



C E N S U S
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
30th JUNE, 1933.

STATISTICIAN'S REPORT.

Prepared under instructions from
THE HONORABLE THE TREASURER
BY
ROLAND WILSON, B.Com., D.Phil., Ph.D.,
COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN.

By Authority:
L. F. JOHNSTON, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra.
(Printed in Australia.)

PREFACE.

The main object of this Report is to present within reasonable compass an analysis of the statistical data already published in the Census "Parts". The results of the detailed enumeration are shown in condensed form, with the "unspecified" particulars appropriately distributed where a distribution was thought desirable.

The Census legislation and regulations, and the schedules used in the enumeration, are reproduced in the early chapters. A short account is also given of the preparatory work required for the taking of the Census, of the organization of the staff, of the automatic machine tabulation and of the general Census organization. Brief chapters deal with the publication of preliminary results, and with the method of adjustment of intercensal estimates of population. The chapters dealing with specific aspects of the Census results are preceded by a chapter reviewing the growth and changes in the general characteristics of the population.

The Census of 30th June, 1933, was taken at a time when the shadow of the severest economic depression in the history of Australia was still over the country. Severe depression had prevailed for about 3½ years prior to the date of the Census, a period of economic difficulty sufficiently long to produce unusual features in the social and demographic structure of the country. Even though many of these special features were destined to pass away, their presence in the middle of 1933 constitutes a major difficulty for comparisons of the Census results of that year with those of earlier Censuses. This is particularly so in any consideration of long-term trends. The existence of this and other difficulties in interpreting the results of the Census is frequently stressed in this Report.

A number of distinguished statisticians contributed to the taking of this Census. The early preparatory work was commenced by Professor L. F. Giblin, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., as Acting Commonwealth Statistician. On the appointment of Mr. E. T. McPhee, I.S.O., as Commonwealth Statistician in January, 1933, the general direction and supervision of the Census came under his control, and the more arduous part of the work was completed before his retirement in March, 1936. Throughout the period of preparation and tabulation the duties of Supervisor of Census were carried out with notable efficiency by Mr. H. C. Green, F.A.I.S., A.I.C.A., ably assisted (and later followed as Supervisor of Census) by Mr. S. H. Begley, Dip.Com. This Report is the joint product of officers of the Census and Research Sections of the Bureau, whose work has been directed and co-ordinated by Dr. F. R. E. Mauldon, B.A., M.Ec., Litt.D., Economist and Research Director.

ROLAND WILSON,
Commonwealth Statistician.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Canberra, A.C.T., 13th November, 1940.

CONTENTS.

Chapter.	SUBJECT.	PAGE.
I. Legislation		1
II. The Census Schedule		9
III. Preliminary Arrangements		15
IV. Census Maps and Diagrams		19
V. Automatic Machine Tabulation		20
VI. Tabulation Staff and Organization		23
VII. Preliminary Results of Census		24
VIII. Post-Censal Adjustments of Population Estimates for the Intercensal Period 1921-1933		25
IX. Growth and Characteristics of the Population of Australia		31
X. Ages		50
XI. Birthplaces		77
XII. Nationality		112
XIII. Ethnic Origin of the Population		117
XIV. Period of Residence in Australia		130
XV. Foreign Language		138
XVI. Religious Creeds of the Population.. .. .		141
XVII. Conjugal Condition		161
XVIII. Orphanhood		177
XIX. Dependent Children		180
XX. Schooling		185
XXI. Blindness and Deaf-Mutism		206
XXII. Industry		214
XXIII. Occupation		239
XXIV. Grade of Occupation		246
XXV. The Employee Group		285
XXVI. Unemployment		303
XXVII. Part-Time Employment		323
XXVIII. Income		332
XXIX. Dwellings		347
XXX. Families		384
XXXI. War Service		397
XXXII. Life Tables		408
XXXIII. Tropical and Non-Tropical Regions		413
XXXIV. Geographical Distribution		424
Index		451

SYNOPSIS.

CHAPTER I.—LEGISLATION.								PAGE.
1. Census Act and Regulations .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
CHAPTER II.—THE CENSUS SCHEDULE.								
1. The 1911 and 1921 Schedules .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
2. The 1933 Schedule .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
CHAPTER III.—PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.								
1. General .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
2. Preparatory Work .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
3. Collecting Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
4. Scheme of Division—								
(i) States .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
(ii) Territories .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
(iii) Shipping .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
(iv) General .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
5. Scale of Pay .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
6. Instructions—								
(i) Need for Instruction .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
(ii) Conferences .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16
(iii) Printed Booklets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
7. Estimates of Material Required .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
8. Printing .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
9. Transmission of Material .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
10. Return of Census Material .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18
CHAPTER IV.—CENSUS MAPS AND DIAGRAMS								
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
CHAPTER V.—AUTOMATIC MACHINE TABULATION.								
1. Use of Machines .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
2. Machine Card .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
3. Hollerith Machines Employed—								
(i) Key Punch .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
(ii) Punch Verifier .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
(iii) Electric Gang Punch .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
(iv) Electric Sorter .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
(v) Electric Sorter-Counter-Printer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
(vi) Electric Tabulator .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22
CHAPTER VI.—TABULATION STAFF AND ORGANIZATION.								
1. Tabulating Staff .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
2. Tabulation Organization .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23

CHAPTER VII.—PRELIMINARY RESULTS.

PAGE.

1. First Results	24
2. Revised Results	24
3. Advance Bulletins	24

CHAPTER VIII.—POST-CENSAL ADJUSTMENTS OF POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THE INTERCENSAL PERIOD 1921-1933.

1. Census Results	25
2. Intercensal Records	25
3. Comparison of Census Results with those derived from Intercensal Records	25
4. Cause of Discrepancy	26
5. Adjustment of Discrepancy	26
6. Adjustment of Intercensal Estimates	26
7. Error in Pre-censal Estimates	26
8. Post-censal Adjustments of State Populations	27

CHAPTER IX.—GROWTH AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

THE RECORD OF POPULATION CHANGES.

1. Early Enumerations of the Population in Australia	31
2. Census-taking in Australia	31
3. Growth of the Population	32
4. Elements of Increase	33

CHANGES IN CERTAIN GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.

5. Changes in Characteristics of the Population in General—	
(i) Density	34
(ii) Proportion of Australian-born in Total Population	35
(iii) Masculinity	35
(iv) Relation of Growth of Numbers to Australian-born and to Masculinity	35
(v) Average Age, Age Composition and Expectation of Life	35
(vi) Gross and Net Reproduction Rates	36
6. Changes in Characteristics of the Breadwinning Population	40
(i) Breadwinners Generally	41
(ii) Breadwinners in Primary, Secondary and Other Activities	41
(iii) Female Breadwinners Engaged in Industry	44

THE GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION.

7. Changes in the Proportions of Rural and Urban Population—	
(i) The Trend towards Urbanization	48
(ii) The "Drift to the Cities" from the Farming Areas	49

CHAPTER X.—AGES.

THE RECORDING OF AGE STATISTICS.

1. Significance of Age Statistics	50
2. The Form of Inquiry	50
3. Completeness and Accuracy of Age Data—	
(i) Ages Unstated	50
(ii) Mis-statement of Age	50
4. Infantile Ages—	
(i) Effect of Decline in Birth Rate	52
(ii) Comparisons of Infantile Census Returns with Registration Records	53
5. Graduated (Smoothed) Results	55
6. Age Grouping	55

CHAPTER X.—AGES—*continued*.

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.								PAGE.
7. Masculinity according to Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
8. Age Distribution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
9. Average Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63
10. Full (Adult) Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64
11. Natural Age Groups	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.								
12. School Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67
13. Supporting (Working) Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
14. Childbearing Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.								
15. Metropolitan Population in Ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
16. Rural Population in Ages	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73
17. Census Records for Subdivisions of States	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76

CHAPTER XI.—BIRTHPLACES.

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE OF BIRTHPLACE STATISTICS.

1. The Utility of Birthplace Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
2. Form of Inquiry and Tabulation of the Data	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
3. Completeness of Birthplace Data	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78

BIRTHPLACES OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.

4. General View of Position in 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	79
5. Comparison of the Birthplaces of the Population in 1911, 1921 and 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
6. Birthplaces and Locality—								
(i) Metropolitan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
(ii) Urban and Rural	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
7. Birthplace and Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83
8. Birthplace of Oversea-born Population and Period of Residence in Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86
9. Oversea-born Population in Urban and Rural Divisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
10. Birthplace and Conjugal Condition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87

THE AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION.

11. Australian-born Population—								
(i) General	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
(ii) The Secular Growth Trend, 1881 to 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
(iii) Interstate Migration of Australian-born Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
(iv) Australian-born Metropolitan Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
(v) Ages of the Australian-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
(vi) Masculinity of Australian-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
(vii) Conjugal Condition of Australian-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97
12. Australasian-born Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98

THE OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION.

13. Oversea-born Population, including New Zealand-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
14. New Zealand-born Population—								
(i) Distribution of New Zealand-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
(ii) New Zealand-born in Metropolitan Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
(iii) Ages and Masculinity of New Zealand-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100
(iv) Conjugal Condition of New Zealand-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
15. European-born Population—								
(i) Distribution	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101
(ii) Resident in Urban and Rural Divisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103
(iii) Period of Residence of European-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104
(iv) Secular Change, 1891 to 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105
(v) Ages and Maculinity of European-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	106
(vi) Conjugal Condition of European-born	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	109
(vii) Comparison of Australian Population Born in the British Isles with Populations of those Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110

CHAPTER XI.—BIRTHPLACES— <i>continued</i> .							PAGE.
16. Asiatic-born Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
17. African-born Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
18. American-born Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
19. Polynesian-born Population	..	..	..	..	..	..	111
20. Population Born at Sea	..	..	..	..	..	..	111

CHAPTER XII.—NATIONALITY.

CENSUS STATISTICS OF ALLEGIANCE.

1. Information from Earlier Censuses	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
2. Form of Inquiry in 1933	..	..	..	..	..	..	112

NATIONALITY OF THE PEOPLE.

3 Foreign and British—							
(i) Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
(ii) States and Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	113
4. Proportion of Foreign Nationality according to Age	..	..	..	..	..	..	116

CHAPTER XIII.—ETHNIC ORIGIN OF THE POPULATION.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Nature of Census Statistics of " Race "	..	..	..	..	..	..	117
2. The Scope of Inquiry	..	..	..	..	..	..	117

EUROPEANS AND NON-EUROPEANS.

3. Numbers and Changes as between Census Years 1911, 1921 and 1933	118
--	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS.

4. Principal Full-blood Ethnic Groups	..	..	..	..	..	..	118
5. Number in each State and Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	119
6. Numbers in Urban and Rural Divisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
7. Full-blood Non-Europeans born in Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
8. Ages of Full-blood Non-Europeans	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
9. Numbers in Tropical Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	123

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS.

10. Principal Half-caste Groups in Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	123
11. Numbers in States and Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	124
12. Numbers in Urban and Rural Divisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
13. Numbers in Tropical Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
14. Half-castes Born in Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	126
15. Ages of Half-castes	..	..	..	..	..	..	126

ECONOMIC STATUS OF EUROPEANS AND NON-EUROPEANS.

16. Ethnic Category in Conjunction with Grade of Occupation	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
17. Ethnic Category in Conjunction with Dependent Children, Schooling and Orphanhood	..	..	..	..	..	..	128
18. Ethnic Category of Breadwinners classified according to Income	..	..	..	..	..	..	129

CHAPTER XIV.—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PERIOD OF RESIDENCE STATISTICS.

1. Objects of Inquiry	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
2. The Form of Inquiry	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
3. Period of Residence and Birthplace Unspecified	..	..	..	..	..	..	130

CHAPTER XIV.—PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA—*continued*.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.							PAGE.
4. General View of Results .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	130
5. Period of Residence and Age .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	133
6. Survivors in Australia from each Census, 1881 to 1921 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
7. Eligibility for Old-age Pensions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
8. Comparison of Pensioners with Eligible Persons .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	134
PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND LOCATION OF RESIDENCE.							
9. Metropolitan Population .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
10. Urban and Rural Population .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	137

CHAPTER XV.—FOREIGN LANGUAGE.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.							
1. The Restricted Form of Inquiry..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
2. Tabulation of the Data..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
LITERACY IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE BUT NOT IN ENGLISH.							
3. Persons not able to Read and Write English but able to Read and Write a Foreign Language, in States and Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
4. Numbers in Urban and Rural Divisions	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
5. Numbers in Age Groups and Period of Residence	..	..	..	..	..	..	139

CHAPTER XVI.—RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION.

NATURE OF THE INQUIRY.								
1. Form of Inquiry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
2. Adequacy of the Data ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
3. Tabulation of the Results ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
GENERAL VIEW OF RESULTS.								
4. Population According to Religious Creeds ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
5. Census Comparisons, 1911, 1921 and 1933 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144
6. Masculinity of Adherents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	145
CREED IN RELATION TO AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.								
7. Religious Creed and Age ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
8. Religious Creed and Conjugal Condition ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
CREED IN RELATION TO DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN, SCHOOLING, GRADE OF OCCUPATION AND INCOME.								
9. Religious Creed and Dependent Children ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150
10. Schooling of Young Adherents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151
11. Religious Creed and Grade of Occupation (including Unemployment) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
12. Religious Creed and Income ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	155
METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO CREED.								
13. Adherents in Metropolitan Areas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	157
14. Masculinity of Adherents in Metropolitan Areas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159
15. Census Comparisons, Metropolitan Areas, 1911, 1921 and 1933 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160

CHAPTER XVII.—CONJUGAL CONDITION.

NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.						
1. Importance of Statistics of Conjugal Condition	..	..	..	..	..	161
2. Form of Inquiry in 1933	..	..	..	..	..	161

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.

CHAPTER XVIII.—ORPHANHOOD.

SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

CHAPTER XIX.—DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

CHAPTER XX.—SCHOOLING.

SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. The Form of Inquiry	185
2. Tabulation of the Data	185
GENERAL VIEW OF SCHOOLING STATISTICS.	
3. Schooling at Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1933	185
4. Geographical Distribution of Schooling	186
5. Schooling in Metropolitan Areas	189

CHAPTER XX.—SCHOOLING—*continued*.

	PAGE.
6. Age Grouping of Persons Receiving Instruction—	
(i) All Persons Receiving Instruction	192
(ii) Persons Receiving Instruction at Government Schools	195
(iii) Persons Receiving Instruction at Private Schools	197
(iv) Persons Receiving Instruction "At Home"	200
(v) Persons Receiving Instruction at Universities	202
(vi) Children not Recorded as Receiving Instruction at any Class of School	203
7. Schooling in Conjunction with Birthplace	204
8. Schooling in Conjunction with Religious Creed	205

CHAPTER XXI.—BLINDNESS AND DEAF-MUTISM.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. Earlier Census Inquiries	206
2. The Form of Inquiry in 1933	206

GENERAL VIEW OF STATISTICS OF BLINDNESS AND DEAF-MUTISM.

3. Numbers and Changes as between Census Years	206
4. Geographical Distribution of the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb	207
5. Conjugal Condition of the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb	208
6. Schooling of the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb	208
7. Ages of the Blind	209
8. Ages of the Deaf and Dumb	210

ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE BLIND AND OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

9. Blind Persons and Deaf and Dumb Persons with Dependent Children	212
10. Grade of Occupation of the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb	212
11. Industry or Vocation of the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb	212
12. Income of the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb	213

CHAPTER XXII.—INDUSTRY.

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

1. Complexities of Industrial and Occupational Statistics	214
2. The Form of Inquiry in 1933	214
3. Classification by Industries	215

GENERAL VIEW OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION BY INDUSTRIES.

4. Breadwinners and Dependants	215
5. Relative Importance of Industries as judged by Numbers Engaged	216
6. Distribution of Male and Female Population by Industry Category	216
7. The Primary Industry Group	219
8. The Secondary Industry ("Industrial") Group	221
9. The Transport and Communication Group	222
10. The Commerce and Finance Group	223
11. The Public Administration and Professional Group	225
12. The Entertainment, Sport and Recreation Group	225
13. The Personal and Domestic Service Group	226
14. Industries of the Australian-born and Oversea-born Population	226
15. Census Comparisons, 1891-1933	228

AGE CONSTITUTION OF INDUSTRY GROUPS.

16. Industry Order and Age of Males	229
17. Industry Order and Age of Females	230

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY GROUPS IN METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS.

18. Metropolitan Males in Industry Groups	231
19. Metropolitan Females in Industry Groups	233
20. Extra-metropolitan Males in Industry Groups	234
21. Extra-metropolitan Females in Industry Groups	235
22. Metropolitan and Extra-metropolitan Comparisons	237

CHAPTER XXIII.—OCCUPATION.

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

PAGE.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. The Problem of Classifying Personal Occupations | 239 |
| 2. Tabulation of the 1933 Census Data | 239 |

GENERAL VIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 3. Principal Occupations | 240 |
| 4. Occupations in Relation to Industries | 241 |
| 5. Geographical Distribution of Occupations | 241 |
| 6. Occupations of Males and Females by Age Groups | 242 |
| 7. Conjugal Condition of Males and Females in Occupational Groups | 244 |

CHAPTER XXIV.—GRADE OF OCCUPATION.

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Significance of Grade of Occupation Statistics | 246 |
| 2. Classification and Tabulation of the Data | 246 |

GENERAL VIEW OF GRADE OF OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 3. Grade of Occupation Structure of the Population in 1933 | 246 |
| 4. Census Comparisons, 1891-1933 | 249 |

GRADE OF OCCUPATION IN INDUSTRIES.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 5. Industry Groups by Grades of Occupation | 256 |
| 6. Geographical Distribution of the Primary Industry Group in Grades | 259 |
| 7. Geographical Distribution of the Secondary ("Industrial") Group in Grades | 265 |
| 8. Geographical Distribution of the Transport and Communication Group in Grades | 266 |
| 9. Geographical Distribution of the Commerce and Finance Group in Grades | 268 |
| 10. Geographical Distribution of the Public Administration and Professional Group in Grades | 269 |
| 11. Geographical Distribution of the Entertainment, Sport and Recreation Group in Grades | 271 |
| 12. Geographical Distribution of the Personal and Domestic Service Group in Grades | 272 |
| 13. Geographical Distribution of the No Industry Group in Grades | 274 |

GRADE OF OCCUPATION IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 14. Grade of Occupation and Age of Males | 275 |
| 15. Grade of Occupation and Age of Females | 276 |

GRADE OF OCCUPATION IN CONJUNCTION WITH CONJUGAL CONDITION.

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 16. Grade of Occupation and Conjugal Condition of Males | 277 |
| 17. Grade of Occupation and Conjugal Condition of Females | 278 |

DISTRIBUTION OF GRADES OF OCCUPATION BY DIVISIONS OF STATES.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 18. Metropolitan Males in Grades of Occupation | 279 |
| 19. Metropolitan Females in Grades of Occupation | 280 |
| 20. Extra-metropolitan Males in Grades of Occupation | 282 |
| 21. Extra-metropolitan Females in Grades of Occupation | 283 |
| 22. Metropolitan and Extra-metropolitan Comparisons | 284 |

CHAPTER XXV.—THE EMPLOYEE GROUP.

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 1. Significance of Statistics of Employee Status | 285 |
| 2. Tabulation of the Data | 285 |

NUMBERS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEE GROUP.

- | | |
|--|-----|
| 3. Census Comparisons, 1911, 1921 and 1933 | 285 |
| 4. The Employee Group in States and Territories | 286 |
| 5. Distribution of the Employee Group in Urban and Rural Divisions | 287 |
| 6. Distribution of Australian-born and Oversea-born of the Employee Group in Urban and Rural Divisions | 287 |

CHAPTER XXV.—THE EMPLOYEE GROUP—*continued*.

THE EMPLOYEE GROUP IN RELATION TO CONJUGAL CONDITION, DEPENDENT CHILDREN AND AGE.		PAGE.
7. Conjugal Condition of Males in the Employee Group with Dependent Children ..	288	
8. Conjugal Condition of Females in the Employee Group with Dependent Children ..	289	
9. Age of Males in the Employee Group classified according to Conjugal Condition ..	290	
10. Age of Females in the Employee Group classified according to Conjugal Condition ..	292	
THE EMPLOYEE GROUP IN RELATION TO CONJUGAL CONDITION, INCOME AND INDUSTRY.		
11. Conjugal Condition of the Male and Female Employee Groups classified according to Industry	293	
12. Income of the Employee Group classified according to Conjugal Condition	295	
13. Income of the Employee Group classified according to Industry	299	

CHAPTER XXVI.—UNEMPLOYMENT.

SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. Importance of the Census Count of Unemployment	303
2. The Form of Inquiry in 1933	304

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

3. Distribution of the Unemployed by States and Territories	304
4. Distribution of the Unemployed in Urban and Rural Areas	305
5. Census Comparisons, 1911, 1921 and 1933	306

UNEMPLOYMENT IN RELATION TO INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.

6. Unemployed in each State and Territory classified according to Industry	307
7. Age Grouping of the Unemployed classified according to Industry	310
8. Conjugal condition of the Unemployed classified according to Industry	311
9. Age Grouping of the Unemployed classified according to Usual Occupation	312

UNEMPLOYMENT IN RELATION TO DURATION AND CAUSE, TO INCOME AND TO DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN.

10. Unemployed classified according to Industry and Duration of Unemployment	313
11. Unemployed classified according to Industry and Cause of Unemployment	315
12. Unemployed classified according to Duration and Cause of Unemployment	316
13. Duration of Unemployment with Age Grouping of the Unemployed	319
14. Unemployed classified according to Income	320
15. Unemployed classified according to Dependent Children	321

CHAPTER XXVII.—PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. Nature of Inquiry into Part-time Employment	323
2. Tabulation of the Data	323

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

3. Distribution of Part-time Employed by States and Territories	323
4. Distribution of Part-time Employed in Urban and Rural Divisions	324

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN RELATION TO INDUSTRY, TO INCOME AND TO DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN.

5. Part-time Employment by Industries	324
6. Age Grouping of Part-time Employed classified by Industry	327
7. Conjugal Condition of Part-time Employed classified by Industry	328
8. Part-time Employed classified according to Income	329
9. Part-time Employed classified according to Dependent Children	331

CHAPTER XXVIII.—INCOME.

SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

PAGE.

1. Census Statistics of Income	332
2. The Form of Inquiry	332
3. Tabulation of the Data	332

INCOME STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION.

4. Income Structure of Breadwinners and Dependants by States and Territories	333
5. Income Structure of Breadwinners in Urban and Rural Areas	335

INCOME IN RELATION TO AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

6. Age Grouping of Breadwinners classified according to Income	336
7. Conjugal Condition of Breadwinners classified according to Income	338
8. Income of Breadwinners with Dependent Children	339

INCOME IN RELATION TO INDUSTRY, GRADE OF OCCUPATION, BIRTHPLACE, NATIONALITY AND ETHNIC ORIGIN.

9. Income of Population classified according to Industry	341
10. Grade of Occupation of Breadwinners classified according to Income	343
11. Income of Breadwinners classified according to Birthplace, Nationality and Ethnic Origin	344

CHAPTER XXIX.—DWELLINGS.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. General	347
2. The Form of Inquiry	347
3. Tabulation of the Data	347
4. Unspecified Data	347

GENERAL VIEW OF STATISTICS OF DWELLINGS.

5. Dwellings Occupied, Unoccupied and Being Built	348
6. Census Comparisons of Occupied Dwellings, 1901-1933	349
7. Occupied Dwellings and their Average Rent in relation to the Population and its Density	349

DWELLINGS BY CLASS, NUMBER OF ROOMS, MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, RENT PER WEEK AND NATURE OF OCCUPANCY.

8. Class of Dwelling	351
9. Number of Rooms	354
10. Materials of Outer Walls	362
11. Rent per Week	367
12. Nature of Occupancy	370

DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLINGS BY DIVISIONS OF STATES.

13. Metropolitan Dwellings—	
(i) Dwellings Occupied, Unoccupied and Being Built	377
(ii) Private Dwellings and Inmates	377
(iii) Number of Rooms	377
(iv) Materials of Outer Walls	378
(v) Rent per Week	378
(vi) Nature of Occupancy	379
14. Urban and Rural Divisions	380
15. Geographical Subdivisions	380

TENANT-OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES OF THREE TO SIX ROOMS, WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE.

16. Private Houses of Three to Six Rooms Occupied by Tenants—	
(i) Distribution by Divisions of States—Numbers and Percentages	380
(ii) Average Weekly Rent per House	382
(iii) Average Weekly Rent per Room	383

CHAPTER XXX.—FAMILIES.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

PAGE.

1. Collection and Tabulation of Data	384
--------------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-----

GENERAL VIEW OF STATISTICS RELATING TO FAMILIES.

2. Relative Ages of Husbands and Wives	384
3. Relative Birthplaces of Husbands and Wives	388
4. Relative Religious Creeds of Husbands and Wives	392
5. Economic Status of Husbands—	
(i) Income of Husbands	394
(ii) Children Dependent on Husbands	396

CHAPTER XXXI.—WAR SERVICE.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. The Form of Inquiry ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397
2. Tabulation of the Data..	..	..	..	..	..	..	397

GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATISTICS OF PERSONS WITH WAR SERVICE.

3. Summary of Number of Soldiers, Sailors and Nurses who served abroad with the Australian Forces, 1914-1919	397
4. Age Grouping of Persons with War Service, by States and Territories	398
5. Conjugal Condition of Males and Females with War Service, in Urban and Rural Divisions	399
6. Number of Dependent Children of Males and Females with War Service	400
7. Birthplace of Males and Females with War Service	400
8. Males and Females with War Service classified according to Religious Creed	401

ECONOMIC STATUS OF PERSONS WITH WAR SERVICE.

9. Industry and Grade of Occupation of Persons with War Service	.. .. .	403
10. Males and Females with War Service classified according to Usual Occupation, in conjunction with Age	.. .. .	404
11. Grade of Occupation of Persons with War Service, in conjunction with Income	.. .. .	405

CHAPTER XXXII.—LIFE TABLES.

THE CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921.

1. Census of 1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408
2. Census of 1921	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	408

THE CENSUS OF 1933.

3. Basis for 1933 Tables	408
4. Rate of Mortality : Graduation of Rate of Mortality	408
5. Calculation of Other Columns	408
6. Monetary Tables	409
7. Review of Results	409
8. Comparison of Annuity Values with those of Standard Tables	410
9. Comparison with Results for other Countries	411

CHAPTER XXXIII.—TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE DATA.

1. Availability of Statistics	413
-------------------------------	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----

CHAPTER I. LEGISLATION.

1. Census Act and Regulations.—Commonwealth legislation dealing with Census matters is covered by the Census and Statistics Act 1905–1938. The original Act (No. 15 of 1905) was assented to on the 8th December, 1905, and the amending Acts (Nos. 33 of 1920, 18 of 1930, and 17 of 1938) on the 11th October, 1920, 21st July, 1930, and 5th July, 1938, respectively. It may be mentioned that amending Act No. 17 of 1938 does not refer to the Census.

The text of the Act together with the regulations made thereunder and embodied in Statutory Rules (1932, No. 142) is appended hereto.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACT 1905-1938.

No. 15 of 1905 as amended by No. 33 of 1920, No. 18 of 1930, and No. 17 of 1938.

An Act relating to the Census and Statistics of the Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia as follows:—

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1938*.

PARTS.

2. This Act is divided into Parts, as follows:—

- Part I.—Introductory.
- Part II.—Administration.
- Part III.—The Census.
- Part IV.—Statistics.
- Part V.—Miscellaneous.

DEFINITIONS.

3. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

“Dwelling” means a building, erection, or tenement, whether permanent or temporary, which is wholly or partly used for the purpose of human habitation and includes any ship or other vessel in any port of the Commonwealth or in any inland waters thereof, or any ship or vessel on a passage between any two Commonwealth ports.

“Factory” means any work, mill, or establishment used for the purpose of manufacturing, treating, or preparing any article.

“Occupier” includes every governor, superintendent, officer in charge, or keeper, of any gaol, prison, hospital, lunatic asylum, or public or charitable institution.

“The Statistician” means the Commonwealth Statistician.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

APPOINTMENT OF STATISTICIAN.

4. The Governor-General may appoint a Commonwealth Statistician, who shall have such powers and perform such duties as are conferred or imposed on him by this Act or the regulations.

POWER OF STATISTICIAN TO DELEGATE.

5.—(1.) The Statistician, in relation to any particular matters or class of matters or to any particular State or part of the Commonwealth, with the approval of the Minister, may, by instrument under his hand, delegate any of his powers under this Act (except this power of delegation) so that the delegated powers may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matters or class of matters or the State or part of the Commonwealth specified in the instrument of delegation.

(2.) Every delegation shall be revocable in writing at will, and no delegation shall affect the exercise or performance by the Statistician of any power or duty.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS AS TO EXECUTION OF ACT.

6.—(1.) The Governor-General may enter into any arrangement with the Governor of any State providing for any matter necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying out or giving effect to this Act and in particular for all or any of the following matters:—

- (a) The execution by State officers of any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations;
- (b) The collection by any State Department or officer of any statistical or other information required for the purpose of carrying out this Act; and
- (c) The supplying of statistical information by any State Department or officer to the Statistician.

(2.) All State officers executing any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations, in pursuance of any arrangement entered into under this section, shall for the purposes of the execution of that power or duty be deemed to be officers under this Act.

UNDERTAKING OF FIDELITY AND SECRECY.

7. Every officer executing any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations, shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under this Act, sign in the presence of a witness an undertaking of fidelity and secrecy in accordance with the prescribed form.

PART III.—THE CENSUS.

TAKING OF CENSUS.

8.—(1.) The Census shall be taken in the year One thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in every tenth year thereafter or at such other time as is prescribed.

(2.) The Census Day shall be a day appointed for that purpose by proclamation.

STATISTICIAN TO TAKE STEPS FOR COLLECTION OF CENSUS.

9. It shall be the duty of the Statistician, subject to the regulations and to the directions of the Minister, to prepare and issue forms and instructions, and take all necessary steps for the taking and collection of the Census.

FORMS TO BE LEFT AT DWELLINGS.

10.—(1.) For the purpose of taking the Census, a form called the Householder's Schedule shall be prepared, and left, in accordance with the regulations, at every dwelling throughout the Commonwealth.

(2.) Where a building is let, sublet, or held in different apartments and occupied by different persons or families, each part so let, sublet, or held and used for the purpose of human habitation shall be deemed a dwelling.

OCCUPIERS TO FILL UP HOUSEHOLDERS' SCHEDULES.

11. Every occupier of a dwelling, with or for whom a Householder's Schedule has been left, shall to the best of his knowledge and belief, fill up and supply therein, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying the Schedule, all the particulars specified therein, and shall sign his name thereto and shall deliver the Schedule so filled up and signed to the Collector authorized to receive it.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

PARTICULARS IN SCHEDULE.

12. The particulars to be specified in the Householder's Schedule shall include the particulars following:—

- (a) the name, sex, age, condition as to, and duration of, marriage, relation to head of the household, profession, or occupation, sickness or infirmity, religion, education, and birthplace, and (where the person was born abroad) length of residence in Australia and nationality of every person abiding in the dwelling during the night of the Census Day;

- (b) the material of the dwelling and the number of rooms contained therein;
- (c) any other prescribed matters.

COLLECTORS TO ASSIST IN FILLING UP SCHEDULES.

13. It shall be the duty of each Collector if requested to assist occupiers of dwellings in filling up the Householder's Schedule, and to satisfy himself by inquiries from occupiers of dwellings or other persons that the Householder's Schedule has been correctly filled up.

DUTY OF PERSONS TO SUPPLY INFORMATION TO COLLECTORS.

14. Every person shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, answer all questions asked him by a Collector necessary to obtain any information required to be filled up and supplied in the Householder's Schedule.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

RETURNS OF PERSONS NOT ABIDING IN DWELLINGS.

15.—(1.) The Statistician shall obtain such returns and particulars as are prescribed with respect to persons who, during the night of the Census Day, were not abiding in any dwelling.

(2.) Every person shall, on being required by the Statistician so to do, furnish to the best of his knowledge and belief any prescribed particulars relating to persons who were not abiding on the night of the Census Day in any dwelling.

Penalty for any offence under this sub-section: Ten pounds.

PUBLICATION OF RETURNS.

15A.—(1.) The Statistician shall compile and tabulate the Census returns collected pursuant to this Act and shall publish the results so obtained or abstracts thereof as the Minister directs, with observations thereon.

(2.) All results or abstracts prepared for publication and the Statistician's observations thereon (if any) shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

PART IV.—STATISTICS.

16. The Statistician shall, subject to the regulations and the directions of the Minister, collect, at least annually, statistics in relation to all or any of the following matters:—

- (a) Population;
- (b) Vital, social, and industrial matters;
- (c) Employment and non-employment;
- (d) Imports and exports;
- (e) Inter-State trade;
- (f) Postal and telegraphic matters;
- (g) Factories, mines, and productive industries generally;
- (h) Agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, dairying, and pastoral industries;
- (i) Banking, insurance, and finance;
- (j) Railways, tramways, shipping, and transport;
- (k) Land tenure and occupancy; and
- (l) Any other prescribed matters.

FORMS TO BE FILLED UP.

17. For the purpose of enabling the statistics referred to in this Part of this Act to be collected, all prescribed persons shall, to the best of their knowledge, when required by the Statistician so to do, fill up and supply, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying the prescribed form, or, in the case of statistics in relation to any matter specified in paragraph (g) of the last preceding section, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying a form approved by the Minister, the particulars specified in that form.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

DUTY OF PERSONS TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

18. Every person shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, answer all questions asked him by the Statistician or an officer authorized in writing by the Statistician, necessary to obtain any information required for the purposes of any statistics authorized by this Act to be collected. Provided that no prosecution for contravention of this section shall be instituted without the consent of the Minister.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

POWERS OF ENTRY AND INSPECTION.

19.—(1.) For the purpose of making any inquiries or observations necessary for the proper carrying out of this Act, the Statistician or any officer authorized in writing by him may, at any time during working hours, enter any factory, mine, workshop, or place where persons are employed, and may inspect any part of it, and all plant and machinery used in connexion with it, and may make such inquiries as are prescribed or allowed by the regulations.

(2.) No person shall hinder or obstruct the Statistician or any officer authorized in writing by him in the execution of any power conferred by this section.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS.

20.—(1.) The Statistician shall compile and tabulate the statistics collected pursuant to this Act and shall publish such statistics or abstracts thereof, as the Minister directs, with observations thereon.

(2.) All statistics or abstracts prepared for publication and the Statistician's observations thereon (if any) shall be laid before both Houses of the Parliament.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.**PERSON NOT BOUND TO STATE HIS RELIGION.**

21. No person shall be liable to any penalty for omitting or refusing to state the religious denomination or sect to which he belongs or adheres.

DESERTION BY OFFICERS.

22. No officer, after having signed the prescribed undertaking, shall desert from his duty, or shall refuse or wilfully neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of his office.

Penalty: Twenty pounds.

UNTRUE RETURNS BY OFFICERS.

23. No officer shall wilfully or without lawful authority alter any document or form under this Act or shall wilfully sign any untrue document or form.
Penalty: Fifty pounds.

OFFICERS TO OBSERVE SECRECY.

24. No officer or occupier of a dwelling shall, except as allowed by this Act or the regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of this Act, or any information furnished in pursuance of this Act.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

FORGERY OF FORMS.

25. Any person who forges, or utters knowing it to be forged, any form or document under this Act, shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

PENALTY FOR FALSE RETURNS OR ANSWERS.

26. No person shall knowingly make in any form or document filled up or supplied in pursuance of this Act or in answer to any question asked him under the authority of this Act any statement which is untrue in any material particular.

Penalty: Fifty pounds.

REGULATIONS.

27. The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters and things which, by this Act, are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act, and in particular for prescribing penalties not exceeding Fifty pounds for breaches of the regulations.

CENSUS REGULATIONS.

Statutory Rules 1932, No. 142.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACT 1905-1930.

I, the Governor-General in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, hereby make the following Regulations under the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905-1930, to come into operation forthwith.

Dated this ninth day of December, 1932.

ISAAC A. ISAACS

Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,

W. MASSY GREENE

for Treasurer.

CENSUS REGULATIONS.**SHORT TITLE.**

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Census Regulations.

REPEAL.

2. The Census Regulations, being Statutory Rules 1930, No. 127, as amended to the date of the commencement of these Regulations, are hereby repealed.

CENSUS DAY.

3. The Census which would but for the *Census and Statistics Act* 1930, have been taken in the year One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one shall be taken in the year One thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

DEFINITIONS.

4. In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

"Census Day" means 30th June, 1933.

"Schedule" means the Householder's Schedule mentioned in the Act and includes any personal card or slip supplementary thereto.

"Territory" means the Territory for the Seat of Government and the Northern Territory.

"The Act" means the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905-1930, as amended from time to time.

DELEGATION OF POWERS OF STATISTICIAN.

5.—(1.) The Statistician may, by writing under his hand, delegate any of his powers or functions under these Regulations (except this power of delegation) in relation to any matters or class of matters or to any particular State or Territory, so that the delegated powers may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matters or class of matters specified or the State or Territory defined in the instrument of delegation.

(2.) Every delegation by the Statistician shall be revocable in writing at will, and no delegation shall prevent the exercise of any power or function by the Statistician.

DEPUTY SUPERVISORS.

6. For each State and Territory there shall be an officer called the Deputy Supervisor, who shall be appointed by the Minister on the recommendation of the Statistician, and shall hold office from the date of appointment until the thirty-first day of December, 1933, or until the termination of the appointment by the Minister, whichever first happens.

7. The following persons shall be eligible for appointment as Deputy Supervisor for a State, namely:—

- (a) the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for the State;
- (b) an officer of the Bureau of Census and Statistics;
- (c) the State Statistician; or
- (d) any other person approved by the Minister.

8. The following persons shall be eligible for appointment as a Deputy Supervisor in a Territory, namely:—

- (a) the Administrator;
- (b) the Government Resident, or
- (c) any other person approved by the Minister.

9. Subject to the Act and the Regulations for the time being in force, and to the directions of the Statistician, it shall be the duty of each Deputy Supervisor—

- (i) to make all necessary arrangements for the taking and collection of the census in the State or Territory for which he is appointed;
- (ii) to obtain an accurate record of the population of that State or Territory; and
- (iii) to promptly forward to the Commonwealth Statistician such record, together with such summaries or reports relative thereto as may be directed by the Commonwealth Statistician.

10.—(1.) Each Deputy Supervisor shall, in addition to any emolument which he is otherwise receiving, receive such payment as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, approves.

(2.) A Deputy Supervisor shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under the Act or these Regulations, sign, in the presence of a witness an undertaking in accordance with the following form:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Census and Statistics Act 1905-1930.

UNDERTAKING OF DEPUTY SUPERVISOR.

I,, of, undertake, in connexion with the taking of the Census in the year 1933, that I will faithfully and with due dispatch perform the duties of Deputy Supervisor of Census under the Census Regulations within the State/Territory of and I do solemnly and sincerely promise that I will carry out, in every particular, all instructions supplied to me by the Commonwealth Statistician, and that I will not desert from my duty, or will not refuse or neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of the office of Deputy Supervisor or wilfully or without lawful authority alter any document or form under the above-named Act or the Regulations thereunder, or wilfully sign any untrue document or form, or, except as allowed by the said Act or Regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of the said Act or any information furnished in pursuance of the said Act.

Signature.....

Date.....

Witness.....

Address of Witness.....

CENSUS DIVISIONS.

11. Each State shall, for the purposes of census collection, be divided into Census Divisions, which shall, where practicable and suitable, coincide with the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions.

12. Each Territory may, for the purposes of census collection, be divided into Census Divisions in such way as is approved by the Statistician.

ENUMERATORS IN CHARGE OF CENSUS DIVISIONS.

13. For each Census Division there shall be an officer called an Enumerator, who, in relation to that division, shall carry out such duties in connexion with the taking and collection of the census as are prescribed, or as are assigned to him by the Statistician.

14. Where a Census Division coincides with a Commonwealth Electoral Division, the Commonwealth Divisional Returning Officer for that Electoral Division, or such other person as the Statistician approves, shall be the Enumerator for that division.

15. Where a Census Division does not coincide with a Commonwealth Electoral Division, such person as the Statistician approves shall be the Enumerator for that division.

16. Each Enumerator shall, in addition to any emolument which he is otherwise receiving, receive such payment as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, approves.

17. Each Enumerator shall hold office from the date of appointment until the 30th September, 1933, or until the termination of the appointment by the Statistician, whichever first happens.

18. Each Enumerator shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under the Act or these Regulations, sign, in the presence of a witness, an undertaking in accordance with the following form:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Census and Statistics Act 1905-1930.

UNDERTAKING BY ENUMERATOR.

I,, of, undertake, in connexion with the taking of the Census in the year 1933, that I will faithfully and with due dispatch perform the duties of Enumerator under the Census Regulations within the Census Division of in the State/Territory of, and I do solemnly and sincerely promise that I will carry out, in every particular, all instructions supplied to me by the Commonwealth Statistician, or by the Deputy Supervisor of the said State/Territory, and that I will not desert from my duty, and will not refuse or neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of the office of Enumerator, or wilfully, or without lawful authority, alter any document or form under the above-named Act, or the Regulations thereunder, or wilfully sign any untrue document or form, or, except as allowed by the said Act or Regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of the said Act, or any information furnished in pursuance of the said Act.

Signature

Date

Witness

Address of Witness

CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS.

19. Each Census Division within a State shall be divided into Census Subdivisions, which shall, wherever practicable and suitable, coincide with the Commonwealth Electoral Subdivisions in the Census Division, provided that, at the discretion of the Statistician, two or more Commonwealth Electoral Subdivisions may be grouped to form a Census Subdivision, or an existing Commonwealth Electoral Subdivision may be divided into two or more Census Subdivisions.

20. Census Divisions within Territories may be divided into Census Subdivisions at the discretion of the Statistician.

SUB-ENUMERATORS IN CHARGE OF CENSUS SUBDIVISIONS.

21. For each Census Subdivision there shall be an officer called a Sub-enumerator who, in relation to that subdivision, shall carry out such duties in connexion with the taking and collection of the Census as are prescribed or as are assigned to him by the Statistician.

22. Where a Census Subdivision coincides with a Commonwealth Electoral Subdivision, a person who holds the position of Commonwealth Electoral Registrar or who has acted as Assistant Returning Officer for that subdivision, or such other person as the Deputy Supervisor in charge, on the recommendation of the Enumerator in charge, approves, shall be appointed Sub-enumerator of that subdivision.

23. Where a Census Subdivision does not coincide with a Commonwealth Electoral Subdivision, such person as the Deputy Supervisor in charge, on the recommendation of the Enumerator in charge, approves, shall be appointed Sub-enumerator of that subdivision.

24. Each Sub-enumerator shall, in addition to any emolument which he is otherwise receiving, receive such payment as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, approves.

25. Each Sub-enumerator shall hold office from the date of appointment until the 30th September, 1933, or until the termination of the appointment by the Deputy Supervisor in charge, whichever first happens.

26. Each Sub-enumerator shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under the Act or these Regulations, sign in the presence of a witness an undertaking in accordance with the following form:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Census and Statistics Act 1905-1930.

UNDERTAKING OF SUB-ENUMERATOR.

I,, of, undertake, in connexion with the taking of the Census in the year 1933, that I will faithfully and with due dispatch perform the duties of Sub-enumerator under the Census Regulations within the Census Subdivision of, in the State/Territory of

....., and I do solemnly and sincerely promise that I will carry out, in every particular, all instructions supplied to me by the Commonwealth Statistician, or by the Deputy Supervisor of the said State/Territory, or by the Enumerator for the said Census Subdivision, and that I will not desert from my duty, or will not refuse or neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of the office of Sub-enumerator, or wilfully or without lawful authority alter any document or form under the above-named Act or the Regulations thereunder, or wilfully sign any untrue document or form, or, except as allowed by the said Act or Regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of the said Act, or any information furnished in pursuance of the said Act.

Signature

Date

Witness

Address of Witness

COLLECTORS' DISTRICTS.

27. Each Census Subdivision within a State, and each Census Division or Subdivision within a Territory, shall be divided into as many Collectors' Districts as the Statistician deems necessary.

28. The division into Collectors' Districts of a Census Subdivision within a State, or a Census Division or Subdivision within a Territory, shall, as far as practicable, be so effected that no Collectors' District shall lie partly in one and partly in another municipal area.

29. Two or more Collectors' Districts may, at the discretion of the Statistician, be grouped for the purposes of collection, and placed in charge of the same collector.

COLLECTORS.

30. For each Collectors' District, or for each group of Collectors' Districts formed in accordance with the last preceding regulation, there shall be an officer called a collector, who shall, in relation to that district or group, carry on such duties in connexion with the taking and collection of the Census as are prescribed or as are assigned to him by the Statistician.

31. Each Collector shall, in addition to any emolument which he is otherwise receiving, receive such payment as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, approves.

32. Each Collector shall be appointed by the Enumerator in charge of the Collector's District, after consultation, where possible, with the Sub-enumerator in charge, and subject to such special instructions as he receives from the Statistician or the Deputy Supervisor in charge.

33. Each Collector shall hold office during the pleasure of the Statistician, but not longer than is necessary to finish the work for which he is appointed.

34. In an emergency an Enumerator or Sub-enumerator may appoint any person to act as a Collector, and that person shall be deemed a Collector until such time as he is notified of the termination of his appointment.

35. Each Collector shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under the act or these Regulations, sign, in the presence of a witness, an undertaking in accordance with the following form:—

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Census and Statistics Act 1905-1930.

UNDERTAKING BY COLLECTOR.

I,, of, undertake in connexion with the taking of the Census in the year 1933, that I will faithfully and with due dispatch perform the duties of Collector under the Census Regulations within the Census Subdivision of, in the State/Territory of, and I do solemnly and sincerely promise that I will carry out, in every particular, all instructions supplied to me by the Commonwealth Statistician, or by the Deputy Supervisor of the said State/Territory, or by the Enumerator or Sub-enumerator in charge of my collector's district, and that I will not desert from my duty, or will not refuse or neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of the office of Collector, or wilfully, or without lawful authority, alter any document or form under the above-named Act, or the Regulations thereunder, or wilfully sign any untrue document or form, or, except as allowed by the said Act or Regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of the said Act, or any information furnished in pursuance of the said Act.

Signature

Date

Witness

Address of Witness

HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE.

36. The Householder's Schedule shall consist of a questionnaire in relation to—

- (a) the dwelling;
- (b) each person resident in the dwelling or employed or travelling on a ship:

Provided that where the Statistician thinks fit, the questionnaire may be supplemented by Personal Cards or Slips.

37. The Householder's Schedule and the Personal Card or Slip shall be in such form as the Statistician deems appropriate.

38. In addition to the particulars specified in section 12 of the Act, the Householder's Schedule shall include the following:—

- (a) *In relation to the dwelling:—*

- (i) Class of dwelling (i.e., whether private house, hotel, institution, or other class of habitation);

- (ii) Method of occupation (i.e., whether by owner, tenant, rent-purchaser, caretaker, or otherwise);
- (iii) Weekly rent payable, or rental value per week; and
- (iv) Number of persons sleeping on verandahs.
- (b) *In relation to each person:—*
 - (i) Dependent children;
 - (ii) Condition as to orphanhood;
 - (iii) War service;
 - (iv) Income;
 - (v) Race;
 - (vi) Grade of occupation (i.e., whether employer, wage-earner, or as the case may be);
 - (vii) Industry, trade or service in which employed;
 - (viii) Apprenticeship; and
 - (ix) Unemployment, with duration and cause of same.

DISTRIBUTION OF SCHEDULES.

39. Prior to Census Day each Collector shall, in accordance with his instructions, leave a Householder's Schedule at each occupied dwelling within the Collector's District or Districts allotted to him.

40. Except under special instructions from his Enumerator or Sub-enumerator, a Collector shall not leave a Householder's Schedule at any dwelling earlier than seven days before Census Day, nor later than Census Day.

41. The Householder's Schedule shall be left with the occupier of the dwelling, or, in the absence of the occupier, with the person apparently in charge of the dwelling. If no person is in the dwelling when the Collector calls, a Schedule may be placed in a letter-box, put under the door, or put in some other place where it is likely to come under the notice of the occupier.

42. It shall be the duty of every person (other than the occupier) who receives a Householder's Schedule, or to whose hands or notice a Schedule comes, to deliver it or bring it to the notice of the occupier for whom it is intended.

Penalty: Five pounds.

43. Where a house is let, sub-let, or held in different apartments, and occupied by different persons or families, a Schedule shall be left for each part so let, sub-let, or held as a separate apartment.

DUTY TO SUPPLY REQUIRED PARTICULARS.

44. (a) Every occupier of a dwelling is required to supply, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the particulars asked for in the Householder's Schedule, to sign the Schedule, and to deliver it to the Collector.

(b) Any person in respect of whom particulars are required to be furnished, who is not a member of the family of the occupier or person in charge of a dwelling, shall furnish to the occupier or person in charge the particulars necessary for filling up any

Schedule or shall fill up any Personal Slip personal to himself and hand it to the occupier or person in charge.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

45. Every person who spent the night immediately preceding Census Day in any dwelling, or who, being absent on that night, returned thereto on Census Day without being counted elsewhere shall supply to the occupier the particulars relating to himself asked for on the Schedule.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULES FOR SHIPS.

46. In the case of a ship or vessel in any port of the Commonwealth or in any inland waters thereof, the Schedule shall be delivered to the master of the ship, who shall be deemed to be the occupier.

47. Where a ship or vessel is on a passage between any two Commonwealth ports on Census Day, and a Schedule for the ship was not left with the master before Census Day, a Schedule shall be left with him immediately on arrival of the ship at the first port of call on or after Census Day.

48. The master of a ship or vessel with whom a Schedule is left, in pursuance of either of the last two preceding regulations, shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fill up and supply therein, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying the Schedule, all the particulars specified therein, and shall sign his name thereto, and shall deliver the Schedule so filled up and signed to the Collector authorized to receive it.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

49. Every person who spent the night immediately preceding Census Day on the ship, or who, being absent on that night, returned thereto on Census Day without being counted elsewhere, is required to fill in the particulars asked for on the Personal Slip relating to himself, and to hand the completed slip to the master of the ship, or to furnish to the master all information necessary to enable him to fill in such particulars.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

PERSONS NOT IN ANY DWELLING OR SHIP.

50. Every person who spent the night prior to Census Day elsewhere than in a dwelling or on a ship, and who did not return to a dwelling or a ship on Census Day, and who was not otherwise counted, is required to report at the nearest post office or police station at the first opportunity on or after Census Day, and to furnish there the particulars asked for on the Schedule.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

51. If a Collector comes in contact with any person camping out in his district on the night prior to Census Day, or meets on or after Census Day any person who camped out on that night, and who at the time of meeting had not been recorded, he shall require that person to fill in forthwith a Schedule, or to furnish the Collector forthwith with all

information necessary to enable the Collector to fill in the Schedule himself, and any person who refuses or fails to comply with any requirement of the Collector under this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty: Ten pounds.

COLLECTION OF SCHEDULES.

52. On or after Census Day each Collector shall, in accordance with his instructions, call at each dwelling within the Collector's District or districts allotted to him, and shall obtain therefrom the appropriate Schedule duly filled in.

HOUSES "UNINHABITED" AND "BEING BUILT."

53. In the case of a building or part of a building ordinarily used for human habitation, but uninhabited at the date of the Census, the Collector shall supply on a Schedule such of the particulars

as are required to be filled in on the Schedule as he can ascertain by observation and inquiry, and shall himself sign the Schedule, writing the word "unoccupied" across the face of it.

54. In the case of a house intended for human habitation which is in the course of erection at the date of the Census, the Collector shall supply on a Schedule such of the particulars as are required to be filled in on the Schedule as he can ascertain by observation and inquiry, together with an estimate of the probable date of completion, and shall himself sign the Schedule, writing the words "being built" across the face of it.

OFFENCES.

55. Any breach of these Regulations for which no other penalty is provided shall be punishable on summary conviction by a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

CHAPTER II.

THE CENSUS SCHEDULE.

1. The 1911 and 1921 Schedules.—At the first Commonwealth Census in the year 1911 the "Householder's Schedule" consisted of a Householder's Card and a Personal Card. One Householder's Card was made available for every dwelling and provided for a summary of inmates of the dwelling and for particulars relating to the dwelling. A personal Card was made available for each member of every household. The householder or person in charge of the dwelling was required to fill in the Personal Cards and the Householder's Card or to ensure that each inmate of the dwelling filled in one of the Personal Cards. The size of each card was 8 inches by 5 inches and the particulars which were required with respect to each individual were comprised under fourteen questions and seven sub-headings. These cards were subsequently sorted and counted by manual process.

The questions asked at the 1911 Census on the Personal Card were as follows:—Name, Sex, Date of Birth (or Age if exact date of birth unknown), Conjugal Condition, Date of Marriage, Number of Children from existing and previous marriages, Relation to Head of Household, Infirmary, Birthplace, Nationality, Race, Length of Residence in Australia, Date of Arrival in Australia, Religion, Education, Schooling, Occupation, Grade of Employment.

At the second Commonwealth Census of 1921 the "Householder's Schedule" consisted of (1) a Dwelling Slip containing the names of all persons in each dwelling, certain particulars respecting the householder, and also particulars relating to the dwelling; (2) a Personal Slip for each individual; and (3) a Shipping Slip which gave for each ship in Australian waters a list of the persons on board and particulars relating to the ship. These slips were of foolscap size and were printed on paper instead of cardboard as used for the purpose of the previous Census. The occupier of a dwelling was responsible for filling up and supplying the particulars asked for on the Dwelling and Personal Slips.

The questions on the Personal Slip numbered sixteen with nine sub-headings. As the machine tabulation system was introduced for the first time at the 1921 Census the particulars supplied were transferred to machine tabulation cards for the purposes of electrical tabulation. Questions, additional to those asked in 1911, were as follows:—Birthplace of Father and Mother, and Cause of Unemployment, while the Age last Birthday was required for each individual and not only, as in 1911, for those whose exact date of birth was unknown. It may be mentioned that a new ques-

tion on the Dwelling Slip related to the number of children under fourteen years of age dependent on the householder.

2. The 1933 Schedule.—At the 1933 Census the "Householder's Schedule" consisted of a large form of foolscap length but of triple foolscap width folded to foolscap size, which provided for the particulars required concerning each inmate of the dwelling to be inserted in columnar form under the name of each individual on the Schedule, eight columns being provided for the purpose. The number of questions was eighteen, together with six sub-headings, and also six questions concerning the description of the dwelling. It will be seen that the Householder's Schedule was a combination of the Dwelling and Personal Slips previously used, although a Personal Slip, as mentioned below, was provided for use in special cases. The size of the form was such as to permit the instructions and an example of a completed Householder's Schedule being printed on the back. This form was similar in type to that which had been successfully adopted at the 1931 Census of England and Wales.

In special cases where objection was raised to the required particulars being entered on the Householder's Schedule, a Personal Slip was issued to individuals. The Householder's Schedule was the principal form, and, generally, particulars regarding all persons who spent the night of 29th June, 1933, in the dwelling were entered on that form, the Personal Slips being required mainly for boarders, servants, persons in hotels, institutions, etc. The occupier or person in charge of the dwelling was responsible for seeing that Personal Slips issued to boarders, servants, etc. were duly delivered in the envelope provided (copy of which is reproduced below) to the Collector. Additional questions included in the 1933 forms related to the following:—Orphanhood, Foreign Language, War Service, Industry and Craft (replacing Occupation), and Income, whilst the 1911 and 1921 question relating to issue from existing and any previous marriages was omitted in view of the fact that average issue tables are now compiled from the records of births and deaths. The questions concerning Age, Duration of Marriage, and Length of Residence in Australia, were modified slightly by the omission of the questions concerning the date of birth, date of existing marriage, and date of arrival in Australia, and by the substitution of "Period" for "Length" of Residence. The question concerning dependent children was intended to embrace all children under 16 years of age and related to all persons, and not only to the householder as in 1921. An additional form was distributed in Victoria at the request of the Government Statist. This inquiry related to the number of poultry and livestock on the premises.

The information collected in Australia at the 1933 Census was the most comprehensive yet gathered by means of a Census in this country. There is, of course, a distinct limit to the number of questions which can be included on a Census

Schedule, and many inquiries which would furnish much valuable data have of necessity to be excluded.

Reproductions of the Householder's Schedule and the Personal Slip and Envelope follow.

[Cover of Envelope for Personal Slip.]

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Census Form 3.

CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1933.

To the Householder or Person in Charge of the Dwelling—

Record No.
(From Collector's Record Book.)

(Name of Householder, Proprietor of
Boardinghouse, Hotel, &c.)

(Address)

This ENVELOPE contains a PERSONAL SLIP filled in by—

Mr. (Mrs., Miss) who spent the night of Thursday, 29th June, 1933, in your dwelling, or who arrived on Friday, 30th June, without having been counted elsewhere.

This ENVELOPE must NOT be opened, but will be called for by the Collector on Friday, 30th June, 1933, or as soon after as practicable.

E. T. McPHEE, Commonwealth Statistician.

EXAMPLE OF A COMPLETE HOUSEHOLD'S SCHEDULE.

NAME	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490
------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

[illegible]

Question 17. OCCUPATION.

(i) **Industry, Trade or Service.**—The purpose of this question is to identify the industry or kind of business in which such person is occupied at the time of the Census. In the case of individuals working for an employer, except domestic servants employed in private families, the nature of the business carried on by that employer may be taken as the industry. Thus a carpenter engaged in housebuilding should write "Building"; a carpenter in a coal mine "Coal mining"; and a carpenter in a Railway Department, "Railways."

If a domestic worker employed in a private family write "Domestic Service." Similar workers in institutions write "Hospital," "School," etc., as the case requires.

If the employer carries on more than one kind of business, state the particular branch of the employer's business in which employed.

An employer or person working on own account should state the business or profession in which engaged.

If unemployed at the time of the Census, state the industry, trade or service in which usually employed.

If pensioner write "Pensioner." If of independent means write "Independent."

A relative of the head of the household and performing unpaid home duties, or if never employed in industry, trade or service should write "N.A." (Not applicable.)

(ii) **Craft—Present occupation.**—In addition to the industry, trade or service referred to above the particular occupation or craft followed at the time of the Census must be clearly stated. Do not use vague or indefinite terms. If the occupation is known in the trade or business by a special name, state that name.

If occupation at the time of the Census differs from that usually followed, the usual occupation must be stated in brackets after the present occupation thus—"labourer (plumber)."

If unemployed state the usual occupation.

Women relatives engaged in ordinary household work for which payment is not made; or children receiving education but not working; or persons retired from all business through age, ill-health, etc., write "N.A." (Not applicable.)

For a child working part-time, state the occupation.

(iii) **Grade.**—If a pensioner; person of private means not in business; engaged in home duties; scholar or other dependent, write "N.A." (Not applicable.)

(iv) **Unemployment.**—If out of work on 30th June, 1933, state the time since in number of days or weeks or months, whichever is most suitable, since last regularly employed and clearly state the cause of unemployment. This question does not apply to those who have retired.

Question 18. INCOME.

The actual income or earnings need not be stated but each person is required to indicate the income group in which his or her income falls. To determine this, all income for the year ended 30th June, 1933, by way of salary or wages or from any business must be included plus any income from property or other sources. The value of board and lodging, rations, or other allowances received from an employer must be included.

In every case the income to be stated is the total income for the year without deduction for household or domestic expenditures. Allowance received by wife from husband should not be included by wife as income nor should allowances from surviving parents or other relations be stated unless received as payment for services rendered.

This information is required for statistical purposes only and particulars relating to individuals will be treated as strictly confidential.

C. CERTIFICATE.

After having filled in all the required particulars to the best knowledge and belief of the person making the return, that person must sign the certificate at the foot of the form.

E. T. McPHEE,

Commonwealth Statistician.

CANBERRA.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.



CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Instructions for Filling the Personal Slip.

Owing to the national character of the Census and its importance to the Governments and the people it is confidently expected that all will endeavour to make it successful by giving full and accurate information. Information given on a Census Form is strictly confidential and is used only for statistical purposes. Collector or Occupier of the dwelling disclosing any particulars is liable to a penalty of £50.

A. GENERAL.

There are two Census forms, the Householder's Schedule (white), and the Personal Slip (blue). The Householder's Schedule is the principal form and generally particulars regarding all persons who spent the night of 29th June, 1933, in the dwelling should be entered on that form. The Personal Slip is to be used only for special cases where some inmates of the dwelling object to having his or her particulars entered on the householder's schedule. In that case the person who objects is required to fill in a separate Personal Slip which must be handed, in an envelope, to the head of the household or manager of the establishment for delivery to the Collector.

The occupier, or person in charge, of the dwelling (or ship) is responsible:—

(1) For filling in the particulars on the Schedule for all members of the household.

(2) For seeing that the Personal Slip issued to boarders, servants, etc., are duly delivered to the Collector.

The name of each person who has been issued with a Personal Slip must be entered on the Householder's Schedule also, and the words "Personal Slip" must be written in the column under the name.

A Personal Slip is not required for any person whose particulars are supplied on a Householder's Schedule.

If any person who usually resides in the dwelling was away during Thursday night, 29th June, and returned to the dwelling on Friday, 30th June, without having been counted elsewhere, the name and particulars must be entered on the schedule as a personal slip must be filled in by that person.

Every person must answer the questions which the Collector asks for Census purposes. There is a penalty of £10 for not answering and a penalty of £50 for knowingly making an untrue statement either to the Collector or on a Census form.

The Personal Slip must be filled in with pen and ink—not pencil.

B. THE PERSONAL SLIP.

Opposite each question write the answer in the space provided in the column for the purpose.

The name and address of the householder, proprietor or person in charge of the dwelling must be entered in the space provided at the top left hand corner of the form, in Question 1.

Question 1. **Name.**—The name of the person to whom the information on the Personal Slip relates must be written at the top of the column. Write only first name and the surname.

Question 2. **Relation to Head of Household.**

Persons who are residing at an hotel, club, college or boarding-house on Census night should be described as "boarder." Domestic servants, who are residing at the place of employment on Census night, should be recorded as "domestic servant," and campers not engaged in domestic duties and living-in are to be recorded as "boarder."

Question 3. **Number of Dependent Children.**—This question must be answered by every person who has dependent children, whether the children are residing in the same dwelling or elsewhere. Dependent children include step-children and adopted children. Children boarded-out to persons other than parents are not to be counted as dependent on the persons with whom they are boarded-out. Children earning tin shillings or more per week are not to be counted as dependent children.

Question 4. (i) **Orphanhood.**—A stepfather, stepmother and foster-parents are to be regarded as parents.

Question 7. **Duration of Marriage.**—To be answered only by those persons who have a lawful wife or husband living at the date of the Census. Widowed and divorced persons must leave this space blank.

Question 8. **Deaf and Dumb, or Blind.**—A person who is deaf but not dumb should not be recorded on this line. A person who is partially but not totally blind should not be described as blind.

Question 10. **Period of Residence in Australia.**—To be filled in only by persons who were not born in Australia. If resident in Australia less than one year write "0".

Question 11. **Foreign Language.**—If able to read and write English do not answer this question.

Question 12. **War Service.**—No entry is required for those persons who served in forces which were not raised in Australia.

PERSONAL SLIP—CENSUS FORM 22.

(To be filled in by person whose particulars are NOT entered on a household schedule.)

All answers must be given as correctly as possible.
Penalty for untrue statements—Fifty Pounds (\$50).

CONFIDENTIAL.

CENSUS 30th JUNE, 1933. STATE OF VICTORIA.

Before writing on this Personal Slip read carefully all the instructions overleaf and Examples.

Record No. _____
Town, Village or Locality _____
Census Division No. _____
Census Sub-Division _____
Collector's District _____

QUESTIONS	All Entries to be made in ink.	Example of a completed Personal Slip.
(1) Name.—Write first name and surname of the person to whom this Personal Slip relates and who spent the night of Thursday, 29th June, 1933, in the dwelling of (Name of head of household, proprietor of boarding-house, hotel, &c.) (Address) or who was absent on that night but returned to this dwelling on Friday, 30th June, without having been counted anywhere else.	<u>UNDERLINE SURNAME.</u>	John J. <u>Brown</u>
(2) Sex.—For male write "M." and for female write "F."		M.
(3) Relation to Head of Household.—State whether head of the household, wife, son, daughter, mother, or other relative, visitor, boarder, domestic servant, &c.		Boarder
(4) Dependent Children.—State number of children under sixteen years of age, whether they are resident in this dwelling or not, who are dependent upon you at the time of the Census.		—
(5) Age.—State age last birthday	years	24 years
(6) Condition as to Marriage and Orphanhood— (i) Marriages.—If never married write "N.M." If married at the date of the Census write "M." (ii) Orphanhood.—If under sixteen years of age— If both parents are living write "L." If father, only, is dead write "F.D." If mother, only, is dead write "M.D." If both parents are dead write "B.D."	If widow or widower and not remarried write "W." If divorced and not remarried write "D."	N.M. — —
(7) Duration of Marriage.—If married at the date of the Census give the number of complete years this marriage has been in force		—
(8) Deaf and Dumb and Blind.—For any person who is dumb as well as deaf write "dumb and dumb." For any person who is totally blind write "blind."		—
(9) Birthplace.—If born in Australia write the State or Territory in which born. If not born in Australia give the country where born (not town or other locality)		New South Wales
(10) Period of Residence in Australia.—If not born in Australia write the number of complete years of residence in Australia, ignoring temporary absences		—
(11) Nationality.—State the nation to which you belong, as "British," "French," "U.S.A.," &c.		British
(12) Race.—If of European race whatever born write "European." If non-European state the race to which you belong as Aboriginal, Chinese, Hindu, Negro, Afghan, &c. If a half-caste write also "H.C.," as "H.C. Aboriginal," "H.C. Chinese," &c.		European
(13) Religion.—State the full name of the religious denomination. There is no legal obligation to answer this question		Church of England
(14) Foreign Language.—If not able to read and write English but able to read and write a foreign language state the name of the foreign language, as "French," "German," "Japanese," &c.		—
(15) Schooling.—If attending a Government school at the time of the Census write "G." If attending a school not controlled by Government write "P." If attending University write "U." If receiving instruction at home but not attending any school write "H."		—
(16) War Service.—If you served abroad with the Australian Forces in the war of 1914-19 write the full name of the unit to which you belonged		—
(17) Occupation— (i) Industry, Trade or Service.—If engaged in industry, trade or service state the branch in which engaged, as Wheat Farming, Coal-mining, Woollen Mills, Contracting (Road Construction), Retailing (Grocery), Building, Law, &c. If employed by a Government or other public body state name of department or public body. If receiving wages or salary, other than in domestic service, write the industry or business in which the employer is engaged. If unemployed state usual industry, trade or service. If pensioner write "Pensioner." If of independent means write "Independent." If without occupation or if occupied in seasonal domestic duties write "N.A."		Tailoring
(ii) Crafts.—If engaged in industry, trade or service state the craft or calling at the time of the Census, as "Farmer," "Carpenter," "Engine-driver," "Shop Assistant," "Clark," "Solicitor," &c. If unemployed at the time of the Census write usual craft or calling. Pensioners and dependants write "N.A."		Tailor's Cutter
(iii) Crafts.—If you specify other persons in connection with the industry, trade or service stand in reply to Question 17 (i) write "E." If working on own account but without paid assistants, write "O." If receiving wages or salary write "W." and if agricultural write "A." If unemployed write "U." If wage-earner engaged part-time write "P.Y." If helping, but not receiving wages or salary write "B." Pensioners and dependants write "N.A."		W.
(iv) Unemployment— (a) Time Lost.—If out of work at the time of the Census state the number of days or weeks or months since last regularly employed		—
(b) Cause.—If unemployed state the reason of unemployment whether "scarcity of work," "illness," "industrial dispute," "accident," or other cause, definitely specifying the cause. If voluntarily unemployed write "voluntarily."		—
(18) Income.—Indicate the amount of income or savings including allowances during the year ended 30th June, 1933, as follows:— If no income or savings write "O." If income £104 to £155 write "C." If income £208 to £259 write "E." If income less than £52 or £103 write "B." If income £156 to £207 write "D." If income £260 or over write "F."		E.

Continued

Signature of Collector

I CERTIFY that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above return has been correctly and completely filled in.

Signature

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

1. General.—The following outline of the organization and methods employed in the distribution of forms and the collection of data for the Census will probably prove of general interest.

2. Preparatory Work.—The success of a census depends largely on the planning of the organization and the completeness of the preliminary arrangements. The large area and the diverse conditions to be encountered make it necessary that the preparations for the Census of Australia should be commenced early, and that the varying conditions of transport to remote places, and kindred matters, should be kept under continuous observation to ensure that the Census material will reach its destination at the due date.

3. Collecting Staff.—The Census of 1911 was the first enumeration of the Australian population to be carried out under a central direction from the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Prior to that date, the Census for each of the States now composing the Commonwealth of Australia was taken under the provisions of a State Act and was controlled by an officer of the State Government. In 1911, however, the local control in each State was still in the hands of an officer of the State, and much of the preliminary work was done by State officers working under the direction of the Commonwealth Statistician.

For the Census of 1921 the organization of the Commonwealth Electoral Department was used, and this experiment proved so successful that approval was obtained to utilize the same organization again in 1933. The Commonwealth Electoral Officer in each State became the Deputy Supervisor of Census, each electoral division became a Census division, and the Divisional Returning Officer became the Census Enumerator for his division, while the Sub-enumerators were in most instances the officers engaged in the electoral organization as Presiding Officers, Assistant Presiding Officers, Assistant Returning Officers or Electoral Registrars. As most of the last-named officers held official positions under the Government of the Commonwealth or of a State, it was necessary to obtain the permission of the heads of departments affected for these officers to undertake the Census work. Such permissions were readily granted, and on all occasions the most cordial co-operation was received by the Commonwealth Statistician from other officers of the Public Services. A Deputy Supervisor of Census was appointed for each Territory, and this

officer carried out the work with the assistance of collectors. The Deputy Supervisors appointed were—Northern Territory, Superintendent of Police; Federal Capital Territory, Chief Officer of Police; Papua, Government Secretary; Mandated Territory of New Guinea, Government Secretary; Norfolk Island, the Government Administrator; Nauru, the Government Administrator. The collectors appointed were also, with the exception of those in the Federal Capital Territory, Norfolk Island, and a few in Papua, Government officials.

When the apportionment of a State subdivision into collectors' districts had been approved, the Enumerator was instructed to procure suitable persons to act as collectors. The Enumerator was required also to determine the best method of collection in each district, and to indicate the time which he considered would be necessary for the work. These estimates were compared in the Bureau with the records for the same locality at the previous Census, and where necessary they were referred for reconsideration.

The necessary declarations having been made, the appointments of Deputy Supervisors and Enumerators were duly published in the *Commonwealth Gazette*.

4. Scheme of Division.—(i) *States.*—For the Census of 1911 the several States of the Commonwealth were divided into Census districts, mainly in accordance with the districts which had been determined by State authorities for the 1901 Census. At the 1921 and 1933 Censuses the Census divisions were identical with the electoral divisions, and the Census subdivisions were divided or grouped on the basis of electoral subdivisions. The Census subdivisions were apportioned into collectors' districts suitable to the most economical distribution and collection of the Census schedules.

(ii) *Territories.*—In the division of the Territories Census subdivisions were dispensed with, each Territory forming one Census division under the immediate control of the Deputy Supervisor. In allocating collectors' districts, police districts were used as a basis in the Northern Territory, Government administrative districts in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, and magisterial districts in Papua. In the Federal Capital Territory the allocation of collectors' districts was based on the experience of the annual Census last taken at 30th June, 1932. For Norfolk Island two collectors' districts sufficed, one embracing the eastern and one the western portion of the island. Nauru formed one district only.

(iii) *Shipping*.—Special subdivisions were created, where necessary, to permit of the enumeration of the shipping population as a separate group, under a sub-enumerator appointed for the purpose.

(iv) *General*.—Lists bearing the name and index letter of each Commonwealth electoral subdivision, and showing for each such subdivision the number of electors on the latest roll, the estimated population and the estimated number of dwellings, together with the maximum remuneration which it was proposed to pay to the respective Sub-enumerators, were prepared in the Bureau. These lists were forwarded to the Deputy Supervisors during October, 1932, for their consideration and comment. It was desired that particular attention should be given, on the one hand, to cases where

two or more electoral subdivisions might be grouped to form a single Census subdivision, and, on the other hand, to cases where it might be desirable to subdivide an electoral subdivision for Census purposes. In such case the Deputy Supervisor was asked to suggest an equitable remuneration for each Census subdivision recommended.

These lists, as amended, were returned during November and formed the basis for the preparation of maps, the appointment of the field staff and other allied matters.

As already stated in this chapter, the Commonwealth electoral organization was used to advantage in the appointment of the collecting staff. Details of the staff employed in the several States and in the internal Territories were as follows:—

State or Territory.	Deputy Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Sub-Enumerators.	Collectors.	Population Enumerated.	Average Population per—		Area in Square Miles.	Average Area in Square Miles per—	
						Sub-Enumerator.	Collector.		Sub-Enumerator.	Collector.
New South Wales	1	28	398	3,520	2,600,847	6,535	739	309,432	777	88
Victoria ..	1	20	278	2,653	1,820,261	6,548	686	87,884	316	33
Queensland ..	1	10	117	1,632	947,534	8,099	581	670,500	5,731	411
South Australia ..	1	7	92	957	580,949	6,315	607	380,070	4,131	397
Western Australia ..	1	5	55	698	438,852	7,979	629	975,920	17,744	1,398
Tasmania ..	1	5	49	420	227,599	4,645	542	26,215	535	62
Federal Capital Territory ..	1	..	..	21	8,947	..	426	940	..	45
Northern Territory	1	..	..	22	4,850	..	220	523,620	..	23,801
	8	75	989	9,923	6,629,839	6,704	668	2,974,581	3,008	300

The foregoing table shows that Tasmania had a smaller population per sub-enumerator and per collector than any other State although the averages were fairly uniform. On the other hand, the average area per Sub-enumerator and per Collector varied greatly in the States, owing to the existence in certain of the States of immense areas with few inhabitants.

The Census staff in each of the external Territories, except the Mandated Territory of Nauru, comprised a Deputy Supervisor assisted by Collectors. In Nauru the Deputy Supervisor performed the collection without assistance. The number of Collectors was as follows:—Papua 41, Mandated Territory of New Guinea 37, and Norfolk Island 2.

5. Scale of Pay.—The remuneration paid to the different classes of officers engaged in the preliminary work was as follows:—

- (a) *Deputy Supervisors*.—New South Wales, £110; Victoria, £105; Queensland, £85; South Australia and Western Australia, £65; and Tasmania, £55.
- (b) *Enumerators*.—Each £45.
- (c) *Sub-enumerators*.—A minimum payment of £6, with an additional amount of 15s. per 1,000 persons enumerated over 1,000.
- (d) *Collectors*.—Working on foot, 14s. per day; using an ordinary bicycle, 17s. 6d. per day; using a horse, 25s. per day; using a motor cycle, 30s. per day; and using a motor car, 35s. per day. Under

special circumstances higher rates were approved by the Commonwealth Statistician. A definite offer, based on the time it was considered would be occupied on the work, was made to each Collector, and if he agreed to perform the work for the total amount specified a contract was duly signed, one copy of which was held by the Collector and the other by the Enumerator.

6. Instructions.—(i) *Need for Instruction*.—The majority of persons connected with the Census are employed temporarily, and for no longer than is necessary. An organization has thus to be formed for each Census of persons who are, with very few exceptions, without experience or knowledge of the work, because a Census is normally taken in Australia only once in ten years. It was necessary, therefore, that provision should be made to enable the various members of the Census field staff of 11,079 persons to become acquainted with the objects and methods of the Census.

(ii) *Conferences*.—There can be no doubt that the most effective method of informing those responsible for the collection of the Census data of what is required of them, and the best method of attaining it, is by personal discussion. Following the practice of 1911 and 1921 the Deputy Supervisors of States met the Acting Commonwealth Statistician and other officers of the Bureau in conference in Canberra from the 6th to 10th October, 1932.

Excellent results were obtained from the calling together of these officers. All aspects of the Census were discussed, including local State difficulties which required special consideration, and much valuable information was gained by all officers concerned.

In conformity with the practice of previous Censuses, and in order to enable the Enumerators in charge of divisions to become familiar with their duties, approval was obtained for the Electoral Divisional Returning Officers of each State to meet in conference with the Deputy Supervisor in the capital city of the State. These conferences were held early in November, 1932.

The electoral officers in the subdivisions were in most cases appointed as Census Sub-enumerators, and arrangements were made by which the Census Enumerator in each Division met all his Sub-enumerators in conference at an early stage in the preliminary period, so that the general outline of the procedure and all the instructions for taking the Census could be personally passed on to them.

In many instances, also, it was possible for the Collectors to be called together for personal instruction.

(iii) *Printed Booklets*.—In addition to the personal instruction imparted at these conferences, detailed instructions concerning the duties of Deputy Supervisors, Enumerators, Sub-enumerators, and Collectors were prepared separately, and issued in indexed booklets. Every effort was made to anticipate and provide guidance for any circumstance which might arise.

7. Estimates of Material Required.—Estimates of material required for each subdivision were based on the number of electors on the latest available Commonwealth rolls. As the total enrolment for Australia represented approximately 59 per cent. of the estimated population, the factor $\frac{100}{59}$ might have been used to obtain the estimated population for each subdivision, but in order to provide for any increase subsequent to the date of the rolls the number of electors was actually multiplied by 2. On the basis of four persons to each dwelling, estimates of the number of dwellings in each subdivision were then compiled. These estimates of dwellings were increased by 10 per cent. to arrive at the estimated number of Householders' Schedules required, the 10 per cent. increase representing an allowance for families of more than eight persons, as each Householder's Schedule provided for the recording of the personal particulars of a maximum of eight persons. The estimate of Personal Slips was quite arbitrary, and was based on the assumption that 60 Personal Slips would be required for every 100 dwellings.

The number of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips so estimated to be required for each subdivision was set out on an appropriate form, which was forwarded from the Bureau to the Deputy Supervisor for checking and amendment,

where necessary, by the Enumerator, who returned the form for the approval of the Deputy Supervisor. This form was in triplicate. The original was returned to the Bureau, the second copy was retained by the Deputy Supervisor and the third copy by the Enumerator. In submitting the estimates of material to the Enumerators it was intimated that, when ordering supplies from the Printer, an allowance of 10 per cent. would be added to the estimates of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips for each subdivision as a specific reserve, and that an additional 15 per cent. general reserve would also be printed for the State. The latter was to be apportioned between the Sub-enumerators, Enumerators, and the Deputy Supervisor so that the material would be available for immediate distribution in any emergency. For certain subdivisions Enumerators sought and obtained increases in the original estimates.

8. Printing.—The whole of the printing in connexion with the 1921 Census was carried out by the Government Printer at Melbourne, and the distribution of the material to all States and Territories was arranged by the Census staff in Melbourne. As it was decided to carry out the tabulation of the 1933 Census in Canberra, other arrangements for the printing and distribution of the material had to be made. The material for New South Wales and the Territories, together with the general reserve supply required for each State, was printed by the Commonwealth Government Printer at Canberra, whilst the main supply of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips for the other States was printed by the State Government Printers in Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart. A contract was let for the supply of the envelopes required for enclosing Personal Slips, which were manufactured and printed by a commercial firm in Melbourne. In order to ensure uniformity of printing, the matrix for the envelopes and the stereos for the Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips printed in the States were supplied by the Commonwealth Government Printer.

The main supply of Census forms was printed with the indicative information concerning the number of the Census division and the capital letter of the subdivision. It might be explained that for the purpose of reference the Census divisions were arranged lexicographically in each State, and were numbered from 1 onwards; the subdivisions in each division and the collectors' districts in each subdivision were similarly arranged, subdivisions being allotted capital letters and the collectors' districts small letters, in alphabetical sequence. Thus collector's district "d" of Census subdivision "B" of Census division "5" in the State of New South Wales could be briefly referred to as "N.S.W. 5 B d."

The general reserve supplies of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips were not similarly stamped, and the Deputy Supervisor in each State

was instructed to distribute one-third of this supply to Enumerators, one-third to Sub-enumerators and to retain one-third himself. Arrangements were also made for a small supply of Personal Slips to be available at each post office.

On 31st March, 1933, advice was received that the contractor had dispatched all the envelopes to their destinations, and all printing of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips was completed by 11th April, 1933.

9. Transmission of Material.—In the meantime arrangements were in train for the actual transmission of the material to the Sub-enumerators throughout Australia. As the printing of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips for all States except New South Wales was undertaken by the local State Government Printers, the distribution to the Sub-enumerators of these forms, together with the envelopes for Personal Slips received from the contractor in Melbourne, was carried out by the Deputy Supervisors. The New South Wales Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips, which were printed in Canberra, together with the envelopes received from the contractor in Melbourne, were packed at the Bureau in cases, sacks or parcels separately for each subdivision and forwarded in bulk to Sydney for distribution by the Deputy Supervisor. The material for the division of Eden-Monaro was forwarded direct to the Enumerator from Canberra.

Towards the close of November and early in December, 1932, the Deputy Supervisors were asked to report on the best means of transmission and the latest date by which the material should be dispatched from the capital city. The dates recommended by the Deputy Supervisors were regarded as reasonable, but to guard against any untoward happenings the Deputy Supervisors were asked to expedite the work of printing so as to enable the material to be forwarded one month earlier than the latest date mentioned for each subdivision. On the occasion of the 1921 Census this arrangement was found to be essential, especially for country subdivisions, so that material could be checked and its receipt acknowledged in time. These instructions were carried out, and all material reached its destination in ample time.

Collectors' record books, compilation books and maps were forwarded to the Sub-enumerators from the Bureau.

The general reserve supplies of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips for each State were dispatched to the Deputy Supervisors by the Commonwealth Government Printer.

10. Return of Census Material.—After checking and parcelling the completed forms, record book and compilation book for each collector's district included in his subdivision, the Sub-enumerator forwarded them to his Enumerator. The latter repacked them in strong cases and, in the States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, forwarded them to the Deputy Supervisor, for shipment to the Deputy Supervisor in Sydney. This procedure was also followed in Queensland, except that the material for the divisions of Herbert and Kennedy were shipped direct to Sydney from Townsville.

In New South Wales the Enumerators railed the material direct to Canberra, the actual work of dispatch in the metropolitan divisions being performed by the Superintendent of Stores, Postmaster-General's Department.

Upon receipt of the shipping documents, the Deputy Supervisor in Sydney cleared each shipment and arranged with the Superintendent of Stores, Postmaster-General's Department, for the cartage of the material from the wharf, for storage when necessary, and generally supervised the forwarding of the material in due course to Canberra. Over 700 cases of material were satisfactorily handled in this way.

The last parcels of completed Census material reached the Bureau in Canberra from the several States and Territories on the following dates:—New South Wales, 21st August, 1933; Victoria, 24th August, 1933; Queensland, 24th September, 1933; South Australia, 31st August, 1933; Western Australia, 24th September, 1933; Tasmania, 23rd August, 1933; Northern Territory, 27th October, 1933; Federal Capital Territory, 18th July, 1933; Norfolk Island, 3rd August, 1933; Papua, 25th September, 1933; Mandated Territory of New Guinea, 27th October, 1933; Mandated Territory of Nauru, 21st August, 1933.

CHAPTER IV.

CENSUS MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

One of the most important features of the preliminary arrangements for the taking of the Census was the preparation of the maps and plans required for the field staff. The preparation of these maps was carried out by the Property and Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior. The compilation occupied about nine months, and provided employment for about 60 survey draftsmen. The Commonwealth electoral maps were used as a basis of operation, and these were very largely supplemented by maps obtained from the various State departments and other sources. In many cases it was difficult, as in 1921, to obtain suitable basic maps, and in some instances the best available were not altogether satisfactory. As a result many difficulties presented themselves as the work progressed, principally in attempting to define local government and other boundaries accurately upon maps which were many years out of date. The maps and diagrams went through so many stages of charting, checking and examination that it was found necessary to institute a card record. For the purpose of the Census, Commonwealth electoral divisions were adopted as Census divisions and Commonwealth electoral subdivisions as Census subdivisions, except in a few cases where it was considered desirable to combine two or more electoral subdivisions to form one Census subdivision, or to divide an electoral subdivision to form two or more Census subdivisions. For the purpose of reference, the initial letter of the State was employed to indicate State of enumeration—numerals commencing at 1 for each State to indicate Census division, capital letters commencing at "A" for each Census division to indicate Census subdivision, and small letters commencing at "a" for each Census subdivision to indicate the collector's district. To enable the distribution and collection of Census forms to be carried out in the prescribed time, each Census subdivision was apportioned into collectors' districts of convenient size. The work of apportionment formed part of the duty of the Enumerator, assisted where necessary by the Sub-enumerator, so that full advantage might be taken of any knowledge of the district possessed by the latter officer. The number of inhabited dwellings allowed was generally 250 to 350 in densely popu-

lated centres, 150 to 250 in less densely populated suburbs or towns, 50 to 150 in the comparatively more settled agricultural districts, and less than 50 in districts of widely scattered population. On the completion of this work the subdivisional maps of a division showing the collectors' district boundaries, accompanied by a brief description of the boundaries, were forwarded by the divisional Enumerator to the State Deputy Supervisor for approval. The maps were then returned to the Bureau for examination to ensure that the instructions had been complied with, that all territory including islands off the coast had been embraced, and that shipping in navigable rivers, bays, and harbours had been provided for. Copies of the maps were then prepared in duplicate by the Property and Survey Branch, thus providing three sets, one of which was retained by the Bureau, one distributed to the Enumerators, and one to the Sub-enumerators concerned. In addition, a separate diagram of each collector's district was prepared, and, with a typed description of the boundaries, was pasted in the collector's record book for the use of the collector. The distribution of the State subdivisional maps to Enumerators for the allocation of collectors' districts commenced on 2nd November, 1932, and the last map forwarded to the Bureau for approval was received on 7th April, 1933. The dispatch of the maps complete with collectors' district boundaries for the use of Enumerators and Sub-enumerators, together with the collectors' record and compilation books, commenced on 24th February, 1933, and the final acknowledgment was dated 6th June, 1933. In the case of the Northern and Federal Capital Territories, the Deputy Supervisors apportioned the collectors' districts, and collectors' diagrams were prepared by the Property and Survey Branch from the maps submitted. In the case of the external Territories any work of this nature was carried out by the Deputy Supervisors, who subsequently forwarded maps, with collectors' districts marked, from which copies were prepared for reference by the Bureau. The number of maps prepared by the Property and Survey Branch was about 5,000, and the number of diagrams about 11,000. The maps with one exception were forwarded to their destinations and returned to the Bureau by post.

CHAPTER V.
AUTOMATIC MACHINE TABULATION.

1. **Use of Machines.**—The Census of 1921 marked the first occasion on which automatic machines were employed in connexion with the tabulation of a census in Australia, and they were again used for the Census of 1933. The Hollerith system, adopted for the Australian Census, was first used by the United States of America for its Census of 1890, and has since been employed for census or other statistical tabulation in a number of other countries. In this chapter no attempt will be made to describe the mechanical working of the machines, but a brief survey of the methods followed may prove of interest.

2. **Machine Card.**—The machine card used measured 7½ inches in length, 3¼ inches in breadth, and 0.007 inches in thickness. Three distinct cards were necessary for the Census (a) the “personal card,” containing particulars relating to the individual, (b) the “dwelling card,” containing particulars relating to the dwelling and certain personal particulars relating to the householder, and (c) the “family card,” containing particulars relating jointly to husbands and wives. Samples of the cards are reproduced below. The black spots represent the punched perforations of the appropriate code numbers.

FIGURE 1.— PERSONAL CARD (AS PUNCHED).

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA												PERSONAL CARD												CENSUS 1933											
COLLECTOR'S DISTRICT				MUNICIPAL AREA				RECORD NO.		SEX	DEPENDENT CHILDREN	AGE		CONJUGAL CONDITION	DEPORTED BOON	INTIMITY	BIRTH-PLACE	RESIDENCE IN YEARS	NATIONALITY	RACE	RELIGION	OF LANG.	OF MILITARY SERVICE	OCCUPATION				UNEMPLOYED							
												SINGLE	GROUP	ED											INDUSTRY	TRADE	GRADE	WEEKS	CAUSE	INCOME					
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3				
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6				
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7				
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8				
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33			

FIGURE 2.— DWELLING CARD (AS PUNCHED).

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA										DWELLING CARD										CENSUS 1933									
Collector's District		Municipal Area		Record No.		Locality		Sex	Age	Conjugal C.	Occupation		Dependent Children	Census Inmates			Private Dw., etc.	Walls	Rooms	Sleeping Out	Other, etc.	Weekly Rent							
											Industry	Trade		Male	Female	Persons													
0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0								
1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1								
2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2								
3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3								
4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4								
5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5								
6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6								
7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7								
8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8								
9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9								
1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13	14 15 16 17	18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28	29 30 31 32	33 34 35	36 37 38 39 40	41 42 43 44 45																			

FIGURE 3.—

FAMILY CARD (AS PUNCHED).

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA										FAMILY CARD										CENSUS 1933									
Collector's District	Record No.	Dur. Mar.	Husband			Wife			Dependent Children	Income	Record No.	Dur. Mar.	Husband			Wife			Dependent Children	Income									
			Age	Birth-place	Religion	Age	Birth-place	Religion					Age	Birth-place	Religion	Age	Birth-place	Religion											
0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0									
1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 1 1									
2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2	2 2 2 2 2									
3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3	3 3 3 3 3									
4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4	4 4 4 4 4									
5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5	5 5 5 5 5									
6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6	6 6 6 6 6									
7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7	7 7 7 7 7									
8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8	8 8 8 8 8									
9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9	9 9 9 9 9									
1 2 3 4 5	6 7 8 9 10	11 12 13 14 15	16 17 18 19 20	21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30	31 32 33 34 35	36 37 38 39 40	41 42 43 44 45	46 47 48 49 50	51 52 53 54 55	56 57 58 59 60	61 62 63 64 65	66 67 68 69 70	71 72 73 74 75	76 77 78 79 80	81 82 83 84 85	86 87 88 89 90	91 92 93 94 95	96 97 98 99 100	101 102 103 104 105									

As will be seen from the reproductions, each card was divided into 45 vertical columns. In each column ten digits were printed beginning at "0" and ending at "9". In addition to the punch spaces represented by these digits two spaces designated "X" and "Y" were provided directly above the "0" in each column. Thus there were twelve punch positions in each column or 540 in all. The spaces between the black vertical lines on the card are known as "fields," and the headings indicate the nature of the information each "field" contains. The perforations in the punch space "Y" in the "Collector's District" field, and in the punch space "X" in the "Municipal Area" field, shown in the reproductions indicate the State of enumeration and the division of the State (Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, or Rural). Two perforations in the same column, as in these cases, are desirable only when the information is for reference purposes and the fields are not to be machine counted or tabulated. Before the diverse facts recorded at the Census can be punched on to the cards, they must be expressed in numerical terms. This is achieved by the use of codes designed for the purpose, in each of which one particular combination of figures represents one possible answer to the question covered by the code.

3. Hollerith Machines Employed.—The plant installed for the Australian Census comprised 30 key punches (card perforating machines), 20 punch verifying machines, 1 electric gang punch, 2 electric sorting machines, 5 electric sorting-counting machines, and 1 electric tabulating machine.

(i) *Key Punch.*—The key punch has twelve keys, and is similar in operation to a typewriter. The keys correspond to the twelve punch positions in the columns of the cards. As a position in a column is perforated the card is automatically advanced one column. When so arranged the key marked "X" may be used to skip a field where no information is to be punched. The average rate of speed attained by the girl punch operators at the Census was 187

cards per hour. The number of cards punched, exclusive of spoiled cards requiring replacement, was as follows:—Personal Cards, 6,629,839; Dwelling Cards, 1,547,376; and Family Cards, approximately 570,000, the particulars respecting two families being punched, wherever possible, on one card.

(ii) *Punch Verifier.*—The punch verifier is similar to the key punch in appearance and operation, except that the plungers operated by the keys have no cutting edges. The card to be verified is placed in the machine and the operator proceeds as though punching a new card. The failure of the card to advance when the appropriate key is depressed indicates an error. The verifying staff, which was the same as that employed on the key punches, attained an average speed of 230 cards per hour.

(iii) *Electric Gang Punch.*—The electric gang punch was used for the first time at the Census of 1933. It is substituted for the manual key punch when the same facts covering not more than sixteen columns are common to a large number of cards, e.g., the "Collector's District" and "Municipal Area" fields. This machine is so constructed that the punches can be set for the code numbers required, and will automatically punch the cards at the rate of 400 per minute.

(iv) *Electric Sorter.*—The function of the sorting machine, which is entirely automatic in its action, is to arrange the cards in any desired order according to the holes punched in any particular field, one column being sorted at a time. It is fitted with thirteen pockets to receive the cards as sorted, twelve corresponding to the punch positions on the card and the thirteenth to receive unpunched cards. The sorter will deal with 400 cards per minute or 24,000 per hour.

(v) *Electric Sorter-Counter-Printer.*—The sorter-counter-printer, which is specially adapted for census tabulation, is a combination of the sorter with a card-counting machine enabling the two operations of sorting and counting to be performed at the same time. The

counting machine is provided with either two or three rows of counters known as "banks". Each bank consists of fifteen counters, thirteen corresponding to the pockets of the sorting machine, each with a cumulative capacity of five figures, and two total counters each with a cumulative capacity of six figures. As many columns on the card as there are banks on the machine may be counted simultaneously, but sorting is restricted to one column at a time. The printing attachment permits of each count being printed on a tabulation sheet direct from the counters, thus saving the necessity of manual transcription. The machine will deal with 350 cards per minute or 21,000 per hour.

(vi) *Electric Tabulator*.—The tabulator is used to total amounts or quantities in fields containing such information. The model used for the Census was of the semi-automatic type and was equipped with five adding counters and automatic print unit. Each counter could be arranged to add from one to eight columns according to the number of columns in the field to be added. Regardless of its arrangement, each column had an accumulative capacity of nine places. This type of tabulator will add 150 cards per minute or 9,000 per hour on the full number of counters if required. Much more complex tabulators are now used for other machine tabulation work carried out in the Bureau.

CHAPTER VI.

TABULATION STAFF AND ORGANIZATION.

1. Tabulating Staff.—An examination conducted by the Commonwealth Public Service Board was held in all capital cities for returned soldiers desiring to qualify for appointment as temporary clerks on the Census Tabulating Staff in Canberra. The examination provided an elementary educational test in arithmetic, spelling and essay writing. Preference in employment was given to married men, and although some single men passed the examination none were employed as sufficient married men were available to fulfil all requirements. The Department of the Interior made satisfactory arrangements for the board and residence of the temporary staff of male clerks whose permanent homes were not located in Canberra. Many clerks desired to bring their wives and families to Canberra, but owing to lack of suitable accommodation this was practicable in only a few instances. About 50 families, however, were able to find accommodation in Queanbeyan about 7 miles away.

The main work of the male staff consisted of preparing the figures for the preliminary results, entering and checking the code equivalents to the replies on the Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips for subsequent punching by the machine operators, tabulating items suitable to the manual method, and summarizing the machine results. With the exception of the relatively small amount of hand tabulation referred to, the whole of the tabulating work was performed by Hollerith machines. The use of these machines calls for a comparatively large female staff to operate the card-punching and verifying machines. Girls over the age of sixteen years were employed on this work

and were selected from among those registered for temporary employment in Canberra. They were required to show some aptitude for the work by a short test on the machines to be operated.

The adult male staff reached a maximum of 250 on 11th December, 1933, the female staff a maximum of 62 on 2nd July, 1934, and the staff of youths a maximum of seventeen on 21st September, 1934. Regular reductions in the male and female staffs commenced on 15th March, 1934, and 10th September, 1934, respectively. In the case of the male clerks the fares for return from Canberra to their home towns were paid by the Department.

2. Tabulation Organization.—As the building which was made available at Civic Centre, Canberra, for the housing of the Census Tabulating Staff provided ample floor space to accommodate the whole staff, the usual Public Service hours were observed. The male tabulating staff was divided into three groups, each in charge of a permanent officer designated "tabulating superintendent" and directly responsible to the "Supervisor of Census". The staff in each group was further divided into sections of ten men in charge of "section leaders" appointed from the temporary staff to ensure discipline and uniformity of work. During the initial period of organizing the female staff of card punchers, the services of an experienced lady supervisor were made available by the Commonwealth Bank. Later the duties of supervisor were carried out by a permanent female officer of the Service who was assisted by three "section leaders" drawn from the temporary female staff.

CHAPTER VII.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF CENSUS.

1. First Results.—The results of the preliminary count for the six States and internal Territories, made available on the 8th September, 1933, were as follows:—

PRELIMINARY COUNT OF CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Subject to revision.)

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	1,318,678	1,281,750	2,600,428
Victoria ..	902,335	915,745	1,818,080
Queensland ..	495,871	449,694	945,565
South Australia ..	290,937	289,912	580,849
Western Australia ..	233,474	204,615	438,089
Tasmania ..	115,084	112,389	227,473
Federal Capital Territory ..	4 806	4,140	8,946
Northern Territory ..	3,375	1,473	4,848
Total ..	3,364,560	3,259,718	6,624,278

2. Revised Results.—On the 31st October, 1933, the following revised results were made available:—

REVISED RESULTS OF CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Subject to further revision.)

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	1,318,728	1,282,376	2,601,104
Victoria ..	903,399	916,961	1,820,360
Queensland ..	497,394	450,395	947,789
South Australia ..	290,970	290,017	580,987
Western Australia ..	234,000	204,948	438,948
Tasmania ..	115,141	112,464	227,605
Federal Capital Territory ..	4,807	4,140	8,947
Northern Territory ..	3,376	1,484	4,860
Total ..	3,367,815	3,262,785	6,630,600

Further revisions were subsequently made involving reductions of 704 in the number of males, 57 in the number of females, and 761 in the number of persons.

3. Advance Bulletins.—As the information became available, advance bulletins were published from

time to time. These bulletins, numbering 25, were as follows:—

	Date of Issue.
1. Population of States and Territories; Urban and Rural Population and Dwellings ..	7 1.1934
2. Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas ..	19 1.1934
3. Federal Capital Territory ..	2 5.1934
4. Northern Territory ..	8 6 1934
5. Territory of Papua ..	26 7 1934
6. Mandated Territory of New Guinea ..	14 9.1934
7. Mandated Territory of Nauru ..	28 9.1934
8. Territory of Norfolk Island ..	6 10 1934
9. Summary for the State of New South Wales ..	3 12 1934
10. " " " Victoria ..	21 12.1934
11. " " " Queensland ..	31 1.1935
12. " " " South Australia ..	25 2.1935
13. " " " Western Australia ..	12 3 1935
14. " " " Tasmania ..	30 3.1935
15. " " Commonwealth of Australia ..	26 4.1935
16. " " Tropical Australia ..	18 6.1935
17. " relating to Dwellings—New South Wales ..	30 8 1935
18. " " " Victoria ..	19 11.1935
19. " " " Queensland ..	20 12.1935
20. " " " South Australia ..	17 1.1936
21. " " " Western Australia ..	6 2 1936
22. " " " Tasmania ..	26 2 1936
23. " " " Commonwealth of Australia ..	25 3 1936
24. " " Full-blood Aborigines ..	6 4 1936
25. Population and Occupied Dwellings in Localities ..	27 4 1936

CHAPTER VIII.

POST-CENSAL ADJUSTMENTS OF POPULATION ESTIMATES
FOR THE INTERCENSAL PERIOD 1921-1933.

1. Census Results.—The Census population on the 4th April, 1921, was—Males, 2,762,870; females, 2,672,864; total, 5,435,734. At the Census of the 30th June, 1933, the population was—Males, 3,367,111; females, 3,262,728; total, 6,629,839. In both cases the figures are exclusive of full-blood aboriginal natives of Australia, but are inclusive of half-caste aboriginals.

2. Intercensal Records.—Between the date of the Census of 1921 and that of 1933 there elapsed a period of twelve years and three months. During this period records were kept of the several elements contributing to variations in the population of Australia as a whole, and of its component States and Territories. As regards the former the only variations were additions by births and by overseas arrivals, and deductions by deaths and overseas departures. The term “overseas” refers to countries outside Australia. With regard to the States and Territories there is the further factor of interstate migration, which may be by land, sea or air. In the case of any State, therefore, to which migration by land is possible, ten distinct sets of records were kept, namely:—(i) births registered; (ii) deaths registered; (iii) overseas arrivals; (iv) interstate arrivals by sea; (v) interstate arrivals by land; (vi) interstate arrivals by air; (vii) overseas departures; (viii) interstate departures by sea; (ix) interstate departures by land; (x) interstate departures by air.

The records of interstate migration by land are necessarily incomplete, as it is only practicable to record the migration by rail, since any efficient

method of obtaining the record of overland migration other than by rail would be intolerably irksome and unduly expensive.

3. Comparison of Census Results with those derived from Intercensal Records.—For Australia as a whole, the number of births registered during the twelve and a quarter years from 1st April, 1921, to 30th June, 1933, was—

Males, 817,121; females, 774,031; total, 1,591,152. Against this must be set off the deaths registered, as follows:—

Males, 389,609; females, 299,764; total, 689,373. The overseas arrivals into Australia, as recorded during the same period were—

Males, 599,382; females, 432,882; total, 1,032,264. During the same period the overseas departures as recorded were—

Males, 427,167; females, 322,922; total, 750,089. Thus by the records the net immigration to Australia—i.e., the excess of overseas arrivals over overseas departures—during the decennium was—

Males, 172,215; females, 109,960; total, 282,175. The foregoing records of births and deaths and of overseas migration are for complete months commencing 1st April, 1921, whereas the Census of 1921 was taken as for the night between the 3rd and 4th April. Thus, in making a comparison between the Census results and the intercensal records, it is necessary to substitute for the population as ascertained at the Census of 1921 a corresponding figure for the 31st March of that year. Exact records for the first three days of April were, of course, not available, but a sufficiently close approximation was obtained by taking one-thirtieth part of the total recorded for the quarter ended 31st March, 1921. This gave the following results:—

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Census Population on 4th April, 1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734
Less estimated increase from 1st to 3rd April, 1921	364	437	801
Estimated population 31st March, 1921	2,762,506	2,672,427	5,434,933

The estimated population on the 31st March, 1921, became the foundation for future estimates based

on the records of births, deaths, and overseas migration.

The following statement shows the result of adding to this estimated population the recorded increases during the twelve and a quarter years from 1st April, 1921, to 30th June, 1933, inclusive:—

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Estimated population 31st March, 1921	2,762,506	2,672,427	5,434,933
Excess births over deaths—twelve and a quarter years, 1st April, 1921, to 30th June, 1933	427,512	474,267	901,779
Excess immigration—twelve and a quarter years, 1st April, 1921, to 30th June, 1933	172,215	109,960	282,175
Estimated population 30th June, 1933	3,362,233	3,256,654	6,618,887

The population on the 30th June, 1933, according to the Census results was—Males, 3,367,111; females, 3,262,728; persons, 6,629,839. Thus the estimate based on the intercensal records of births and deaths and unadjusted oversea migration was short of the Census figure by the following numbers:—

Males, 4,878; females, 6,074; total, 10,952.

This *understatement* indicates an average error of about 900 per annum.

4. Cause of Discrepancy.—The understatement of population estimates revealed by this comparison is a complete reversal of the experience of previous censuses. From the nature of the case errors are probable in all records of population and, in view of the greater probability of error in recording departures from Australia, it has previously been assumed that such departures were understated. This assumption, however, would only add to the discrepancy in the present case and appears to be unjustified. There are three possible sources of error which could cause understatement. The record of birth registrations may be deficient, immigration from oversea countries may be understated or there may be a relatively higher standard of accuracy in the results of the 1933 Census than in those of the Census of 1921. None of these records appears to be liable to any great error, and it is possible that each is responsible for some part of the total discrepancy.

5. Adjustment of Discrepancy.—In view of the fact that all previous adjustments had been made to the record of departures, and that the adjustment required was relatively small, it has been found convenient to follow the old procedure of making the adjustment to the record of departures

in the present instance. This method is simple in its application and gives results which are probably as near the truth at any time during the intercensal period as figures furnished by any other practicable method.

6. Adjustment of Intercensal Estimates.—Departures during the period were—

Males, 427,167; females, 322,922; total, 750,089.

The error in the numbers derived from adding to the results of the Census of 1921 the recorded increases during the following twelve and one-quarter years represented an understatement of—

Males, 4,878; females, 6,074; total, 10,952, which is equal to 1.142 per cent. of the total male departures, and 1.881 per cent. of female departures. By applying these percentages to the quarterly records of oversea departures corrected results are obtained by means of which adjusted estimates of the population of Australia can be made for successive periods throughout the intercensal period.

7. Error in Pre-censal Estimates.—The results of the Census of 1921 disclosed an error in the pre-census estimates of an amount equal to a percentage on the recorded oversea departures of 1.024 per cent. for males, and 4.522 per cent. for females, and the recorded departures during the years 1921 to 1933 were increased by these percentages modified to 1 per cent. and 4½ per cent. respectively. The improvement in migration records evidenced by the 1921 Census results was, however, still apparent, and these percentages proved too high. The result was that by the 30th June, 1933, the population of Australia was currently under-estimated by 29,757.

The following table gives a comparison of the estimates of population, which were made prior to the Census of 1933 on the basis of the Census of 1921, with the estimates for the same years based on the Census of 1933:—

POPULATION of AUSTRALIA.

31st December.	Intercensal Estimates based on Census of 4th April, 1921 (a).			Intercensal Estimates adjusted in accordance with Census of 30th June, 1933 (b).			Error of Understatement in Original Estimates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1921 ..	2,798,727	2,710,346	5,509,073	2,799,415	2,711,529	5,510,944	688	1,183	1,871
1922 ..	2,866,461	2,766,820	5,633,281	2,867,825	2,769,461	5,637,286	1,364	2,641	4,005
1923 ..	2,930,302	2,819,505	5,749,807	2,932,310	2,823,676	5,755,986	2,008	4,171	6,179
1924 ..	2,996,848	2,876,655	5,873,503	2,999,567	2,882,435	5,882,002	2,719	5,780	8,499
1925 ..	3,060,315	2,931,769	5,992,084	3,063,761	2,939,266	6,003,027	3,446	7,497	10,943
1926 ..	3,122,581	2,987,933	6,110,514	3,126,802	2,997,218	6,124,020	4,221	9,285	13,506
1927 ..	3,189,823	3,045,031	6,234,854	3,194,858	3,056,158	6,251,016	5,035	11,127	16,162
1928 ..	3,241,535	3,095,251	6,336,786	3,247,417	3,108,353	6,355,770	5,882	13,102	18,984
1929 ..	3,277,352	3,137,020	6,414,372	3,284,095	3,152,118	6,436,213	6,743	15,098	21,841
1930 ..	3,304,091	3,171,941	6,476,032	3,311,722	3,189,029	6,500,751	7,631	17,088	24,719
1931 ..	3,324,287	3,201,633	6,525,920	3,332,577	3,220,029	6,552,606	8,290	18,396	26,686
1932 ..	3,346,637	3,228,616	6,575,253	3,355,465	3,248,320	6,603,785	8,828	19,704	28,532
30th June, 1933 ..	3,357,961	3,242,121	6,600,082	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	9,150	20,607	29,757

(a) Results of Census of 1921, plus natural increase, plus net migration modified by addition to civilian departures of 1 per cent. to males and 4½ per cent. to females.

(b) Estimates for twelve years 1921-1933, based on results of the Censuses of 1921 and 1933, plus natural increase, plus net migration modified by subtraction from departures of 1.142 per cent. for males and 1.881 per cent. for females.

8. Post-censal Adjustments of State Populations.— Having adjusted the intercensal estimates of population for Australia as a whole, it remains to treat the estimates for the several States so that in the aggregate they will coincide, at any date, with the number already determined for the Commonwealth. In this connexion, there is, in addition to the natural increase and the oversea migration, the further factor of interstate migration to be taken into account. The discrepancy between the estimated

number of the population of Australia at 30th June, 1933, based on the Census of 1921, plus adjusted records of increase, and the number at the same date recorded at the Census of 1933, amounted to—

Males, 9,150; females, 20,607; total 29,757, the discrepancy being in the direction of an underestimate.

The errors in the estimates for the several States were—

State or Territory.							Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	—27,250	—25,537	—52,787
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 8,279	+ 5,183	— 3,096
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	..	+26,311	+11,577	+37,888
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	+13,697	— 5,419	+ 8,278
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 7,747	— 5,930	—13,677
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 5,003	— 711	— 5,714
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 143	— 64	— 207
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 736	+ 294	— 442
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 9,150	—20,607	—29,757

The following statement shows the errors which would have arisen if the increases recorded during the intercensal period had been added without adjustment to the results of the Census of 1921:—

State or Territory.							Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	..	..	—24,422	—15,743	—40,165
Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 7,579	+ 7,957	+ 378
Queensland	..	..	..	..	..	..	+26,610	+12,188	+38,798
South Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	+13,834	— 4,917	+ 8,917
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 7,449	— 5,142	—12,591
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 4,996	— 649	— 5,645
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 143	— 64	— 207
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 733	+ 296	— 437
Australia	..	..	..	..	..	..	— 4,878	— 6,074	—10,952

It was stated in Section 6 above that, to compensate for this error, the most convenient method is to decrease the recorded overseas departures by 1.142 per cent. for males and 1.881 per cent. for females. As there is no evidence that the records relating to any one State are less faulty than those for any other State, it is convenient to apply to the overseas departures from each State the correction factor which has been found to be necessary for Australia as a whole, and

to effect any further adjustment by the modification of the interstate departures, to the extent found to be necessary to bring the estimates for each State into harmony with the Census results. Assuming that the factors mentioned, namely, 1.142 per cent. for males, and 1.881 per cent. for females, have been applied to the overseas departures from each State during the intercensal period 1921 to 1933, the errors shown in the immediately preceding table would become—

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	— 20,991	— 11,619	— 32,610
Victoria	— 6,828	+ 9,183	+ 2,355
Queensland	+ 26,832	+ 12,371	+ 39,203
South Australia	+ 13,997	— 4,736	+ 9,261
Western Australia	— 7,128	— 4,841	— 11,969
Tasmania	— 5,019	— 583	— 5,602
Federal Capital Territory	— 143	— 64	— 207
Northern Territory	— 720	+ 289	— 431
Australia .. .. .	..	..	..

It was necessary that these errors should be so adjusted that at any point of time during the intercensal period the aggregate of the several adjustments should be zero. The application of the correction as a percentage, on, say, recorded departures, would in practice involve awkward complications. A careful consideration of this matter led to the conclusion that a uniform distribution of the error in each case over the 49

quarters comprised in the inter-censal period would probably accord as closely with the actual (but unknown) facts as any that could be devised, and would, in addition, be simple in application as well as satisfactory from the standpoint of Commonwealth totals. The corrections so applied to the figures for the several quarters were *approximately* as follows:—

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales (including Federal Capital Territory)	— 429	— 237	— 666
Victoria	— 140	+ 188	+ 48
Queensland	+ 548	+ 252	+ 800
South Australia	+ 286	— 97	+ 189
Western Australia	— 145	— 99	— 244
Tasmania	— 102	— 12	— 114
Federal Capital Territory	— 3	— 1	— 4
Northern Territory	— 15	+ 6	— 9
Australia .. .. .	..	..	..

On the basis of these principles the populations of the several States as at the end of each quarter from 31st March, 1921, to 30th June, 1933, have been estimated, and from these the mean populations for the several intercensal years have been com-

puted. These re-computed mean populations have been employed in the adjustment of intercensal rates based upon population in all the publications of the Bureau of Census and Statistics since September, 1935.

The following table summarizes the recorded facts of births, deaths, and migration, together with the adjustments made to the migration figures in order to reconcile the results of the Census of 1933 with those of 1921:—

**INTERCENSAL INCREASE of the POPULATION from the EXCESS of BIRTHS over DEATHS,
and from NET IMMIGRATION.**

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
MALES.									
Population—Census, 4th April, 1921 ..	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	1,567	2,821	2,762,870
Deduct estimated increase, 1st-3rd April, 1921	133	42	63	94	17	18	..	3	364
Population—Estimated, 31st March, 1921	1,071,368	754,682	398,906	248,173	177,261	107,725	1,567	2,824	2,762,506
Natural Increase, 1st April, 1921, to 30th June, 1933—									
Births	328,707	213,605	121,005	68,163	52,791	31,820	582	448	817,121
Deaths	150,044	108,457	56,993	32,753	26,889	13,544	224	705	389,609
Excess of Births over Deaths ..	178,663	105,148	64,012	35,410	25,902	18,276	358	257	427,512
Migration—1st April, 1921, to 30th June, 1933—									
Arrivals—									
From Oversea Countries ..	346,566	119,381	42,026	26,082	64,446	230	..	651	599,382
From other States—By Sea ..	210,187	382,175	98,267	40,764	57,953	271,429	..	5,181	(a)
„ Rail ..	1,680,945	1,584,109	415,542	577,367	93,266	..	53,909	..	(a)
„ Air ..	2,771	876	2,051	918	779	356	11	13	(a)
Total Arrivals	2,240,469	2,086,541	557,886	645,131	216,444	272,015	53,920	5,845	599,382
Departures—									
To Oversea Countries—Recorded	282,535	69,602	30,254	13,375	29,571	1,231	..	599	427,167
Adjustment	— 3,431	— 751	— 222	— 163	— 321	+ 23	..	13	— 4,878
To other States—By Sea, recorded	209,453	393,095	62,242	41,794	68,061	286,160	..	5,151	(a)
„ Rail ..	1,701,942	1,587,291	402,189	567,826	94,715	..	51,175	..	(a)
„ Air ..	2,521	718	2,292	923	772	524	8	17	(a)
„ Adjustment	— 20,991	— 6,828	+ 26,832	+ 13,997	— 7,128	— 5,019	— 143	— 720	(a)
Total Departures	2,172,029	2,043,127	523,587	637,752	185,670	282,919	51,040	5,034	422,289
Excess of Arrivals over Departures ..	68,440	43,414	34,299	7,379	30,774	— 10,904	2,880	811	177,093
Population—Census, 30th June, 1933 ..	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,097	4,805	3,378	3,367,111
FEMALES.									
Population—Census, 4th April, 1921 ..	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,005	1,046	2,672,864
Deduct estimated increase, 1st-3rd April, 1921	172	74	95	43	36	18	..	1	437
Population—Estimated, 31st March, 1921	1,028,698	776,482	356,908	246,850	155,418	106,019	1,005	1,047	2,672,427
Natural Increase, 1st April, 1921, to 30th June, 1933—									
Births	312,084	201,155	114,871	64,870	49,965	30,135	546	405	774,031
Deaths	113,354	93,754	37,561	27,516	15,740	11,630	114	95	299,764
Excess of Births over Deaths ..	198,730	107,401	77,310	37,354	34,225	18,505	432	310	474,267
Migration—1st April, 1921, to 30th June, 1933—									
Arrivals—									
From Oversea Countries ..	264,921	91,006	22,554	19,158	34,624	214	..	405	432,882
From other States—By Sea ..	205,906	335,449	76,970	38,212	52,238	234,818	..	1,860	(a)
„ Rail ..	883,859	806,673	251,835	315,534	47,786	..	25,158	..	(a)
„ Air ..	609	236	481	286	177	132	2	4	(a)
Total Arrivals	1,355,295	1,233,364	351,840	373,190	134,825	235,194	25,160	2,269	432,882
Departures—									
To Oversea Countries—									
Recorded ..	217,475	61,626	13,626	11,142	17,534	1,401	..	118	322,922
Adjustment	— 4,124	— 1,226	— 183	— 181	— 301	— 66	..	7	— 6,074
To other States—By Sea, recorded	196,717	317,390	76,989	47,178	59,165	246,307	..	1,737	(a)
„ Rail ..	901,262	813,010	232,473	313,785	47,797	..	22,518	..	(a)
„ Air ..	636	247	465	219	199	157	1	3	(a)
„ Adjustment	— 11,619	+ 9,183	+ 12,371	— 4,736	— 4,841	— 583	— 64	+ 289	(a)
Total Departures	1,300,347	1,200,230	335,741	367,407	119,553	247,216	22,455	2,154	316,848
Excess of Arrivals over Departures ..	54,948	33,134	16,099	5,783	15,272	— 12,022	2,705	115	116,034
Population—Census, 30th June, 1933 ..	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	4,142	1,472	3,262,728

(a) Interstate arrivals equal interstate departures.

INTERCENSAL INCREASE of the POPULATION from the EXCESS of BIRTHS over DEATHS,
and from NET IMMIGRATION—continued.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
PERSONS.									
Population—Census, 4th April, 1921 ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	2,572	3,867	5,435,734
Deduct estimated increase, 1st-3rd April, 1921	305	116	158	137	53	36	..	4	801
Population—Estimated, 31st March, 1921	2,100,066	1,531,164	755,814	495,023	332,679	213,744	2,572	3,871	5,434,933
Natural Increase, 1st April, 1921, to 30th June, 1933—									
Births	640,791	414,760	235,876	133,033	102,756	61,955	1,128	853	1,591,152
Deaths	263,398	202,211	94,554	60,269	42,629	25,174	338	800	689,373
Excess of Births over Deaths ..	377,393	212,549	141,322	72,764	60,127	36,781	790	53	901,779
Migration—1st April, 1921, to 30th June, 1933—									
Arrivals—									
From Oversea Countries ..	611,487	210,387	64,580	45,240	99,070	444	..	1,056	1,032,264
From other States—By Sea ..	416,093	717,624	175,237	78,976	110,191	506,277	..	7,041	(a)
„ Rail ..	2,564,804	2,390,782	667,377	892,901	141,052	..	79,067	..	(a)
„ Air ..	3,380	1,112	2,532	1,204	956	488	13	17	(a)
Total Arrivals	3,595,764	3,319,905	909,726	1,018,321	351,269	507,209	79,080	8,114	1,032,264
Departures—									
To Oversea Countries—									
Recorded ..	500,010	131,228	43,880	24,517	47,105	2,632	..	717	750,089
Adjustment ..	— 7,555	— 1,977	— 405	— 344	— 622	— 43	..	6	— 10,952
To other States—By Sea, recorded	406,170	710,485	139,231	88,972	127,226	532,467	..	6,888	(a)
„ Rail ..	2,603,204	2,400,301	634,662	881,611	142,512	..	73,693	..	(a)
„ Air ..	3,157	965	2,757	1,142	971	681	9	20	(a)
„ Adjustment ..	— 32,610	+ 2,355	+ 39,203	+ 9,261	— 11,969	— 5,602	— 207	— 431	(a)
Total Departures	3,472,376	3,243,357	859,328	1,005,159	305,223	530,135	73,495	7,188	739,137
Excess of Arrivals over Departures ..	123,388	76,548	50,398	13,162	46,046	— 22,926	5,585	926	293,127
Population—Census, 30th June, 1933 ..	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	8,947	4,850	6,629,839

(a) Interstate arrivals equal interstate departures.

CHAPTER IX.

GROWTH AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

THE RECORD OF POPULATION CHANGES.

1. Early Enumerations of the Population in Australia.—The primitive form of the modern census is the simple enumeration, or "muster", as it was known when a count was made of the number of people in the early settlements of Australia. So far as the number can be ascertained, the nucleus around which the population of Australia has grown consisted in the first instance of 1,024 persons, including the military, who landed in Sydney Cove on the 26th January, 1788. For many years the number increased very slowly, and in 1825, when Tasmania (then known as Van Diemen's Land) was separated from New South Wales and constituted a separate colony, i.e., 37 years after the first settlement, the total population was only 52,505 persons, of whom 38,313 were in New South Wales and 14,192 were in Tasmania. With a view to estimating the food and other requirements of the early settlements, enumerations or "musters" were carried out annually from 1788 to 1825, when they were discontinued. A "muster" meant the compulsory attendance and the counting of inhabitants on a certain day at a specified place in their particular district.

2. Census-taking in Australia.—The first regular Census in Australia, as distinct from simple enumerations for administrative purposes, was taken in New South Wales in November, 1828. Particulars of the number, names, age groups, sex, nominal religious profession and civil condition of the inhabitants, as well as the number of horses, horned cattle and sheep, and the area of land located, cleared and cultivated in each district, were collected under the supervision of resident magistrates. Thereafter similar Censuses were taken at irregular intervals in the several colonies. Not until 1861 was anything like a simultaneous Census taken in the Australasian colonies. On the 7th April, 1861, the day chosen for the Census of the United Kingdom, a Census was taken in each of the colonies forming the Australasian group, with the exception of Western Australia and New Zealand. In 1871, of the Australasian colonies only New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria and South Australia adopted the Imperial date. In 1881, however, all the Australasian as well as most of the other

colonies fell into line, and the first simultaneous Census of the British Empire was taken. Practically simultaneous Censuses were also taken in 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

The first all-Australian Census was thus taken in 1881. This Census and those of 1891 and 1901 were taken by the statistical offices of the States, those of 1911 and 1921 by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. The sixth Census was to have been taken at about 1st April, 1931, but it was necessary to postpone it, in the interests of economy, until 30th June, 1933. It is unfortunate for many reasons that this postponement should have been necessary. Whilst for the simpler facts of change in population between census years the statistician is able to make satisfactory estimates from the records of vital statistics (i.e. births and deaths) and of migration, these estimates may not have the same degree of accuracy as the basic figures to which they are linked, viz., the figures derived from the population count at a census, nor can they provide much of the important information which is needed.

Even though the taking of a census provides the most direct and accurate way of getting the facts about population, it must not be supposed that it is by any means error-proof. It is subject to all the liabilities to error of the questionnaire. It has to leave much to the intelligence and truthfulness of the people who supply the facts, and not a little to their judgment and to the judgment of the Statistician and his officers, who are practised in these matters. The latter know that the beginning of accuracy in statistics is the exactness, simplicity and clearness of the questions asked. A census schedule constitutes a group of questions. Every enlargement of the group increases the liability to imperfection in the replies. No little art and craftsmanship are therefore needed in the construction of a census questionnaire, if it is to be a really reliable extractor of information. It must be drawn up with great care and tact having in view the general intelligence and sensitiveness of the people questioned, and with an understanding how best to get their co-operation.

The following table gives a chronological state- Australia, and the population enumerated on each ment of the Censuses taken in the several States of occasion:—

AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, 1828 to 1933.

Census Year.	Population Enumerated.								
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
1828 ..	(Nov.) 36,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833 ..	(2nd Sep.) 60,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836 ..	(2nd Sep.) 77,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841 ..	(2nd Mar.) 130,856	..	..	..	..	(27th Sep.) 50,216	..	..	..
1844 ..	..	..	..	(26th Feb.) 17,366	..	..	..	..	..
1846 ..	(2nd Mar.) 189,609	..	..	(26 Feb.) 22,390	..	..	..	..	..
1847 ..	..	..	..	..	..	(31st Dec.) 70,164	..	..	..
1848 ..	..	..	..	..	(10th Oct.) 4,622	..	..	..	..
1851 ..	(1st Mar.) (a) 268,344	..	..	(1st Jan.) 63,700	..	(1st Mar.) 70,130	..	..	..
1854 ..	..	(26th Apr.) (b) 234,298	..	..	(30th Sep.) 11,743	..	..	..	..
1855 ..	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 85,821	..	..	..	..	..
1856 ..	(1st Mar.) 269,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857 ..	..	(29th Mar.) 408,998	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 81,492	..	..	..
1859 ..	..	..	..	..	(31st Dec.) 14,837	..	..	..	..
1861 ..	(7th Apr.) 350,860	(7th Apr.) 538,628	(7th Apr.) (b) 30,059	(7th Apr.) 126,830	..	(7th Apr.) 89,977	..	..	..
1864 ..	..	..	(1st Jan.) 61,467	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866 ..	..	..	..	(26th Mar.) 163,452	..	..	..	..	..
1868 ..	..	..	(2nd Mar.) 99,901	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870 ..	..	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 24,785	(7th Feb.) 99,328	..	..	..
1871 ..	(2nd Apr.) 502,998	(2nd Apr.) 730,198	(1st Sep.) 120,104	(2nd Apr.) 185,626	..	..	..	..	..
1876 ..	..	..	(1st May) 173,283	(26th Mar.) 213,271	..	..	..	..	..
1881 (c) ..	749,825	861,566	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	..	..	2,250,194
1886 ..	..	..	(1st May) 322,853	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891 (d) ..	1,123,954	1,139,840	393,718	320,431	49,782	146,667	..	..	3,174,392
1901 (e) ..	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	..	..	3,773,801
1911 (f) ..	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	(b) 1,714	(g) 3,310	4,455,005
1921 (h) ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	2,572	3,867	5,435,734
1933 (i) ..	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	8,947	4,850	6,629,839

(a) Including Port Phillip District, which afterwards became the Colony of Victoria. (b) Previously included with New South Wales. (c) 3rd April.
(d) 5th April. (e) 31st March. (f) 3rd April. (g) Previously included with South Australia. (h) 4th April. (i) 30th June.

3. Growth of the Population.—As already stated, the growth of the population of Australia in its earliest years was very slow, and it was not until 1858, or 70 years after the first settlement, that the first million was reached. At this time the population was distributed among the States, or Colonies as they were then, as follows:—New South Wales, 31.97 per cent.; Victoria, 47.22 per cent.; South Australia, 11.29 per cent.; Tasmania, 8.14 per cent.; and Western Australia, 1.38 per cent. The second million was reached in 1877, after a lapse of nineteen years, by an average increase of 3.53 per cent. per annum.

The third million was reached twelve years later, in 1889, by an annual rate of increase of 3.48 per cent.; the fourth million sixteen years later, in 1905, at the rate of increase of 1.74 per cent. per annum; and the fifth million thirteen years later, in 1918, by an annual average rate of 1.79 per cent. It had been anticipated that the fifth million would be reached in 1915, but the suspension of immigration and the dispatch of Australian troops to the war delayed its attainment until March, 1918. The sixth million was reached in December, 1925, by an annual rate of increase of 2.41 per cent. over the preceding

seven years. The seventh million was reached in February, 1940, by an annual rate of increase of 1.09 per cent. after a lapse of a little over fourteen years.

The following table shows the estimated population of Australia at the end of each decade from the first settlement, and also the actual and proportional increment during each successive decade:—

POPULATION—DECENNIAL INCREASE, AUSTRALIA.

Decade ending 31st December.	Population.			Increase.					
				Actual.			Per Cent.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
							%	%	%
1788 (a) ..	(b)	(b)	1,024	..	..	..	..	..	..
1788 ..	(b)	(b)	859	..	..	..	..	..	..
1790 ..	(b)	(b)	2,056	(b)	(b)	2,056	..	..	..
1800 ..	3,780	1,437	5,217	(b)	(b)	3,161	(b)	(b)	153.75
1810 ..	7,585	3,981	11,566	3,805	2,544	6,349	100.66	177.04	121.70
1820 ..	23,784	9,759	33,543	16,199	5,778	21,977	213.57	145.14	190.01
1830 ..	52,885	17,154	70,039	29,101	7,395	36,496	122.36	75.78	108.80
1840 ..	127,306	63,102	190,408	74,421	45,948	120,369	140.72	267.86	171.86
1850 ..	238,683	166,673	405,356	111,377	103,571	214,948	87.49	164.13	112.89
1860 ..	668,560	477,025	1,145,585	429,877	310,352	740,229	180.10	186.20	182.61
1870 ..	902,494	745,262	1,647,756	233,934	268,237	502,171	34.99	56.23	43.84
1880 ..	1,204,514	1,027,017	2,231,531	302,020	281,755	583,775	33.47	37.81	35.43
1890 ..	1,692,831	1,458,524	3,151,355	488,317	431,507	919,824	40.54	42.02	41.22
1900 ..	1,976,992	1,788,347	3,765,339	284,161	329,823	613,984	16.79	22.61	19.48
1910 ..	2,296,308	2,128,775	4,425,083	319,316	340,428	659,744	16.15	19.04	17.52
1920 ..	2,751,730	2,659,567	5,411,297	455,422	530,792	986,214	19.83	24.93	22.29
1930 ..	3,311,722	3,189,029	6,500,751	559,992	529,462	1,089,454	20.35	19.91	20.13

(a) On 26th January. (b) Not available.
NOTE.—The populations of the various States and Territories at decennial periods up to 1920 and estimated populations annually from 1927 may be found in the *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia* No. 32, pages 351, 352 and 961.

4. Elements of Increase.—The next table shows for each decade from 1861 to 1930 the extent to which the increase in the population was due to the excess of births over deaths (natural increase) and to net immigration:—

ELEMENTS OF POPULATION INCREASE, 1861 to 1930.

Decade.	Natural Increase.			Net Immigration.			Total Increase.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1861-1870..	154,590	181,016	335,606	79,344	87,221	166,565	233,934	268,237	502,171
1871-1880..	177,825	214,146	391,971	124,195	67,609	191,804	302,020	281,755	583,775
1881-1890..	244,033	293,050	537,083	244,284	138,457	382,741	488,317	431,507	919,824
1891-1900..	269,446	319,659	589,105	14,715	10,164	24,879	284,161	329,823	613,984
1901-1910..	288,494	330,765	619,259	30,822	9,663	40,485	319,316	340,428	659,744
1911-1920..	366,528	412,115	778,643	88,894	118,677	207,571	455,422	530,792	986,214
1921-1930..	369,276	407,205	776,481	190,716	122,257	312,973	559,992	529,462	1,089,454

The large increase in the population which marked the 'fifties (see table, Section 3) was due to the development of the gold-fields, and when the rush of gold seekers spent itself the rate of increase declined to the more moderate dimensions fitting to the normal development of the country. The rate per annum of natural increase fell from 24.31 per 1,000 of the mean population of the decade for the period 1861 to 1870 to 15.29 per 1,000 for the decade 1901 to 1910, but rose to 15.77 per 1,000 for the decade 1911 to 1920, reaching a maximum of 17.44 in 1914. This rise was almost entirely accounted for by the lower average death rate during the later period. For 1921 the rate was 15.04. By 1933 it had fallen to 7.86, by 1934 to 7.07, since when it had recovered to 7.83 in 1938, and 7.72 in 1939.

The decline in the rate since 1914 is attributable to the much more marked fall in the crude birth rate as compared with the fall in the crude death rate.

The increase in the population from net immigration has varied greatly from decade to decade. The greatest increase from this source which has occurred in any one decade was during the ten years 1881 to 1890. This period, however, concluded in world-wide speculative activity, which in Australia took the form of speculation in land values, and one effect of the financial collapse which followed this boom is revealed in the small increment by migration from 1891 to 1910. In many of the years during this latter period, Australia experienced an actual loss of population by net migration. In 1907 the stream

of migration again turned in favour of Australia, but the War of 1914-1919 interrupted the flow. During the quinquennium 1921-25 the increase of population by net immigration was 183,266 persons, the largest number yet recorded for any five-year period. For the period 1926-30 the figure was still substantial, though lower, at 129,707; but during the period including the great depression, 1931-35,

departures exceeded arrivals by 10,886. This tendency was reversed in 1936. In 1937 arrivals exceeded departures by 5,203, in 1938 by 9,137, and in 1939 by 13,891. In the *Official Year-Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia the increase of population is dealt with in greater detail, the position being reviewed for each of the States and Territories (see *Official Year-Book*, No. 32, pp. 360 *et seq.*).

CHANGES IN CERTAIN GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.

5. Changes in Characteristics of the Population in General.—The data given in the following table, indicating changes which have taken place in certain

characteristics of the population, are discussed in the sub-sections which follow:—

SOME CHARACTERISTICS of the AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Density (persons per square mile)	1.07	1.27	1.50	1.83	2.23
Australian born per 100 males	63.98	73.85	80.12	82.45	84.45
" " females	73.14	80.96	85.90	86.48	88.07
" " persons	68.20	77.24	82.89	84.43	86.23
Masculinity (males per 100 females)	115.89	110.14	107.99	103.37	103.20
Average Age—Males	25.54	26.66	27.67	28.54	30.46
Females	23.29	24.97	26.65	28.03	30.64
Persons	24.50	25.86	27.18	28.29	30.55
Median Age—Males	23.10	23.62	24.61	26.18	27.60
Females	20.08	21.45	23.39	25.52	27.79
Persons	21.65	22.53	24.01	25.84	27.69
Minors—Males per 100 males—					
Age 0-15	36.64	35.92	32.77	33.43	29.33
Age 16-20	9.15	9.44	10.06	8.37	9.29
Females per 100 females—					
Age 0-15	41.48	38.72	34.54	33.60	29.22
Age 16-20	10.50	10.38	10.53	8.49	9.35
Persons per 100 persons—					
Age 0-15	38.88	37.25	33.62	33.52	29.27
Age 16-20	9.78	9.89	10.28	8.43	9.32
Total Minors—					
Males per 100 males	45.79	45.36	42.83	41.80	38.62
Females " " females	51.97	49.10	45.07	42.09	38.57
Persons " " persons	48.66	47.14	43.90	41.95	38.59
Adults—Per 100 males	54.21	54.64	57.17	58.20	61.38
" " females	48.03	50.90	54.93	57.91	61.43
" " persons	51.34	52.86	56.10	58.05	61.41
Females of Reproductive Age (15-44)—					
Per 100 of female population	47.13	48.82	49.43	47.61	47.46
Married Females of Reproductive Age (15-44)—					
Per 100 of females of reproductive age	49.61	46.70	46.79	52.07	51.85
Gross Reproduction Rate .. .. .	..	..	..	1.511	1.052
Net Reproduction Rate .. .. .	..	..	..	(a) 1.313 (b) 1.375	(a) 0.916 (b) 0.959

(a) Based on mortality experience during the years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

(b) Based on mortality experience during the years 1932, 1933 and 1934.

(i) *Density*.—The density of population, as measured here, is little more than a convenient way of showing the increase in numbers. The density of the population in Australia as a whole, the greater part of which can never be more than sparsely settled, although still extremely low as compared with the density of population in countries of smaller habitable area and a longer history of occupation by Europeans, has more than doubled from 1891 to 1933. A comparative table showing the number and density of population of the more important

countries of the world is to be found in the *Official Year-Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia (see *Official Year-Book*, No. 32, page 373). A table showing the different densities of population in the several States and Territories of Australia itself, in association with the percentage which the area of each State and Territory bears to the total Australian area, will also be found in the *Official Year-Book* (see No. 32, page 354). It must be pointed out, however, that neither the simple measure of density (number of inhabitants per

square mile), nor the density measured by the ratio of number of inhabitants to the area of productive land, nor the measure of density obtained by reference to the ratio of the agricultural population to the area of land suitable for cultivation, is a satisfactory criterion in assessing how far a country is under-populated or over-populated. The concepts of under-population, over-population and optimum population imply reference to a general standard of living, and must take account, more particularly in countries of advanced industrial development, of factors additional to those of soil and population, such as access to capital resources, development of marketing and banking facilities, the extent of technical developments in production, and the level of educational attainments among the population.* The figures of density shown in the table above have, therefore, a very subordinate use in any attempt to determine what is the optimum population of Australia.

(ii) *Proportion of Australian-born in Total Population.*—Another feature of change shown in the table above is the growing proportion of the native-born element in the Australian population. At each Census since 1891 the ratio of native-born females to all females has been higher than the ratio of native-born males to all males. Over the period from 1891 to 1933, however, the two ratios have been tending progressively to come closer together. The higher proportion of oversea-born males throughout the period, especially from 1891 to 1911, was due to the relatively larger influx of male than of female immigrants. The significance of birthplace statistics is discussed in Chapter XI. "Birthplaces", Section 1.

(iii) *Masculinity.*—A general experience in the early stages of colonization and development of a new country is the large preponderance of males in the population. In 1800 the population of Australia, then confined to New South Wales, had 263.05 males for every 100 females. In 1830 the figure was 308.3 males for every 100 females, i.e., 75 per cent. of the population were males. From 1830 to 1921 the masculinity of the population consistently declined (except for some dislocation arising from the War of 1914-1919) and had fallen to 103.47 by 1920. After 1921, however, masculinity tended to rise until 1927 (104.54), since when it has gradually fallen to 102.31 in 1938 and 102.09 in 1939. An examination of masculinity according to age at the 1933 Census as compared with the situation at previous Censuses, and of the effects

upon masculinity of the loss of male lives in the War of 1914-1919 will be found in Chapter X. "Ages", Section 7.

(iv) *Relation of Growth of Numbers to Australian-born and to Masculinity.*—With the increase in numbers there is eventually an improvement in the conditions of life, which induces a larger number of females to enter the country. With the growth of family life the native-born become an increasing element in the population, and, as the numbers of children born of each sex are substantially equal, the masculinity is further reduced. The relationship between the density and the masculinity of population and the industrial development of a country is strikingly illustrated by comparing the conditions in the several States of the Commonwealth of Australia (see *Official Year-Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia, No. 32, page 354).

(v) *Average Age, Age Composition and Expectation of Life.*—By the substitution of native-born for the immigrant population which has been eliminated by death, the average age of the population of a young country should tend to increase to a point where, birth and death rates being constant and other contributing factors remaining unchanged, it would remain comparatively stable. The average age of the Australian community has increased very materially during the period covered by the table, a fact reflected in the changing age composition of the population. Minors, both male and female, have been a progressively declining proportion of the total population. This is manifest from the figures in the table, more particularly in respect of minors fifteen years of age and under. The growing proportion of the older age groups is brought out even more impressively in the table showing the percentage of population of each sex in each "natural age" group, 1881 to 1933 (see Chapter X. Section 11). The increasing average age is due partly to the decline in the birth rate, which has failed to keep up the proportion of young lives, and partly to the greater longevity resulting from improvement in public health services, and in medical and surgical science, and from the more general accessibility to the people of medical aid, as well as from the higher wage scale and the consequently higher standard of living. The increase in longevity is indicated by the expectation of life, as ascertained from Australian experience during each of the decades 1881-1890, 1891-1900, 1901-1910, and during the three-year periods 1920-1922 and 1932-1934.

EXPECTATION of LIFE at BIRTH according to AUSTRALIAN MORTALITY EXPERIENCE, 1881-1934.

Sex.					1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
					Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
Males	..	..	..	..	47.20	51.08	55.20	59.15	63.48
Females	..	..	..	..	50.84	54.76	58.84	63.31	67.14

* For an examination of the problem of assessing the density of population and the demographic movements of a country from the economic and social points of view, see *Population and Social Problems* in *The International Labour Review*, Vol. XXXIX., No. 3, March, 1939.

From the most recent experience it appears that the average expectation of life for males is 63.48 years compared with 47.20 years half a century ago. Similarly the expectation of the life for females has increased by over sixteen years. From the actuarial point of view, however, these figures do not present the complete picture. The following table, which shows the probability of surviving ten years at each successive tenth year of age, indicates that the probability of surviving has increased continuously throughout all the ages specified, with the exception of the very old ages:—

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES: D.
Probability of surviving 10 years ($_{10}p_x$).

Age.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
MALES.					FEMALES.					
0	0.797	0.828	0.866	0.894	0.932	0.816	0.846	0.884	0.913	0.944
10	0.961	0.971	0.975	0.981	0.985	0.969	0.975	0.978	0.985	0.989
20	0.920	0.942	0.957	0.966	0.976	0.934	0.950	0.959	0.969	0.977
30	0.909	0.922	0.939	0.954	0.966	0.913	0.925	0.941	0.956	0.967
40	0.867	0.889	0.899	0.920	0.937	0.889	0.912	0.922	0.940	0.949
50	0.782	0.810	0.832	0.853	0.863	0.834	0.857	0.879	0.896	0.903
60	0.628	0.640	0.674	0.699	0.716	0.697	0.723	0.740	0.781	0.789
70	0.382	0.391	0.374	0.420	0.444	0.450	0.455	0.456	0.496	0.529
80	0.127	0.119	0.115	0.115	0.132	0.134	0.152	0.167	0.156	0.184
90	0.017	0.017	0.009	0.008	0.015	0.020	0.018	0.016	0.015	0.013

The economic effect of this improvement in the rates of mortality is apparent from the observed fact that the average length of the working life—between the ages of 15 and 65 years—of all persons born has been increased in the interval of 47½ years, between the decade 1881-1890 and the triennium 1932-1934, by about eleven years in the case of males and slightly less in the case of females. The following table shows the marked improvement in recent years in the extent of life experienced in the ages from 15 to 65 for each 100,000 born:—

YEARS of LIFE EXPERIENCED BETWEEN AGES 15 to 65.

Period Investigated.	Males.			Females.		
	Total Number.	Average per Male born.	Average per Male attaining 15 years.	Total Number.	Average per Female born.	Average per Female attaining 15 years.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
1881-1890	3,098,605	30.99	39.37	3,300,165	33.00	40.91
1891-1900	3,374,153	33.74	41.23	3,554,834	35.54	42.42
1901-1910	3,655,653	36.56	42.61	3,819,502	38.20	43.59
1920-1922	3,902,039	39.02	44.00	4,082,021	40.82	44.98
1932-1934	4,181,717	41.82	45.15	4,313,407	43.13	45.89

The figures indicate that, on the rates of mortality experienced during the decennium 1881-1890, approximately 31 years between ages 15 and 65 would be contributed on the average to the life of the community by each male born, and 33 years by each female. The improvements disclosed by successive investigations had the effect of increasing such contributions continuously, until on the basis of the 1932-1934 rates each male born has an average life of 42 years between 15 and 65, and each female over 43 years. Similarly, males reaching age 15 would, on the basis of 1881-1890 figures, contribute on the average about 39½ years to the supporting ages, as compared with 45 years for 1932-1934. For females reaching age 15 the corresponding contributions are 41 years for 1881-1890, and 46 years for 1932-1934.

(vi) *Gross and Net Reproduction Rates.*—It will be seen from the table of general characteristics of the population that the proportion of females of reproductive age (i.e., aged 15 to 44) per 100 of the female population tended from 1891 to 1911 to increase, but thereafter to decline to a level approximating that of the early 'nineties. The proportion of married females of reproductive age per 100 females of reproductive age, on the other hand, tended to increase up to 1921, and was then slightly lower at the Census of 1933, though still higher than

at the Censuses of 1891, 1901 and 1911. The former of these sets of figures suggests that the hastening of the decline in the birth rate from the mid nineties began after 1911 to show its effect upon the proportion of the female population eligible for motherhood, even with the contributions from net immigration of females taken into account. This is but another aspect, but a very important one from the viewpoint of fertility, of the changing age constitution of the population wrought by the declining birth rate. The second set of figures suggests, on the other hand, that from 1901 to 1921 marriage itself had attracted an increasing proportion of eligible females. The slight decline in the proportion between the Census years 1921 and 1933 is probably attributable to the influence of the three and a half years of depression which had preceded the 1933 Census date.

The effect of these trends on future population may be gauged from the accompanying tables of reproduction rates. The first of the following three tables shows the "gross" reproduction rate for Australia for each of the years 1921 to 1938 and the data

for their computation. The "gross" reproduction rate is the estimated average number of female children born to every woman who lives through child bearing ages. It is computed in this table by adding the fertility rates (female births per 1,000 females) of the quinquennial age groups of child-bearing age, multiplying the total by five and dividing by 1,000. The "gross" reproduction rate, however, does not show the effect of mortality upon the number of girls who will be available to replace the women at present of child bearing age. The "net" reproduction rate, which allows for the effects of mortality, is an index expressing the number of women who, in the next generation, will replace the women of reproductive age in this generation. In the second of the accompanying tables, it is computed by dividing the gross fertility rates by 1,000, and applying the quotient to the following numbers of females in a stationary population derived from 1,000 female births annually and the mortality experience of the years 1932-1934:— 15-19, 4684.6; 20-24, 4643.8; 25-29, 4589.1; 30-34, 4525.9; 35-39, 4451.0; 40-44, 4362.5; 45-49, 4251.7.

GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE, AUSTRALIA, 1921-1938.

Age Groups.			Numbers of Female Births to Mothers in each Age Group.								
			1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
15-19	..	..	2,972	3,017	3,116	3,471	3,684	3,809	3,959	4,183	4,235
20-24	..	..	15,107	15,284	15,020	14,853	15,067	14,715	15,323	15,654	15,543
25-29	..	..	19,526	19,693	19,116	18,849	18,561	18,178	17,993	17,943	17,473
30-34	..	..	15,276	15,585	15,409	15,416	15,237	14,739	14,346	13,959	13,084
35-39	..	..	9,488	9,714	9,464	9,818	9,914	9,634	9,571	9,485	8,919
40-44	..	..	3,502	3,360	3,418	3,415	3,469	3,370	3,347	3,377	3,309
45-49	..	..	288	261	314	305	318	295	279	325	294
			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
15-19	..	..	4,310	3,982	3,853	3,793	3,572	3,483	3,638	3,581	3,499
20-24	..	..	15,568	14,645	13,669	13,747	14,049	14,545	15,209	15,976	15,998
25-29	..	..	17,246	15,481	14,789	15,308	15,351	15,889	16,904	17,691	17,923
30-34	..	..	13,048	12,229	11,211	11,241	11,048	11,154	11,322	11,680	12,120
35-39	..	..	8,770	7,896	7,339	7,060	6,627	6,596	7,003	6,723	6,496
40-44	..	..	3,302	2,984	2,839	2,708	2,737	2,522	2,367	2,351	2,263
45-49	..	..	272	271	258	252	243	244	236	224	224
			Numbers of Females in each Age Group.								
			1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
15-19	..	..	231,587	241,339	250,218	258,223	265,356	271,620	272,624	287,412	294,778
20-24	..	..	230,832	230,961	232,372	235,066	239,041	244,294	241,974	258,185	264,948
25-29	..	..	237,438	236,059	235,288	235,129	235,578	236,621	234,771	240,349	242,636
30-34	..	..	223,014	225,732	228,600	231,621	234,792	238,104	243,523	240,997	240,871
35-39	..	..	191,757	197,770	203,724	209,615	215,448	221,235	230,965	230,838	234,203
40-44	..	..	161,648	165,270	170,012	175,927	182,962	191,139	199,352	204,134	209,820
45-49	..	..	137,298	136,754	138,297	141,928	147,645	155,444	167,664	168,208	174,936

GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE, AUSTRALIA, 1921-1938—continued.

Age Groups.			Numbers of Females in each Age Group.								
			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
15-19	..	..	300,677	304,381	305,382	303,619	299,233	296,809	298,565	302,185	306,852
20-24	..	..	270,688	275,880	280,935	286,612	292,778	298,374	302,177	303,273	301,578
25-29	..	..	244,898	247,803	251,657	256,509	261,854	267,263	272,541	277,921	283,981
30-34	..	..	239,848	238,634	237,655	237,663	238,788	240,920	244,385	248,587	253,660
35-39	..	..	236,356	237,588	237,838	237,498	236,499	235,298	234,298	233,827	234,260
40-44	..	..	214,768	219,246	223,103	226,473	229,023	231,003	232,251	232,716	232,771
45-49	..	..	181,135	187,495	193,577	199,389	204,422	209,217	213,493	217,303	220,714
			Female Births Per 1,000 Females in Quinquennial Age Groups.								
			1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
15-19	..	..	12.83	12.50	12.45	13.44	13.88	14.02	14.52	14.55	14.37
20-24	..	..	65.45	66.18	64.64	63.19	63.03	60.23	63.32	60.63	58.66
25-29	..	..	82.24	83.42	81.25	80.16	78.79	76.82	76.64	74.65	72.01
30-34	..	..	68.50	69.04	67.41	66.56	64.90	61.90	58.91	57.92	54.32
35-39	..	..	49.48	49.12	46.46	46.84	46.02	43.55	41.44	41.09	38.08
40-44	..	..	21.66	20.33	20.10	19.41	18.96	17.63	16.79	16.54	15.77
45-49	..	..	2.10	1.91	2.27	2.15	2.15	1.90	1.66	1.93	1.68
Totals	..	..	302.26	302.50	294.58	291.75	287.73	276.05	273.28	267.31	254.89
Gross Reproduction Rate	..	..	1.511	1.513	1.473	1.459	1.439	1.380	1.366	1.337	1.274
			1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
15-19	..	..	14.33	13.08	12.62	12.49	11.94	11.73	12.18	11.85	11.40
20-24	..	..	57.51	53.08	48.66	47.96	47.99	48.75	50.33	52.68	53.05
25-29	..	..	70.42	62.47	58.77	59.68	58.62	59.45	62.02	63.65	63.11
30-34	..	..	54.40	51.25	47.17	47.30	46.27	46.30	46.33	46.99	47.78
35-39	..	..	37.11	33.23	30.86	29.73	28.02	28.03	29.89	28.75	27.73
40-44	..	..	15.37	13.61	12.73	11.96	11.95	10.92	10.19	10.10	9.72
45-49	..	..	1.50	1.45	1.33	1.26	1.19	1.17	1.11	1.03	1.01
Totals	..	..	250.64	228.17	212.14	210.38	205.98	206.35	212.05	215.05	213.80
Gross Reproduction Rate	..	..	1.253	1.141	1.061	1.052	1.030	1.032	1.060	1.075	1.069

NET REPRODUCTION RATE, AUSTRALIA, 1921-1938.

BASED ON MORTALITY EXPERIENCE FOR 1932-1934.

Age Groups.			1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
15-19	..	..	60.10	58.56	58.32	62.96	65.02	65.68	68.02	68.16	67.32
20-24	..	..	303.94	307.33	300.18	293.44	292.70	279.70	294.05	281.55	272.41
25-29	..	..	377.41	382.82	372.86	367.86	361.58	352.53	351.71	342.58	330.46
30-34	..	..	310.02	312.47	305.09	301.24	293.73	280.15	266.62	262.14	245.85
35-39	..	..	220.24	218.63	206.79	208.48	204.84	193.84	184.45	182.89	169.49
40-44	..	..	94.49	88.69	87.69	84.68	82.71	76.91	73.25	72.16	68.80
45-49	..	..	8.93	8.12	9.65	9.14	9.14	8.08	7.06	8.21	7.14
Totals	..	..	1,375.13	1,376.62	1,340.58	1,327.80	1,309.72	1,256.89	1,245.16	1,217.69	1,161.47
Net Reproduction Rate	..	..	1.375	1.376	1.340	1.327	1.309	1.257	1.245	1.218	1.161

NET REPRODUCTION RATE, AUSTRALIA, 1921-1938—continued.
BASED ON MORTALITY EXPERIENCE FOR 1932-1934.

Age Groups.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
15-19	67.13	61.27	59.12	58.51	55.93	54.95	57.06	55.51	53.40
20-24	267.06	246.49	225.97	222.72	222.86	226.39	233.72	244.64	246.35
25-29	323.16	286.68	269.70	273.88	269.01	272.82	284.62	292.10	289.62
30-34	246.21	231.95	213.49	214.08	209.41	209.55	209.68	212.67	216.25
35-39	165.18	147.91	137.36	132.33	124.72	124.76	133.04	127.97	123.43
40-44	67.05	59.37	55.53	52.18	52.13	47.64	44.45	44.06	42.40
45-49	6.38	6.16	5.65	5.36	5.06	4.97	4.72	4.38	4.29
Totals	1,142.17	1,039.83	966.82	959.06	939.12	941.08	967.29	981.33	975.74
Net Reproduction Rate	1.142	1.039	0.967	0.959	0.939	0.941	0.967	0.981	0.976

NOTE.—In this table the mortality experience of the years 1932, 1933 and 1934 has been applied to the whole period 1921 to 1938, for the purpose of maintaining continuity in the rate. For the years 1921 to 1927 the mortality experience of the years 1920, 1921 and 1922 is possibly more appropriate, and if applied would yield the following rate: 1921, 1.313; 1922, 1.314; 1923, 1.280; 1924, 1.268; 1925, 1.251; 1926, 1.200; 1927, 1.189.

When the “gross” reproduction rate is lower than unity the population is tending to fall, even if every female born were to reach the age of 50. A “net” reproduction rate of less than unity, however, indicates more specifically a tendency of the population not to replace itself, since it takes into account the degree of probability of every female born reaching the age at which her mother gave her birth. From the two accompanying tables of “gross” and “net” rates for Australia from 1921 to 1938, it will be seen that both series exhibit a progressive decline from 1921 to 1934, after which they rose slightly to 1937. The 1938 figures show a slight fall. The “net” reproduction rate has been less than unity from 1932 onwards. In 1921 the “net” rate was 9 per cent. lower than the “gross” rate, and in 1938, 8.7 per cent. lower. This small margin suggests that fertility rather than mortality is likely, apart from unpredictable effects of migration, to be the major

factor in determining over the longer future whether the size of the Australian population will increase, be stable, or diminish.

The table showing “gross” and “net” reproduction rates in various countries makes it clear that the experience of falling rates has not been confined to Australia. Countries for which “net” reproduction rates are given in this table have been divided into three groups. Japan in Group I. is a country in which the “net” reproduction rate indicates the probability of a continued increase in population growth. Group II. includes countries where, although the “net” reproduction rate is still greater than unity, it has been dropping in recent years. Group III. includes countries in which the “net” reproduction rate is already below unity, and for which in consequence there is the prospect of a decline in future population.

GROSS and NET REPRODUCTION RATES, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.
(Source: *League of Nations Year Book* 1938-39.)

Country.	Year.	Gross Reproduction Rate.	Net Reproduction Rate.
GROUP I.			
Japan	1930	2.372	1.571
GROUP II.			
Portugal	1930-31	1.868	1.334
Canada	1931	1.555	1.319
Union of South Africa	1937	1.475	1.295
Bulgaria	1933-36	1.673	1.192
Ireland	1935-37	1.386	1.162
Italy	1935-37	1.425	1.128
Netherlands	1937	1.236	1.119
Poland	1934	1.500	1.110
New Zealand	1938	1.108	1.022
Hungary	1932-35	1.251	1.008

GROSS and NET REPRODUCTION RATES, VARIOUS COUNTRIES—continued.

Country.	Year.	Gross Reproduction Rate.	Net Reproduction Rate.
GROUP III.			
Australia	1938	1.069	0.976
United States of America	1935	1.062	0.961
Finland	1931-35	1.178	0.956
Denmark	1937	1.056	0.947
Latvia	1938	1.116	0.946
Czechoslovakia	1929-32	1.204	0.939
Germany	1936	1.063	0.934
Scotland	1936	1.069	0.914
France.. .. .	1936	1.010	0.880
Belgium	1936	0.958	0.831
Switzerland	1938	0.872	0.789
Norway	1936	0.874	0.786
England and Wales	1937	0.883	0.782
Sweden	1936	0.841	0.756
Esthonia	1933-35	0.901	0.728

It is not feasible in a report of this character to examine with any degree of fullness the far-reaching social and economic changes which an eventual decline in population, consequent upon failure to maintain the "net" reproduction rate at or above unity, may imply. It may be pointed out, however, that social and economic difficulties associated with such demographic factors begin to emerge long before an actual decline in numbers becomes manifest. These difficulties represent the pains of change in the age-structure of the population. They are precedent to and become merged with the difficulties of transition from one size of population to another. Among the possible difficulties of a rapidly ageing population are the heavier burdens which the maintenance of the older non-productive members throws upon those actively engaged in gainful occupations, despite the smaller number of children to be maintained by the latter. In a democracy the same process also works to increase the political power of the older groups to the possible disadvantage of the younger. A relative decline in the numbers of the young-age groups, combined with an increasing length of life of the population, affects the young-age labour supply, firstly by increasing the ratio of adults to minors, and secondly by lengthening the period during which adults are fit for work. This, in effect, may mean that, unless the economy is expanding with little interruption, youths on becoming adults move into a labour market in which elderly adults, instead of retiring, remain to compete directly or indirectly with those of younger age for employment and advancement. On the other hand, the presence of relatively large numbers of aged people incapable of self-support would involve greater output per head of the active elements in the population, and possibly provide ample employment for youths and young adults. In the stage of an actual decline of population the rate of expansion of the

economy must be retarded, by virtue of the smaller numbers to be served, even though standards of consumption may continue to rise. In general, it may be said that, under conditions of a declining population, the familiar difficulties and problems associated with the adjustment of particular sorts of labour to changing demand, with the transfer of capital and labour from declining industries, and with many other socio-economic phenomena, are likely to be accentuated.

6. Changes in Characteristics of the Breadwinning Population.—The data given in the following table, indicating changes which have taken place in certain characteristics of the breadwinning population, are discussed and amplified in the following subsections. It must be pointed out that, in order to make possible the comparisons between different Census years in this section and in the section following, it has been necessary to include among breadwinners all pensioners and persons of independent means. Breadwinners also include unemployed persons temporarily excluded from a gainful occupation. It will thus be seen that the figures for breadwinners used for comparison by Census years include certain persons not "gainfully occupied", as that phrase is commonly used. Even the comparisons made possible by stretching the meaning of "breadwinners" in this manner are to some extent vitiated by the practice at the earlier Censuses of classing the majority of female pensioners among dependants. Those entirely excluded from the category of breadwinners are all persons dependent upon public or private support, including not only children under sixteen years (unless occupation is shown) dependent on hosts or natural guardians, but also permanent or quasi-permanent inmates of hospitals, orphanages and other benevolent institutions, and permanent and temporary inmates of gaols, lockups, reformatories and industrial schools.

SOME CHARACTERISTICS of the AUSTRALIAN BREADWINNING POPULATION.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Males of Supporting Age (15-64 years last birthday)—					
Per 100 of Male Population	62.01	61.80	64.82	63.88	66.09
Breadwinners—					
Per 100 males	64.27	65.48	69.81	68.14	70.32
Per 100 females	18.40	18.97	18.62	17.47	24.15
Per 100 persons	43.03	43.35	45.19	43.23	47.60
Juvenile Breadwinners (14 and under)—					
Males per 100 male juveniles.. .. .	1.66	1.68	1.52	0.97	0.29
Females per 100 female juveniles	0.78	0.63	0.54	0.39	0.17
Persons per 100 juveniles	1.25	1.18	1.05	0.69	0.23
Adolescent Breadwinners (15-19)—					
Males per 100 males	8.09	8.29	9.01	7.51	7.50
Females per 100 females	4.71	4.31	4.60	4.12	4.40
Persons per 100 persons	6.53	6.40	6.89	5.85	5.98
Adult Breadwinners (20 and over)—					
Males per 100 males	54.52	55.51	59.28	59.66	62.53
Females per 100 females	12.91	14.03	13.48	12.96	19.58
Persons per 100 persons	35.25	35.77	37.25	36.69	41.39
Male Breadwinners per 100 of male population aged 15 years and over	98.61	99.05	101.01	99.73	97.03
Female Breadwinners per 100 of female population aged 15 years and over	30.36	29.89	27.58	25.62	33.27
Employers per 100 breadwinners	(a)	(a)	10.56	5.94	6.58
Workers on own account per 100 breadwinners	(a)	(a)	8.80	14.57	11.71
Employees (including unemployed) per 100 breadwinners	(a)	(a)	68.90	70.73	66.53
Female employees (including unemployed) per 100 female breadwinners aged 15-64	(a)	(a)	22.34	22.13	23.79
Other breadwinners (including pensioners, independent, etc.) per 100 breadwinners	(a)	(a)	11.74	8.76	15.18
Unemployed wage or salary breadwinners per 100 wage or salary breadwinners	(a)	(a)	4.00	9.57	22.91

(a) Not available for all States.

(i) *Breadwinners Generally.*—The effects upon the proportions of breadwinners in the population of the influences of changing age composition of the population, the rise in the average age and the increase in the average length of life, are indicated in the table. With the gradual increase in the average age of the population, the tendency is for persons whose ages range from 15 to 64 and for breadwinners generally to become a larger proportion of the total population, and for adult breadwinners (20 and over) in particular to become a larger proportion of all adults. The increase in the proportion of breadwinners is due mainly to the diminishing proportion of the population under the working age. In 1891 there were 39,764 juvenile breadwinners aged fourteen years and under, representing 1.25 per cent. of all children aged fourteen years and under, whereas in 1933 the number had shrunk to 15,239, representing .23 per cent. of all children aged fourteen years and under. Thus, in addition to the diminishing proportion of juveniles in the population over the period 1891 to 1933, there has been a diminishing pressure upon children to engage in breadwinning activities, an advance of undoubted social value. Up to 1921 there was likewise a decline in the proportion of females who become breadwinners. In 1933, however, the pro-

portion was markedly increased, indicating perhaps the pressure which the depression had put upon women, hitherto not breadwinners, to supplement the earning power of the male breadwinners of their families. The rise in the proportion of female breadwinners in 1933 is not likely to have been as great as suggested by the figures in the table, since the percentages are based on numbers which include female pensioners, who in the 1921 Census were nearly all classed as dependants, but who in the 1933 Census were placed in the special category of pensioners.

(ii) *Breadwinners in Primary, Secondary and Other Activities.*—Perhaps the most striking change in the characteristics of the Australian breadwinning population is the secular decline in the proportion engaged in the primary industries. In Australia the term "primary" is applied to the extractive industries, viz., fishing and trapping, agricultural, pastoral and dairying, forestry, mining and quarrying; whereas the term "secondary", whilst often confined to the manufacturing industries solely, is used broadly to describe manufacturing (including production of heat, light and power), building, and the construction of roads, railways and earthworks.

The following table provides a conspectus of the shifts in the percentage of breadwinners represented by the major industrial groups, as shown at each Census from 1891 to 1933. It should be borne in mind that the percentage distribution for 1933 is not strictly comparable with those for the earlier

Census years, since in the 1933 Census pensioners, retired persons and persons of independent means were for the first time entirely segregated from the industrial classes, whereas in earlier Censuses they were classified according to their previous industry if stated.

PERCENTAGE of each CLASS of INDUSTRY on TOTAL BREADWINNERS, AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933.

Industry Order.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	
					Unadjusted.	Adjusted by distribution of pensioners and "no industry".
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Primary Activities—						
Fishing and Trapping	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	24.0	23.2	22.5	20.8	17.5	19.4
Forestry	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8	0.9
Mining and Quarrying	5.6	7.3	5.4	2.9	2.2	2.4
Total Primary	31.5	32.4	29.8	25.5	21.0	23.2
Secondary Activities—						
Manufacturing (including Heat, Light and Power)	17.3	16.6	19.4	21.0	17.3	19.0
Building	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.1	3.4	3.8
Roads, Railways, Earthworks	8.2	6.1	4.6	5.9	7.0	7.7
Total Secondary	30.0	26.6	28.3	31.0	27.7	30.5
Other Activities—						
Transport and Communication	6.6	7.1	8.0	9.0	7.1	7.9
Commerce and Finance	11.0	13.0	14.3	14.2	14.4	15.9
Public Administration and Professional ..	7.1	7.3	7.2	9.3	7.4	8.1
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
Personal and Domestic Service	11.6	11.9	10.1	9.0	7.8	8.4
Total Other Activities	36.6	39.7	40.3	42.3	37.5	41.2
Other Breadwinners (a)	1.9	1.3	1.6	1.2	13.8	5.1
Total Breadwinners	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

(a) This category includes in the first four columns pensioners and independents whose previous industry was not stated. The third and fourth columns include in addition males classed under "No Industry". In the fifth column all pensioners and independents, as well as those classed as "No Industry", are included. The sixth column excludes—

(i) most pensioners, male and female, the males being distributed among industries and the females being in part distributed among industries and in part classed as "Dependants", in accordance with the procedure adopted in 1911 and 1921;

but includes

(ii) all independents; and

(iii) that proportion of those classed under "No Industry" who were not distributed among industries.

A proportionate distribution of those classed "Industry not stated" was made among all industries, with the exception of certain males in 1911 and 1921 who were reclassified to "No Industry".

At 30th June, 1933, the number of persons receiving old-age and invalid pensions from the Commonwealth was 249,167. This number represents 87 per cent. of the total number of pensioners (286,091), 73 per cent. of the total number of pensioners and persons of independent means combined (344,384),

and 54.4 per cent. of the "No industry or industry not stated" order (458,494), as recorded by the Census. Old-age and invalid pensioners were thus a majority of the pensioners recorded by the Census. It may be assumed that most pensioners could (if thought of in terms of their previous industry)

be distributed among the breadwinning population roughly in the same proportions as shown in the 1933 unadjusted column of the table. If the percentages in this column be adjusted to include this distribution, a more satisfactory comparison of the percentage distribution of breadwinners by industry in 1933 with earlier Census years becomes possible. In effect, the 13.8 per cent. of the "other breadwinners" order is reduced to 5.1 per cent., and all the percentages in the other categories of the table are slightly, yet significantly, increased. Thus total primary becomes 23.2 (agricultural, pastoral and dairying 19.4, forestry .9, and mining and quarrying 2.4); total secondary becomes 30.5 (manufacturing 19.0, building 3.8 and roads, railways and earthworks 7.7); and total other activities becomes 41.2 (transport and communication 7.9; commerce and finance 15.9; public administration and professional 8.1; entertainment, etc., .9; and personal and domestic service 8.4).

The Census of 1933 was taken in the middle of a year still subject in marked degree to depression conditions. The cumulative influence of 3½ years' depression in producing short-period shifts in the working population among the different industrial groups is observable from the Census percentages as adjusted above, but it does not obscure the persistence of the longer-period trends. Thus the percentage *contraction* in the manufacturing, building, transport and communication, and (probably) public administration and professional groups was almost entirely a depression phenomenon. The percentage contractions in the agricultural, pastoral and dairying* group combined, and in mining and quarrying, were far less decisively so, for they reflect secular as well as cyclical contraction.

The percentage *expansion* in commerce, in the construction of roads, railways and earthworks, and possibly also in entertainment, can likewise in the main be attributed to the depression. The percentage expansion in the residual category "other breadwinners" is some reflection of the effect which long-drawn-out depression had upon unemployed people in destroying their sense of attachment to particular industries. Among those returned as having no industry were 15,061 males and 7,710 females under 21 years of age who stated themselves as unemployed at the date of the 1933 Census, but who did not state any previous industry.

Despite these short-period shifts associated with depression conditions, the percentage distribution of breadwinners among the broad categories of industry in 1933 shows the persistence of the long-period or secular trend away from the primary to secondary and other activities. But the table of percentages given above shows only in part the long-period relative decline in the number of breadwinners engaged in the primary industries, and the corresponding expansion of the other groups. Even

though the adjusted percentages for total secondary and total other activities are somewhat less than the corresponding percentages in 1921, they are still somewhat higher than in 1911. Were it possible to allocate to industries the unusually large number in the class of "other breadwinners", the effect would probably be to show the percentages for total secondary and total other activities higher in 1933 than in 1921.

The decade 1911-1921 marks the period during which the persons engaged in Australian manufacturing and other secondary processes became more numerous than those engaged in primary production. In 1911 the secondary group already had first place in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. In other States, however, the predominance of the primary group was such that, for Australia as a whole, the primary group was the greater. By 1921 the preponderance of the secondary group in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia had increased to such an extent, and at the same time the excess in favour of the primary industries, although still existing in Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, had so diminished, that the number of persons engaged in secondary occupations throughout Australia exceeded those in the primary group by about 21.0 per cent. The financial crisis of the 'nineties arrested the progress of secondary development. The relative decline of breadwinners in the secondary group as between the Censuses of 1891 and 1901 is evidence of this. But a feature of the movement of that time was the transfer of workers from the industries of the eastern States to the gold-fields of Western Australia and an enhancement of the percentage of all breadwinners in the mining and quarrying group in the Census returns in 1901. There was also a notable shift away from the secondary groups to those of transport and commerce.

These shifts in the decade 1891 to 1901 are, on the one hand, to be attributed to the dislocation resulting from the financial crisis, and, on the other, to the rapid development of new mineral resources. This decade witnessed a new and rapid increase in the production of gold, copper and coal. The increase was most marked in the rich gold-fields of Western Australia and Queensland. There was also a slight improvement in the still prolific gold-fields of Victoria and a marked advance in the much smaller production of New South Wales and Tasmania. Numbers engaged in mining in 1891 were 2,341 per 100,000 of the population, and in 1901, 2,992 per 100,000 of the population. This advance continued unbroken half-way through the period 1901-1910, the decennium of richest mineral production in Australia's history. This half-way point was also the turning-point from which there has since been a long-period downward movement

* Annual returns of persons permanently engaged in rural occupations indicate a movement from agricultural and pastoral to dairying activities during the depression years.

in the proportion of the breadwinning population engaged in mining. This is obvious from the declining percentage for the mining and quarrying group in the foregoing table. In 1911 persons engaged in mining had declined to 2,109 per 100,000 of the population, by 1921 to 974 and by 1929 (the trough year) to 639. By 1933 the average number had recovered slightly to 876, and by 1938 to 957. This later reversal of the secular trend, which is not revealed in the foregoing table, is accounted for by a new influx into gold-mining, consequent upon the enhanced value of gold, offset in part, however, by a continuation, down to 1934, of the marked decline of the number engaged in coal-mining.

The changes shown in the table and discussed in the sub-sections above have reference to total breadwinners only. A table appearing in Section 15 of Chapter XXII. "Industry" shows comparable

changes over the same period for the population as a whole (males, females, persons). The long and short period shifts between the population groups are substantially similar to those of breadwinners, although some difference is produced by variations in the proportion of dependants at the several Census dates.

(iii) *Female Breadwinners Engaged in Industry.*—Certain aspects of changes reflecting the place of female breadwinners in the Australian population have already been discussed under (i) above. Other aspects of the place of female breadwinners in the Australian economy are dealt with briefly in this sub-section.

The following table shows for each of the Census years 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933 the total female population of working age (i.e. ages 15 to 64) and the total persons engaged in industry, in relation to the total females engaged in industry.

PERCENTAGES of FEMALES in INDUSTRY on FEMALE POPULATION of WORKING AGE and TOTAL PERSONS engaged in INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1901-1933.

Census Date.						(1) Number of Females 15-64.	(2) Total Persons engaged in Industry.	(3) Total Females engaged in Industry.	(4) Percentage (3) on (1)	(5) Percentage (3) on (2).
									%	%
1901	..	..	..	..	..	1,075,400	1,635,985	340,757	31.7	20.8
1911	..	..	..	..	..	1,355,493	2,013,375	398,757	29.4	19.8
1921	..	..	..	..	..	1,705,984	2,349,661	466,989	27.4	19.9
1933 (a)	..	..	..	..	..	2,153,144	3,155,621	787,841	36.6	25.0
1933 (b)	..	..	..	..	..	2,153,144	3,029,806	662,026	30.7	21.9

(a) Unadjusted. (b) These figures have been adjusted in order to make possible more accurate comparisons between the 1933 and earlier Censuses. In accordance with the procedure adopted in previous Censuses, most of the female pensioners were cast into the dependants.

Column (4) in this table reveals the fairly steady decline from 1901 to 1921, and the considerable rise induced by the depression in 1933, of the percentage of women of working age engaged in industry. No definite conclusion can be drawn as to any tendency to a secular downward trend. The influx of females into industry during the depression years 1930-1933 may since have been maintained. Moreover, the earlier downward trend may have been in part due to changes in methods of statistical classification. In the earlier Censuses an appreciable number of dependent daughters of farmers were classified as "helpers not receiving wages", when, according to present practice, they should have been excluded from the "engaged in industry" group. However, some colour is given to the suspicion that there may have been a downward trend, at least up to the period of the great depression of 1930-1933, by the statistics of conjugal condition. The percentage of all women aged 15-64 who were married increased from 50.7 per cent. in 1901 to 51.8 per cent. in 1911, 56.18 per cent. in 1921 and 56.64 per cent. in 1933.

The evidence of column (5) is indecisive. There was a slight downward trend in the percentage of females to total persons engaged in industry between 1901 and 1911, a slight upward movement in the percentage between 1911 and 1921, and a more marked upward movement between 1921 and 1933. There is on these figures no clear indication, as far as Australia is concerned, that either the technological changes associated with mechanization in industry or the shortened supply of manpower for industrial purposes during the War of 1914-1919 did much to alter the proportion of females engaged in industrial activities as a whole. The rise in the proportion between 1921 and 1933 may in part be due to technological factors, but is much more certainly due to those depression factors affecting women already mentioned in sub-section (i) and elsewhere above. From these general figures it is impossible to come to any definite conclusions as to the relation of female to male employment. In order to do so it is necessary to consider changes in the distribution of female employment among industries.

The following table shows, for the Census years 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933, the females engaged in industry:—
the more important branches of the "female" industries as a percentage of the total females engaged in industry:—

PERCENTAGE of FEMALES in each class of INDUSTRY on total FEMALE BREADWINNERS, AUSTRALIA, 1901-1933.

Industry Order.	Percentage of Total Females engaged in Industry.				
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	
				Unadjusted.	Adjusted for Distribution of Pensioners.
	%	%	%	%	%
Primary Production—					
Agricultural, Pastoral, Dairying	5.85	3.99	2.14	2.52	3.09
Other	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.04	0.06
Total	5.88	4.02	2.23	2.56	3.15
Manufacturing and Construction—					
Articles of Dress	19.61	22.21	16.83	9.86	12.12
Other	3.04	5.55	9.04	7.86	9.66
Total	22.65	27.76	25.87	17.72	21.78
Transport and Communication—					
Transport	0.34	0.37	0.62	0.59	0.72
Communication	0.67	0.85	0.94	0.92	1.14
Total	1.01	1.22	1.56	1.51	1.86
Commerce and Finance—					
Property and Finance	1.83	1.86	1.35	1.38	1.70
Commerce	7.89	10.42	14.20	13.07	16.07
Total	9.72	12.28	15.55	14.45	17.77
Public Administration and Professional—					
Health	3.43	4.27	5.71	4.60	5.66
Education	6.98	6.68	7.66	4.62	5.68
Other	1.97	2.37	4.75	4.57	5.62
Total	12.38	13.32	18.12	13.79	16.96
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	0.27	0.33	0.50	0.51	0.62
Personal and Domestic Service—					
Private Domestic Service	29.65	26.18	21.06	16.03	19.71
Hotels, Boarding Houses and Restaurants ..	11.74	9.93	11.18	6.17	7.59
Other	3.58	2.65	2.26	2.23	2.75
Total	44.97	38.76	34.50	24.43	30.05
Other Breadwinners (a)	3.12	2.31	1.67	25.03	7.81
GRAND TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) This category includes in the first three columns pensioners and independents whose previous industry was not stated. In the fourth column all pensioners and independents, as well as "No Industry", are included. The fifth column *excludes*—

(i) most pensioners, and, in accordance with the procedure adopted in 1911 and 1921, those excluded were in part distributed among industries and in part classed as "dependants";

but *includes*—

(ii) all independents; and

(iii) all those classed as "No Industry".

This table offers decisive evidence of the more important shifts of female breadwinners during the present century up to 1933. The most obvious redistribution has been the shift of women out of the traditional female field of personal and domestic service to other fields of work. The number engaged in personal and domestic service decreased from 44.97 per cent. in 1901 to 30.05 per cent. in 1933, and there was a corresponding increase in other fields.

In agricultural, pastoral and dairying activities the percentage declined over the first three Censuses. This decline may have been due in part to the changes in classification already noted, but that probably does not account for the whole movement, which must also partly be explained by the superior attractiveness of other fields of women's work. The 1933 figure, however, suggests that the depression forced women, probably the families of farmers, into these rural pursuits as breadwinners.

In the sphere of manufacturing the principal movement was the decline in the relative importance of the manufacturing of articles of dress as a female industry between 1911 and 1933, a field in which the number decreased from 22.21 per cent. of all females engaged in industry in 1911 to 12.12 per cent. in 1933. This decline is in large part to be attributed to technological change—the substitution of mechanized for hand processes, which, however, affected both males and females, though in different degree in different industries. This contraction (relative to the whole field of female breadwinning) in the scope for women in the manufacture of clothing was sufficient to account for the greater part of the contraction of scope in the sphere of manufacturing as a whole, though other fields of manufacturing showed an opposite tendency.

Transport and communication both increased in relative importance as female industries over the period 1901–1933. This is due not so much to changes in technique as to the expansion of transport and communication facilities in the country. Commerce, as a field for breadwinning among females, showed great relative expansion over the

period, the proportion of all female breadwinners engaged therein rising from 7.89 per cent. in 1901 to 16.07 per cent. in 1933. This increase may be attributed in considerable part to the growth of large scale retailing. No such decisive change was manifest in the much narrower field of finance, represented chiefly by banking, insurance and similar activities. Whilst in the total field of public administration and professional activities there was relative expansion from 1901 to 1921, there was some contraction, due possibly to the harsh effect of the depression upon opportunities for females in professional spheres, relative to other spheres, in 1933. These observations apply particularly to the two important services of health and education. Finally, it will be seen, the relative contraction in the whole sphere of female personal and domestic service was substantial over the period in both private domestic service and in service in hotels, boarding-houses and restaurants, but somewhat more marked in the former than in the latter.

The next table shows the percentages of females to total persons engaged in those industries where significant changes in the percentage have taken place over the period 1901-1933:—

PERCENTAGE of FEMALES on total PERSONS engaged in SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA, 1901-1933.

Industry.	Females engaged as Percentage of all Persons engaged in each Industry.				
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	
				Unadjusted.	Adjusted for Distribution of Pensioners.
	%	%	%	%	%
Primary Production	3.77	2.68	1.74	3.01	2.96
Manufacturing and Construction—					
Chemicals, Dyes and Explosives	12.56	20.28	22.93	23.30	23.01
Textiles and Fibrous Materials	30.28	42.40	47.94	54.14	53.73
Articles of Dress	71.60	73.37	69.78	67.10	66.74
Rubber Goods and Leatherware	1.99	7.79	16.09	23.33	23.04
Food	7.83	10.24	14.03	14.46	14.26
Tobacco	36.11	47.90	40.70	48.52	48.11
Paper, printing and photography	16.55	24.34	27.37	25.60	25.29
Other	1.05	1.48	3.15	2.69	2.65
Total	17.75	19.40	16.59	15.80	15.58
Transport and Communication	2.97	3.02	3.45	5.20	5.13
Commerce and Finance—					
Property and Finance	19.72	16.59	15.18	19.23	18.97
Commerce	14.88	17.12	22.58	25.54	25.23
Total	15.61	17.04	21.66	24.76	24.46
Public Administration and Professional—					
Public Administration	2.69	5.65	14.75	18.96	18.71
Religion and Social Welfare	32.55	30.82	30.06	40.57	40.18
Health	53.76	49.77	52.17	64.81	64.44
Education	69.98	67.58	69.65	63.88	63.50
Other	8.14	11.55	19.40	30.08	29.74
Total	35.28	36.71	38.84	45.97	45.57
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation— ..	14.64	9.48	12.88	16.30	16.07

PERCENTAGE of FEMALES on total PERSONS engaged in SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, AUSTRALIA, 1901-1933—continued.

Industry.	Females engaged as Percentage of all Persons engaged in each Industry.				
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	
				Unadjusted.	Adjusted for Distribution of Pensioners.
Personal and Domestic Service—	%	%	%	%	%
Private	90.51	89.20	90.43	96.33	96.28
Hotels	56.65	53.54	53.57	50.12	49.71
Boarding-houses	88.21	85.38	90.45	86.15	85.96
Restaurants and Tea-rooms	61.34	67.03	73.29	69.55	69.20
Other	56.08	46.17	40.84	42.38	41.99
Total	78.50	75.65	76.06	78.28	78.00
Other Breadwinners(a)—	49.66	28.63	26.71	48.49	33.86
GRAND TOTAL	20.83	19.81	19.87	24.97	21.85

(a) See footnote (a) of preceding table.

This table provides evidence more directly on the changes in the relation between male and female breadwinners.

It will be seen that in primary production from 1901 to 1921 females were becoming a smaller proportion of the total number of persons engaged, though in 1933, for reasons elsewhere referred to in relation to the depression, their proportionate number increased. It would appear that in farming activities the long period tendency is for the proportion of females to diminish, not so much because of influences derived from the mechanizing of rural industries, but chiefly because the young women in farmers' families, like other young women, are increasingly seeking a measure of economic independence in more attractive spheres.

In manufacturing as a whole the proportion of females to all persons engaged increased from 17.75 per cent. in 1901 to 19.40 per cent. in 1911, but thereafter showed a steady decline to 15.58 per cent. in 1933. This decline is due almost entirely to the decline in the percentage of females engaged in the production of articles of dress, which fell from 73.37 per cent. in 1911 to 66.74 per cent. in 1933. Even in 1933 the production of articles of dress absorbed more than half the women engaged in manufacturing. That this decline in the proportion of females to all persons engaged in the field of clothing manufacture (which is by no means homogeneous in terms of its products) is not a permanent trend is suggested strongly by the annual returns of factory employment which, while showing a decline in femininity (females as a percentage of males) from 307 in 1911 to 259 in 1932-33, also show a rise again to 285 in 1938-39. In two important fields of (a) dressmaking and millinery and (b) shirts, collars and underclothing, the downward trend in femininity has been maintained since 1933, but in two others with a larger body of employment, viz. (a) tailoring and slop

clothing and (b) boots and shoes, the trend in femininity has continued upward from 1911 to 1937-38.

In almost every other field of manufacture where female labour is important there was a steady rise in the percentage of females to total persons engaged. The Census figures in this respect are borne out by the annual factory returns. These returns also show for many manufacturing industries an increasing proportion of juvenile workers under sixteen years of age and, more particularly in those industries in which females are predominant (e.g., clothing, food, tobacco), an increase in the femininity of juveniles. It is less correct to say that women in these industries have displaced men than to say that the development of new techniques has created work which women and juveniles can do possibly better than adult men, and for which they have been available at lower wage rates than adult males.

The most marked change in the percentages occurs in the field of commerce. This is a reflection of the increasing tendency to use females as shop assistants in large retail stores, and also to use female rather than male labour in mechanized office work. The tendency to increasing use of female labour in banks, insurance and similar offices was not apparent from 1901 to 1921, but rather the opposite tendency. In commercial offices generally, however, women have been becoming an increasing proportion of the employed staffs. The most noticeable effect of the growth of mechanization in the office sphere has been to replace dearer male labour by cheaper female labour capable of using office machine equipment. The years from the end of the War of 1914-1919 until 1928 were those marking the greatest progress in the utilization of office machinery throughout the Commonwealth. It is safe to say that practically every office in Australia of, say, more than six employees has at least an adding machine and probably a book-keeping machine

as well. Scarcely an office is without one typewriter. The male ledger-keeper has practically disappeared from large Australian offices and banks, his place having been taken by the female operator and the bookkeeping machine.

In health services women showed a marked advance relative to men between the Censuses of 1911 and 1933. The trend is not decisive in the

field of educational services. In the field of personal and domestic service as a whole there was no marked change over the whole period. Females constitute more than three-quarters of the total persons engaged in this field at any time. One feature of interest in the changes that have occurred is the smaller proportion of females in hotel service in 1933 than at any of the earlier Census dates.

THE GROWTH OF URBAN POPULATION.

7. Changes in the Proportions of Rural and Urban Population.—(i) *The Trend Towards Urbanization.*

—Closely linked with changes in the proportions of the breadwinning population engaged in primary and other industries are changes in the proportions of the population living in rural and urban areas respectively. The numbers living in urban areas throughout Australia prior to 1911—when the first Census of Australia was taken under the one authority—are not readily available. According to the Census of 1911 the urban population represented 57.83 per cent. of the total population—excluding shipping and other migratory elements—whereas according to the Census of 1921 it represented 62.33 per cent., and according to the Census of 1933, 63.99 per cent. During the decade ending at the Census of 1921 the population of the metropolitan areas increased by about 38 per cent., and of the other urban areas by about 19 per cent., giving an increase over the whole urban population of about $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. During the same period the rural population increased by 9 per cent. only. During the period of $12\frac{1}{4}$ years ending at the Census of 1933, the population of the metropolitan areas increased by about 33 per cent., and the other urban areas* by about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., giving an increase over the whole urban population of about $25\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. During the same period the rural population increased by about $17\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

An important factor to be kept in mind, however, in interpreting the comparison between 1921 and 1933 is the prolonged depression which had not passed by 1933. The actual proportions of the population in rural and urban areas in 1933 were not what, in the light of the long period trend towards urbanization, might have been expected. During the depression years the mobility of men of the younger ages was considerably increased, as necessity drove many to seek work away from their usual place of residence. Many town-dwellers roved the country districts as prospectors for minerals or as seekers of casual farm work or as applicants for locally-distributed government relief. One result was the reversal, in 1933, of the downward trend from 1911 to 1921 of the masculinity of the rural population, especially of that portion of it within the range of age 15 to 34. Whereas the masculinity of this age group of the rural population in 1921 was 119.85, i.e. an excess

of 58,619 males in a total of 649,349 persons, the masculinity of the same age group in 1933 was 134.80, i.e. an excess of 119,108 males in a total of 803,802 persons.

A comparison of the two intercensal periods in terms of increase by absolute numbers for the respective areas of population shows that, although in 1933 the rural population was a smaller proportion of the total population than in 1921, its gain between 1921 and 1933 was twice as much as its gain between 1911 and 1921; whereas the gain to the provincial urban population between 1921 and 1933 was only half as much as its gain between 1911 and 1921. Moreover, whereas the gain in absolute numbers to all-urban population between 1911 and 1921 was nearly five times as great as the gain to rural, it was only a little over twice as great between 1921 and 1933. To express the same facts in a rather different way, we may say that, whereas urban areas absorbed 82.82 per cent. of the total gain to the population (excluding migratory elements) between 1911 and 1921, they appear to have absorbed only 70.94 per cent. of a larger total gain to the population between 1921 and 1933. Were the influence of the depression years 1930 to 1933 to be overlooked, this comparison would suggest a slackening of the growth of urban population relatively to the rural. But the slackening is more apparent than real, especially as far as the relative growth of the metropolitan population is concerned.

The slackening in the relative growth of the population in the urban provincial areas, however, is not only real but appreciable. Whereas between 1921 and 1933 the metropolitan population increased by 769,335 persons (from 2,338,079 to 3,107,414) and the rural population increased by 350,595 persons (from 2,030,422 to 2,381,017), the urban provincial population increased by only 87,236 persons (from 1,037,468 to 1,124,704). To the extent that there has been a persistent long-period trend of migration from country to town life (though with no net loss to the former), the movement was to the metropolitan cities, not to the provincial towns, and was accompanied by a similar movement to the cities from the provincial towns themselves. The relative failure of country town population to keep pace with the growth of population in both metropolitan and

* In the classification of Census figures, the urban provincial districts cover those cities and towns which are not adjacent to the metropolitan areas and which are incorporated for local government purposes. See chapter on Geographical Distribution for allocation of incorporated and unincorporated areas to Metropolitan, Urban Provincial and Rural Divisions.

rural areas is one measure of the difficulties which many country towns have been experiencing since 1921. On the one hand they have had to face depressed conditions affecting the farm or mining population of the surrounding countryside, and on the other to face modern transport developments, and the momentum towards greater industrial centralization in the cities. Together these operate to make diversification of their economic activities a slow and difficult process.

The percentages given in the upper part of the following table show the striking changes between 1881 and 1933 in the proportion which the metropolitan population bears to the total. Notwithstanding their limitations, the figures in the lower part of the table indicate that there is substantial agreement between the changes in the location of the people and the capacity of non-primary activities to provide an increasing proportion of them with a livelihood.

PROPORTION of the POPULATION of AUSTRALIA in METROPOLITAN AREAS.

Sex.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males	29.63	34.73	34.58	35.17	40.34	43.81
Females	34.81	39.84	39.21	41.13	45.77	50.03
Persons	32.00	37.10	36.78	38.03	43.06	46.87

RELATION between LOCATION and INDUSTRY of the PEOPLE.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
1. Percentage of the population in metropolitan areas %	37.1	36.8	38.0	43.1	46.9
2. Percentage of breadwinners in occupations other than primary %	68.5	67.6	70.1	74.4	79.0
3. Relative change in Item 1	100	99	102	116	126
4. Relative change in Item 2	100	99	102	109	115

(ii) *The "Drift to the Cities" from the Farming Areas.*—This long-period trend in the relative growth of city populations, and of the numbers engaged in the industries and services which may most economically be undertaken in large centres of population, is not peculiar to Australia. The trend is world-wide and characteristic of countries very dissimilar in geography, industrial structure, stage of industrial development, and industrial and fiscal policies. It is to be seen in Great Britain, the United States, Germany, Denmark, France and Sweden, as it is in Japan, Russia, New Zealand and Australia. Hence it is unlikely that the explanation is to be found in local conditions. As countries develop and real income per head rises, a larger part of the income takes the form of services and of commodities other than foodstuffs. We should therefore expect a tendency under modern conditions for activities on the land to increase at a slower rate than activities in other parts of a growing economy, and for a growth of the rural sections of the community slower than that of other sections. Each of the Australian Censuses in 1911, 1921 and 1933 shows a larger average family of dependants in the rural than in

the metropolitan areas. This basic disparity at the source of material increase of population in the rural and metropolitan areas, in conjunction with the factors mentioned above, leads to a movement from country to city. A marked "drift to the cities" of the younger farming population might be expected, in the absence of opportunities in the rural areas to absorb them in attractive employment. One important factor limiting opportunities, as far as the pastoral, dairying and agricultural industries are concerned, lies in the change which the arts of farming have been undergoing since the beginning of the century. These have produced less dependence upon man-power, and more dependence upon machine-power, for a given output of goods. It is not possible to devise any statistical measure to show whether the use of mechanical appliances in farming has been *more* important than other technical improvements in bringing about this result and, as a further result, the drift of part of the farming population to the cities. But there is enough evidence to suggest that mechanization of farming has been a major causal factor in accentuating the movement to non-rural centres of farm workers generally, and not merely of the maturing dependants.

CHAPTER X.

AGES.

THE RECORDING OF AGE STATISTICS.

1. Significance of Age Statistics.—Just as statistics of many kinds can gain their real significance only by being related to a given number of people who are in turn related to a given area, so also the statistics of population itself cannot attain completeness unless related to age-constitution. Information concerning the ages of the people given at a census is of the greatest importance. If given adequately in a succession of censuses, it permits observation of change in the average age of the population and in the proportions of the younger and older age groups. It provides a periodic check upon and increases the value of currently-recorded vital statistics. It yields the basic material required for the computation of fertility and death rates, of the probability of survival, and of annuity rates. Other information gained at the Census, when used in conjunction with age data, as is done in almost every chapter throughout this Report, takes on a significance which would otherwise be entirely lacking. For these reasons it is necessary that the age data themselves should be as full and as accurate as possible.

2. The Form of Inquiry.—The ensuring of accuracy of statement on the part of people answering the question of age is part of the difficulty in framing a satisfactory census schedule. This is illustrated in the discussion below concerning the degree to which ages are actually either unstated or mis-stated. At the Censuses of 1891 and 1901, the form of inquiry on the schedule was that of simply asking the age last birthday. In the hope of improving on the answers given at these two Censuses, the form of inquiry on the personal card at the 1911 Census was amended by asking the date of birth; those whose date of birth was unknown were asked to state their age last birthday. An appreciable improvement in results for 1911 followed. At the 1921 Census persons were asked on the personal slip to give specifically both the date of birth and age last birthday. Although relatively far fewer people failed to state their age in 1921 than in 1911, the results so far as other irregularities were concerned were not very different in 1921 from those in 1911. At the Census of 1933 the form of inquiry reverted to the simple asking of the age last birthday, with the instruction "For children under one year write '0'." As shown in Section 3 (ii) below, mis-statement of age was greater in 1933 than in 1921 and 1911.

3. Completeness and Accuracy of Age Data.—
(i) *Ages Unstated.*—For Australia as a whole the number of persons whose age was not stated at the 1933 Census was 18,843, of whom 10,188 were males and 8,655 were females. These numbers represent 3.03 per 1,000 males, 2.65 per 1,000 females, and 2.84 per 1,000 of the total persons. These rates of failure to state age were slightly higher than those of the Census of 1921, when the proportions per

1,000 for males, females and persons respectively were 2.87, 2.35 and 2.61; but they were distinctly lower than those of the Census of 1911, when the proportions respectively were 5.36, 5.13 and 5.25. In distributing these unspecified ages it has been assumed that they all belonged to the ages fifteen and over.

(ii) *Mis-statement of Age.*—Besides those cases in which no age was stated, there were many others in which the age given on the Census schedule was not correct. To eliminate the effects of these mis-statements it is customary to subject the recorded figures (after adjustment for unstated ages) to a process of graduation in order to obtain a series of figures more in accordance with the facts. (The process employed for the 1933 Census figures is described in Section 5.)

It should be borne in mind that the use of a series of graduated figures for the purpose of detecting possible mis-statements and the degree of such mis-statement is in itself no decisive measure of mis-statement, nor, indeed, is it a proof of the existence of mis-statement. The general grounds for believing mis-statement to occur at certain ages are discussed below. The graduation adopted, however, showed that the proportion of *apparent* mis-stated ages was appreciably higher in 1933 than in 1921 and 1911, and that the apparent delinquency on this occasion was greater among females than among males, whereas at the previous two Censuses it was greater among males. In 1933 the number per 100,000 of apparent mis-stated ages was—Males, 1,276; females, 1,340; persons, 1,308. In 1921 the similar proportions were—Males, 1,185; females, 1,116; persons, 1,151. In 1911 the similar proportions were—Males, 1,271; females, 1,076; persons, 1,177. The apparent error in the sexes taken together is not the sum of the errors in the sexes taken separately. The difference between the recorded results and the graduated results represents the sum of the net or uncompensated errors at each age. By taking the sexes together errors in either sex are in many instances cancelled or compensated by errors in the other sex. The increase in apparent mis-statement between 1933 and 1921 is as inexplicable as it is surprising.

One form in which mis-statement of age manifests itself at a census is the preference for certain digits. Several methods are available for showing the relative degree of such preferences, but no method is without its defects and none can go beyond providing hints as to the reasons for particular preferences. As mentioned in the paragraph above, it should be possible to get some idea of the relative degree of total mis-statement of age among males and females and persons at a particular census by comparing the numbers of recorded single ages with the numbers of graduated ages. The extent to which

the same kind of comparison will truthfully reveal relative degrees of preference for certain digits depends upon the method of graduation and, where the comparison involves the aggregation of numbers recorded for each digit, upon the range of ages selected and upon the digit of the first age in the selected range. Two simpler and perhaps less controversial methods are available. The first of these methods is merely to examine the crude recorded figures at each age for the evidence of "local" overstatement or understatement. The second method merely gives more precision to the first by expressing the degree of apparent preference for any age with a particular digit as the percentage by which the number recorded at that age exceeds the average of the numbers at that age and at the two adjacent ages. This method assumes that the preference for the end-digit of the middle age of a three-age group is at the expense mainly of correct statement of one or other, or of both, of the adjacent ages.

The following two tables, based on Canadian practice, show by this second method the degree of

preference for certain digits in recorded ages by certain single years in the Australian Census: Table I. for males and females in 1933, and Table II. for persons in 1921 and 1933. The percentages shown in both tables are strictly comparable, provided no weight is attached to the absolute numbers in each three-year age group indicated, and therefore to the absolute number of apparent preferences for certain digits in recorded numbers throughout the whole range of single ages. From Table I. it will be seen that for both males and females from 30 years of age upwards there was a strong tendency in 1933 for many to state an age ending in 0 rather than to state a correct adjacent age ending in 9 or 1, and likewise to prefer 2 to 1 or 3, 5 to 3 or 4, and 8 to 7 or 9. Females in particular showed a strong propensity to prefer round numbers. On the ground that there is no special reason to expect the numbers of the population at the ages for which preferences are shown to be appreciably greater than the numbers in adjacent ages, it may be concluded that the preferences are mis-statements.

I. PREFERENCES for CERTAIN DIGITS in REPORTING AGES of MALES and FEMALES by SINGLE YEARS, CENSUS, 1933.

Age.	Preference for digit 0 as per cent. of average of three years.		Age.	Preference for digit 5 as per cent. of average of three years.		Age.	Preference for certain even digits as per cent. of average of three years.	
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.
10 ..	0.9	1.2	5 ..	1.4	1.3	2 ..	2.6	3.2
20 ..	..	..	15 ..	0.4	0.7	8 ..	0.6	1.7
30 ..	2.8	4.2	25 ..	0.2	0.1	12 ..	3.5	3.2
40 ..	7.1	8.0	35 ..	0.9	1.8	18 ..	1.7	2.2
50 ..	9.2	12.5	45 ..	6.7	4.8	22 ..	..	..
60 ..	12.1	13.5	55 ..	..	..	28 ..	2.1	3.0
70 ..	7.3	11.5	65 ..	5.0	4.7	32 ..	5.5	4.0
80 ..	1.7	7.4	75 ..	1.9	0.9	38 ..	2.8	3.4
90 ..	..	2.9	85 ..	..	..	42 ..	7.5	7.4
						48 ..	4.5	5.3
						52 ..	9.4	8.3
						58 ..	5.5	4.8
						62 ..	4.4	5.4
						68 ..	1.9	5.6
						72 ..	7.4	6.5
						78 ..	1.6	3.0
						82 ..	4.2	4.8
						88 ..	..	..

II. PREFERENCES for CERTAIN DIGITS in REPORTING AGES of PERSONS by SINGLE YEARS, CENSUSES 1933 and 1921.

Age.	Preference for digit 0 as per cent. of average of three years.		Age.	Preference for digit 5 as per cent. of average of three years.		Age.	Preference for certain even digits as per cent. of average of three years.	
	1933.	1921.		1933.	1921.		1933.	1921.
10 ..	1.0	1.9	5 ..	1.4	..	2 ..	2.9	..
20 ..	..	2.5	15 ..	0.5	..	8 ..	1.1	..
30 ..	3.5	4.1	25 ..	0.1	..	12 ..	3.4	..
40 ..	7.6	4.8	35 ..	1.4	..	18 ..	2.0	2.6
50 ..	10.8	7.8	45 ..	5.7	1.7	22 ..	..	..
60 ..	12.8	7.6	55 ..	..	..	28 ..	2.5	2.4
70 ..	9.3	7.1	65 ..	4.9	..	32 ..	4.8	6.4
80 ..	4.7	9.5	75 ..	1.4	..	38 ..	3.1	1.8
90 ..	1.9	15.7	85 ..	..	..	42 ..	7.4	1.2
						48 ..	4.9	8.3
						52 ..	8.9	1.6
						58 ..	5.1	2.2
						62 ..	4.9	..
						68 ..	3.7	..
						72 ..	7.0	3.5
						78 ..	2.3	2.4
						82 ..	4.5	..
						88 ..	..	1.1

The tables bring out with precision what may be observed in a general way from inspection either of the crude recorded ages or of the differences between the recorded and graduated ages. The preference for even numbers over odd numbers observed at the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 was again in evidence in 1933. By the graduation of the figures in 1911 it was found that, of the 45 even number ages between 1 and 91, there was an excess in the enumerated figures at 28 ages, and, of the 46 odd number ages, an excess at only 11 ages. Similarly, in 1921, the excess of even ages was 32 and of odd only 10; in 1933 the excess of even ages was 31 and of odd 20. Inspection of the crude numbers of recorded ages in 1933 shows that among the avoided odd numbers the digit 1 received less favour than digit 9 and digit 9 less favour than digit 7. The preference for the round number 0 goes far to explain the shift of preference from 9 and from 1. The preference for 8 as an even number does not in itself appear to indicate any greater aversion to 7 than to 9, but the fact that the fall from 6 to 7 is in most instances greater than the rise from 7 to 8 suggests a special aversion to 7. Within the range of ages from 32 upwards, the appearance of strong favour for the digit 2 is to be explained by the pull of digit 0 over digit 1, although digit 2 as an even number receives preference over digit 3. For ages 35 and upwards, the digit 5 has a pull over digit 6 greater than the pull of digit 6 over digit 7. Hence digit 6 takes a low place among the even numbers favoured.

The inspection for local errors in the 1933 recorded figures reveals that mis-statements begin to show seriously from age 30 upwards. There is no apparent mis-statement by either males or females at the ages 20 and 21, whereas in 1901 mis-statement by males favoured the age 21 and by females the age 20, in 1911 by both sexes the age 20, and in 1921 by females the age 21 and by males the age 20. No generalization as to uniformity of behaviour in the matter of overstating or understating age by young persons on the threshold of adulthood seems therefore possible.

The increase in 1933 of both males and females of the age group 20 to 29 over the number expected to survive to those ages from 1921 is more to be

explained by net migration than by any obvious or probable tendency to an age mis-statement. At age 30 there appears to have been some overstatement but more understatement of age by males, and a tendency to understatement by females. The noticeable preference for 35 among males and females in 1933 (though not in 1921) cannot be said decisively to be more overstatement than understatement. The same uncertainty attaches to the male preference for 40, though the female preference for this age appears to be mainly understatement. The fairly substantial preference at 45 is probably as much overstatement as understatement for both sexes. At 50, where preference becomes marked, there appears to be more understatement than overstatement for both sexes. At 55 there are no indications of mis-statement for either sex. At 60, 65 and 70 the evidence points to understatement by both sexes.

In general, it would seem, the tendency for both males and females at the 1933 Census was for understatement rather than overstatement at ages where mis-statements usually occur, with this propensity somewhat stronger among females than among males.* Among minors there is not much evidence of mis-statement. Mis-statement, with preference for understatement, appears to increase with increase in adult ages up to 60.

The actual reasons to which mis-statements of age are to be attributed are too uncertain and complex to permit unassailable generalization. Some of the mis-statements are due to ignorance of correct age; some reflect carelessness combined with a more or less conscious preference for certain attractive digits, such as 0, 5 and even numbers, and possibly unconscious aversion to certain odd numbers such as 7; and some are wilful misrepresentations arising from motives of an economic, social or purely individual character. To what degree each of these factors plays its part in age mis-statement at a census it is impossible to say from the evidence of figures alone.

4. Infantile Ages.—(i) *Effect of Decline in Birth Rate.*—The effect of the relatively rapid decline in the birth rate from 1921 to 1933 upon the age structure of the infantile population is to be seen in the following tables:—

NUMBERS at INFANTILE AGES in AUSTRALIA at CENSUSES of 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Number.					Relative. (Age 0 = 100).				
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
0 ..	96,009	93,324	115,970	133,452	105,390	100	100	100	100	100
1 ..	87,163	84,979	107,485	114,001	105,342	91	91	94	85	100
2 ..	90,165	84,699	101,693	114,669	117,125	94	91	88	86	111
3 ..	88,428	86,002	102,342	117,803	118,939	92	92	88	88	113
4 ..	85,807	86,113	99,433	120,281	122,169	89	92	86	90	116

* A check made by the Office of Census and Statistics of New Zealand of 2,219 stated ages at the 1921 Census (of New Zealand) with birth-registration records led to the conclusion, *inter alia*, that "adult females are not greatly less accurate than males in the matter of stating age; where, however, there is no defined tendency in the male figures, those for females show a decided preference for understatement." (General Report, 12th December, 1925, page 93.)

PERCENTAGES at INFANTILE AGES on TOTAL POPULATIONS at the CENSUSES of 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Age last Birthday.				Percentage.				
				1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
				%	%	%	%	%
0	..	..	..	3.02	2.47	2.60	2.46	1.59
1	..	..	..	2.75	2.25	2.41	2.10	1.59
2	..	..	..	2.84	2.24	2.28	2.11	1.77
3	..	..	..	2.79	2.28	2.30	2.17	1.79
4	..	..	..	2.70	2.28	2.23	2.21	1.84

CRUDE BIRTH RATES in YEARS RELEVANT to INFANTILE AGES, 0 to 4, RECORDED at CENSUSES of 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Period Relevant to Census of—									
1891.		1901.		1911.		1921.		1933.	
Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.	Year.	Birth Rate.
1891	.. 34.47	1901	.. 27.16	1911	.. 27.20	1921	.. 24.95	1933	.. 16.78
1890	.. 34.98	1900	.. 27.33	1910	.. 26.73	1920	.. 25.45	1932	.. 16.86
1889	.. 34.65	1899	.. 27.27	1909	.. 26.69	1919	.. 23.53	1931	.. 18.16
1888	.. 35.50	1898	.. 27.15	1908	.. 26.59	1918	.. 25.00	1930	.. 19.86
1887	.. 35.60	1897	.. 28.21	1907	.. 26.76	1917	.. 26.57	1929	.. 20.25

RATES of INFANTILE MORTALITY under ONE YEAR of AGE in YEARS RELEVANT to INFANTILE AGES, 0 to 4, RECORDED at CENSUSES of 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Period Relevant to Census of—					
1911.		1921.		1933.	
Year.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Year.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Year.	Infant Mortality Rate.
1911	.. .. 68.49	1921	.. .. 65.73	1933	.. .. 39.52
1910	.. .. 74.81	1920	.. .. 69.14	1932	.. .. 41.30
1909	.. .. 71.56	1919	.. .. 69.21	1931	.. .. 42.14
1908	.. .. 77.78	1918	.. .. 58.57	1930	.. .. 47.24
1907	.. .. 81.06	1917	.. .. 55.91	1929	.. .. 51.10

Where, as is usual, the migration of young children is relatively insignificant, and the relationship between the movement of birth rates and the movement of infantile death rates does not vary greatly from year to year, it is to be expected that the number of children should diminish at successive ages from age 0 onward. Irregularity has characterized this expected symmetry in the age structure of the ages 0 to 4 at each of the decennial Censuses from 1891 to 1921. In consequence of the Great War, the stability of conditions necessary to give such results did not exist for some years prior to the 1921 Census, with the result that the order of numbers in ages 0 to 4 recorded at that Census is very much disturbed, though still tending to reflect the expected order. At the Census of 1933, however, the order is quite reversed. The sharp rise in the numbers from ages 0 and 1 to age 4 is due to the preponderant influence of the declining birth rate, which fell more rapidly over the five years 1929 to 1933 than over any previous five-yearly period. Although the mortality rate of infants under one year of age also fell in unprecedented degree from 1929 to 1933, its fall did not mean the

survival of enough infants under one year of age to offset the progressive decline over the period in births per 1,000 of the population. Thus, whereas of 138,202 infants whose births were registered during the year ended 31st March, 1921, approximately 7,186 died while still under one year of age, leaving 131,016 survivors, the corresponding number of infants whose births were registered during the year ended 30th June, 1933, was 111,329, of whom approximately 3,682 died while still under one year of age, leaving 107,647 survivors.

(ii) *Comparison of Infantile Census Returns with Registration Records.*—Except for the net migration of children under one year of age, which is relatively small, the number recorded at the Census as under one year of age should represent the number surviving from those born within the year ending at the time of the Census.

Although it is not practicable to make an exact comparison between the number ascertained by the Census and the registrations of births and deaths, reasonable approximations can be made. Thus for the year ending 30th June, 1933, the number of

births registered in Australia was 111,329, of which 57,118 were males and 54,211 were females. During the same period the number of deaths under one year of age registered was 4,385, of which 2,478 were males and 1,907 were females. What is required to be known is the number of these deaths which arose from births which took place in the year ended 30th June, 1933. Having this number, its subtraction from the number of births for that year

would give approximately the number of registered children under one year of age living at 30th June, 1933. The fact that statistics of deaths under one year of age for the year in question were available in considerable detail enabled a fairly accurate estimate of the required number of deaths to be obtained. The following example, based on the deaths under one year for the whole of Australia, will illustrate the process:—

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR of AGE REGISTERED in AUSTRALIA DURING the YEAR ENDED 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age at Death.	Deaths under One Year of Age Registered.			Approximate Proportion whose birth occurred in the Year ended 30th June, 1933.	Estimated Number of Deaths during Year ended 30.6.33, arising from Births which took place in that Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 1 week	1,396	1,087	2,483	103/104	1,383	1,076	2,459
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	168	106	274	101/104	163	103	266
2 weeks and under 3 ..	69	65	134	99/104	66	62	128
3 1 month	55	47	102	97/104	51	44	95
1 month and under 2 months	151	117	268	21/24	132	102	234
2 months .. 3 ..	94	64	158	19/24	74	51	125
3 4 ..	81	60	150	17/24	57	49	106
4 5 ..	59	35	94	15/24	37	22	59
5 6 ..	60	43	103	13/24	33	23	56
6 7 ..	55	46	101	11/24	25	21	46
7 8 ..	64	43	107	9/24	24	16	40
8 9 ..	58	41	99	7/24	17	12	29
9 10 ..	64	55	119	5/24	13	11	24
10 11 ..	41	39	80	3/24	5	5	10
11 12 ..	63	50	113	1/24	3	2	5
	2,478	1,907	4,385	..	2,083	1,599	3,682

It appears from the foregoing table that of the 4,385 deaths under one year registered during the year ended 30th June, 1933, approximately 3,682 or 83.93 per cent. were the deaths of children who had been born in that year. The percentages for males and females separately were 84.06 and 83.84 respectively.

The process of estimation may be stated as follows:—

Of the deaths in any year of children aged under one week, all except those who died in the first week of the year must have been born in that year, while of those who died in the first week, a proportion

would have been born in the preceding year. In the calculation above, this proportion has been assumed to be half, which is probably somewhat too high, but not sufficiently so to affect the results seriously. In consequence of this assumption, $51\frac{1}{2}/52$ or 103/104 of the whole year's deaths are taken. Similar explanation applies to each of the other ages.

Similar calculations to that described above have been made for the several States for the year ended 30th June, 1933, and the figures obtained have been compared with the registration returns. The results obtained are as follows:—

COMPARISON of CENSUS and REGISTRATION RESULTS for INFANT AGES.

State or Territory.	Births Registered during the Year ended 30th June, 1933.	Approximate Number of Deaths under One Year of Age in Year ended 30th June, 1933, arising from Births in that Year.	Estimated Number Under One Year of Age at 30th June, 1933, based on Registration Returns.	Census Results.	Excess of Census Results over Registration Estimates.	Percentage of Error.
MALES.						
New South Wales	23,096	830	22,266	21,733	— 533	2.39
Victoria	14,150	532	13,618	13,420	— 198	1.45
Queensland	8,788	327	8,461	8,190	— 271	3.20
South Australia	4,581	125	4,456	4,368	— 88	1.97
Western Australia	4,079	165	3,914	3,859	— 55	1.41
Tasmania	2,307	98	2,209	2,185	— 24	1.09
Federal Capital Territory ..	78	3	75	83	8	10.67
Northern Territory	39	3	36	52	16	44.44
Australia	57,118	2,083	55,035	53,890	— 1,145	2.08

COMPARISON of CENSUS and REGISTRATION RESULTS for INFANT AGES—continued.

State or Territory.	Births Registered during the Year ended 30th June, 1933.	Approximate Number of Deaths under One Year of Age in Year ended 30th June, 1933, arising from Births in that Year.	Estimated Number Under One Year of Age at 30th June, 1933, based on Registration Returns.	Census Results.	Excess of Census Results over Registration Estimates.	Percentage of Error.
FEMALES.						
New South Wales	21,743	638	21,105	20,641	— 464	2.20
Victoria	13,581	401	13,180	12,957	— 223	1.69
Queensland	8,420	257	8,163	7,907	— 256	3.14
South Australia	4,235	118	4,117	4,032	— 85	2.06
Western Australia	3,917	104	3,813	3,725	— 88	2.31
Tasmania	2,219	78	2,141	2,121	— 20	0.93
Federal Capital Territory	59	2	57	76	19	33.33
Northern Territory	37	1	36	41	5	13.89
Australia	54,211	1,599	52,612	51,500	— 1,112	2.11
TOTAL.						
New South Wales	44,839	1,468	43,371	42,374	— 997	2.30
Victoria	27,731	933	26,798	26,377	— 421	1.57
Queensland	17,208	584	16,624	16,097	— 527	3.17
South Australia	8,816	243	8,573	8,400	— 173	2.02
Western Australia	7,996	269	7,727	7,584	— 143	1.85
Tasmania	4,526	176	4,350	4,306	— 44	1.01
Federal Capital Territory	137	5	132	159	27	20.45
Northern Territory	76	4	72	93	21	29.17
Australia	111,329	3,682	107,647	105,390	— 2,257	2.10

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes excess of Registration Estimates.

5. Graduated (smoothed) Results.—As previously mentioned the tabulated results relating to age disclose many mis-statements. To obtain results more nearly in accord with the facts, a process of graduation, or smoothing, has been applied to the recorded figures for each sex for each of the States and Territories and for Australia as a whole. These smoothed results, together with comparisons with previous Censuses, will be found in Part IX. "Age"—Tables 22 to 26 inclusive (see Vol. I., pp. 716-723).

Since the purpose of graduating or smoothing is solely to eliminate the effects of a tendency to mis-statement at certain ages, not to achieve any hypothetically perfect smoothing which would ignore actual irregularities in the symmetry of the age composition of the population, it was considered preferable (as at previous Censuses) to employ a mechanical rather than a mathematical procedure. The method of smoothing adopted was as follows:—The number of persons of either sex for each age or group of ages last birthday, from 0 upwards (after adjustment for unstated cases), was plotted as a rectangle on cross-ruled paper, the base of each rectangle representing the number of years contained in the age group involved, and the height representing the number of persons in that age group. Through the upper part of these rectangles a smooth curve was drawn so that the area contained between it and the base would in some cases be greater and in others less than the area of the corresponding rectangle, the principle being that of making the excesses balance the defects within as

short a range as practicable consistently with the maintenance of a fair degree of smoothness in the curve. From the curve so drawn values were read off for determining the areas, which had, by its means, been substituted for the original rectangles, and these areas were compared item by item with the original data. A table showing the deviations from the data at each point, the accumulated deviations up to that point, and the first differences of the readings was then prepared. Where these results indicated that the curve had, over a given range, been taken too low or too high, or that the sweep of the curve was less regular than was desirable, the necessary adjustments were made in the readings, and the resulting deviations were tested. By these means, adjustments of the original observations were obtained which conformed closely to the two principal requisites of a good graduation, viz.,

- (i) That the resulting curve should exhibit a reasonable degree of smoothness; and
- (ii) That it should satisfactorily fit the original data.

6. Age Grouping.—In the study of statistics of population, the labour involved usually renders it impracticable to deal thoroughly with single ages, so that it becomes necessary to adopt some grouping of the data. The method generally employed is that of quinquennial groups beginning with a multiple of 5, as for example, 10-14; 15-19; 20-24; etc. For most purposes this grouping has been used at the present Australian Census, because it facilitates comparisons with the past and with other

GENERAL FEATURES OF THE AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

7. **Masculinity according to Age.**—The “masculinity” or “femininity” of the population indicates the extent to which either sex predominates in the total. The figures in the following table, deduced from the graduated Census results for quinquennial age groups, show for each age group the number of males to each 100 females:—

MASCULINITY of POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
0- 4	104.23	104.11	104.54	104.81	103.84	104.93	103.59	110.05	104.29
5- 9	103.03	104.32	103.10	102.81	103.85	102.81	101.47	105.15	103.40
10-14	102.63	103.59	104.63	102.93	103.21	100.81	117.30	108.39	103.19
15-19	102.45	101.66	103.80	103.44	104.64	102.73	108.17	111.04	102.69
20-24	103.19	100.97	110.26	102.10	109.71	103.34	102.56	162.14	103.97
25-29	105.11	103.76	116.93	106.25	127.33	108.30	93.18	257.14	108.17
30-34	102.10	101.93	113.73	102.76	132.32	101.86	106.22	284.62	105.83
35-39	94.13	92.44	105.55	93.20	113.07	91.36	118.80	293.33	96.28
40-44	102.12	94.34	113.76	97.29	112.51	95.93	136.70	351.32	101.48
45-49	106.28	96.03	118.88	100.26	116.31	101.52	132.93	471.43	104.99
50-54	107.16	95.48	120.96	99.03	120.04	101.89	183.21	502.33	105.47
55-59	103.18	92.27	116.98	98.06	122.82	107.89	211.11	511.11	102.69
60-64	102.59	88.50	116.51	96.46	127.77	107.67	141.03	993.75	100.98
65-69	105.26	92.04	119.38	89.34	134.02	107.49	158.54	1,041.67	102.70
70-74	105.01	90.62	127.73	90.27	137.52	105.17	106.90	987.50	102.70
75-79	100.68	87.45	122.03	94.53	118.21	104.21	138.46	4,100.00	99.09
80-84	92.94	72.64	109.04	82.85	105.34	96.67	166.67	..	88.04
85-89	81.34	62.68	89.33	70.23	72.82	73.23	..	..	74.55
90-94	73.86	57.52	110.40	67.20	75.00	67.61	..	..	71.38
95-99	79.12	39.13	110.71	48.78	157.14	55.00	..	..	62.91
100 and over ..	114.29	33.33	100.00	80.00	..	50.00	..	..	75.76
All Ages ..	102.81	98.50	110.41	100.34	114.16	102.31	116.01	229.48	103.20

Several interesting observations may be made about the indications of this table and of the two which follow. In the column for Australia as a whole the higher mortality rate for males expresses itself in the decline in the masculinity rate as the young-age groups proceed from 0-4 to 15-19, and in the low masculinity rates for the old-age groups. Another feature in the table above is the high masculinity rate for the age group 25-29, followed by a progressive fall in the rate through the groups 30-34 and 35-39, and a relatively low rate in the group 40-44. This sharp rise and dip in the rates as they stood in 1933 is to be explained by the loss of young male lives in the Great War and by the excess of male elements in the net gain from oversea migration during the early and middle years of the intercensal period 1921-1933. Men of ages ranging from 33 to 42 in 1933 would have been in the range 20 to 29 in 1921, when the masculinity for that range was definitely below 100 per cent. From 1921 to 1933 inclusive the country received an excess of 59,094 males over females by way of net oversea migration. This excess of males, more particularly of those in late adolescence and young adulthood, had not only increased masculinity by 1933 to a high percentage for the age group 20-29, but had also helped to offset the effects of the war upon the population attaining ages ranging from 30 to 44.

The disparity between the States in 1933, especially for the age ranges just considered, is due, again,

not only to the war and subsequent net migration from overseas as factors, but also to the influence of net interstate migration. All States, but more particularly Western Australia and Queensland, show the influence upon the age range 25 to 34 of the influx of young male migrants during the years of greatest post-war net migration from overseas, viz., 1924 to 1927. Queensland also shows the influence of the influx of males by way of interstate migration during most of the years 1921 to 1933. For the age range 35 to 44 the influence of the war upon masculinity is obvious for all States, despite the offsetting influences of net migration, and more particularly for Tasmania, which lost 8,598 males and 8,671 females of all ages by way of migration to other States and elsewhere from 1921 to 1933.

The next two tables are interesting in showing for each age group the differing rates of masculinity in the population of urban and rural areas respectively in 1921 and 1933. In considering the masculinity of any particular age group as between the two years, two comparisons must be made, viz., a diagonal comparison between any age group in 1921 and the appropriate survival age group in 1933, and a horizontal comparison between any age group in 1921 and the same age group in 1933.

In terms of the diagonal comparison, outstanding features in the tables are—(i) the lower masculinity in 1933 for the population in the metropolitan areas

MASCULINITY of POPULATION in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of AUSTRALIA, 4th APRIL, 1921.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.	Urban.		Rural.	Migratory.	Total—Australia.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.			
0- 4	103.07	103.08	104.51	113.51	103.76
5- 9	101.39	101.69	104.01	94.62	102.59
10-14	99.75	98.09	108.03	156.62	102.20
15-19	89.75	90.27	123.33	997.57	102.54
20-24	79.45	81.29	120.37	842.10	94.53
25-29	82.73	86.58	114.87	777.13	95.45
30-34	91.09	95.51	121.10	653.16	102.49
35-39	91.28	96.18	123.59	610.84	104.45
40-44	90.10	99.09	129.75	545.33	105.27
45-49	87.10	99.46	139.74	435.87	107.09
50-54	89.72	105.81	156.20	386.31	113.32
55-59	92.45	108.50	162.58	351.82	116.63
60-64	89.77	105.05	165.94	375.00	115.48
65-69	89.25	106.41	165.68	291.30	114.94
70-74	80.00	100.42	152.42	316.00	104.63
75-79	72.19	98.14	135.08	260.00	96.14
80-84	70.80	93.65	126.05	200.00	92.44
85-89	64.70	88.81	114.97	..	87.14
90-94	63.98	81.85	111.11	..	79.70
95-99	38.67	106.67	118.18	..	82.17
100 and over	175.00	166.67	325.00	..	220.00
All Ages	91.10	96.74	121.26	576.48	103.37

MASCULINITY of POPULATION in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.	Urban.		Rural.	Migratory.	Total—Australia.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.			
0- 4	104.20	104.81	104.17	87.50	104.29
5- 9	102.37	103.32	104.54	115.22	103.40
10-14	101.00	100.27	107.30	111.90	103.19
15-19	92.59	91.08	122.91	747.73	102.69
20-24	86.36	89.45	138.80	1,068.78	103.97
25-29	87.77	97.43	145.62	1,114.47	108.17
30-34	88.77	99.05	135.56	932.41	105.83
35-39	83.49	91.22	119.31	839.07	96.28
40-44	88.55	97.95	125.25	882.29	101.48
45-49	90.48	101.29	132.63	798.82	104.99
50-54	88.63	101.33	138.63	748.80	105.47
55-59	84.21	98.91	139.44	391.73	102.69
60-64	78.28	97.37	150.48	338.14	100.98
65-69	81.04	99.52	152.60	308.33	102.70
70-74	82.14	101.07	150.08	390.91	102.70
75-79	80.10	97.41	142.41	400.00	99.09
80-84	70.30	89.54	129.34	166.67	88.04
85-89	59.00	77.85	105.20	..	74.55
90-94	56.73	73.00	99.54	..	71.38
95-99	52.26	79.31	71.59	..	62.91
100 and over	18.75	300.00	92.86	..	75.76
All Ages	90.35	97.82	124.67	761.92	103.20

attaining the ages 45 and over by that year; (ii) the much higher masculinity in 1933 for the population in the rural areas attaining the ages 20 to 34 by that year.

In terms of the horizontal comparison, noteworthy features in the tables are—(i) the much higher rural masculinity in 1933 than in 1921 for the age groups 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34; (ii) the lower rural masculinity in 1933 than in 1921 for the age groups 35-39, 40-44 and 45-49, and the much lower rural mascu-

linity for the age groups 50-54, 55-59, 60-64 and 65-69.

The decline in masculinity for the metropolitan population reaching the ages 45 and over by 1933 continues the trend observed between 1911 and 1921, and while partly to be accounted for by the greater longevity of women it also reflects a tendency for life under city conditions to attract and retain relatively more women than men. The lower masculinity in 1933 than in 1921 for similar age

groups from 35 upwards in the rural population also conforms to an expected trend. Masculinity for these ages in the rural areas in 1933 was still much greater than masculinity for the same ages in the population of the whole country, indicating the lag in the rural areas of the spread of those conditions of settlement attractive in equal degree to both sexes. The increase of masculinity in 1933 both for the rural population attaining the ages 20 to 34 in that year and for the rural population of that range of ages of both 1921 and 1933 is, however, abnormal. As was pointed out in Section 7 (1) of Chapter IX., the high masculinity among the younger age groups in the rural areas in 1933 is chiefly to be explained as a depression phenomenon, seen in the unusual mobility of young men of the towns and cities seeking work or relief in country areas. It is also possible that the post-war tendency for young women in rural areas to seek occupations in the towns and cities had not been completely stopped by depression, and hence also contributed to the higher masculinity rate for the younger ages in the rural areas in 1933 than in 1921.

The next table gives a comparison of the masculinity of the population of Australia as a whole as ascertained from each Census from 1891 to 1933. The most striking point in this comparison is the fall in the masculinity of the population which has accompanied settlement, with its complementary spread of conditions suitable to women and to the establishment of families. Two factors have operated in the equalization of the sexes in the population. As social conditions improved there

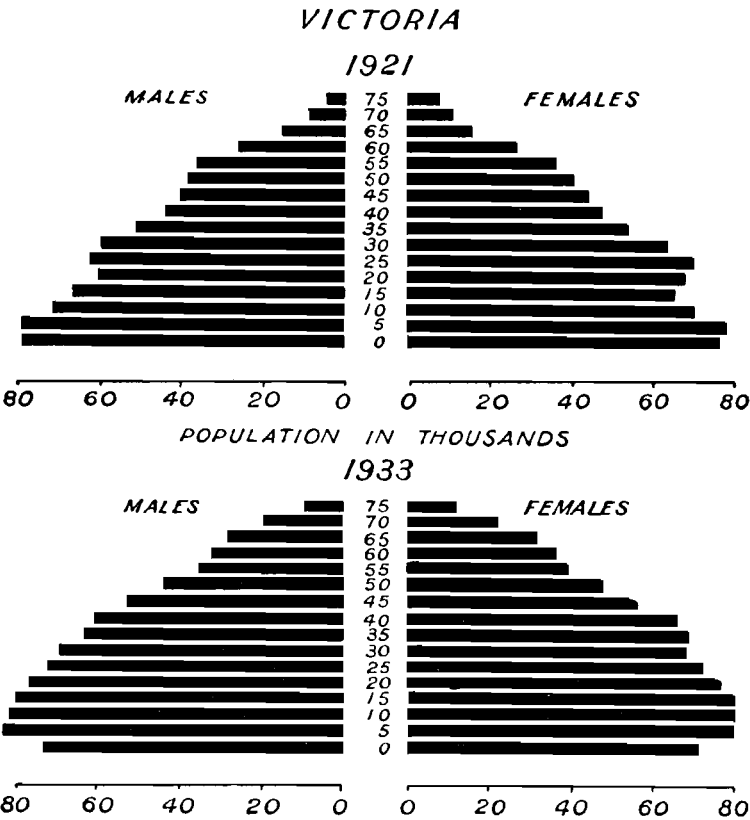
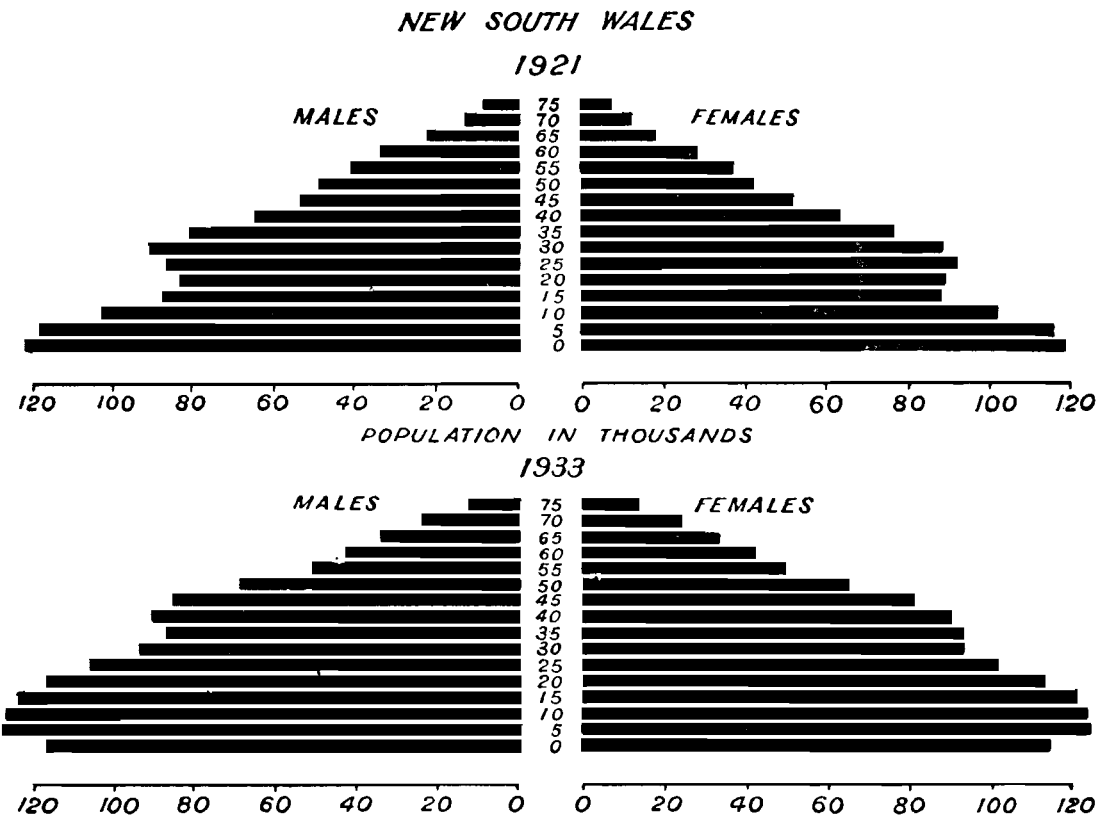
was a larger proportion of females among immigrants, and, consequently, as population grew, the native-born element—which tends to an equality of the sexes—provided an increasing proportion of the population. It is also possible from the table to trace the effects upon masculinity of variations in the flow of net migration from overseas. In the first eight years of the 'eighties, when the wave of immigration from overseas was at its highest since the years of the gold rushes in the 'fifties, there were on average two males for every female among the migrants who remained in the country. The influence of this excess of males and of the preponderance of youths and men of the younger ages is seen in the high rates of masculinity in 1891 for the ages 25 to 39, as compared with the masculinity rates for the corresponding age groups in 1901. The lower rates in 1901 are largely a reflection of the very considerable fall in net migration from overseas during the 'nineties. Likewise, the rates are again lower for these groups in 1911, since, with the exception of 1909 and 1910, net migration during the first decade of the present century was at a low ebb. The natural increase of the Australian-born population, moreover, was tending to equalize masculinity and femininity. The marked decline in the masculinity rate in 1921 for the age groups 20-24 and 25-29, as well as the decline in the rate for the population of middle years, is chiefly accounted for by the war, despite the contribution given to masculinity by the excess of males in another large wave of immigration from overseas from 1909 to 1913.

MASCULINITY of POPULATION of AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

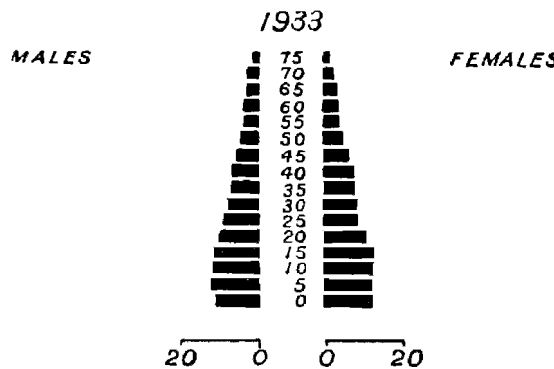
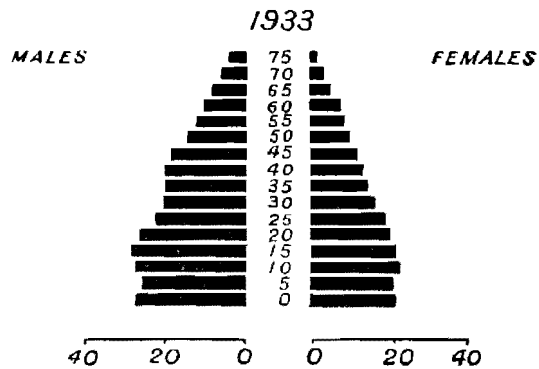
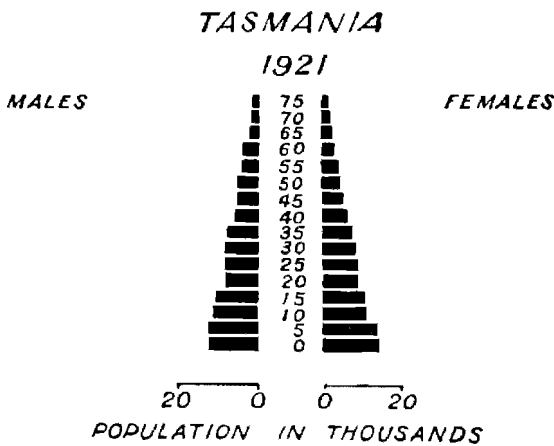
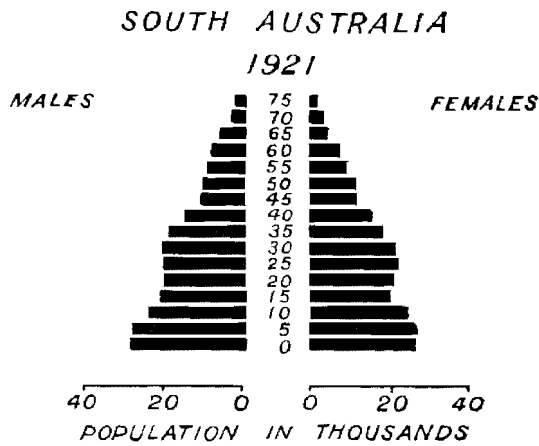
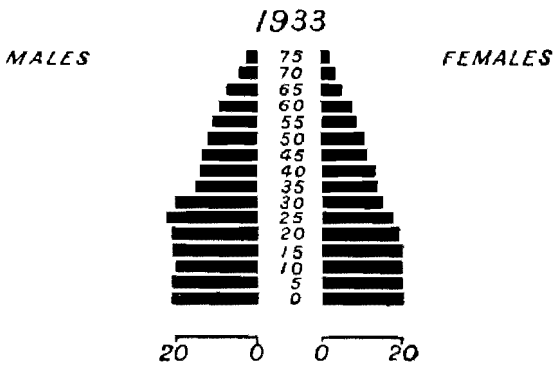
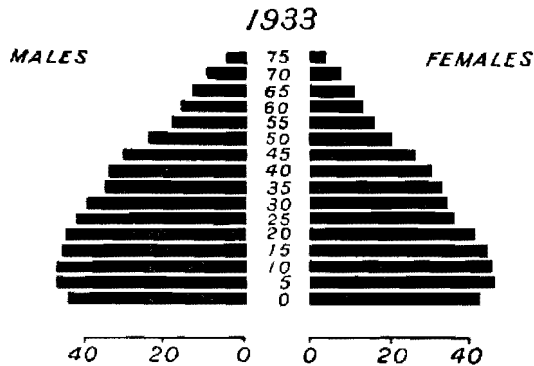
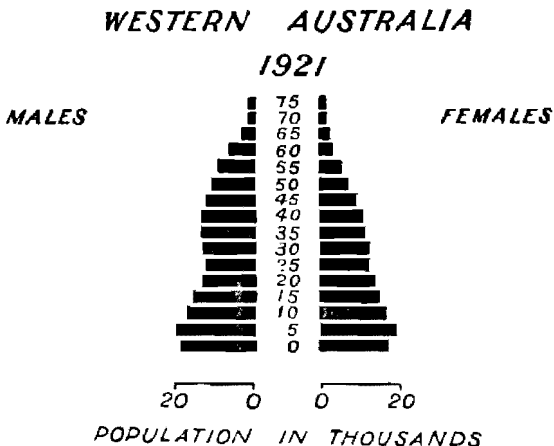
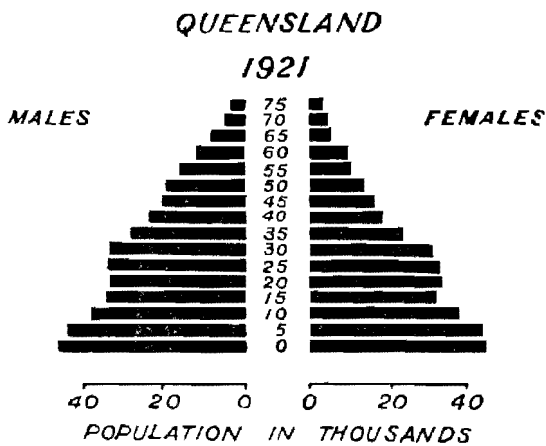
Age last Birthday.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
0- 4	102.79	102.48	103.23	103.76	104.29
5- 9	101.97	102.24	102.15	102.59	103.40
10-14	102.42	101.98	101.75	102.20	103.19
15-19	100.78	100.45	103.02	102.54	102.69
20-24	108.76	99.12	105.07	94.53	103.97
25-29	126.76	104.46	106.52	95.45	108.17
30-34	136.78	116.94	107.22	102.49	105.83
35-39	134.83	125.41	109.11	104.45	96.28
40-44	138.38	130.66	115.14	105.27	101.48
45-49	134.63	134.59	122.62	107.09	104.99
50-54	136.04	132.11	128.03	113.32	105.47
55-59	138.76	122.76	124.43	116.63	102.69
60-64	148.28	119.32	116.74	115.48	100.98
65-69	148.28	130.40	111.13	114.94	102.70
70-74	143.06	140.30	111.45	104.63	102.70
75-79	149.65	130.54	114.33	96.14	99.09
80-84	143.31	116.70	115.64	92.44	88.04
85-89	128.09	114.83	95.87	87.14	74.55
90-94	168.18	111.21	90.18	79.70	71.38
95-99	163.04	113.25	91.11	82.17	62.91
100 and over	142.86	100.00	111.11	220.00	75.76
All Ages	115.89	110.14	107.99	103.37	103.20

8. Age Distribution.—The cumulative effect of the decline in birth rates which was mentioned in Section 4 (i) above is illustrated clearly in the accompanying diagrams. These present a comparison of the age distribution in Australia in 1911

and 1933 and in each State at the last two Census dates. In all States, with the exception of South Australia and Western Australia, the normal population pyramid has given place to a mushroom-shaped diagram which



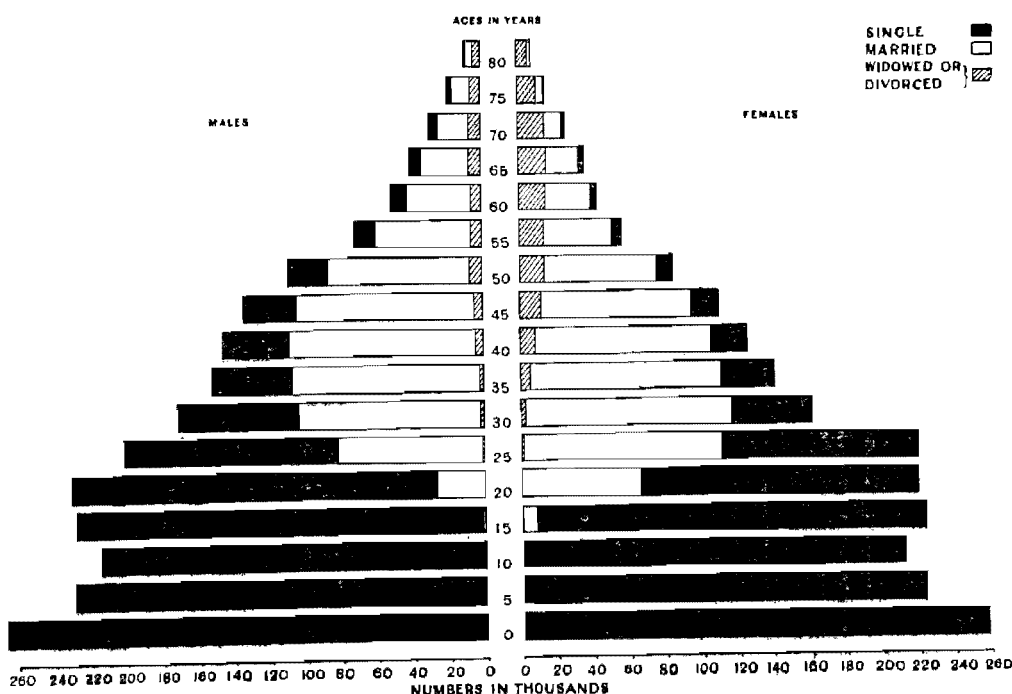
*GRADUATED NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN QUINQUENNIAL
AGE GROUPS AT THE CENSUSES OF 1921 AND 1933*



*GRADUATED NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN QUINQUENNIAL
AGE GROUPS AT THE CENSUSES OF 1921 AND 1933*

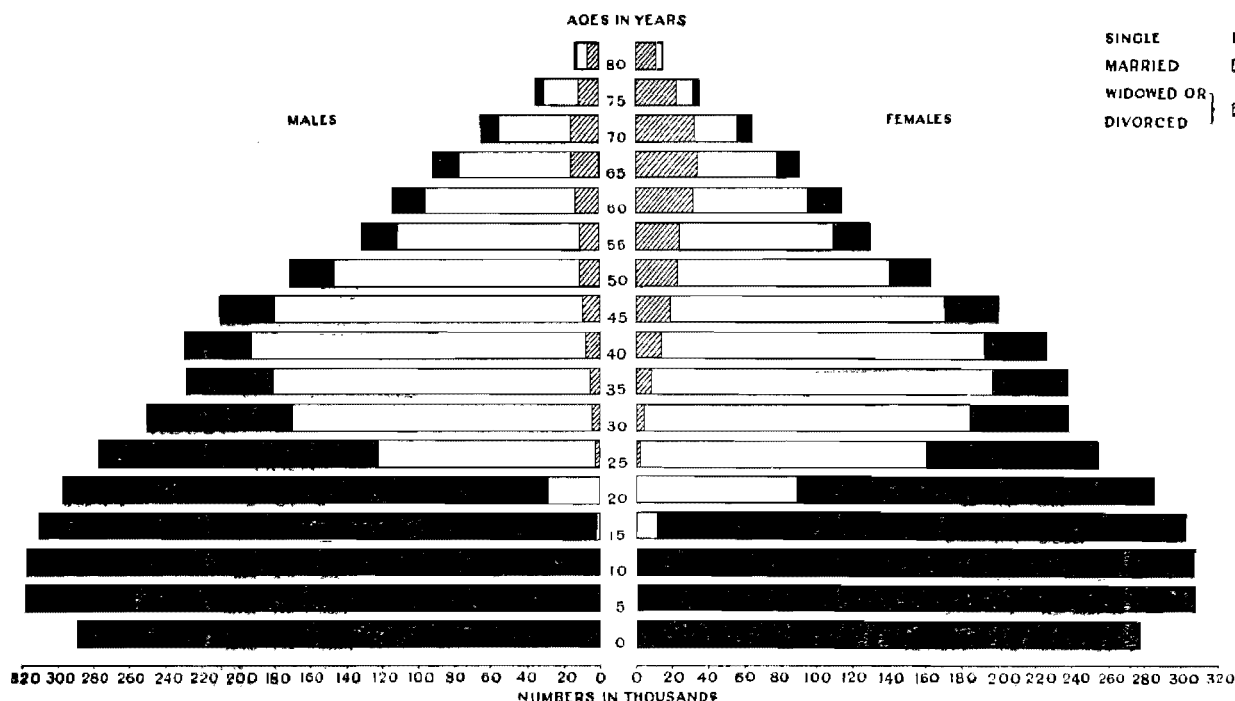
AUSTRALIA 1911

MALES AND FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION AND IN AGE GROUPS



AUSTRALIA 1933

MALES AND FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION AND IN AGE GROUPS



Explanation.—The diagrams on this page illustrate the age distribution and the distribution by conjugal condition of the male and female population of Australia in 1911 and 1933. The horizontal length of each bar measures the number of persons of the age group to which it corresponds. If a population is maintaining itself by natural increase, each bar should be somewhat longer than the bar immediately above it. This was the case with the lowest age group (0.4) in 1911, but

not in 1933, a change due to the falling birth rate (27.20 in 1911, 16.78 in 1933). The diagram for 1911 is less symmetrical than that of 1933 because of (a) the higher masculinity and (b) the marked influence of the presence of migrants in the age range 15 to 29 in 1911. The relatively higher proportion of the widowed or divorced (predominantly the widowed) among females than among males is indicated clearly in both diagrams.

indicates that the children born are insufficient to replace those in the higher age groups. In South Australia, although the age group 0 to 4 is higher than the group 5 to 9, the latter is smaller than the group 10 to 14, but in Western Australia there is very little difference between any of the early age groups.

The two diagrams for Australia also show the conjugal condition of the members of each age group and afford some idea of the reproductive potentialities of the population at each of the two Censuses compared, while the effect of the declining birth rate, after taking into consideration age and sex distribution, is shown in Section 5 (vi) of Chapter IX. (Gross and Net Reproduction Rates).

A tabular presentation of age distribution figures is not feasible in this section, but full details may be obtained in Volume I. Part IX., Tables 24 and 25.

9. Average Age.—It may be desirable to know, not only the number of persons at each age, but also the average age of each sex or of the whole community. Two kinds of average are frequently employed in the statistics of demography, viz.:—

- (1) The mean age, obtained by totalling the ages of all the population, male, female, or combined, and dividing by the number of each sex, or of both combined, as the case may be.
- (2) The median age, obtained by ascertaining that age for either sex, or for both combined, which is so situated that there are as many persons above it as there are below it.

In the case of the mean age, it is clear that, since in the Census returns all persons are shown as at their age last birthday, the totalling of the recorded ages and the division by the number of persons will understate the true mean age by approximately $\frac{1}{2}$, for on the average approximately half a year has elapsed since the birthday.

In computing the average ages for the purposes of this section, use has been made of the smoothed results, as these are believed to represent the position with greater accuracy than the original data. The difference in average between crude data and adjusted results will, however, be insignificant. The mean age for each sex, and for both combined, for each State and Territory in 1933 was as follows:—

MEAN AGE OF POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Mean Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	30.14	30.17	30.16
Victoria ..	31.11	32.20	31.66
Queensland ..	29.98	29.05	29.54
South Australia ..	30.84	31.60	31.22
Western Australia ..	30.65	29.38	30.06
Tasmania ..	29.61	29.68	29.65
Federal Capital Territory ..	28.64	26.28	27.55
Northern Territory ..	35.52	23.18	31.77
Australia ..	30.46	30.64	30.55

Apart from the Federal Capital Territory, where the numbers are small, the lowest mean age for males occurred in Tasmania. This was due largely to heavy adult emigration combined with a high birth rate.

The following table shows the median ages of males and females in each State and Territory in 1933:—

MEDIAN AGE of POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Median Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	27.14	27.27	27.20
Victoria ..	28.46	29.88	29.14
Queensland ..	27.22	25.92	26.62
South Australia ..	27.79	28.77	28.26
Western Australia ..	28.17	26.25	27.32
Tasmania ..	25.49	25.68	25.58
Federal Capital Territory ..	28.08	25.28	26.61
Northern Territory ..	35.05	20.48	30.81
Australia ..	27.60	27.79	27.69

The median age was less than the mean age in all cases. For Australia as a whole, the mean age for males was greater than the median age by 2.86 years, for females by 2.85 years, and for persons by 2.86 years.

The next table gives a comparative statement of the mean and median ages for Australia, covering the Censuses from 1881 to 1933. From 1911 to 1921 the average age for males and the average age for females were rapidly approaching equality, with the former still somewhat higher than the latter. By 1933 the average age of females actually exceeded that of males. This has been the outcome of the long-period tendency to equality of the numbers in each sex in the population, combined with the greater longevity of females. The gradual increase of the average age of both sexes since 1881 also reflects increasing longevity for each sex, and the ageing of the population is particularly emphasized by the steep rise from 1921 to 1933. During the 52 years covered by the table, the mean age of males increased by 5.03 years and of females by 8.15 years.

MEAN and MEDIAN AGES, 1881 to 1933.

Year of Census.	Mean Age.			Median Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1881 ..	25.43	22.49	24.08	21.74	18.42	20.08
1891 ..	25.54	23.29	24.50	23.10	20.08	21.65
1901 ..	26.66	24.97	25.86	23.62	21.45	22.53
1911 ..	27.67	26.65	27.18	24.61	23.39	24.01
1921 ..	28.54	28.03	28.29	26.18	25.52	25.84
1933 ..	30.46	30.64	30.55	27.60	27.79	27.69

10. Full (Adult) Age.—One of the most important divisions in the ages of a community is that which distinguishes the numbers under 21 years of age from those above that age. The following table gives the numbers of males and females who were over 21 years of age at the Census of 30th June, 1933, together with the percentages which they bore to the corresponding totals for all ages:—

ADULT POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Males aged 21 years and upwards.		Females aged 21 years and upwards.		Persons aged 21 years and upwards.	
	Number.	Percentage on Total Males of all Ages.	Number.	Percentage on Total Females of all Ages.	Number.	Percentage on Total Persons of all Ages.
		%		%		%
New South Wales	798,669	60.58	777,902	60.66	1,576,571	60.62
Victoria	565,040	62.56	589,571	64.29	1,154,611	63.43
Queensland	303,431	61.03	264,364	58.71	567,795	59.92
South Australia	179,657	61.75	182,236	62.84	361,893	62.29
Western Australia	148,013	63.27	122,307	59.69	270,320	61.60
Tasmania	66,638	57.90	65,440	58.17	132,078	58.03
Federal Capital Territory	2,923	60.83	2,368	57.17	5,291	59.14
Northern Territory	2,557	75.70	726	49.32	3,283	67.69
AUSTRALIA	2,066,928	61.39	2,004,914	61.45	4,071,842	61.42

Omitting the Territories, Western Australia showed the highest percentage of adult males, and Tasmania the lowest; Victoria had the highest percentage of adult females, Tasmania the lowest, and Queensland the second lowest.

The following table shows comparable figures for Australia for each of the Censuses from 1881 to 1933:—

ADULT POPULATION, 1881 to 1933.

Year of Census.	Males aged 21 years and over.		Females aged 21 years and over.		Persons aged 21 years and over.	
	Number.	Percentage on Total Males of all Ages.	Number.	Percentage on Total Females of all Ages.	Number.	Percentage on Total Persons of all Ages.
		%		%		%
1881	624,633	51.41	457,641	44.20	1,082,274	48.10
1891	923,639	54.20	706,153	48.03	1,629,792	51.34
1901	1,080,728	54.64	913,973	50.89	1,994,701	52.86
1911	1,322,439	57.17	1,176,646	54.93	2,499,085	56.10
1921	1,607,872	58.20	1,547,839	57.91	3,155,711	58.05
1933	2,066,928	61.39	2,004,914	61.45	4,071,842	61.42

The results given above show a striking increase (from 48.10 per cent. in 1881 to 61.42 per cent. in 1933) in the proportion of adults in the population, which is mainly the result of the joint causes of a falling birth rate throughout the period and a greater longevity. The change in the age constitution of males, however, has differed very materially from the change in age of females.

During the 52 years covered by the table the proportion of adult males increased from 51.41 per cent. in 1881 to 61.39 per cent. in 1933, while the proportion of adult females increased from 44.20 per cent. in 1881 to 61.45 per cent. in 1933.

The following table, giving the estimated adult population at 31st December and estimated adult mean population in Census years from 1881 and for

each year from 1921 to 1938, has been computed, on the assumption that the proportion of adult to total population is constant throughout each year, by applying the ratio of adult to total population as shown by the annual estimated age distribution at 30th June to the estimated populations at 31st December and to the mean populations for each year:—

ESTIMATED ADULT POPULATION of AUSTRALIA, 1881 to 1933.

Year.	Estimated Adult Population at 31st December.			Estimated Adult Mean Population for Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1881	643,700	471,400	1,115,100	631,000	462,200	1,093,200
1891	941,800	725,800	1,667,600	929,600	712,600	1,642,200
1901	1,099,300	931,800	2,031,100	1,087,000	919,700	2,006,700
1911	1,364,300	1,210,600	2,574,900	1,336,200	1,188,300	2,524,500
1921	1,629,100	1,616,700	3,245,800	1,614,200	1,600,700	3,214,900
1922	1,669,400	1,647,700	3,317,100	1,648,500	1,630,100	3,278,600
1923	1,707,200	1,679,800	3,387,000	1,687,800	1,662,800	3,350,600
1924	1,753,500	1,719,400	3,472,900	1,731,600	1,700,300	3,431,900
1925	1,798,000	1,760,000	3,558,000	1,778,500	1,741,600	3,520,100
1926	1,852,600	1,804,300	3,656,900	1,831,200	1,784,900	3,616,100
1927	1,892,800	1,807,000	3,699,800	1,871,900	1,791,200	3,663,100
1928	1,931,800	1,835,500	3,767,300	1,916,000	1,820,000	3,736,000
1929	1,962,400	1,872,700	3,835,100	1,950,500	1,858,200	3,808,700
1930	1,988,500	1,907,700	3,896,200	1,978,700	1,894,800	3,873,500
1931	2,012,500	1,941,000	3,953,500	2,004,900	1,930,700	3,935,600
1932	2,042,200	1,976,300	4,018,500	2,033,800	1,966,200	4,000,000
1933	2,074,000	2,013,400	4,087,400	2,065,400	2,002,900	4,068,300
1934	2,106,000	2,050,900	4,156,900	2,098,300	2,041,600	4,139,900
1935	2,138,400	2,089,000	4,227,400	2,131,000	2,079,200	4,210,200
1936	2,171,900	2,127,800	4,299,700	2,163,700	2,117,700	4,281,400
1937	2,204,800	2,165,900	4,370,700	2,195,200	2,154,300	4,349,500
1938	2,238,400	2,202,700	4,441,100	2,227,900	2,190,900	4,418,800

11. Natural Age Groups.—An interesting view of the age distribution of the population of Australia, and of the changes which have taken place therein at different stages from 1881 onwards, may be obtained by a classification into what have been termed “Natural Age Groups”. For the present purposes the following groupings have been taken:—Infancy (ages under 2 years); Childhood (ages 2 to 13 inclusive); Adolescence (ages 14 to 20 inclusive); Early Adult Life (ages 21 to 44 inclusive); Mature Age (ages 45 to 64 inclusive); Old Age (65 and over). In each case the ages quoted are the ages last birthday.

Classified in this manner, the graduated results for the Censuses from 1881 to 1933 are as follows:—

POPULATION in NATURAL AGE GROUPS, 1881 to 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Period of Life.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
MALES.							
0-1	Infancy	66,240	94,500	90,000	113,407	127,198	108,626
2-13	Childhood	349,320	466,250	539,150	556,347	696,345	758,768
14-20	Adolescence	174,720	219,650	268,050	320,842	331,455	432,859
21-44	Early Adult Life	410,440	646,350	740,400	855,059	996,413	1,223,912
45-64	Mature Age	179,760	222,850	255,050	366,980	487,808	628,200
65 and over	Old Age	34,433	54,439	85,278	100,400	123,651	214,746
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	1,214,913	1,704,039	1,977,928	2,313,035	2,762,870	3,367,111
FEMALES.							
0-1	Infancy	64,800	91,750	87,900	109,383	121,923	103,611
2-13	Childhood	342,880	455,900	527,100	544,563	678,253	733,388
14-20	Adolescence	169,960	216,550	266,900	311,378	324,849	421,311
21-44	Early Adult Life	323,840	507,800	650,600	789,826	997,117	1,184,704
45-64	Mature Age	111,920	161,100	198,600	296,791	433,553	604,770
65 and over	Old Age	21,881	37,253	64,773	90,029	117,169	214,944
Total .. .. .	.. .. .	1,035,281	1,470,353	1,795,873	2,141,970	2,672,864	3,262,728

The proportion of the total of each sex in each of these natural age groups is shown in the next table in percentage form.

FEMALES in NATURAL AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Period of Life.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER.										
0-1 ..	Infancy ..	41,740	26,060	15,890	8,070	7,430	4,170	166	85	103,611
2-13 ..	Childhood ..	295,080	190,630	108,460	62,060	48,150	27,450	1,105	453	733,388
14-20 ..	Adolescence ..	167,790	110,770	61,780	37,640	27,100	15,520	498	213	421,311
21-44 ..	Early Adult Life ..	464,260	336,000	165,130	104,330	74,510	38,190	1,742	542	1,184,704
45-64 ..	Mature Age ..	236,380	180,560	74,700	56,250	36,890	19,290	542	158	604,770
65 and over	Old Age ..	77,126	72,997	24,357	21,637	10,835	7,882	89	21	214,947
Total ..		1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	4,142	1,472	3,262,72

PERCENTAGE.										
0-1 ..	Infancy ..	3.25	2.84	3.52	2.78	3.63	3.71	4.01	5.77	3.18
2-13 ..	Childhood ..	23.01	20.79	24.09	21.40	23.50	24.40	26.68	30.78	22.48
14-20 ..	Adolescence ..	13.09	12.08	13.72	12.98	13.22	13.79	12.02	14.47	12.91
21-44 ..	Early Adult Life ..	36.21	36.64	36.67	35.98	36.36	33.95	42.06	36.82	36.31
45-64 ..	Mature Age ..	18.43	19.69	16.59	19.40	18.00	17.15	13.08	10.73	18.54
65 and over	Old Age ..	6.01	7.96	5.41	7.46	5.29	7.00	2.15	1.43	6.58
Total ..		100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

12. School Age.—In all States of Australia it is compulsory for all children within certain ages to attend school, except under special circumstances. In New South Wales and Tasmania this provision applies to all children who have attained age 7 but who are less than 14 years of age. In Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Aus-

tralia the corresponding age limits are over 6 and under 14 years.

The number of children—as indicated by the graduated age results—at each of the ages from 6 to 13 inclusive at the date of the Census was as follows:—

CHILDREN of SCHOOL AGE in EACH STATE and TERRITORY of AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
MALES.									
6	25,410	16,550	9,360	5,360	4,160	2,325	97	43	63,305
7	25,570	16,770	9,430	5,420	4,150	2,330	96	41	63,807
8	25,720	16,970	9,500	5,480	4,140	2,350	95	38	64,293
9	25,860	17,160	9,570	5,520	4,140	2,380	94	36	64,760
10	25,970	17,240	9,630	5,570	4,150	2,420	93	35	65,108
11	26,040	17,270	9,690	5,610	4,170	2,425	94	34	65,333
12	26,010	17,080	9,720	5,660	4,110	2,385	93	33	65,091
13	24,640	16,380	9,450	5,610	3,950	2,310	91	33	62,464
Total ..	205,220	135,420	76,350	44,230	32,970	18,925	753	293	514,161

FEMALES.									
6	24,600	15,880	9,060	5,200	4,020	2,240	95	41	61,136
7	24,820	16,080	9,180	5,280	3,980	2,270	95	39	61,744
8	25,030	16,280	9,250	5,350	3,960	2,305	96	37	62,308
9	25,230	16,440	9,310	5,410	3,980	2,355	93	35	62,853
10	25,420	16,580	9,370	5,460	4,000	2,420	88	33	63,371
11	25,510	16,670	9,380	5,500	4,010	2,430	82	31	63,613
12	25,400	16,620	9,250	5,530	3,980	2,360	78	31	63,249
13	23,930	15,680	8,720	5,310	3,810	2,270	74	30	59,824
Total ..	199,940	130,230	73,520	43,040	31,740	18,650	701	277	498,098

CHILDREN of SCHOOL AGE in EACH STATE and TERRITORY of AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Age last Birthday.				New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
PERSONS.												
6	..	..	..	50,010	32,430	18,420	10,560	8,180	4,565	192	84	124,441
7	..	..	..	50,390	32,850	18,610	10,700	8,130	4,600	191	80	125,551
8	..	..	..	50,750	33,250	18,750	10,830	8,100	4,655	191	75	126,601
9	..	..	..	51,090	33,600	18,880	10,930	8,120	4,735	187	71	127,613
10	..	..	..	51,390	33,820	19,000	11,030	8,150	4,840	181	68	128,479
11	..	..	..	51,550	33,940	19,070	11,110	8,180	4,855	176	65	128,946
12	..	..	..	51,410	33,700	18,970	11,190	8,090	4,745	171	64	128,340
13	..	..	..	48,570	32,060	18,170	10,920	7,760	4,580	165	63	122,288
Total	..	..	..	405,160	265,650	149,870	87,270	64,710	37,575	1,454	570	1,012,259

The next table gives a comparison of the number of children above 6 and under 14 years of age in Australia at each Census from 1881:—

CHILDREN of SCHOOL AGE in AUSTRALIA, 1891 to 1933.

Age last Birthday.				Number.					Increase.*			
				1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	From 1891 to 1901.	From 1901 to 1911.	From 1911 to 1921.	From 1921 to 1933.
MALES.												
6	..	..	..	40,750	45,800	47,543	61,972	63,305	5,050	1,743	14,429	1,333
7	..	..	..	39,350	46,400	46,084	61,459	63,807	7,050	— 316	15,375	2,348
8	..	..	..	37,950	46,850	44,783	59,635	64,293	8,900	— 2,067	14,852	4,658
9	..	..	..	36,650	46,850	43,770	57,831	64,760	10,200	— 3,080	14,061	6,929
10	..	..	..	35,550	46,300	43,049	56,068	65,108	10,750	— 3,251	13,019	9,040
11	..	..	..	34,700	45,100	42,753	54,580	65,333	10,400	— 2,347	11,827	10,753
12	..	..	..	33,850	43,700	42,748	53,172	65,091	9,850	— 952	10,424	11,919
13	..	..	..	33,000	42,400	42,990	51,845	62,464	9,400	— 590	8,855	10,619
Total	..	..	..	291,800	363,400	353,720	456,562	514,161	71,600	— 9,680	102,842	57,599
FEMALES.												
6	..	..	..	39,900	44,750	46,298	60,246	61,136	4,850	1,548	13,948	890
7	..	..	..	38,500	45,400	45,111	59,924	61,744	6,900	— 289	14,813	1,820
8	..	..	..	37,250	45,900	44,055	58,452	62,308	8,650	— 1,845	14,397	3,856
9	..	..	..	36,100	45,850	43,236	56,607	62,853	9,750	— 2,614	13,371	6,246
10	..	..	..	35,000	45,100	42,654	54,834	63,371	10,100	— 2,446	12,180	8,537
11	..	..	..	33,950	44,050	42,222	53,371	63,613	10,100	— 1,828	11,149	10,242
12	..	..	..	32,950	42,850	42,001	52,044	63,249	9,900	— 849	10,043	11,205
13	..	..	..	32,050	41,750	42,072	50,772	59,824	9,700	— 322	8,700	9,052
Total	..	..	..	285,700	355,650	347,649	446,250	498,098	69,950	— 8,001	98,601	51,848
PERSONS.												
6	..	..	..	80,650	90,550	93,841	122,218	124,441	9,900	3,291	28,377	2,223
7	..	..	..	77,850	91,800	91,195	121,383	125,551	13,950	— 605	30,188	4,168
8	..	..	..	75,200	92,750	88,838	118,087	126,601	17,550	— 3,912	29,249	8,514
9	..	..	..	72,750	92,700	87,006	114,438	127,613	19,950	— 5,694	27,432	13,175
10	..	..	..	70,550	91,400	85,703	110,902	128,479	20,850	— 5,697	25,199	17,577
11	..	..	..	68,650	89,150	84,975	107,951	128,946	20,500	— 4,175	22,976	20,995
12	..	..	..	66,800	86,550	84,749	105,216	128,340	19,750	— 1,801	20,467	23,124
13	..	..	..	65,050	84,150	85,062	102,617	122,288	19,100	— 912	17,555	19,671
Total	..	..	..	577,500	719,050	701,369	902,812	1,012,259	141,550	— 17,681	201,443	109,447

* The minus sign (—) signifies decrease.

The decreases shown in the preceding table in the results for 1911 as compared with 1901 were due to the smaller number of births during the period 1898-1903 inclusive than in the corresponding years of the earlier decade. The late 'eighties and the early 'nineties were a "boom" period of trade and speculation, and the smaller birth rate was an effect of the subsequent collapse. Another striking feature is the smaller increase in the number of children of school age over the twelve years 1921 to 1933 than over the ten years 1911 to 1921. Whereas the population between 1911 and 1921 increased by 21.14 per cent., the children of school age increased by

28.72 per cent. As between 1921 and 1933, the population increased by 20.79 per cent., but the children of school age by only 12.03 per cent.

13. Supporting (Working) Age.—An interesting grouping of the male population is that according to productive capabilities. The first group embraces those up to and including 14 years as Dependants, the second group includes the Supporting Ages—15 to 64 inclusive, and the Old Age group covers all 65 and over. The number of males in these groups is given below for each State and Territory:—

AUSTRALIAN MALE POPULATION in SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Period of Life.	Male Population.								
		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER.										
0-14 ..	Dependent Age	371,740	240,810	138,430	77,880	61,250	34,765	1,434	613	926,922
15-64 ..	Supporting Age	867,710	597,890	329,430	193,795	158,710	72,160	3,244	2,504	2,225,443
65 and over	Old Age ..	79,021	64,544	29,357	19,287	13,977	8,172	127	261	214,746
	Total ..	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,097	4,805	3,378	3,367,111
PERCENTAGE.										
0-14 ..	Dependent Age	28.20	26.66	27.84	26.77	26.18	30.20	29.84	18.15	27.53
15-64 ..	Supporting Age	65.81	66.19	66.26	66.60	67.85	62.70	67.52	74.13	66.09
65 and over	Old Age ..	5.99	7.15	5.90	6.63	5.97	7.10	2.64	7.72	6.38
	Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Amongst the States, the proportion at Supporting Age was highest in Western Australia—67.85 per cent., and lowest in Tasmania—62.70 per cent. The proportion of children at Dependent Ages was highest in Tasmania at 30.20 per cent., and the pro-

portion of males who had attained the Old Age of 65 was greatest in Victoria at 7.15 per cent.

Similar particulars are given for Australia in the next table for each Census from 1891:—

AUSTRALIAN MALE POPULATION in SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, 1891 to 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Period of Life.	Male Population.									
		Number.					Percentage.				
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
0-14 ..	Dependent Age	592,950	670,350	713,375	874,167	926,922	% 34.80	% 33.89	% 30.84	% 31.64	% 27.53
15-64 ..	Supporting Age	1,056,650	1,222,300	1,499,260	1,765,052	2,225,443	% 62.01	% 61.80	% 64.82	% 63.88	% 66.09
65 and over	Old Age ..	54,439	85,278	100,400	123,651	214,746	% 3.19	% 4.31	% 4.34	% 4.48	% 6.38
	Total ..	1,704,039	1,977,928	2,313,035	2,762,870	3,367,111	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The change which has taken place in the age composition of the male population is clearly shown by the percentages in the last table. The eccentric movement shown by the results for 1911, in the small proportion of children, is covered by the explanation of the decline in the number of children at school age given in Section 12 above. The

even greater percentage decline in the proportion of children in 1933 is explained by the marked fall in the birth rate since 1921.

14. Childbearing Age.—It has been, and still is, a common practice to compare the birth rates of different countries by dividing the number of births occurring in each country during a stated period

by the total population of the same country. As, however, the most important primary factor in the birth rates so compared is the proportion of women in the respective communities who are capable of contributing children, any proper comparison of birth rates requires that allowance should be made for the varying age composition of the female sections of the populations concerned. The same remark applies to the same country in the different stages of its development. For the purpose of modifying these crude birth rates it is convenient to divide the female population into the three groups which are physiologically controlled by age, viz., Immature, Reproductive, and Sterile. Although the limits of the groups are not precise, they may be taken in practice as 0-14 for the Immature, 15-44

for the Reproductive, and 45 and onward for the Sterile. Cases of reproduction are, of course, not infrequent beyond 44, and are not unknown beyond 50, but the Australian experience for the five years 1934-38 shows that of 570,640 mothers, only 2,369, or 42 per 10,000, had attained the age of 45 years. Births also occur to mothers under fifteen years, but during the five years just mentioned the number of such births registered was only 175, or 1 in every 3,300 births.

The number and proportion of the female population in each State and Territory according to the three age groups mentioned are given below, together with a comparison of similar results for Australia as a whole since 1891:—

AUSTRALIAN FEMALE POPULATION in SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Period of Life.	Female Population.								Australia.
		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	
NUMBER.										
0-14 ..	Immature ..	359,970	231,540	133,010	75,290	59,100	33,820	1,342	568	894,640
15-44 ..	Reproductive ..	608,900	431,920	218,250	136,810	98,090	51,510	2,169	725	1,548,374
45 and over	Sterile ..	313,506	253,557	99,057	77,887	47,725	27,172	631	179	819,714
	Total ..	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	4,142	1,472	3,262,728
PERCENTAGE.										
0-14 ..	Immature ..	28.07	25.25	29.54	25.96	28.84	30.06	32.40	38.59	27.42
15-44 ..	Reproductive ..	47.48	47.10	48.46	47.18	47.87	45.79	52.37	49.25	47.46
45 and over	Sterile ..	24.45	27.65	22.00	26.86	23.29	24.15	15.23	12.16	25.12
	Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

AUSTRALIAN FEMALE POPULATION in SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, 1891-1933.

Age last Birthday.	Period of Life.	Female Population.									
		Number.					Percentage.				
		1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
0-14 ..	Immature ..	579,000	655,700	696,448	849,711	894,640	39.38	36.51	32.51	31.79	27.42
15-44 ..	Reproductive ..	693,000	876,800	1,058,702	1,272,431	1,548,374	47.13	48.82	49.43	47.61	47.46
45 and over	Sterile ..	198,353	263,373	386,820	550,722	819,714	13.49	14.67	18.06	20.60	25.12
	Total ..	1,470,353	1,795,873	2,141,970	2,672,864	3,262,728	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Amongst the States the highest proportion at reproductive ages was 48.46 per cent. in Queensland, and the lowest, 45.79 per cent., was in Tasmania. On the other hand, Tasmania had relatively the largest proportion at immature ages (30.06 per cent.), and Victoria the smallest proportion (25.25 per cent.). Victoria had relatively the largest proportion at the sterile ages (27.65 per cent.), and Queensland the smallest proportion (22.00 per cent.).

Over the period from 1891 to 1933 (and, indeed, from the year of the first all-Australian Census, 1881) the proportion of the female population in the immature group has declined from decade to

decade, with a corresponding contrary movement in the sterile group. Up to 1911 the proportion in the reproductive group rose steadily; in 1921 it fell abruptly and declined again slightly in 1933. The general significance of these changes in the proportion of the female population in the reproductive ages and their special significance in the measure of rates of reproduction have already been discussed in Chapter IX., Section 5 (vi). It will be observed that, for the purpose of estimating gross and net reproduction rates for Australia which will be comparable to rates estimated for other countries, the range of reproductive ages used in the calculation was 15 to 49.

GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF THE AGE CONSTITUTION OF THE POPULATION.

15. Metropolitan Population in Ages.—The following table gives the number of persons in each age group who were resident in the several metropolitan areas throughout Australia and the aggregate for those areas combined. In compiling these results, persons of unspecified age have been distributed *pro rata* over the several age groups above 10-14 years.

An abnormal condition depicted in this table is

the smaller number in each of the young age groups 0-4, 5-9 and 10-14 than in the group next above for Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Hobart, and in the age groups 0-4 and 5-9 for Brisbane. This is due, as was similarly pointed out in Section 4 (i) above in the examination of the infantile age structure for the country as a whole, to the preponderant influence of the decline in the number of births per 1,000 of the population.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING to AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
0-4	91,277	70,031	21,997	20,840	17,716	4,780	226,641
5-9	105,898	82,240	26,312	25,656	18,340	5,420	263,866
10-14	110,101	84,366	28,346	27,845	18,588	5,906	275,152
15-19	112,509	87,310	27,590	28,755	19,258	5,934	281,356
20-24	107,841	85,102	25,687	27,343	18,922	5,394	270,289
25-29	98,694	79,996	23,297	24,077	17,904	4,496	248,464
30-34	91,497	77,519	22,736	22,641	15,879	4,099	234,371
35-39	92,521	76,295	22,901	22,546	13,471	4,172	231,906
40-44	94,219	74,782	22,598	22,958	12,833	4,150	231,540
45-49	87,880	63,888	19,746	21,836	11,613	3,601	208,564
50-54	69,324	52,145	15,817	17,850	10,762	3,096	168,994
55-59	51,058	41,707	12,079	13,663	9,489	2,502	130,498
60-64	42,586	39,178	10,331	11,639	8,694	2,166	114,594
65-69	33,317	34,085	8,545	9,798	6,600	1,791	94,136
70-74	24,281	24,017	6,192	7,357	4,055	1,473	67,375
75-79	13,764	12,246	3,417	4,691	2,112	850	37,080
80-84	5,881	4,754	1,472	2,132	838	379	15,456
85-89	2,061	1,754	521	735	294	149	5,514
90-94	485	437	138	207	58	37	1,362
95-99	71	71	25	44	13	11	235
100 and over	2	11	1	6	1	..	21
Total	1,235,267	991,934	299,748	312,619	207,440	60,406	3,107,414

The foregoing figures reduced to percentages are shown below—

PROPORTION PER CENT. in each QUINQUENNIAL GROUP, 30th JUNE, 1933.

[illegible]

The proportions of the populations of the several metropolitan areas in the three groups of Dependent Ages, Supporting Ages, and Old Ages respectively are as follows:—

PERCENTAGE of METROPOLITAN POPULATION in SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0-14	24.88	23.86	25.57	23.78	26.34	26.66	24.64
15-64	68.66	68.34	67.65	68.23	66.92	65.57	68.24
65 and over	6.46	7.80	6.78	7.99	6.74	7.77	7.12
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It thus appears that for the metropolitan areas as a whole 24.64 per cent. of the population in 1933 were under 15; 68.24 per cent. were of ages from 15 to 64; and 7.12 per cent. were 65 years of age or over. For the corresponding ages in 1921 the percentages were 28.52, 66.92 and 4.56, respectively.

For the population outside the metropolitan areas throughout Australia in 1933 the proportions were— Under 15, 29.98 per cent.; from 15 to 64, 64.10 per cent.; and 65 and over, 5.92 per cent. For the corresponding ages in 1921 the percentages were 34.13, 61.54 and 4.33. Thus, while there was a larger proportion at working ages in the metropolitan cities than outside them in both Census

years, the disparity was less in 1933 than in 1921, for the reasons indicated in Chapter IX., Section 7, and in Section 7 of this chapter. In both years the reverse is true for children. In both years the proportion of persons over 65 was somewhat larger in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas.

The masculinity of the metropolitan population in age groups is given in the following table. The results present a striking contrast to the results for the States and for Australia as a whole which are given in the first table of Section 7 of this chapter. In the populations of the metropolitan areas it is an exception to find an excess of males in any age groups but the very young.

MASCULINITY of METROPOLITAN POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
0- 4	104.10	104.36	104.38	104.63	103.38	104.01	104.20
5- 9	101.40	103.88	102.56	101.92	101.56	102.77	102.37
10-14	100.41	101.98	102.23	101.69	98.23	97.92	101.00
15-19	93.89	92.37	89.47	95.67	87.44	88.44	92.59
20-24	88.40	85.47	85.28	87.92	78.83	84.79	86.36
25-29	88.95	86.28	87.56	89.39	86.73	85.33	87.77
30-34	88.51	88.82	94.38	90.55	92.54	84.56	88.77
35-39	83.41	82.94	85.16	82.74	86.58	80.53	83.49
40-44	91.33	85.19	91.82	86.44	88.36	83.30	88.55
45-49	94.60	85.63	94.43	86.55	89.41	86.77	90.48
50-54	93.08	82.95	94.72	84.27	88.38	86.39	88.63
55-59	87.16	78.40	88.85	82.25	91.66	87.00	84.21
60-64	80.63	72.13	80.11	80.14	92.22	77.69	78.28
65-69	81.78	77.19	85.28	76.25	101.16	82.38	81.04
70-74	82.96	76.10	95.95	76.55	109.78	79.20	82.14
75-79	80.49	74.12	85.81	81.40	101.33	86.81	80.10
80-84	73.07	60.83	79.95	73.33	92.64	58.58	70.30
85-89	58.29	53.72	64.35	67.81	62.43	67.42	59.00
90-94	61.67	44.22	84.00	59.23	56.76	54.17	56.73
95-99	71.43	36.54	78.57	41.94	62.50	37.50	52.26
100 and over .. .. .	..	10.00	..	33.33	..	..	18.75
All Ages	91.76	88.17	91.87	89.83	91.80	88.44	90.35

The next table shows the proportion which the numbers resident in the metropolitan areas bear to the total in the respective States:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. of POPULATION in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0-4	39.72	48.43	25.67	46.17	43.96	21.69	39.83
5-9	42.05	50.12	28.33	48.11	44.96	23.46	42.06
10-14	44.03	51.54	30.52	50.90	47.35	25.18	44.01
15-19	45.94	54.20	30.45	52.33	47.96	26.20	45.72
20-24	46.90	54.83	29.92	52.64	47.11	26.43	46.23
25-29	47.85	54.85	30.06	52.85	44.75	25.61	46.53
30-34	49.38	56.20	31.42	54.96	44.17	27.00	47.91
35-39	51.27	57.52	33.62	55.49	46.43	29.66	49.75
40-44	52.06	58.29	34.98	56.32	47.82	30.25	50.74
45-49	52.80	57.72	34.19	57.49	48.36	28.69	51.03
50-54	51.76	56.37	35.90	58.15	49.00	29.00	50.53
55-59	50.96	55.18	35.53	58.31	50.10	29.21	49.97
60-64	50.36	55.47	35.48	59.06	52.21	28.59	50.13
65-69	50.86	56.94	36.81	60.32	54.95	28.12	51.32
70-74	51.63	56.25	38.56	60.70	55.69	29.67	51.71
75-79	51.50	54.86	38.08	61.38	59.81	29.21	51.38
80-84	51.24	56.42	39.75	62.67	60.68	32.12	52.22
85-89	49.06	54.64	38.62	64.87	59.27	31.30	50.71
90-94	47.09	51.96	37.91	66.35	65.91	31.09	49.44
95-99	43.56	44.38	42.37	74.58	68.42	36.67	47.96
100 and over	13.33	55.00	12.50	54.55	20.00	..	33.33
Total	47.49	54.49	31.63	53.81	47.27	26.54	46.87

The results given above show that of the total population of Australia at the time of the 1933 Census, 46.87 per cent. were resident in one or other of the metropolitan cities of the various States.

In Section 9 of this chapter the mean and median ages of the several States and Territories are shown. Similar particulars for the various metropolitan areas are given in the following table:—

METROPOLITAN MEAN and MEDIAN AGES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Metropolitan Area.	Mean Age.			Median Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Sydney and Suburbs	31.07	32.24	31.68	28.76	30.23	29.53
Melbourne and Suburbs	31.41	33.43	32.49	29.16	31.62	30.44
Brisbane and Suburbs	31.03	31.92	31.49	28.65	29.80	29.26
Adelaide and Suburbs	31.81	33.58	32.74	29.16	31.58	30.40
Perth and Suburbs	30.91	31.18	31.05	27.93	28.09	28.02
Hobart and Suburbs	30.55	32.09	31.37	26.89	28.98	27.99
Total, Metropolitan	31.22	32.66	31.98	28.82	30.57	29.74

A comparison between the metropolitan areas, and the States as a whole, will show that for both mean and median ages the averages for the metropolitan areas are the higher. For instance, the mean age for all the persons in the metropolitan areas was 31.98 years, as compared with an average age of 30.55 years for Australia, and the metropolitan median age was 29.74 years against 27.69 years for Australia.

For the metropolitan areas the mean age of the population exceeded the median age by 2.24 years,

whereas for Australia the mean age was greater than the median by 2.86 years.

16. Rural Population in Ages.—The following table gives the number of persons in each age group who were resident in the rural areas of each State and Territory and the aggregate for those areas combined. The recorded figures are adjusted by distributing unspecified ages *pro rata* over the several age groups above 10-14 years.

RURAL POPULATION according to AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
0-4	82,854	58,132	45,911	19,714	18,108	12,276	175	278	237,448
5-9	85,892	63,383	47,002	22,480	18,202	12,446	144	229	249,778
10-14	80,610	60,097	44,875	21,600	16,327	12,039	139	160	235,847
15-19	77,974	55,883	44,429	21,363	16,363	11,087	144	197	227,440
20-24	72,027	53,088	41,901	19,930	16,488	9,635	159	249	213,477
25-29	62,081	50,316	37,760	17,148	17,353	8,337	147	320	193,462
30-34	53,927	46,531	33,936	14,625	16,099	7,143	128	321	172,710
35-39	50,322	43,264	30,484	14,303	12,474	6,341	133	280	157,601
40-44	49,229	40,717	28,164	14,109	11,177	6,072	93	249	149,810
45-49	45,166	35,509	24,314	12,807	9,859	5,709	110	265	133,739
50-54	37,633	30,234	18,864	10,114	8,854	4,800	79	196	110,774
55-59	28,990	25,303	14,369	7,801	7,421	3,808	56	148	87,896
60-64	24,803	23,157	12,003	6,372	6,290	3,309	44	119	76,097
65-69	18,761	18,748	9,222	4,952	4,262	2,745	39	100	58,829
70-74	12,930	13,390	6,032	3,729	2,510	2,047	17	53	40,708
75-79	7,318	7,020	3,320	2,325	1,053	1,246	8	32	22,322
80-84	3,046	2,466	1,330	991	403	463	6	9	8,714
85-89	1,190	972	503	307	137	200	1	4	3,314
90-94	291	287	149	74	22	49	..	..	872
95-99	50	54	17	14	3	12	..	..	150
100 and over ..	7	7	4	4	4	3	..	..	29
Total ..	795,101	628,558	444,589	214,762	183,409	109,767	1,622	3,209	2,381,017

The foregoing figures reduced to percentages are shown below—

PROPORTION PER CENT. in EACH QUINQUENNIAL GROUP, 30th JUNE, 1933.

[illegible]

The proportions of the population in the rural areas of the several States and Territories in the three groups of Dependent Ages, Supporting Ages and Old Ages, respectively, are as follows:—

PERCENTAGE of RURAL POPULATION in SPECIFIED AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

[illegible]

When this table of proportions is compared with the corresponding table for the metropolitan areas (in Section 15 above), it will be seen that in the rural areas proper (i.e., excluding provincial towns) there was a smaller proportion of population at working ages than in the metropolitan centres, a smaller proportion of elderly persons, and a larger proportion of children.

The masculinity of the rural population proper by States and Territories and for Australia is given

in the following table. The high rates for the rural areas for all but the youngest ages may be contrasted with the rates for the whole area of each State and of Australia (see first table, Section 7 above) and for the still lower rates for the metropolitan areas (see fourth table, Section 15 above). As already explained in Section 7, the much higher masculinity in the rural areas indicates the lag in the spread to "country" areas of conditions of settlement attractive in equal degree to both sexes.

MASCULINITY of RURAL POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
0-4	103.93	103.88	104.67	104.31	103.14	106.18	103.49	122.40	104.17
5-9	104.52	105.36	103.09	103.62	106.58	104.50	92.00	126.73	104.54
10-14	107.74	106.36	107.81	105.44	111.30	104.50	139.66	138.81	107.30
15-19	124.03	121.28	123.09	118.07	131.59	118.98	193.88	127.59	122.91
20-24	138.71	137.72	141.58	128.28	155.76	128.02	174.14	196.43	138.80
25-29	139.42	142.09	152.71	134.67	187.21	129.45	188.24	326.67	145.62
30-34	127.76	130.10	145.87	121.09	187.11	117.97	156.00	372.06	135.56
35-39	115.24	113.97	129.57	109.83	149.73	107.09	160.78	359.02	119.31
40-44	124.80	116.48	140.47	115.01	146.22	109.60	151.35	378.85	125.25
45-49	132.27	119.83	150.66	125.97	159.54	115.92	139.13	657.14	132.63
50-54	138.69	124.74	159.16	125.89	172.90	124.36	146.88	575.86	138.63
55-59	137.78	123.71	159.46	131.67	181.67	133.33	250.00	722.22	139.44
60-64	153.33	126.64	181.63	134.61	204.21	154.42	131.58	1,585.71	150.48
65-69	161.83	129.98	181.96	123.57	215.00	146.72	160.00	1,566.67	152.60
70-74	157.05	128.49	191.78	124.31	211.80	142.82	112.50	2,550.00	150.08
75-79	147.85	122.57	186.95	130.20	169.57	130.31	166.67	..	142.41
80-84	138.53	106.88	166.73	105.60	161.69	138.66	500.00	800.00	129.34
85-89	127.10	86.76	130.73	78.95	88.89	86.11	..	..	105.20
90-94	95.30	89.47	127.69	76.19	214.29	122.73	..	..	99.54
95-99	104.00	45.95	112.50	55.56	200.00	50.00	..	..	71.59
100 and over ..	50.00	50.00	33.33	100.00	300.00	..	..	..	92.86
All Ages	123.58	119.53	131.28	117.25	145.60	116.81	147.26	292.30	124.67

The next table shows the proportion which the numbers resident in the rural areas proper bear to the total in the respective States and Territories:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. of POPULATION in RURAL AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
0-4	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
5-9	36.05	40.20	53.59	43.67	44.94	55.72	18.17	60.43	41.73
10-14	34.11	38.63	50.60	42.16	44.62	53.88	15.02	57.54	39.81
15-19	32.23	36.71	48.32	39.48	41.59	51.33	16.28	49.54	37.72
20-24	31.84	34.69	49.04	38.88	40.75	48.96	19.49	60.92	36.96
25-29	31.32	34.20	48.81	38.37	41.05	47.20	22.30	67.85	36.52
30-34	30.10	34.50	48.72	37.64	43.37	47.48	19.22	67.37	36.23
35-39	29.10	33.73	46.89	35.50	44.78	47.04	16.08	71.33	35.30
40-44	27.89	32.62	44.75	35.20	42.99	45.08	15.87	67.80	33.81
45-49	27.20	31.74	43.57	34.61	41.65	44.25	13.23	72.59	32.83
50-54	27.14	32.08	43.33	33.72	41.06	45.48	19.20	73.61	32.72
55-59	28.10	32.69	42.82	32.95	40.31	44.95	20.36	75.68	33.12
60-64	28.94	33.48	42.26	33.31	39.19	44.46	22.22	67.27	33.66
65-69	29.33	32.79	41.22	32.34	37.78	43.68	23.40	67.43	33.29
70-74	28.65	31.32	39.73	30.49	35.49	43.12	36.79	72.99	32.07
75-79	27.50	31.36	37.57	30.76	34.47	41.24	28.33	62.35	31.25
80-84	27.39	31.46	37.00	30.42	29.85	42.82	25.81	78.05	30.93
85-89	26.54	29.27	35.94	29.13	29.18	39.24	40.00	69.23	29.44
90-94	28.33	30.31	37.29	27.01	27.42	42.23	33.33	66.67	30.48
95-99	28.25	34.24	40.66	23.72	25.00	41.18	..	..	31.65
100 and over ..	31.29	33.75	28.81	23.73	15.79	40.00	..	..	30.82
Total	40.00	30.00	50.00	36.36	80.00	75.00	..	..	42.86
	30.57	34.53	46.92	36.97	41.79	48.23	18.13	66.16	35.91

The results given above show that of the total population of Australia at the time of the 1933 Census, 35.91 per cent. were resident in rural, i.e., the "country" areas proper. As will be seen from the corresponding table in Section 15 above, 46.87 per cent. of the State populations in the aggregate were resident in metropolitan areas. (The addition of 13,797 persons in the Territories to the total of the States makes no appreciable difference to this percentage.) The remaining 17.22 per cent. were resident in provincial towns.

17. Census Records for Subdivisions of States.—In the foregoing statement reference has been

restricted to the various States and Territories and to the metropolitan and rural areas. In Part IX. of the detailed tables further particulars will be found concerning the ages of the population in Urban Provincial and in Rural Divisions of each State and in Tropical and non-Tropical Regions of Australia. Particulars relating to the age composition of the population of each Local Government Area—Municipalities, Shires, District Councils, etc.—are given in Parts I. to VI. inclusive, which deal with the several States separately; similar particulars for the Territories are given in Part VII.

CHAPTER XI.
BIRTHPLACES.

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE OF BIRTHPLACE STATISTICS.

1. **The Utility of Birthplace Statistics.**—Among the several important aspects under which the composition of a country's population is to be seen, either at a point in time or over a period of time, are the geographical sources from which the population springs. The culture which develops in a comparatively new country like Australia will tend to be increasingly characterized by its own peculiar features, and these will tend to be more firmly established, the greater the proportion of native-born Australians in the population as a whole. This expectation is derived from the simple fact that environment exercises its influence most strongly, though not exclusively, in the early formative years of life. On the other hand, those elements of the population which are recruited from other countries bring with them a variety of cultural influences. It is important to know, therefore, what proportion of the total population was born outside Australia and the countries of birth of these immigrants. The significance of birthplace statistics relates chiefly to the complex of factors which make up a country's cultural outlook and is not identical with the significance to be attached to statistics of nationality or political allegiance or to statistics of "racial" or ethnic origin.

2. **Form of Inquiry and Tabulation of the Data.**—The question concerning birthplace asked at the 1933 Census was as follows:—"If born in Australia write the State or Territory in which born. For other persons give the country where born (not town or other locality)." Questions concerning birthplace of father and mother which were placed on the 1921 Census form were omitted on this occasion.

Detailed tables compiled from the replies received to this question in conjunction with other appropriate data furnished at the Census appear in Volume I. Part X. "Birthplace", pp. 725-838. Particulars relating to the birthplaces of the population of each local government area are given in Volume I. Parts I. to VI. pp. 1-548, and of the population of each Territory in Volume I. Part VII. "Territories", pp. 549-592. A table showing the relative birthplaces of husbands and wives who were enumerated together at the Census appears in Volume III. Part XXXVII. "Families", pp. 2323-2362.

A classification of birthplaces, comprising 101 items with a code number for each item, together with an alphabetical index, was prepared for the guidance of the coding staff and the operators engaged in punching the cards for the "Hollerith" tabulating machines.

The classification was as follows:—

Code No.	Country.	Code No.	Country.
	AUSTRALASIA.		EUROPE—continued.
00	New South Wales	21	Other European British Possessions
01	Victoria	22	Albania
02	Queensland	23	Austria
03	South Australia	24	Belgium
04	Western Australia	25	Bulgaria
05	Tasmania	26	Czecho-Slovakia
06	Northern Territory	27	Denmark
07	Federal Capital Territory	28	Estonia
08	Australia (undefined)	29	Finland
09	Norfolk Island	30	France
10	Papua	31	Germany
11	Territory of New Guinea	32	Greece
12	Nauru	33	Hungary
13	New Zealand	34	Italy
	EUROPE.	35	Latvia
14	England	36	Lithuania
15	Wales	37	Netherlands
16	Scotland	38	Norway
17	Ireland	39	Poland
18	Isle of Man	40	Portugal
19	Channel Islands	41	Rumania
20	Malta	42	Russia
		43	Spain
		44	Sweden

BIRTHPLACES OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.

4. **General View of Position in 1933.**—Dealing first table furnishes an informative summary of the with what may be termed for convenience the results for the States and Territories:—
division of birthplaces into continents, the following

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
-------------	---------------------	-----------	-------------	---------------------	-----------------------	-----------	----------------------------------	------------------------	------------

MALES.

Australasia ..	1,129,773	793,748	405,474	259,592	168,525	108,924	4,048	2,503	2,872,587
Europe ..	175,489	102,769	85,112	29,652	61,366	5,651	713	547	461,299
Asia ..	7,163	3,653	4,198	931	2,780	287	11	283	19,306
Africa ..	1,732	1,086	554	275	448	75	16	11	4,197
America ..	3,115	1,599	1,182	389	713	120	12	25	7,155
Polynesia ..	823	165	492	27	40	22	4	9	1,582
At Sea ..	376	224	205	96	65	18	1	..	985
Total ..	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,097	4,805	3,378	3,367,111

FEMALES.

Australasia ..	1,140,314	831,928	386,614	266,382	163,030	107,501	3,601	1,346	2,900,716
Europe ..	135,398	81,067	61,786	22,538	40,341	4,612	512	86	346,340
Asia ..	1,928	1,367	652	395	693	179	10	29	5,253
Africa ..	1,513	1,083	345	252	333	85	10	3	3,624
America ..	1,940	1,113	631	249	396	82	8	5	4,424
Polynesia ..	927	172	105	41	40	17	..	3	1,305
At Sea ..	356	287	184	130	82	26	1	..	1,066
Total ..	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	4,142	1,472	3,262,728

PERSONS.

Australasia ..	2,270,087	1,625,676	792,088	525,974	331,555	216,425	7,649	3,849	5,773,303
Europe ..	310,887	183,836	146,898	52,190	101,707	10,263	1,225	633	807,639
Asia ..	9,091	5,020	4,850	1,326	3,473	466	21	312	24,559
Africa ..	3,245	2,169	899	527	781	160	26	14	7,821
America ..	5,055	2,712	1,813	638	1,109	202	20	30	11,579
Polynesia ..	1,750	337	597	68	80	39	4	12	2,887
At Sea ..	732	511	389	226	147	44	2	..	2,051
Total ..	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	8,947	4,850	6,629,839

MASCULINITY (MALES PER 100 FEMALES).

Australasia ..	99.08	95.41	104.88	97.45	103.37	101.32	112.41	185.96	99.03
Europe ..	129.61	126.77	137.75	131.56	152.12	122.53	139.26	636.05	133.19
Asia ..	371.52	267.23	643.87	235.70	401.15	160.34	110.00	975.86	367.52
Africa ..	114.47	100.28	160.58	109.13	134.53	88.24	160.00	366.67	115.81
America ..	160.57	143.67	187.32	156.22	180.05	146.34	150.00	500.00	161.73
Polynesia ..	88.78	95.93	468.57	65.85	100.00	129.41	..	300.00	121.23
At Sea ..	105.62	78.05	111.41	73.85	79.27	69.23	100.00	..	92.40
Total ..	102.81	98.50	110.41	100.34	114.16	102.31	116.01	229.48	103.20

New South Wales had the largest number of birthplaces, except Polynesia, in which persons born in each of the birthplaces specified. Victoria had the second largest number for all the third.

The following table gives the proportion per cent. of persons born in each birthplace on the total population of each State and Territory:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. for each BIRTHPLACE in STATES and TERRITORIES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
MALES.									
Australasia	% 85.69	% 87.88	% 81.55	% 89.22	% 72.04	% 94.63	% 84.25	% 74.10	% 85.31
Europe	13.31	11.38	17.12	10.19	26.23	4.91	14.84	16.19	13.70
Asia	0.54	0.40	0.84	0.33	1.19	0.25	0.23	8.38	0.58
Africa	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.19	0.07	0.33	0.32	0.12
America	0.24	0.18	0.24	0.13	0.30	0.10	0.25	0.74	0.21
Polynesia	0.06	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.08	0.27	0.05
At Sea	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	..	0.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES.									
Australasia	88.92	90.72	85.85	91.86	79.56	95.55	86.95	91.44	88.30
Europe	10.56	8.84	13.72	7.77	19.69	4.10	12.36	5.85	10.62
Asia	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.34	0.16	0.24	1.97	0.16
Africa	0.12	0.12	0.08	0.09	0.16	0.08	0.24	0.20	0.11
America	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.09	0.19	0.07	0.19	0.34	0.14
Polynesia	0.07	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	..	0.20	0.04
At Sea	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	..	0.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERSONS.									
Australasia	87.29	89.30	83.60	90.54	75.55	95.09	85.49	79.36	87.08
Europe	11.95	10.10	15.50	8.98	23.18	4.51	13.69	13.05	12.18
Asia	0.35	0.28	0.51	0.23	0.79	0.20	0.24	6.43	0.37
Africa	0.12	0.12	0.09	0.09	0.18	0.07	0.30	0.29	0.12
America	0.19	0.15	0.20	0.11	0.25	0.09	0.22	0.62	0.18
Polynesia	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.25	0.04
At Sea	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	..	0.03
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The table shows that of the total population of Australia, only 0.74 per cent. had been born elsewhere than in Australasia or Europe; the corresponding percentage for males being 0.99 and for females 0.48. Dealing with the constitution of the population of the States, it will be noticed that Tasmania had the highest proportion of persons of Australasian birth, the lowest proportion of European birth, and the lowest proportion of other birthplaces combined. New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia did not differ from

each other in any marked degree, while Western Australia and Queensland were similar to each other in having relatively low proportions of Australasian birth, and relatively high proportions of European and Asiatic birth.

5. Comparison of the Birthplaces of the Population in 1911, 1921 and 1933.—A comparison of the birthplaces of the population of Australia at the date of each Census, 1911, 1921 and 1933, furnishes the following results:—

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION according to BIRTHPLACE, 1911, 1921, and 1933.

Birthplace.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Australasia	1,867,950	2,298,429	2,872,587	1,853,102	2,330,435	2,900,716	3,721,052	4,628,864	5,773,303
Europe	396,186	422,577	461,299	276,820	327,894	346,340	673,006	750,471	807,639
Asia	33,635	26,608	19,306	3,187	3,933	5,253	36,822	30,541	24,559
Africa	2,703	3,607	4,197	2,292	3,193	3,624	4,995	6,800	7,821
America	7,825	7,770	7,155	3,577	4,387	4,424	11,402	12,157	11,579
Polynesia	2,500	1,997	1,582	939	1,179	1,305	3,439	3,176	2,887
At Sea	2,236	1,882	985	2,053	1,843	1,066	4,289	3,725	2,051
Total	2,313,035	2,762,870	3,367,111	2,141,970	2,672,864	3,262,728	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION according to BIRTHPLACE, 1911, 1921, and 1933—continued.
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL.

Birthplace.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australasia ..	80.76	83.19	85.31	86.51	87.19	88.90	83.52	85.16	87.08
Europe ..	17.13	15.30	13.70	12.92	12.27	10.62	15.11	13.81	12.18
Asia ..	1.45	0.96	0.58	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.83	0.56	0.37
Africa ..	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.12
America ..	0.34	0.28	0.21	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.22	0.18
Polynesia ..	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.08	0.06	0.04
At Sea ..	0.09	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.03
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As will be seen from the preceding table, the number of persons in Australia of Australasian birth increased between 1911 and 1933 by 2,052,251 persons, and in proportion from 83.52 per cent. to 87.08 per cent. of the total population. Between 1901 and 1911 the population of European birth diminished by slightly more than 82,400, but it increased by slightly less than 77,500 between 1911-1921, and by slightly more than 57,000 between 1921-1933, leaving a net increase for the 32 years (1901-1933) of 52,200 persons. The proportional decrease in the same period was from 20.02 per cent. to 12.18 per cent. Persons of African birth increased

by 4,946 in number, and in proportion from 0.08 per cent. in 1901 to 0.12 per cent. in 1933, both males and females contributing to the increase. The population from other birthplaces diminished by over 34,000 persons, and in proportion from 1.99 per cent. to 0.62 per cent. during the 32 years 1901-1933. The decrease in the population of Asiatic and Polynesian birth, included in the last group of birthplaces, was greater numerically and in proportion between 1901-1911 than between either 1911-1921 or 1921-1933.

The masculinity of the population for each birthplace is shown in the following table:—

MASCULINITY of AUSTRALIAN POPULATION according to BIRTHPLACE, 1891 to 1933.
(Males per 100 females for the birthplace in question.)

Year of Census.	Birthplace.							Total.
	Australasia.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.	
1891 ..	101.53	143.03	1670.72	150.53	273.60	721.55	114.73	115.89
1901 ..	100.55	137.31	1350.83	154.65	245.79	974.15	111.91	110.14
1911 ..	100.80	143.12	1055.38	117.93	218.76	266.24	108.91	107.99
1921 ..	98.63	128.88	676.53	112.97	177.11	169.38	102.12	103.37
1933 ..	99.03	133.19	367.52	115.81	161.73	121.23	92.40	103.20

It will be noted that the masculinity under each of the birthplaces represented diminished between 1911-1921. The decrease in the case of Australasia may be attributed in a large measure to the loss of male lives in the War of 1914-19.

6. Birthplaces and Locality.—In connexion with the birthplaces of the population, a matter of some importance is the relative tendency of persons born in different countries to live in the capital cities. It is also of interest to

know the number from each birthplace in the urban provincial and rural areas, and for this reason the Census data for 1933 were tabulated in three divisions of the State, viz.:—Urban Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, and Rural. The migratory population, chiefly persons on ships or railway trains, was treated as a separate item. Reference is made to these divisions in this chapter.

(i) Metropolitan.—The metropolitan population of the States and Australia by continental divisions of birthplaces is shown in the following table:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION according to BIRTHPLACE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide. and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES.							
Australasia	485,117	400,114	113,758	128,219	73,339	26,332	1,226,879
Europe	99,066	60,702	28,539	18,837	24,531	1,854	233,529
Asia	3,254	2,056	549	396	917	94	7,266
Africa	1,125	738	183	183	174	28	2,431
America	1,842	953	390	241	277	29	3,732
Polynesia	500	100	48	12	15	8	683
At Sea	200	112	58	48	35	6	459
Total	591,104	464,775	143,525	147,936	99,288	28,351	1,474,979

METROPOLITAN POPULATION according to BIRTHPLACE, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Birthplace.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
FEMALES.							
Australasia	551,751	468,312	127,563	146,904	84,468	30,183	1,409,181
Europe	87,750	55,908	27,833	16,967	22,723	1,723	212,904
Asia	1,242	1,028	260	304	487	60	3,381
Africa	1,115	837	163	198	183	39	2,535
America	1,369	769	283	188	215	31	2,855
Polynesia	713	124	36	25	23	9	930
At Sea	223	181	85	97	53	10	649
Total	644,163	527,159	156,223	164,683	108,152	32,055	1,632,435

PERSONS.							
Australasia	1,036,868	868,426	241,321	275,123	157,807	56,515	2,636,060
Europe	186,816	116,610	56,372	35,804	47,254	3,577	446,433
Asia	4,496	3,084	809	700	1,404	154	10,647
Africa	2,240	1,575	346	381	357	67	4,966
America	3,211	1,722	673	429	492	60	6,587
Polynesia	1,213	224	84	37	38	17	1,613
At Sea	423	293	143	145	88	16	1,108
Total	1,235,267	991,934	299,748	312,619	207,440	60,406	3,107,414

A comparison of the birthplaces of the metropolitan population in the foregoing table shows that Sydney had the greatest number of persons of each of the birthplaces specified, while Melbourne ranked second. Brisbane occupied third place with persons of European, American, and Polynesian birth,

Adelaide third with persons born in Australasia and Africa, and Perth third with persons born in Asia.

The next table gives the proportion per cent. which the metropolitan numbers, for each sex and birthplace, bore to the total for the same sex and birthplace in the State or Australia:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. for each BIRTHPLACE in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
MALES.							
Australasia	42.94	50.41	28.06	49.39	43.52	24.17	42.71
Europe	56.45	53.07	33.53	63.53	39.97	32.81	50.62
Asia	45.43	56.28	13.08	42.53	32.99	32.75	37.64
Africa	64.95	67.96	33.03	66.55	38.84	37.33	57.92
America	59.13	59.60	32.99	61.95	38.85	24.17	52.16
Polynesia	60.75	60.61	9.76	44.44	37.50	36.36	43.17
At Sea	53.19	50.00	28.29	50.00	53.85	33.33	46.60
Total	44.83	51.46	28.87	50.84	42.44	24.63	43.81

FEMALES.							
Australasia	48.39	56.29	32.99	55.15	51.81	28.08	48.58
Europe	64.81	68.97	45.05	75.28	56.33	37.36	61.47
Asia	64.42	75.20	39.88	76.96	70.27	33.52	64.36
Africa	73.69	77.29	47.25	78.57	54.95	45.88	69.95
America	70.57	69.09	44.85	75.50	54.29	37.80	64.53
Polynesia	76.91	72.09	34.29	60.98	57.50	52.94	71.26
At Sea	62.64	63.07	46.20	74.62	64.63	38.46	60.88
Total	50.23	57.49	34.69	56.79	52.78	28.49	50.03

PERSONS.							
Australasia	45.68	53.42	30.47	52.31	47.60	26.11	45.66
Europe	60.09	63.43	38.37	68.60	46.46	34.85	55.28
Asia	49.46	61.43	16.68	52.79	40.43	33.05	43.35
Africa	69.03	72.61	38.49	72.30	45.71	41.88	63.50
America	63.52	63.50	37.12	67.24	44.36	29.70	56.89
Polynesia	69.31	66.47	14.07	54.41	47.50	43.59	55.87
At Sea	57.79	57.34	36.76	64.16	59.86	36.36	54.02
Total	47.49	54.49	31.63	53.81	47.27	26.54	46.87

Although relatively few in number, persons of African birth showed the greatest tendency to concentrate in the capital cities, 63.50 per cent. or between three-fifths and two-thirds of the African-born population having been enumerated in the metropolitan areas of Australia. The table shows that 45.66 per cent. of persons born in Australasia were resident in the metropolitan areas compared with 55.28 per cent. of persons born in Europe, the only other birthplace of importance numerically. This relationship held good for the two sexes in all States and Australia, except for males in Western Australia, although the differences in the per-

tages for the two birthplaces varied considerably. It is interesting to observe that, as shown in a table in Section 11 (iv.), about 45 per cent. of the Australian-born population remaining in the State of birth, and about 50 per cent. of those who had migrated to other States, were resident in the capital cities.

(ii) *Urban and Rural*.—After eliminating the migratory population, referred to in this chapter previously, the proportional distribution of the population of each birthplace in urban and rural divisions of Australia was as follows:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. for each BIRTHPLACE in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Urban.						Rural.		
	Metropolitan.			Provincial.					
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Australasia	42.78	48.61	45.71	17.05	17.89	17.47	40.17	33.50	36.82
Europe	51.33	61.55	55.74	13.64	13.85	13.74	35.03	24.60	30.52
Others	49.14	66.16	55.02	17.13	12.85	15.65	33.73	20.99	29.33
Total	44.00	50.06	46.99	16.59	17.44	17.01	39.41	32.50	36.00

From the foregoing comparison it will be seen that the proportion per cent. of persons of Australasian birth in the rural divisions of Australia was substantially higher than the proportion per cent. of European birth and other birthplaces. Although the figures are not given in the table above, it may be stated that the proportion per cent. of persons of Australian birth in each of the three divisions differed very little from the proportion per cent. of Aus-

tralasian birth. The omission from this table of the migratory population accounts for the slightly different percentages given in the previous table.

7. Birthplace and Age.—At the Census of 1933 particulars of ages were tabulated in quinquennial groups for each of the 101 items comprised in the birthplace classification.

Birthplaces, in continental divisions, in conjunction with quinquennial age groups, are given for males, females and persons in the following table:—

POPULATION of AUSTRALIA according to BIRTHPLACE and AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Birthplace.							Total.
	Australasia.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.	
MALES.								
0- 4	290,028	288	67	20	32	26		290,461
5- 9	313,791	4,596	278	59	150	52	11	318,937
10-14	303,660	12,949	415	170	231	76	25	317,526
15-19	298,398	12,234	453	201	365	135	6	311,792
20-24	266,437	28,987	1,367	475	584	131	20	298,001
25-29	229,285	44,836	1,636	1,004	569	121	11	277,462
30-34	203,206	45,750	1,408	519	517	100	15	251,515
35-39	186,093	40,355	1,137	369	603	82	21	228,660
40-44	184,168	43,698	906	274	661	82	33	229,822
45-49	161,022	45,991	1,147	294	672	95	104	209,325
50-54	127,010	41,366	2,193	267	609	116	127	171,688
55-59	96,823	31,992	2,574	130	575	115	105	132,314
60-64	83,328	28,305	2,414	133	445	155	79	114,859
65-69	63,025	27,563	1,642	105	399	107	105	92,946
70-74	40,161	24,315	932	97	312	101	100	66,018
75-79	19,031	15,971	460	48	233	45	132	35,920
80 and over	7,121	12,103	277	32	198	43	91	19,865
Total	2,872,587	461,299	19,306	4,197	7,155	1,582	985	3,367,111

The next table shows the percentage of persons from each birthplace in age groups:—

PERCENTAGE of PERSONS from each BIRTHPLACE in AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Birthplace.							Total.
	Australasia.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0- 4	99.84	0.11	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	100.00
5- 9	98.40	1.45	0.08	0.02	0.04	0.01	..	100.00
10-14	95.72	4.00	0.13	0.05	0.07	0.02	0.01	100.00
15-19	95.98	3.69	0.12	0.06	0.11	0.04	..	100.00
20-24	90.83	8.47	0.32	0.15	0.18	0.04	0.01	100.00
25-29	85.63	13.38	0.40	0.35	0.18	0.05	0.01	100.00
30-34	83.72	15.50	0.37	0.19	0.17	0.04	0.01	100.00
35-39	83.49	15.77	0.34	0.14	0.21	0.04	0.01	100.00
40-44	83.24	16.12	0.27	0.10	0.22	0.04	0.01	100.00
45-49	80.12	19.02	0.38	0.14	0.25	0.05	0.04	100.00
50-54	77.01	21.67	0.77	0.15	0.26	0.06	0.08	100.00
55-59	75.95	22.30	1.14	0.10	0.35	0.08	0.08	100.00
60-64	75.55	22.66	1.20	0.10	0.33	0.09	0.07	100.00
65-69	71.72	26.59	1.04	0.11	0.33	0.08	0.13	100.00
70-74	65.79	32.62	0.83	0.14	0.37	0.10	0.15	100.00
75-79	58.11	40.04	0.72	0.11	0.52	0.07	0.43	100.00
80 and over	38.31	59.36	0.83	0.17	0.74	0.12	0.47	100.00
Total	87.08	12.18	0.37	0.12	0.18	0.04	0.03	100.00

The foregoing table shows a decline, with increasing age, in the proportions of persons born in Australasia and an increase in the proportions represented by persons born in Europe. Thus, of the children under 5 years of age, the Australasian-born represented 99.84 per cent. and the European-born only 0.11 per cent., whereas, of the persons aged 80 years and over, 38.31 per cent. only were born in Australasia and 59.36 per cent. were born in Europe. In 1921 only 13.13 per cent. of the persons aged 80

years and over were born in Australasia, whilst 84.88 per cent. were born in Europe. For all ages up to 65 at the 30th June, 1933, more than 75 per cent. of the population were Australasian-born.

The distribution per cent. of persons born in each birthplace according to residence in the urban and rural divisions of Australia is given in the following table. Ages have been grouped into periods of 20 years, and birthplaces into Australasian, European and other birthplaces. The migratory population has been omitted.

PERCENTAGE in AGE GROUPS of PERSONS of each BIRTHPLACE IN URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age.	Urban.		Rural.	Total.	Urban.		Rural.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.			Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
0-19 20-39 40-59 60 and over Total	AUSTRALASIA.				EUROPE.			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	42.66	18.12	39.22	100.00	54.36	13.37	32.27	100.00
	47.07	17.21	35.72	100.00	51.48	12.43	36.09	100.00
	48.91	16.65	34.44	100.00	58.57	13.59	27.84	100.00
	48.18	17.21	34.61	100.00	57.90	15.81	26.29	100.00
	45.71	17.47	36.82	100.00	55.74	13.74	30.52	100.00
	OTHER BIRTHPLACES.				TOTAL.			
	64.10	11.67	24.23	100.00	42.98	18.00	39.02	100.00
	60.01	12.74	27.25	100.00	47.73	16.56	35.71	100.00
40-59 60 and over Total	53.79	16.76	29.45	100.00	50.82	16.06	33.12	100.00
	46.57	19.51	33.92	100.00	51.08	16.83	32.09	100.00
	55.02	15.65	29.33	100.00	46.99	17.01	36.00	100.00

A comparison of the birthplaces in the previous table discloses that the proportion per cent. of persons of Australasian birth to be found in the metropolitan divisions of Australia was lower in each age group than the corresponding proportion of European birth, that the proportion per cent. in the provincial divisions was higher in each age

group, and that the proportion in the rural divisions was higher in each age group with one exception (the 20-39 group).

In the next table the masculinity of the population is given in quinquennial age groups for the continental division of birthplaces:—

MASCULINITY of POPULATION of AUSTRALIA for each BIRTHPLACE, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.	Birthplace.							Total.
	Australasia.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.	
0-4	104.32	84.21	89.33	90.91	145.45	136.84	..	104.29
5-9	103.40	102.41	109.45	86.76	148.51	144.44	122.22	103.40
10-14	103.01	107.51	106.96	106.25	103.13	100.00	89.29	103.19
15-19	102.11	116.92	143.35	101.01	128.07	125.00	200.00	102.69
20-24	100.70	141.39	287.18	112.56	126.96	93.57	76.92	103.97
25-29	100.58	168.61	313.41	113.83	140.84	87.68	100.00	108.17
30-34	98.47	152.19	356.46	126.89	167.31	83.33	115.38	105.83
35-39	91.62	121.65	265.65	134.18	164.75	69.49	87.50	96.28
40-44	94.16	146.30	266.47	139.09	193.84	73.87	110.00	101.48
45-49	96.75	144.95	279.08	111.79	195.92	86.36	105.05	104.99
50-54	97.27	132.95	599.18	114.10	229.81	120.83	103.25	105.47
55-59	95.36	121.89	646.73	99.24	159.72	136.90	100.96	102.69
60-64	93.23	120.51	745.06	133.00	144.95	258.33	94.05	100.98
65-69	91.95	129.88	624.33	101.94	199.50	232.61	87.50	102.70
70-74	88.15	133.65	621.33	112.79	187.95	374.07	100.00	102.70
75-79	83.08	123.51	741.94	165.52	160.69	750.00	75.43	99.09
80 and over	73.78	87.18	325.88	72.73	157.14	430.00	79.13	83.07
Total	99.03	133.19	367.52	115.81	161.73	121.23	92.40	103.20

A feature of the preceding table is the excess of males in all age groups below 30 in the case of the Australasian-born population, and the excess of females in all groups over 30. The comparatively low masculinity in the 35-39 and 40-44 age groups may be traced to war losses and that in the highest age group to superior female longevity.

8. Birthplace of Oversea-born Population and Period of Residence in Australia.—Of the 903,273 persons born elsewhere than in Australia, 28,255, or 3.1 per cent., omitted to state their period of residence in Australia as compared with a similar percentage in 1921 and 5.3 per cent. in 1911. The number has been distributed proportionately over the periods shown in the next table.

BIRTHPLACE of OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION and PERIOD of RESIDENCE in AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Under 20 years.	20 years and over.	Total.	Under 20 years.	20 years and over.	Total.	Under 20 years.	20 years and over.	Total.
Norfolk Island, Papua, Nauru, New Guinea (mandated Territory)	403	65	468	238	68	306	641	133	774
New Zealand	10,048	13,789	23,837	9,308	12,818	22,126	19,356	26,607	45,963
Europe	208,914	252,385	461,299	161,680	184,660	346,340	370,594	437,045	807,639
Asia	7,376	11,930	19,306	2,836	2,417	5,253	10,213	14,347	24,559
Africa	1,954	2,243	4,197	1,576	2,048	3,624	3,530	4,291	7,821
America	3,303	3,852	7,155	2,134	2,290	4,424	5,437	6,142	11,579
Polynesia	559	1,023	1,582	650	655	1,305	1,209	1,678	2,887
At Sea	80	905	985	74	992	1,066	154	1,897	2,051
Total	232,637	286,192	518,829	178,496	205,948	384,444	411,133	492,140	903,273

The numbers given in the preceding table indicate that 45.5 per cent. of the total immigrant population had resided in Australia for less than 20 years. The 1921 figure was 49 per cent. The proportion of immigrants resident under 20 years in 1933 from each of the following birthplaces was—New Zea-

land, 42; Europe, 46; Asia, 42; Africa, 45; America, 47; and Polynesia, 42. Compared with the Census of 1921, Asia showed an increase, and each other birthplace a decrease, in the proportion resident in Australia under 20 years.

9. Oversea-born Population in Urban and Rural Divisions.—The following table gives for each period of residence in Australia, the proportion per

cent. of the oversea-born population in urban and rural divisions. The migratory population has been excluded.

PROPORTION PER CENT. of OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS according to PERIOD of RESIDENCE in AUSTRALIA and BIRTHPLACE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Urban.		Rural.	Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Australia.
	Metro-politan.	Provin-cial.			Metro-politan.	Provin-cial.			Metro-politan.	Provin-cial.		
Resident under 20 years.					Resident 20 years and over.				Total.			
New Zealand ..	66.99	11.18	21.83	100.00	66.63	11.43	21.94	100.00	66.78	11.32	21.90	100.00
Europe ..	52.32	12.60	35.08	100.00	58.62	14.69	26.69	100.00	55.74	13.74	30.52	100.00
Other Birthplaces	60.04	12.63	27.33	100.00	51.87	17.63	30.50	100.00	55.07	15.67	29.26	100.00
Total ..	53.36	12.54	34.10	100.00	58.67	14.68	26.65	100.00	56.27	13.71	30.02	100.00

The greatest differences between these figures and the corresponding figures for 1921 are that the proportions per cent. of the metropolitan population born in Europe and in other birthplaces, and resident in Australia for 20 years or more, have increased from 49.7 and 42.1 respectively in 1921 to 58.62 and 51.87 in 1933.

10. Birthplace and Conjugal Condition.—At the Census of 1933 the conjugal condition of the population was tabulated for males and females separately in each State and Territory, in conjunction with the 101 items of the birthplace classification.

The results in respect to the population 15 years of age and over appear in the succeeding table, which is limited to continental divisions of birthplaces:—

BIRTHPLACE and CONJUGAL CONDITION of the AUSTRALIAN POPULATION FIFTEEN YEARS of AGE and OVER, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.					Married.	Never Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total Fifteen Years of Age and Over.
MALES.									
Australasia .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,016,752	875,935	64,392	8,029	1,965,108
Europe .. ..	..	..	..	..	273,180	135,996	32,211	2,079	443,466
Asia .. ..	..	..	..	..	10,586	6,956	938	66	18,546
Africa .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,988	1,796	130	34	3,948
America .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,705	2,432	524	81	6,742
Polynesia .. ..	..	..	..	..	624	689	109	6	1,428
At Sea .. ..	..	..	..	..	612	180	154	3	949
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,307,447	1,023,984	98,458	10,298	2,440,187
FEMALES.									
Australasia .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,083,280	764,426	167,429	9,296	2,024,431
Europe .. ..	..	..	..	..	206,701	59,863	61,423	1,479	329,466
Asia .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,596	1,164	745	31	4,536
Africa .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,898	1,130	321	25	3,374
America .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,310	1,062	670	35	4,077
Polynesia .. ..	..	..	..	..	582	456	117	19	1,174
At Sea .. ..	..	..	..	..	455	134	435	3	1,027
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,297,822	828,235	231,140	10,888	2,368,085
PERSONS.									
Australasia .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,100,032	1,640,361	231,821	17,325	3,989,539
Europe .. ..	..	..	..	..	479,881	195,859	93,634	3,558	772,932
Asia .. ..	..	..	..	..	13,182	8,120	1,683	97	23,082
Africa .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,886	2,926	451	59	7,322
America .. ..	..	..	..	..	6,015	3,494	1,194	116	10,819
Polynesia .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,206	1,145	226	25	2,602
At Sea .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,067	314	589	6	1,976
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,605,269	1,852,219	329,598	21,186	4,808,272

Compared with the results of 1921, the proportion of the population in the married group in 1933 was roughly the same. The only exceptions were Africa, with a considerably higher percentage of both males

and females, Asia, with a higher proportion of males but a lower percentage of females, and "at sea", with a lower proportion of both males and females.

THE AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION.

11. Australian-born Population.—(i) *General.*—At the Census of 1921 persons born in Australia represented 84.43 per cent. of the total population, and at the Census of 1933, 86.38 per cent. The proportions of Australian-born in each State and Territory were—New South Wales, 84.53 per cent. in 1921 and 86.34 per cent. in 1933; Victoria, 87.01 per cent. in 1921 and 88.62 per cent. in 1933; Queensland, 78.44 per cent. in 1921 and 83.13 per cent. in 1933; South Australia, 88.36 per cent. in 1921 and 90.30 per cent. in 1933; Western Australia, 74.89 per cent. in 1921 and 74.96 per cent. in 1933; Tasmania, 92.27 per cent. in 1921 and 94.56 per cent. in 1933; Federal Capital Territory, 82.12 per cent. in 1921 and 84.34 per cent. in 1933; and Northern Territory 65.63 per cent. in 1921 and 78.41 per cent. in 1933. These proportions, with the exception of the Federal Capital Territory, are higher than the corresponding figures for 1911.

Particulars relating to the Australian-born population of each State and Territory appear in the following table. From this table it will be seen that persons born in New South Wales and Victoria comprised 67.54 per cent. of the Australian-born population in 1933 as against 68.01 in 1921 and 69.07 per cent. in 1911.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION of AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Masculinity (Males per 100 Females).
			Number.	Percentage on Total Australian Born.	Percentage on Total Population.	
				%	%	
New South Wales	1,085,074	1,090,812	2,175,886	38.00	32.82	99.47
Victoria	835,854	855,962	1,691,816	29.54	25.52	97.65
Queensland	378,394	378,446	756,840	13.22	11.42	99.99
South Australia	280,418	284,386	564,804	9.86	8.52	98.60
Western Australia	136,253	135,028	271,281	4.74	4.09	100.91
Tasmania	130,228	131,804	262,032	4.58	3.95	98.80
Federal Capital Territory	742	647	1,389	0.02	0.02	114.68
Northern Territory	1,319	1,199	2,518	0.04	0.04	110.00
Australia	2,848,282	2,878,284	5,726,566	100.00	86.38	98.96

(ii) *The Secular Growth Trend, 1881 to 1933.*— the Australian-born population at each Census date In the succeeding table particulars are given of 1881-1933:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION of AUSTRALIA, 1881-1933.

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Masculinity (Males per 100 Females).
			Number.	Per Cent. on Total Population.	
				%	
3rd April, 1881	714,180	708,545	1,422,725	63.23	100.80
5th April, 1891	1,090,521	1,075,682	2,166,203	68.24	101.38
31st March, 1901	1,460,602	1,453,882	2,914,484	77.23	100.46
3rd April, 1911	1,850,952	1,837,983	3,688,935	82.80	100.71
4th April, 1921	2,277,958	2,311,498	4,589,456	84.43	98.55
30th June, 1933	2,848,282	2,878,284	5,726,566	86.38	98.96

The increases in the Australian-born population during the five periods under review were as follows:—

INCREASES in AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION of AUSTRALIA, 1881-1933.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
		%		%		%
1881-1891	376,341	52.70	367,137	51.82	743,478	52.26
1891-1901	370,081	33.94	378,200	35.16	748,281	34.54
1901-1911	390,350	26.73	384,101	26.42	774,451	26.57
1911-1921	427,006	23.07	473,515	25.76	900,521	24.41
1921-1933	570,324	25.04	566,786	24.52	1,137,110	24.78

The greater increase of females than of males during the decennium 1891-1901 was due to the financial crises and resultant lack of employment at the beginning, and the South African war towards the end of the period. Each of these causes was responsible for the exodus from Australia of some of

the Australian-born males. During the decade 1901-1911 the increase of males was greater than of females, but, during the period 1911-1921, was again interrupted the increase of males, so that at the Census of 1921 there was an excess of females in the Australian-born population. Between 1921 and 1933 there was a slightly greater increase of

males than of females, but in 1933 the female Australian-born population was still greater than the male.

The following table furnishes a comparison of the numbers born in each State who were resident in Australia at the Census dates of 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION in AUSTRALIA, 1901 to 1933.

Birthplace.	Persons.				Percentage on Total Australian Born.				Percentage on Total Population.			
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
New South Wales(a)	1,046,403	1,341,522	1,696,997	2,177,275	35.90	36.37	36.98	38.02	27.73	30.11	31.22	32.84
Victoria..	1,004,657	1,206,298	1,424,687	1,691,816	34.47	32.70	31.04	29.54	26.62	27.08	26.21	25.52
Queensland ..	306,118	423,076	571,225	756,840	10.50	11.47	12.45	13.22	8.11	9.50	10.51	11.42
South Australia(b)	336,989	403,732	480,935	567,322	11.56	10.94	10.48	9.90	8.93	9.06	8.85	8.56
Western Australia	56,374	116,469	182,399	271,281	1.94	3.16	3.97	4.74	1.49	2.61	3.35	4.09
Tasmania ..	163,943	197,838	233,213	262,032	5.63	5.36	5.08	4.58	4.35	4.44	4.29	3.95
Australia ..	2,914,484	3,688,935	4,589,456	5,726,566	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	77.23	82.80	84.43	86.38

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

The number of persons born in New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia represented an increasing proportion, and the number born in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania a decreasing proportion of the total Australian-born population in each period between 1901 and 1933. Relatively to the total population of Australia the Australian-born showed an increase in each State until 1911, but a decrease since then for Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

(iii) *Interstate Migration of Australian-born Population.*—The Census results of 1933 prove that at the date of the Census a large proportion of the

Australian-born population was resident in States of Australia other than the State of birth. The tendency to rove is supposed to have been inherited by Australians from their immigrant forefathers, and while this may be the case, it is evident from the figures that the movement has been largely due to the discovery of gold, notably in Western Australia, greater opportunity particularly in the acquisition of land, and other economic causes.

The following table gives the numbers who were born in each State or Territory, and were resident in one or other of the States or Territories of Australia in 1933:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION according to STATE or TERRITORY of BIRTH and of RESIDENCE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	State or Territory in which Resident—								Total.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	
MALES.									
New South Wales ..	1,007,973	22,636	36,156	7,218	7,251	1,258	2,263	319	1,085,074
Victoria ..	60,519	725,644	12,301	10,060	22,084	4,070	882	294	835,854
Queensland ..	22,770	3,725	348,571	859	1,688	250	96	435	378,394
South Australia ..	13,899	14,205	2,718	237,048	11,538	504	90	416	280,418
Western Australia ..	3,797	5,327	886	2,655	123,272	177	36	103	136,253
Tasmania ..	7,940	15,993	1,915	963	1,197	102,088	105	27	130,228
Federal Capital Territory ..	172	26	11	2	1	4	525	1	742
Northern Territory ..	112	44	127	110	54	7	1	864	1,319
Australia ..	1,117,182	787,600	402,685	258,915	167,085	108,358	3,998	2,459	2,848,282
FEMALES.									
New South Wales ..	1,020,050	25,035	27,854	7,542	6,723	1,463	2,056	89	1,090,812
Victoria ..	56,248	755,802	8,217	10,417	20,326	4,150	727	75	855,962
Queensland ..	25,864	4,368	345,221	823	1,602	307	97	164	378,446
South Australia ..	13,120	15,056	1,822	242,989	10,674	509	63	153	284,386
Western Australia ..	3,931	5,857	675	2,811	121,444	202	49	59	135,028
Tasmania ..	8,947	19,390	1,108	991	1,046	100,220	90	12	131,804
Federal Capital Territory ..	141	24	6	3	4	3	466	..	647
Northern Territory ..	72	44	130	118	42	1	..	792	1,199
Australia ..	1,128,373	825,576	385,033	265,694	161,861	106,855	3,548	1,344	2,878,284

This table and the next one indicate the extent and direction of the inflow to any State of the population born in other States. Excluding the Territories, this inflow was proportionately greatest in Western Australia, where of the Australian-born population only 74.40 per cent. were born in that State (the 1921 figure was only 65.22 per cent.), and proportionately least in

Tasmania, where 94.01 per cent. were of local birth. The relative positions of the States in this respect were unchanged from the Census of 1921.

The next table presents an interesting view of the net gains and losses of population experienced by the different States and Territories, owing to the interstate migration of the Australian-born:—

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION of AUSTRALIAN-BORN, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State from or to which Net Gain or Loss of Native-born Population had arisen.	State or Territory which has experienced Net Gain or Loss (Gain denoted by + ; Loss by -).							
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.
New South Wales ..	..	- 69,096	+ 15,376	- 12,259	+ 6,246	- 14,166	+ 4,006	+ 224
Victoria ..	+ 69,096	..	+ 12,425	- 8,784	+ 31,226	- 27,163	+ 1,559	+ 281
Queensland ..	- 15,376	- 12,425	..	- 2,858	+ 1,729	- 2,466	+ 176	+ 342
South Australia ..	+ 12,259	+ 8,784	+ 2,858	..	+ 16,746	- 941	+ 148	+ 341
Western Australia ..	- 6,246	- 31,226	- 1,729	- 16,746	..	- 1,864	+ 80	+ 66
Tasmania ..	+ 14,166	+ 27,163	+ 2,466	+ 941	+ 1,864	..	+ 188	+ 31
Federal Capital Territory ..	- 4,006	- 1,559	- 176	- 148	- 80	- 188	..	± 0
Northern Territory ..	- 224	- 281	- 342	- 341	- 66	- 31	± 0	..
Australia ..	+ 69,669	- 78,640	+ 30,878	- 40,195	+ 57,665	- 46,819	+ 6,157	+ 1,285

The States with net gains from the interstate migration of Australian-born were in order of number—New South Wales, 69,669 persons; Western Australia, 57,665 persons; and Queensland, 30,878 persons; while the States with net losses were—Victoria, 78,640 persons; Tasmania, 46,819 persons; and South Australia, 40,195 persons.

Western Australia was the only State which had gained from every other State, and Tasmania the only State which had lost to every other State. The largest net gains by one State from another were—

- (i) 69,096 persons by New South Wales from Victoria;

- (ii) 31,226 persons by Western Australia from Victoria;

- (iii) 27,163 persons by Victoria from Tasmania; and

- (iv) 16,746 persons by Western Australia from South Australia.

The succeeding table shows the net gain or loss experienced by each State and Territory from the interstate migration of Australian-born as at the Census dates of 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933:—

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION of AUSTRALIAN-BORN, 1891-1933.

State.	Net Gain + ; Net Loss -.				
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
New South Wales(a) ..	+ 34,228	+ 33,887	+ 44,890	+ 80,612	+ 75,826
Victoria ..	+ 5,323	- 59,782	- 89,075	- 92,382	- 78,640
Queensland ..	+ 13,282	+ 17,531	+ 24,946	+ 21,789	+ 30,878
South Australia(b) ..	- 36,070	- 46,786	- 50,525	- 40,857	- 38,910
Western Australia ..	+ 1,129	+ 70,738	+ 93,808	+ 66,804	+ 57,665
Tasmania ..	- 17,892	- 15,588	- 24,044	- 35,966	- 46,819

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

As the figures in this table indicate, New South Wales, Queensland and Western Australia had a net gain of Australian-born population from other States at each Census from 1891 to 1933, although the rate of gain in the last-mentioned State declined perceptibly during each of the last two Census periods. Victoria, after having a small gain in 1891,

then lost substantially to other States. The following table shows, however, that the rate of loss declined after 1911. South Australia and Tasmania recorded net losses at each Census, but while the rate is diminishing in the former State, it is increasing in the latter.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION RESIDENT in STATES other than that of BIRTH, 1901 to 1933.

Birthplace.	31st March, 1901.		3rd April, 1911.		4th April, 1921.		30th June, 1933.	
	Number Resident in States other than that in which born.	Proportion Per Cent. so Resident.	Number Resident in States other than that in which born.	Proportion Per Cent. so Resident.	Number Resident in States other than that in which born.	Proportion Per Cent. so Resident.	Number Resident in States other than that in which born.	Proportion Per Cent. so Resident.
MALES.								
New South Wales (a) ..	37,307	7.10	52,659	7.81	58,367	6.83	74,883	6.90
Victoria	71,220	14.18	97,476	16.14	104,144	14.82	110,210	13.19
Queensland	10,408	6.78	17,182	8.09	23,616	8.27	29,823	7.88
South Australia (b) ..	34,478	20.42	41,349	20.41	40,001	16.79	43,299	15.37
Western Australia ..	1,764	6.22	5,245	8.91	9,748	10.69	12,981	9.53
Tasmania	12,957	15.75	18,055	18.20	23,127	20.06	28,140	21.61
Australia ..	168,134	11.51	231,966	12.53	259,003	11.37	299,336	10.51
FEMALES.								
New South Wales (a) ..	30,468	5.85	43,767	6.56	53,866	6.32	68,746	6.30
Victoria	53,075	10.57	75,601	12.55	92,599	12.83	100,160	11.70
Queensland	11,113	7.29	19,078	9.05	26,736	9.36	33,225	8.78
South Australia (b) ..	29,207	17.37	36,860	18.32	39,256	16.18	41,533	14.54
Western Australia ..	1,851	6.61	5,306	9.21	10,135	11.11	13,584	10.06
Tasmania	13,958	17.09	18,835	19.09	26,201	22.22	31,584	23.96
Australia ..	139,672	9.61	199,447	10.85	248,793	10.76	288,832	10.03
PERSONS.								
New South Wales (a) ..	67,775	6.48	96,426	7.19	112,233	6.61	143,629	6.60
Victoria	124,295	12.37	173,077	14.35	196,743	13.81	210,370	12.43
Queensland	21,521	7.03	36,260	8.57	50,352	8.81	63,048	8.33
South Australia (b) ..	63,685	18.90	78,209	19.37	79,257	16.48	84,832	14.95
Western Australia ..	3,615	6.41	10,551	9.06	19,883	10.90	26,565	9.79
Tasmania	26,915	16.42	36,890	18.65	49,328	21.15	59,724	22.79
Australia ..	307,806	10.56	431,413	11.69	507,796	11.06	588,168	10.27

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory.

It will be observed that for the whole Commonwealth the proportion of the Australian-born population resident in States other than that of birth increased from 1901 to 1911, but decreased during the next two Census periods. The rate at each period under review was higher for males than for females, but a greater falling off in the number of males migrating in the last 22 years reduced the margin between the sexes in number and proportion in 1921 and 1933. Comparing the results for 1921 and 1933, the figures disclose that every State had an increased number of native-born males and females resident in other States in 1933. Taking the proportion of the native-born resident in other

States, Tasmania had a higher percentage, and all of the other States a lower percentage in 1933. This applied also to the sexes separately, with the exception that New South Wales had a slightly higher percentage for males. The States that contributed the largest number of native-born resident in other States were—Victoria, 210,370 persons; New South Wales, 143,629 persons; and South Australia, 84,832 persons.

(iv) *Australian-born Metropolitan Population.*—The next table gives the number of the population born in each State and Territory who resided in the metropolitan areas of Australia at the date of the Census:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN METROPOLITAN POPULATION according to STATE of BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES.							
New South Wales	429,689	12,063	9,334	4,643	3,490	563	459,782
Victoria	22,904	360,920	3,704	5,991	10,233	1,129	404,881
Queensland	11,881	2,367	98,209	515	789	105	113,866
South Australia	4,880	6,473	732	114,215	4,412	149	130,861
Western Australia	2,323	3,601	313	1,689	53,164	83	61,173
Tasmania	4,850	10,502	532	659	554	24,082	41,179
Federal Capital Territory	68	14	2	1	..	3	88
Northern Territory	73	27	25	63	19	2	209
Total	476,668	395,967	112,851	127,776	72,661	26,116	1,212,039

FEMALES.							
New South Wales	485,545	15,355	10,040	5,349	4,125	651	521,065
Victoria	27,145	417,487	3,493	6,779	12,377	1,203	468,484
Queensland	15,267	3,053	111,748	547	982	110	131,707
South Australia	5,444	8,232	681	130,954	5,495	203	151,009
Western Australia	2,636	4,188	334	1,937	60,099	101	69,295
Tasmania	6,590	15,228	485	759	624	27,642	51,328
Federal Capital Territory	58	18	2	2	3	1	84
Northern Territory	60	37	28	67	19	1	212
Total	542,745	463,598	126,811	146,394	83,724	29,912	1,393,184

PERSONS.							
New South Wales	915,234	27,418	19,374	9,992	7,615	1,214	980,847
Victoria	50,049	778,407	7,197	12,770	22,610	2,332	873,365
Queensland	27,148	5,420	209,957	1,062	1,771	215	245,573
South Australia	10,324	14,705	1,413	245,169	9,907	352	281,870
Western Australia	4,959	7,789	647	3,626	113,263	184	130,468
Tasmania	11,440	25,730	1,017	1,418	1,178	51,724	92,507
Federal Capital Territory	126	32	4	3	3	4	172
Northern Territory	133	64	53	130	38	3	421
Total	1,019,413	859,565	239,662	274,170	156,385	56,028	2,605,223

The following table shows the proportions per cent. of the total born in that birthplace resident in that State:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. of AUSTRALIAN-BORN RESIDENT in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	State in which Resident—						Total.		
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.			
MALES.									
New South Wales (a)	42.51	53.29	25.81	61.59	48.12	44.85	42.35
Victoria	37.30	49.74	30.11	59.55	46.34	27.74	48.44
Queensland	51.96	63.54	28.17	39.80	46.74	42.00	30.09
South Australia (b)	35.12	45.62	26.61	47.93	38.22	29.55	46.52
Western Australia	60.61	67.60	35.33	61.24	43.13	46.89	44.90
Tasmania	60.29	65.67	27.78	66.57	46.28	23.59	31.62
Australia	42.51	50.28	28.02	48.89	43.49	24.10	42.55

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

PROPORTION PER CENT. of AUSTRALIAN-BORN RESIDENT in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Birthplace.	State in which Resident—						Total.	
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.		
FEMALES.								
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
New South Wales (a)	47.48	61.35	36.04	70.09	61.36	44.47	47.75	
Victoria	47.64	55.24	42.51	64.61	60.89	28.99	54.73	
Queensland	58.81	69.89	32.37	55.42	61.30	35.83	34.80	
South Australia (b)	41.52	54.76	36.32	53.69	51.46	40.00	52.95	
Western Australia	66.23	71.50	49.48	67.49	49.49	50.00	51.32	
Tasmania	72.92	78.54	43.77	75.67	59.66	27.58	38.94	
Australia	47.95	56.15	32.94	54.82	51.73	27.99	48.40	
PERSONS.								
New South Wales (a)	45.01	57.52	30.27	65.87	54.50	44.65	45.06	
Victoria	42.28	52.54	35.08	61.26	53.31	28.37	51.62	
Queensland	55.60	66.97	30.26	46.56	53.83	38.60	32.45	
South Australia (b)	38.22	50.32	30.56	50.84	44.58	34.77	49.76	
Western Australia	63.47	69.64	41.45	64.43	46.28	48.55	48.09	
Tasmania	66.97	72.72	33.64	71.15	52.52	25.57	35.30	
Australia	45.24	53.28	30.42	51.89	47.54	26.03	45.49	

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory.

The next table shows the numbers and proportions metropolitan areas of the State of birth and of the Australian-born population resident in the other States:—

NUMBERS and PROPORTIONS of AUSTRALIAN-BORN PERSONS in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Australian-born Population Resident in State of Birth.			Australian-born Population Resident in other States than that of Birth.		
	Metropolitan Area.	Total.	Percentage of Metropolitan on Total.	Metropolitan Area.	Total.	Percentage of Metropolitan on Total.
New South Wales (a)	915,360	2,033,646	45.01	65,659	143,629	45.71
Victoria	778,407	1,481,446	52.54	94,958	210,370	45.14
Queensland	209,957	693,792	30.26	35,616	63,048	56.49
South Australia (b)	245,299	482,490	50.84	36,992	84,832	43.61
Western Australia	113,263	244,716	46.28	17,205	26,565	64.77
Tasmania	51,724	202,308	25.57	40,783	59,724	68.29
Total	2,314,010	5,138,398	45.03	291,213	588,168	49.51

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory.

Taking the totals for Australia it will be observed that 45.03 per cent. of the Australian-born population remaining in the State of birth, and 49.51 per cent. of those who had migrated to other States, were resident in the capital cities. These figures represent a considerable increase as compared with 1921, when the proportions were respectively 40.79

per cent. and 46.49 per cent. The corresponding figures in 1911 were 36.59 per cent. and 37.96 per cent. respectively. It will also be seen that the percentages of persons born in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia and migrating to other States are lower than the Australian percentage.

(v) *Ages of the Australian-born.*—Particulars concerning the ages of the Australian-born population are given in the following tables for each State and Territory of birth:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION in AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	State or Territory of Birth—								Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	
MALES.									
0- 4 ..	116,897	73,812	43,473	23,406	20,497	11,218	343	211	289,857
5- 9 ..	125,175	83,179	46,040	27,275	19,294	11,928	131	175	313,197
10-14 ..	120,764	79,278	45,369	27,127	17,346	12,691	58	187	302,820
15-19 ..	116,716	77,093	43,967	27,284	19,107	12,713	72	171	297,123
20-24 ..	101,918	71,185	37,091	24,511	17,420	12,027	25	119	264,296
25-29 ..	85,501	63,859	30,137	19,886	15,655	11,428	18	103	226,587
30-34 ..	73,622	60,358	28,110	18,421	10,804	9,830	14	80	201,239
35-39 ..	68,927	57,734	25,659	18,376	5,096	8,501	27	97	184,417
40-44 ..	67,794	59,849	24,577	18,724	2,877	8,294	10	76	182,201
45-49 ..	59,509	49,606	19,406	19,548	2,246	7,763	13	57	158,148
50-54 ..	46,022	40,981	12,740	16,810	1,657	5,965	9	21	124,205
55-59 ..	32,821	34,998	9,148	11,866	1,279	4,644	3	12	94,771
60-64 ..	27,253	32,496	6,601	9,985	1,203	4,285	8	8	81,839
65-69 ..	19,927	25,341	4,125	7,976	875	3,567	2	..	61,813
70-74 ..	12,425	17,280	1,370	5,221	548	2,922	3	2	39,771
75 and over	9,803	8,805	581	4,002	349	2,452	6	..	25,998
Total ..	1,085,074	835,854	378,394	280,418	136,253	130,228	742	1,319	2,848,282
FEMALES.									
0- 4 ..	112,166	70,880	41,577	22,305	19,686	10,720	310	192	277,836
5- 9 ..	121,476	79,825	44,718	26,415	18,565	11,591	124	171	302,885
10-14 ..	117,890	76,724	43,343	26,195	16,956	12,557	45	191	293,901
15-19 ..	114,328	75,795	43,254	26,359	18,767	12,330	65	162	291,060
20-24 ..	101,312	70,366	37,003	24,140	17,656	12,044	20	117	262,658
25-29 ..	85,187	63,777	30,044	19,878	15,602	11,050	11	82	225,631
30-34 ..	75,446	61,539	28,423	18,643	10,757	9,805	14	81	204,708
35-39 ..	74,818	63,898	27,756	20,073	5,423	9,416	11	69	201,464
40-44 ..	70,941	64,506	25,862	20,290	3,161	8,987	10	55	193,812
45-49 ..	61,275	51,905	20,000	20,328	2,158	8,044	6	38	163,754
50-54 ..	46,436	43,361	13,035	17,070	1,697	6,326	9	22	127,956
55-59 ..	34,117	37,454	9,536	12,460	1,352	4,630	6	18	99,573
60-64 ..	28,616	36,200	7,086	10,469	1,211	4,384	5	1	87,972
65-69 ..	20,767	28,592	4,538	8,729	924	3,927	5	..	67,482
70-74 ..	13,938	20,151	1,471	5,980	622	3,067	3	..	45,232
75 and over	12,099	10,989	800	5,052	491	2,926	3	..	32,360
Total ..	1,090,812	855,962	378,446	284,386	135,028	131,804	647	1,199	2,878,284
PERSONS.									
0- 4 ..	229,063	144,692	85,050	45,711	40,183	21,938	653	403	567,693
5- 9 ..	246,651	163,004	90,758	53,690	37,859	23,519	255	346	616,082
10-14 ..	238,654	156,002	88,712	53,322	34,302	25,248	103	378	596,721
15-19 ..	231,044	152,888	87,221	53,643	37,874	25,043	137	333	588,183
20-24 ..	203,230	141,551	74,094	48,651	35,076	24,071	45	236	526,954
25-29 ..	170,688	127,636	60,181	39,764	31,257	22,478	29	185	452,218
30-34 ..	149,068	121,897	56,533	37,064	21,561	19,635	28	161	405,947
35-39 ..	143,745	121,632	53,415	38,449	10,519	17,917	38	166	385,881
40-44 ..	138,735	124,355	50,439	39,014	6,038	17,281	20	131	376,013
45-49 ..	120,784	101,511	39,406	39,876	4,404	15,807	19	95	321,902
50-54 ..	92,458	84,342	25,775	33,880	3,354	12,291	18	43	252,161
55-59 ..	66,938	72,452	18,684	24,326	2,631	9,274	9	30	194,344
60-64 ..	55,869	68,696	13,687	20,454	2,414	8,669	13	9	169,811
65-69 ..	40,694	53,933	8,663	16,705	1,799	7,494	7	..	129,295
70-74 ..	26,363	37,431	2,841	11,201	1,170	5,989	6	2	85,003
75 and over	21,902	19,794	1,381	9,054	840	5,378	9	..	58,358
Total ..	2,175,886	1,691,816	756,840	564,804	271,281	262,032	1,389	2,518	5,726,566

The proportion per cent. of the Australian-born population in each quinquennial age group is given in the next table:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. of AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION in QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	State or Territory of Birth--								
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0- 4 ..	10.53	8.55	11.24	8.09	14.81	8.37	47.01	16.00	9.91
5- 9 ..	11.34	9.63	11.99	9.51	13.96	8.98	18.36	13.74	10.76
10-14 ..	10.97	9.22	11.72	9.44	12.64	9.64	7.42	15.01	10.42
15-19 ..	10.62	9.04	11.52	9.50	13.96	9.56	9.86	13.23	10.27
20-24 ..	9.34	8.37	9.79	8.61	12.93	9.19	3.24	9.37	9.20
25-29 ..	7.84	7.54	7.95	7.04	11.52	8.58	2.09	7.35	7.90
30-34 ..	6.85	7.21	7.47	6.56	7.95	7.49	2.01	6.40	7.09
35-39 ..	6.61	7.19	7.06	6.81	3.88	6.84	2.74	6.59	6.74
40-44 ..	6.37	7.35	6.66	6.91	2.23	6.59	1.44	5.20	6.57
45-49 ..	5.55	6.00	5.21	7.06	1.62	6.03	1.37	3.77	5.62
50-54 ..	4.25	4.99	3.41	6.00	1.24	4.69	1.29	1.71	4.40
55-59 ..	3.08	4.28	2.47	4.31	0.97	3.54	0.65	1.19	3.39
60-64 ..	2.57	4.06	1.81	3.62	0.89	3.31	0.94	0.36	2.97
65-69 ..	1.87	3.19	1.14	2.96	0.66	2.86	0.50	..	2.26
70-74 ..	1.21	2.21	0.38	1.98	0.43	2.28	0.43	0.08	1.48
75 and over	1.00	1.17	0.18	1.60	0.31	2.05	0.65	..	1.02
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportions in the age group 0-4 decreased from 12.92 per cent. in 1921 to 9.91 per cent. in 1933 and in age group 5-9 from 12.70 per cent. to 10.76 per cent., while in the older age groups, particularly those from 60 onwards, the proportions in 1933 were substantially higher than those in 1921. To some extent these changes were due to the increase in the average age of the Australian-born population (see Chapter IX. Section 5(v), to the increasing longevity of the Australian-born population, and, on

the other hand, to the decreasing proportion of the oversea-born in the population (who would have Australian-born children of the young age groups). The greatest influence, however, is the substantial decrease in the birth rate during the period 1921-1933.

The following table shows the excess of Australian-born over immigrants in an average 100 males and females in Australia, and in the aggregate of the metropolitan areas at different ages:—

AVERAGE EXCESS of AUSTRALIAN-BORN in every 100 MALES and FEMALES in AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age.	Australia.		Metropolitan Areas.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0- 4	99.58	99.52	99.36	99.26
5- 9	96.40	96.40	95.36	95.36
10-14	90.74	91.04	88.34	88.74
15-19	90.60	91.72	89.74	89.84
20-24	77.38	83.28	77.64	79.36
25-29	63.32	75.92	64.18	71.64
30-34	60.02	72.26	59.72	68.66
35-39	61.30	69.66	59.82	66.22
40-44	58.56	71.16	54.86	67.90
45-49	51.10	64.26	43.28	59.14
50-54	44.68	57.22	33.06	50.58
55-59	43.26	54.54	31.06	48.54
60-64	42.50	54.68	31.02	49.36
65-69	33.00	49.14	21.74	43.60
70 and over ..	8.00	24.70	-5.72	18.66
Total	69.18	76.44	64.34	70.68

NOTE: The minus (-) indicates that the Australian-born represents a minority.

The table shows that the higher the age the lower the proportion of Australian-born in the population. Among the males 70 years of age and over in Australia, the Australian-born element showed an excess of 8.00 per cent., there being 54.00 Australian-born to every

46.00 immigrants, whereas among the infant males under 5 years of age the Australian-born exceeded the immigrant element by 99.58 per cent., there being 99.79 Australian-born to every 0.21 immigrants. In the young ages the proportions of Australian-born among males and females is

practically identical. In the 70 and over age group at the 1921 Census there were excesses of the immigrant element over the Australian-born of 47.91 per cent. and 41.51 per cent. for males and females respectively for Australia as a whole and of 58.98 per cent. and 45.68 per cent. for the metropolitan areas. It will be observed that the 1933 Census showed excesses of the Australian-born element in each of these groups except that of males in metropolitan areas.

It may be noticed that the Australian-born element is relatively less at all ages, both in males and females, in the metropolitan areas than in Australia as a whole, except in the two male age groups 20-24 and 25-29.

(vi) *Masculinity of the Australian-born.*—An interesting view of the relative numbers of males and females of Australian birth in each quinquennial age group is provided by the masculinity table following:—

MASCULINITY of AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION in AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

(Males per 100 females.)

Age last Birthday.	State or Territory of Birth—								
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
0-4 ..	104.22	104.14	104.56	104.94	104.12	104.65	110.65	109.90	104.33
5-9 ..	103.05	104.20	102.96	103.26	103.93	102.91	105.65	102.34	103.40
10-14 ..	102.44	103.33	104.67	103.56	102.30	101.07	128.89	97.91	103.03
15-19 ..	102.09	101.71	101.65	103.51	101.81	103.11	110.77	105.56	102.08
20-24 ..	100.60	101.16	100.24	101.54	98.66	99.86	125.00	101.71	100.62
25-29 ..	100.37	100.13	100.31	100.04	100.34	103.42	163.64	125.61	100.42
30-34 ..	97.58	98.08	98.90	98.81	100.44	100.25	100.00	98.77	98.31
35-39 ..	92.13	90.35	92.44	91.55	93.97	90.28	245.45	140.58	91.54
40-44 ..	95.56	92.78	95.03	92.28	91.02	92.29	100.00	138.18	94.01
45-49 ..	97.12	95.57	97.03	96.16	104.08	96.51	216.67	150.00	96.58
50-54 ..	99.11	94.51	97.74	98.48	97.64	94.29	100.00	95.45	97.07
55-59 ..	96.20	93.44	95.93	95.23	94.60	100.30	50.00	66.67	95.18
60-64 ..	95.24	89.77	93.16	95.38	99.34	97.74	160.00	800.00	93.03
65-69 ..	95.96	88.63	90.90	91.37	94.70	90.83	40.00	..	91.60
70-74 ..	89.14	85.75	93.13	87.31	88.10	95.27	100.00	..	87.93
75 and over	81.02	80.13	72.63	79.22	71.08	83.80	200.00	..	80.34
All Ages	99.47	97.65	99.99	98.60	100.91	98.80	114.68	110.01	98.96

The figures in the preceding table show that the female population exceeded the male population for each State of birth, except Western Australia, and for the total Australian-born. The low masculinity in each State for the age groups 35-39 and 40-44 may be attributed to the number of male deaths in the War of 1914-1919.

Females were in excess of males in Australia in

1933 in every age group over age 30. In 1921 females exceeded males in each age group over age 20, except the group 50-54.

(vii) *Conjugal Condition of the Australian-born.*—In the next table will be found particulars of the conjugal condition of the Australian-born population 15 years of age and over according to State of birth:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION of AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION FIFTEEN YEARS of AGE and OVER, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Married.	Never Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total Fifteen Years of Age and Over.
MALES.					
States—					
New South Wales(a)	373,041	323,019	22,645	3,743	722,448
Victoria	323,174	251,691	22,407	2,313	599,585
Queensland	114,687	123,249	5,057	519	243,512
South Australia(b)	113,290	81,533	7,879	654	203,356
Western Australia	27,670	50,142	1,071	233	79,116
Tasmania	50,978	38,835	4,247	331	94,391
Total	1,002,840	868,469	63,306	7,793	1,942,408

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

CONJUGAL CONDITION of AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION FIFTEEN YEARS of AGE and OVER, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Birthplace.					Married.	Never Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total Fifteen Years of Age and Over.
FEMALES.									
States—									
New South Wales(a)	..	..	..	..	402,725	275,070	57,294	4,359	739,448
Victoria	..	..	..	..	332,341	232,970	60,587	2,635	628,533
Queensland	..	..	..	..	131,548	102,906	13,749	605	248,808
South Australia(b)	..	..	..	..	115,861	72,950	20,538	767	210,116
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	35,228	41,512	2,794	287	79,821
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	53,540	33,283	9,700	413	96,936
Total	..	..	..	..	1,071,243	758,691	164,662	9,066	2,003,662
PERSONS.									
States—									
New South Wales(a)	..	..	..	..	775,766	598,089	79,939	8,102	1,461,896
Victoria	..	..	..	..	655,515	484,661	82,994	4,948	1,228,118
Queensland	..	..	..	..	246,235	226,155	18,806	1,124	492,320
South Australia(b)	..	..	..	..	229,151	154,483	28,417	1,421	413,472
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	62,898	91,654	3,865	520	158,937
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	104,518	72,118	13,947	744	191,327
Total	..	..	..	..	2,074,083	1,627,160	227,968	16,859	3,946,070

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory. (b) Includes Northern Territory.

The number of Australian-born married females at the Census of 1933 was greater than the number of married males, because of the opportunity for marriage afforded by the excess of male over female immigrants, and because the Australian-born females are in excess of males and marry younger. The proportions in the married group in 1933 were males 51.63 per cent. and females 53.46 per cent.—in the case of males a higher percentage than in 1921 and in the case of females a slightly lower percentage. In 1921 the married males represented 50.61 per cent. of the

male population and the married females 53.60 per cent. of the female population over 15 years. It will be observed that the disparity between the proportions of the sexes married decreased between 1921 and 1933, as it did between 1911 and 1921, and the difference must further diminish as the overseas population becomes less in proportion to the total population. The proportion per cent. of males and females 15 years of age and over who were married at the date of the Census is given for States of birth in the following table:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. MARRIED of AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION FIFTEEN YEARS of AGE and OVER, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Sex.				Birthplace.						Australia
				New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
				%	%	%	%	%	%	
Males ..	..	..	..	51.64	53.90	47.10	55.71	34.97	54.01	51.63
Females	..	..	..	54.46	52.88	52.87	55.14	44.13	55.23	53.46
Persons	..	..	..	53.07	53.38	50.02	55.42	39.57	54.63	52.56

As in the case of Australia, the proportion of married females born in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania (and especially Western Australia) was greater than the proportion of married males, but in Victoria and South Australia the proportion of married females was less. The proportion of married males in 1933 was greater than in 1921 in each State except South Australia, and that of married females was greater in each State with the exception of New South

Wales and South Australia. It will be observed that in Western Australia and Queensland, States of low population density, the proportions for both males and females were low.

12. Australasian-born Population.—As mentioned earlier in this chapter, the Australasian-born population, comprising those born in Australia (including the external territories) and New Zealand, numbered at the date of the 1933 Census 5,773,303 persons, and represented 87.08 per cent. of the total

population of Australia. Of this number 5,726,566 persons were born in Australia, 45,963 in New Zealand, and the balance of 774 in the external territories of Australia (Norfolk Island, Papua, New Guinea, and Nauru).

The following table gives particulars of the interchange of Australasian-born population (exclusive of the external territories) between Australia and New Zealand, as disclosed by Census results of 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933:—

NATIVE-BORN POPULATION of AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND, RESIDENT THEREIN, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Birthplace.	Number Resident in—								
	Australia.			New Zealand.			Australia and New Zealand.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
CENSUS OF 1901.									
Australia ..	1,460,602	1,453,882	2,914,484	14,244	12,763	27,007	1,474,846	1,466,645	2,941,491
New Zealand ..	13,600	12,242	25,842	258,020	258,377	516,397	271,620	270,619	542,239
Total ..	1,474,202	1,466,124	2,940,326	272,264	271,140	543,404	1,746,466	1,737,264	3,483,730
CENSUS OF 1911.									
Australia ..	1,850,952	1,837,983	3,688,935	28,031	22,037	50,068	1,878,983	1,860,020	3,739,003
New Zealand ..	16,998	15,119	32,117	352,497	350,821	703,318	369,495	365,940	735,435
Total ..	1,867,950	1,853,102	3,721,052	380,528	372,858	753,386	2,248,478	2,225,960	4,474,438
CENSUS OF 1921.									
Australia ..	2,277,958	2,311,498	4,589,456	25,598	22,494	48,092	2,303,556	2,333,992	4,637,548
New Zealand ..	20,156	18,728	38,884	449,364	457,318	906,682	469,520	476,046	945,566
Total ..	2,298,114	2,330,226	4,628,340	474,962	479,812	954,774	2,773,076	2,810,038	5,583,114
CENSUS OF 1933.									
Australia ..	2,848,282	2,878,284	5,726,566	New Zealand figures not available at date of writing of this Report.					
New Zealand ..	23,837	22,126	45,963						
Total ..	2,872,119	2,900,410	5,772,529						

An adjustment has been made to the New Zealand-born population to allow for persons of unspecified birthplace at each Census. A similar adjustment has been made in the case of the Australian-born. Maoris and full-blood Australian aborigines have been excluded from the table. As will be observed by the figures, Australian-

born persons had migrated to New Zealand between 1891 and 1911 in greater numbers than New Zealand-born persons had migrated to Australia. In the period 1911 to 1921, however, the number of Australian-born resident in New Zealand actually decreased by 1,976 persons, whereas the New Zealand-born in Australia increased by 6,767 persons.

THE OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION.

13. Oversea-born Population, including New Zealand-born.—For the purpose of this Report the term “oversea-born population” has been adopted to denote that portion of the population born elsewhere

than in Australia. Particulars of the oversea-born population of Australia at the date of each Census, 1881-1933, appear in the following table:—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION of AUSTRALIA, 1881-1933.

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Masculinity (Males per 100 Females.)
			Number.	Percentage on Total Population.	
3rd April, 1881	500,733	326,736	827,469	36.77	153.25
5th April, 1891	613,518	394,671	1,008,189	31.76	155.45
31st March, 1901	517,326	341,991	859,317	22.77	151.27
3rd April, 1911	462,083	303,987	766,070	17.20	152.01
4th April, 1921	484,912	361,366	846,278	15.57	134.19
30th June, 1933	518,829	384,444	903,273	13.62	134.96

The increases or decreases in the oversea-born periods under review are given in the next table:—
population of Australia during the five Census

VARIATION in OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION, 1881-1933.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Numerical Increase or Decrease.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Numerical Increase or Decrease.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.	Numerical Increase or Decrease.	Percentage Increase or Decrease.
		%		%		%
1881-1891	+ 112,785	+ 22.52	+ 67,935	+ 20.79	+ 180,720	+ 21.84
1891-1901	— 96,192	— 15.68	— 52,680	— 13.35	— 148,872	— 14.77
1901-1911	— 55,243	— 10.68	— 38,004	— 11.11	— 93,247	— 10.85
1911-1921	+ 22,829	+ 4.94	+ 57,379	+ 18.88	+ 80,208	+ 10.47
1921-1933	+ 33,917	+ 6.99	+ 23,078	+ 6.39	+ 56,995	+ 6.73

14. New Zealand-born Population.—(i) *Distribution of New Zealand-born.*—The population of New Zealand birth recorded in urban and rural divisions of Australia will be found in Census Volume I. Part X. “Birthplace.”

As already stated in this chapter, the New Zealand-born population enumerated in Australia at the Census of 1933 consisted of 45,963 persons, of whom 23,837 were males and 22,126 were females. The number resident in the States and Territories is shown in the following table:—

NEW ZEALAND-BORN POPULATION of AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Resident in—	Males.		Females.		Persons.		Masculinity (Males per 100 Female)
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.	
New South Wales	12,454	9.45	11,755	9.17	24,209	9.31	105.95
Victoria	6,128	6.78	6,319	6.89	12,447	6.84	96.98
Queensland	2,512	5.05	1,521	3.38	4,033	4.26	165.15
South Australia	663	2.28	674	2.32	1,337	2.30	98.37
Western Australia	1,428	6.10	1,164	5.68	2,592	5.91	122.68
Tasmania	561	4.87	640	5.69	1,201	5.28	87.66
Federal Capital Territory	47	9.78	51	12.31	98	10.95	92.16
Northern Territory	44	13.03	2	1.36	46	9.48	2,200.00
Total	23,837	7.08	22,126	6.78	45,963	6.93	107.73

Leaving the Territories out of account, persons of New Zealand birth were numerically, and in proportion to the population, most strongly represented in New South Wales, and had the lowest representation numerically in Tasmania, and the lowest in proportion to the population in South Australia. Females exceeded males in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. Victoria and Tasmania were the only two States where New Zealand-born females exceeded males in 1921.

(ii) *New Zealand-born in Metropolitan Areas.*—Of a total of 45,963 persons born in New Zealand and resident in Australia, 30,502 persons, or 66.36 per cent., resided in the capital cities, a much higher proportion than that for persons born in Australia (45.50 per cent.) or Europe (55.28 per cent.).

(iii) *Ages and Masculinity of New Zealand-born.*—In the succeeding table will be found the number and masculinity of the New Zealand-born population in Australia in each quinquennial age group:—

NEW ZEALAND-BORN POPULATION of AUSTRALIA in AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Masculinity Males per 100 Females.	Age last Birthday.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Masculinity (Males per 100 Females).
0- 4 ..	145	159	304	91.19	40-44 ..	1,946	1,748	3,694	111.33
5- 9 ..	550	556	1,106	98.92	45-49 ..	2,868	2,673	5,541	107.30
10-14 ..	789	839	1,628	94.04	50-54 ..	2,821	2,618	5,439	107.75
15-19 ..	1,137	1,099	2,236	103.46	55-59 ..	2,078	1,968	4,046	105.59
20-24 ..	1,991	1,873	3,864	106.30	60-64 ..	1,507	1,414	2,921	106.58
25-29 ..	2,581	2,287	4,868	112.86	65-69 ..	1,241	1,070	2,311	115.98
30-34 ..	1,927	1,628	3,555	118.37	70 and over ..	603	566	1,169	106.54
35-39 ..	1,653	1,628	3,281	101.54	Total ..	23,837	22,126	45,963	107.73

An interesting fact in connexion with the preceding table is the much lower proportion of the New Zealand-born population between the ages 30 and 45 years than in 1921. The number between these ages in 1933 represented only 23 per cent. of the total, as against 40 per cent. twelve years earlier. A similar decrease was observed during the period 1911 to 1921 in the proportion between the ages

20 and 35 years, and both decreases may be attributed to the considerable contraction during the war period of New Zealanders aged about 17 to 32 years in 1918.

(iv) *Conjugal Condition of New Zealand-born.*—The classification of the New Zealand-born population in Australia according to conjugal condition is given in the next table:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION of NEW ZEALAND-BORN AGED FIFTEEN YEARS and OVER, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Particulars.	Married.	Never Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total Fifteen Years of Age and Over.
MALES.					
Number	13,549	7,562	999	243	22,353
Percentage	60.61	33.83	4.47	1.09	100.00
FEMALES.					
Number	12,187	5,644	2,506	235	20,572
Percentage	59.24	27.44	12.18	1.14	100.00
PERSONS.					
Number	25,736	13,206	3,505	478	42,925
Percentage	59.96	30.77	8.17	1.10	100.00

The proportions of the New Zealand-born population 15 years of age and over at the Census of 1921 were—Married, 62.68 per cent.; never married, 31.22 per cent.; widowed, 5.53 per cent.; and divorced, 0.57 per cent. These figures indicate an appreciable increase between 1921–1933 in the percentages in the widowed and divorced groups, and a corresponding decrease in the married and never married groups.

15. European-born Population.—(i) *Distribution.*—The population born in Europe, which numbered 807,639 persons in 1933, and represented 121.8 per 1,000 of the total population, was greater by 57,168 persons than in 1921, but less in proportion to the population by 16.3 per 1,000. Of the 121.8 per 1,000 of the population represented by persons born in

Europe, British possessions accounted for 108.2 and foreign countries 13.6 per 1,000. It is interesting to note that, while persons born in British possessions in Europe represented only 108.2 per 1,000 of the population in 1933, as against 125.8 in 1921, persons born in foreign countries in Europe increased their representation from 12.3 per 1,000 in 1921 to 13.6 in 1933.

The distribution of the European-born population in urban and rural divisions of Australia is given in Census Volume I. Part X. "Birthplace" for an extended list of European countries.

The numbers and proportions of the population born in European countries were as follows:—

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION of AUSTRALIA according to COUNTRIES of BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Males.		Females.		Persons.		Masculinity. (Males per 100 Females.)
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.	
Europe—							
England	268,849	73.84	217,982	66.81	486,831	73.43	123.34
Wales	8,492	2.52	5,994	1.84	14,486	2.18	141.68
Scotland	73,488	21.82	59,001	18.08	132,489	19.98	124.55
Ireland	41,576	12.35	37,076	11.36	78,652	11.86	112.14
Isle of Man	607	0.18	357	0.11	964	0.15	170.03
Channel Islands	806	0.24	606	0.19	1,412	0.21	133.00
Malta	2,223	0.66	559	0.17	2,782	0.42	397.67
Other British Possessions in Europe	65	0.02	65	0.02	130	0.02	100.00
Albania	766	0.23	4	0.00	770	0.12	19150.00
Austria	818	0.24	279	0.09	1,097	0.17	293.19
Belgium	293	0.09	288	0.09	581	0.09	101.74
Bulgaria	241	0.07	33	0.01	274	0.04	730.30
Czechoslovakia	491	0.15	119	0.04	610	0.09	412.61

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION of AUSTRALIA according to COUNTRIES of BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Birthplace.	Males.		Females.		Persons.		Masculinity. (Males per 100 Females.)
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.	
Europe—continued.							
Denmark	3,348	0.99	1,136	0.35	4,484	0.67	294.72
Estonia	643	0.19	354	0.11	997	0.15	181.64
Finland	1,607	0.48	218	0.07	1,825	0.28	737.16
France	1,273	0.38	1,314	0.40	2,587	0.39	96.88
Germany	10,826	3.21	6,016	1.84	16,842	2.54	179.95
Greece	6,548	1.94	1,789	0.55	8,337	1.26	366.01
Hungary	194	0.06	78	0.02	272	0.04	248.72
Italy	20,064	5.96	6,692	2.05	26,756	4.04	299.82
Latvia	320	0.10	107	0.03	427	0.06	299.07
Lithuania	155	0.05	80	0.02	235	0.04	193.75
Netherlands	924	0.27	350	0.11	1,274	0.19	264.00
Norway	2,337	0.69	343	0.11	2,680	0.40	681.34
Poland	1,930	0.57	1,309	0.40	3,239	0.49	147.44
Portugal	55	0.02	13	0.00	68	0.01	423.08
Rumania	198	0.06	104	0.03	302	0.05	190.38
Russia	2,967	0.88	1,923	0.59	4,890	0.74	154.29
Spain	806	0.24	335	0.10	1,141	0.17	240.60
Sweden	3,487	1.04	408	0.13	3,895	0.59	854.66
Switzerland	1,323	0.39	618	0.19	1,941	0.29	214.08
Turkey	186	0.06	95	0.03	281	0.04	195.79
Yugoslavia	3,306	0.98	663	0.20	3,969	0.60	498.64
Other Countries in Europe ..	87	0.03	32	0.01	119	0.02	271.88
Total, Europe ..	461,299	137.00	346,340	106.15	807,639	121.82	133.19

In comparing the figures above with those of 1921, it may be said that, with a few exceptions, the number per 1,000 of the population born in the birthplaces specified was lower in 1933 than in 1921. Exceptions that may be named are persons born in Italy increased from 1.51 to 4.04 per 1,000, persons born in Greece from 0.68 to 1.26 per 1,000, persons born in Yugoslavia from 0.15 to 0.60 per 1,000, and persons born in Poland from 0.33 to 0.49 per 1,000. Persons born in England increased numerically between 1921 and 1933 from 449,800 to 486,831, but, per 1,000 of population, there was a reduction from

82.75 to 73.43. The Irish-born population, however, was reduced numerically—from 105,997 or 19.50 per 1,000 in 1921 to 78,652, or 11.86 per 1,000, in 1933. The number of Irish-born in 1911 was 141,365, or 31.73 per 1,000.

The only European birthplace showing an excess of females in 1933 was France. In 1921 the females of no European country were in excess.

The distribution in States and Territories of the European-born population is given in the following table:—

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION RESIDENT in STATES and TERRITORIES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Resident in—	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
MALES.						
New South Wales	106,240	3,516	30,625	15,429	19,679	175,489
Victoria	60,943	1,527	16,418	9,343	14,538	102,769
Queensland	41,622	1,450	13,551	9,978	18,511	85,112
South Australia	18,167	593	3,758	1,823	5,311	29,652
Western Australia	37,369	1,288	8,103	4,498	10,108	61,366
Tasmania	3,874	93	828	361	495	5,651
Federal Capital Territory	436	13	138	66	60	713
Northern Territory	198	12	67	78	192	547
Total	268,849	8,492	73,488	41,576	68,894	461,299

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION RESIDENT in STATES and TERRITORIES, 30th JUNE, 1933—*continued.*

Resident in—	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
FEMALES.						
New South Wales	86,623	2,491	24,967	13,793	7,524	135,398
Victoria	52,061	1,103	13,621	8,501	5,781	81,067
Queensland	32,023	1,105	10,914	9,504	8,240	61,786
South Australia	15,501	410	3,106	1,828	1,693	22,538
Western Australia	28,035	787	5,590	3,120	2,809	40,341
Tasmania	3,368	87	677	284	196	4,612
Federal Capital Territory	326	10	118	40	18	512
Northern Territory	45	1	8	6	26	86
Total	217,982	5,994	59,001	37,076	26,237	346,340

PERSONS.						
New South Wales	192,863	6,007	55,592	29,222	27,203	310,887
Victoria	113,004	2,630	30,039	17,844	20,319	183,836
Queensland	73,645	2,555	24,465	19,482	26,751	146,898
South Australia	33,668	1,003	6,864	3,651	7,004	52,190
Western Australia	65,404	2,075	13,693	7,618	12,917	101,707
Tasmania	7,242	180	1,505	645	691	10,263
Federal Capital Territory	762	23	256	106	78	1,225
Northern Territory	243	13	75	84	218	633
Total	486,831	14,486	132,489	78,652	95,181	807,639

It will be seen that in general persons born in the birthplaces specified were distributed among the States in the order in which the latter are set down, which is the order of their population. The chief exception was Western Australia which had more males and females from each birthplace than South Australia. Also Queensland had more males and females from Ireland and the "rest of Europe" than Victoria. A comparison of the European-born population in 1921 and 1933 discloses that the

number resident in New South Wales increased by 27,824 persons, in Western Australia by 27,055 persons, and in Victoria by 7,943 persons. The other States had decreases—Tasmania 3,563 (out of 13,826), Queensland 2,006, and South Australia 959.

(ii) *Resident in Urban and Rural Divisions.*—The proportion of the European-born population in urban and rural divisions of Australia is given in the following table, from which the migratory population has been omitted:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. of EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION RESIDENT in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Division.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Urban—						
Metropolitan	58.15	46.30	57.23	55.62	42.77	55.74
Provincial	13.26	20.06	15.26	15.11	11.93	13.74
Rural	28.59	33.64	27.51	29.27	45.30	30.52
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of the birthplaces embraced by the United Kingdom, England had the highest proportion, 58.15 per cent., and Wales the lowest proportion, 46.30 per cent., resident in metropolitan areas. Taking the two urban divisions combined, Scotland, 72.49 per cent., had the highest proportion, and Wales, 66.36

per cent., the lowest proportion. The population born in other parts of Europe was represented by a much lower proportion in urban division, and by a much higher proportion in rural division, than the population from any part of the United Kingdom.

The following table shows the number of local government areas in each State with 50 or more persons of specified birthplace:—

NUMBER of LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS having 50 or more PERSONS of SPECIFIED OVERSEA BIRTHPLACE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State.	Number of Local Government Areas with 50 or more Persons born in—											Total. (a)
	Den- mark.	Finland.	Ger- many.	Greece.	Italy.	Malta.	Poland.	Russia.	Yugo- slavia.	China.	Japan.	
NUMBER.												
New South Wales	1	1	12	4	32	3	5	5	2	12	2	79
Victoria	1	..	16	5	32	1	4	5	1	4	..	69
Queensland	5	4	38	8	17	5	1	4	2	7	2	93
South Australia .. ..	..	..	9	2	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	18
Western Australia	1	..	2	2	23	..	1	2	12	1	1	45
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
PERCENTAGE.												
New South Wales	0.31	0.31	3.76	1.25	10.03	0.94	1.57	1.57	0.63	3.76	0.63	..
Victoria	0.51	..	8.16	2.55	16.33	0.51	2.04	2.55	0.51	2.04	..	..
Queensland	3.47	2.78	26.39	5.56	11.80	3.47	0.69	2.78	1.39	4.86	1.39	..
South Australia .. ..	..	..	5.24	1.16	2.91	0.58	..	..	0.58	..	..	..
Western Australia	0.68	..	1.36	1.36	15.65	..	0.68	1.36	8.16	0.68	0.68	..
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	2.04	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(a) Does not represent distinct Local Government Areas as, in several cases, two or more birthplaces are in the same Local Government Area.

Allowing for duplication, the number of local government areas in New South Wales with at least one grouping of 50 or more persons of a particular birthplace specified in the table is 42 out of a total for the State of 319, or 13.17 per cent. The corresponding figures for the other States are as follows:—Victoria, 38 out of 196, or 19.39 per cent.; Queensland, 51 out of 144, or 35.42 per cent.; South Australia, 12 out of 172, or 6.98 per cent.; Western Australia, 26 out of 147, or 17.69 per cent.; and Tasmania, 1 out of 49, or 2.04 per cent. It is noticeable that the percentage for Queensland is nearly double that for any other State. This is mainly due

to the large number of local government areas in Queensland with 50 or more persons born in Germany—out of a total of 78 of such areas in the whole of Australia, 38 are in Queensland. It is also noticeable that Queensland has the greatest number of groupings (93) in local government areas, despite the fact that it has only the third highest population of the States.

(iii) *Period of Residence of European-born.*—The period of residence in Australia of persons born in Europe is dealt with in the next table in respect of the periods under 20 years and 20 years and over:—

PERIOD of RESIDENCE of EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Residence in Australia.				England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
MALES.									
Under 20 years .. ..	..	..	..	115,186	4,236	35,761	13,566	40,165	208,914
20 years and over .. ..	..	..	..	153,663	4,256	37,727	28,010	28,729	252,385
Total .. ..	..	..	..	268,849	8,492	73,488	41,576	68,894	461,299
Proportion per cent. 20 years and over	..	..	%	57.16	50.12	51.34	67.37	41.70	54.71
FEMALES.									
Under 20 years .. ..	..	..	..	102,804	3,064	31,061	9,886	14,865	161,680
20 years and over .. ..	..	..	..	115,178	2,930	27,940	27,190	11,422	184,660
Total .. ..	..	..	..	217,982	5,994	59,001	37,076	26,287	346,340
Proportion per cent. 20 years and over	..	..	%	52.84	48.88	47.36	73.34	43.45	53.32
PERSONS.									
Under 20 years .. ..	..	..	..	217,990	7,300	66,822	23,452	55,030	370,594
20 years and over .. ..	..	..	..	268,841	7,186	65,667	55,200	40,151	437,045
Total .. ..	..	..	..	486,831	14,486	132,489	78,652	95,181	807,639
Proportion per cent. 20 years and over	..	..	%	55.22	49.61	49.56	70.18	42.18	54.11

An interesting feature of this table is the fairly even distribution of the European-born population between the two periods of residence under review, the proportion resident in Australia 20 years and over being 54.1 per cent. of the total. Ireland and "rest of Europe" provide notable exceptions, with proportions of 70.2 per cent. and 42.2 per cent. respectively.

In the decennium 1911-1921, the proportion of the

European-born population in the residence group 20 years and over declined heavily—from 73.3 per cent. to 51.1 per cent. As may be seen from the following comparison, the proportion for Europe as a whole recovered slightly between 1921 and 1933, mainly due to a sharp recovery in the proportion for England. However, the proportions for Ireland and "rest of Europe" still continued to decline heavily.

PROPORTION PER CENT. of EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION RESIDENT in AUSTRALIA TWENTY YEARS and OVER, 1921-1933.

Birthplace.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	1921.	1933.	1921.	1933.	1921.	1933.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
England	45.75	57.16	44.26	52.84	45.08	55.22
Wales	50.89	50.12	54.33	48.88	52.33	49.61
Scotland	47.79	51.34	46.56	47.36	47.24	49.56
Ireland	74.74	67.37	82.29	73.34	78.46	70.18
Rest of Europe	51.41	41.70	59.23	43.45	53.59	42.18
Europe	50.52	54.71	51.74	53.32	51.05	54.11

(iv) *Secular Change, 1891 to 1933.*—Of the total population the number and proportion of the population of European birth at the date of each Census from 1901 to 1933 appear in the following table:—

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION, 1901, 1911, 1921, and 1933.

Birthplace.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
NUMBER.												
England	221,664	206,934	248,412	268,849	157,223	143,316	201,388	217,982	378,887	350,250	449,800	486,831
Wales	7,178	7,461	7,917	8,492	4,836	4,857	5,682	5,994	12,014	12,318	13,599	14,486
Scotland	58,892	55,635	60,972	73,488	43,078	38,614	48,670	59,001	101,970	94,249	109,642	132,489
Ireland	92,254	70,967	53,772	41,576	92,216	70,398	52,225	37,076	184,470	141,365	105,997	78,652
Rest of Europe	57,115	55,189	51,504	68,894	20,983	19,635	19,929	26,287	78,098	74,824	71,433	95,181
Total Europe..	437,103	396,186	422,577	461,299	318,336	276,820	327,894	346,340	755,439	673,006	750,471	807,639

PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

England	112.07	89.46	89.91	79.84	87.55	66.91	75.35	66.81	100.40	78.62	82.75	73.43
Wales	3.63	3.23	2.87	2.52	2.69	2.27	2.13	1.84	3.18	2.78	2.50	2.18
Scotland	29.77	24.05	22.07	21.82	23.99	18.03	18.21	18.08	27.02	21.16	20.17	19.93
Ireland	46.64	30.68	19.46	12.35	51.35	32.87	19.54	11.36	48.88	31.73	19.50	11.86
Rest of Europe	28.88	23.86	18.64	20.47	11.68	9.16	7.45	8.06	20.70	16.80	13.14	14.37
Total Europe..	220.99	171.28	152.95	137.00	177.26	129.24	122.68	106.15	200.18	151.07	138.06	121.82

In the period 1891-1901 (not shown in the preceding table), the population born in each of the birthplaces diminished, the total decrease numbering 149,234 persons. In the next decennium (1901-1911) there was a further decrease of 82,433 persons, each of the birthplaces contributing to this result, with the exception of Wales, which had an increase of 304 persons. However, between 1911 and 1921, the total increased by 77,645 persons, of whom 26,391 were males and 51,074 were females. In the period 1921-1933 there

was a further increase of 57,168 persons, of whom 38,722 were males and 18,466 were females. Birthplaces with increases were—England, 37,031 persons; the "rest of Europe", 23,748 persons; Scotland, 22,847 persons; and Wales, 887 persons. Ireland showed a decrease of 27,345 persons. The remarkable reduction in the number of Irish-born recorded at each successive Census is of more than passing interest. Between 1891 and 1901 the decrease was 43,228 persons, in the next ten years 43,105 persons, in the next ten

years 35,368 persons, and in the last twelve years 27,345 persons, a total for the 42 years of 149,046 persons, or nearly two-thirds of the number of Irish-born residents in Australia in 1891.

The figures in the latter half of the table dealing with the proportional representation of the European-born show that the number of persons of each birthplace per 1,000 of the total population

diminished at each successive Census, with the exception of the English-born between 1911 and 1921 and those born in the "rest of Europe" between 1921 and 1933.

(v) *Ages and Masculinity of European-born.*—Particulars concerning the ages of the European-born population of each birthplace are given in the following table:—

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION according to AGE and BIRTHPLACE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.				Birthplace.					Total Europe.
				England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	
MALES.									
0- 4	..	..	..	180	3	25	12	68	288
5- 9	..	..	..	2,401	123	979	252	841	4,596
10-14	..	..	..	8,125	307	2,671	488	1,358	12,949
15-19	..	..	..	8,033	271	2,418	448	1,064	12,234
20-24	..	..	..	18,489	590	4,904	1,327	3,677	28,987
25-29	..	..	..	25,955	842	7,564	2,516	7,959	44,836
30-34	..	..	..	24,372	859	7,760	2,859	9,900	45,750
35-39	..	..	..	22,485	758	6,256	2,958	7,898	40,355
40-44	..	..	..	25,728	807	6,534	3,212	7,417	43,698
45-49	..	..	..	27,724	875	7,369	3,303	6,720	45,991
50-54	..	..	..	25,378	750	6,625	3,415	5,198	41,366
55-59	..	..	..	19,424	588	5,066	3,203	3,711	31,992
60-64	..	..	..	17,117	445	4,024	3,520	3,199	28,305
65-69	..	..	..	15,548	454	3,827	4,532	3,202	27,563
70-74	..	..	..	12,803	397	3,508	4,662	2,945	24,315
75-79	..	..	..	8,498	250	2,222	2,908	2,093	15,971
80-84	..	..	..	4,514	129	1,218	1,230	1,138	8,229
85-89	..	..	..	1,595	35	403	501	377	2,911
90-94	..	..	..	398	8	105	181	109	801
95-99	..	..	..	68	1	6	47	18	140
100 and over	..	..	..	14	..	4	2	2	22
Total				268,849	8,492	73,488	41,576	68,894	461,299
FEMALES.									
0- 4	..	..	..	205	7	43	14	73	342
5- 9	..	..	..	2,283	112	999	220	874	4,488
10-14	..	..	..	7,701	263	2,404	440	1,236	12,044
15-19	..	..	..	6,845	227	2,178	540	674	10,464
20-24	..	..	..	13,188	437	4,169	1,142	1,565	20,501
25-29	..	..	..	16,463	504	5,454	1,698	2,472	26,591
30-34	..	..	..	19,147	504	5,577	1,765	3,069	30,062
35-39	..	..	..	21,954	555	5,779	2,185	2,699	33,172
40-44	..	..	..	19,954	479	5,225	2,061	2,150	29,869
45-49	..	..	..	21,649	538	5,329	2,313	1,899	31,728
50-54	..	..	..	21,050	519	5,159	2,589	1,798	31,115
55-59	..	..	..	17,007	489	4,113	2,909	1,729	26,247
60-64	..	..	..	14,145	323	3,273	4,207	1,540	23,488
65-69	..	..	..	11,610	318	2,915	5,002	1,377	21,222
70-74	..	..	..	9,625	303	2,454	4,577	1,234	18,193
75-79	..	..	..	7,198	233	1,891	2,754	855	12,931
80-84	..	..	..	5,046	121	1,308	1,505	680	8,660
85-89	..	..	..	2,189	42	545	804	275	3,855
90-94	..	..	..	591	18	151	264	74	1,098
95-99	..	..	..	122	2	31	76	12	243
100 and over	..	..	..	10	..	4	11	2	27
Total				217,982	5,994	59,001	37,076	26,287	346,340

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION according to AGE and BIRTHPLACE, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Age last Birthday.	Birthplace.					Total Europe.
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	
PERSONS.						
0- 4	385	10	68	26	141	630
5- 9	4,684	235	1,978	472	1,715	9,084
10-14	15,826	570	5,075	928	2,594	24,993
15-19	14,878	498	4,596	988	1,738	22,698
20-24	31,677	1,027	9,073	2,469	5,242	49,488
25-29	42,418	1,346	13,018	4,214	10,431	71,427
30-34	43,519	1,363	13,337	4,624	12,969	75,812
35-39	44,439	1,313	12,035	5,143	10,597	73,527
40-44	45,682	1,286	11,759	5,273	9,567	73,567
45-49	49,373	1,413	12,698	5,616	8,619	77,719
50-54	46,428	1,269	11,784	6,004	6,996	72,481
55-59	36,431	1,077	9,179	6,112	5,440	58,239
60-64	31,262	768	7,297	7,727	4,739	51,793
65-69	27,158	772	6,742	9,534	4,579	48,786
70-74	22,428	700	5,962	9,239	4,179	42,508
75-79	15,696	483	4,113	5,662	2,948	28,902
80-84	9,560	250	2,526	2,735	1,818	16,889
85-89	3,784	77	948	1,305	652	6,766
90-94	989	26	256	445	183	1,899
95-99	190	3	37	123	30	383
100 and over	24	..	8	13	4	49
Total	486,831	14,486	132,489	78,652	95,181	807,639

A feature of this table is the decrease since 1921 in the number of the European-born population in the earlier age groups. In the groups comprising persons under 20 years, the number decreased from 71,250, or 9.50 per cent. of the total in 1921, to 57,405, or 7.11 per cent., in 1933. This is the opposite tendency to that observed between 1911 and 1921, the corresponding number for 1911 being 28,756 persons, or 4.27 per cent. of the total. However, persons of ages 20 to 44, the number of whom had increased from 229,084, or 34.03 per cent., in 1911, to

285,737, or 38.08 per cent., in 1921, showed a further increase between 1921 and 1933 to 343,821 persons, or 42.56 per cent. of the total. The later ages from 45 years upwards, which had shown a net decrease of 21,682 persons between 1911 and 1921, showed an increase of 12,929 between 1921 and 1933.

The proportion of the European-born population from each birthplace in each quinquennial age group will be found in the next table:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. of EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION in SUCCESSIVE AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Birthplace.					Total Europe.
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%
0-4	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.03	0.15	0.08
5-9	0.96	1.62	1.49	0.60	1.80	1.12
10-14	3.25	3.94	3.83	1.18	2.73	3.09
15-19	3.06	3.44	3.47	1.26	1.83	2.81
20-24	6.51	7.09	6.85	3.14	5.51	6.13
25-29	8.71	9.29	9.83	5.36	10.96	8.84
30-34	8.94	9.41	10.07	5.88	13.63	9.39
35-39	9.13	9.06	9.08	6.54	11.13	9.10
40-44	9.38	8.88	8.88	6.70	10.05	9.11
45-49	10.15	9.76	9.58	7.14	9.06	9.62
50-54	9.54	8.76	8.89	7.63	7.35	8.98
55-59	7.48	7.43	6.93	7.77	5.72	7.21
60-64	6.42	5.30	5.51	9.82	4.98	6.41
65-69	5.58	5.33	5.09	12.12	4.81	6.04
70-74	4.61	4.83	4.50	11.75	4.39	5.26
75-79	3.22	3.33	3.10	7.20	3.09	3.58
80-84	1.96	1.73	1.91	3.47	1.91	2.09
85-89	0.78	0.53	0.72	1.86	0.68	0.84
90-94	0.20	0.18	0.19	0.57	0.19	0.24
95-99	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.16	0.03	0.05
100 and over	0.00	..	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

England and Wales were represented by the greatest number of persons in the age group 45-49 years, Scotland in the age group 30-34 years, Ireland in the age group 65-69 years, and the "rest of Europe" in the age group 30-34 years. These results indicate a marked increase between 1921 and 1933 in the modal age group of the population born in England, Wales and Ireland, and a slight decrease in the modal age group of the population born in Scotland. The modal age group for the population

born in "the rest of Europe" was the same in 1933 as in 1921. In 1921, the largest proportion for all European birthplaces was in age group 35-39, whereas in 1933 the group 45-49 had the largest proportion.

The masculinity (i.e., the number of males per 100 females) of the European-born population is shown in the next table for each birthplace at each of the Census years since 1891:—

MASCULINITY of EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION by BIRTHPLACE, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Year of Census.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
1891	150.32	161.04	143.75	104.41	265.65	143.03
1901	140.99	148.43	136.71	100.04	272.20	137.31
1911	144.39	153.61	144.08	100.81	281.07	143.12
1921	123.35	139.33	125.28	102.96	258.44	128.88
1933	123.34	141.68	124.55	112.14	262.08	133.19

Interesting features of this table are the downward trend in masculinity in the case of population born in England, Scotland and Wales, the upward trend in the case of Ireland, and the continuing heavy

preponderance of males among the population born in the "rest of Europe".
The following table shows the masculinity of the European-born population in each age group:—

MASCULINITY of EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION, in AGE GROUPS 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.	Birthplace.					
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	Europe.
0- 4	87.80	42.86	58.14	85.71	93.15	84.21
5- 9	105.17	109.82	98.00	114.55	96.22	102.41
10-14	105.51	116.73	111.11	110.91	109.87	107.51
15-19	117.36	119.38	111.02	82.96	157.86	116.92
20-24	140.20	135.01	117.63	116.20	234.95	141.39
25-29	157.66	167.06	138.69	148.17	321.97	168.61
30-34	127.29	170.44	139.14	161.98	322.58	152.19
35-39	102.42	136.58	108.25	135.38	292.63	121.65
40-44	128.94	168.48	125.05	155.85	344.98	146.30
45-49	128.06	162.64	138.28	142.80	353.87	144.95
50-54	120.56	144.51	128.42	131.90	289.10	132.95
55-59	114.21	120.25	123.17	110.11	214.63	121.89
60-64	121.01	137.77	122.95	83.67	207.73	120.51
65-69	133.92	142.77	131.29	90.60	232.53	129.88
70-74	133.02	131.02	142.95	101.86	238.65	133.65
75-79	118.06	107.30	117.50	105.59	244.80	123.51
80-84	89.46	106.61	93.12	81.73	167.35	95.02
85-89	72.86	83.33	73.94	62.31	137.09	75.51
90 and over	66.39	45.00	61.83	65.53	146.59	70.39
All Ages	123.34	141.68	124.55	112.14	262.08	133.19

It will be observed that for the European-born as a whole the age group 25-29 showed the greatest masculinity, followed by the age group 30-34, while in the age group 0-4, and ages from 80 years upwards, females were in excess of males. On the whole, the masculinity was slightly more than in 1921, when it was 128.89. The most striking difference occurred in the age group 20-24, which from a masculinity of 95.47 in 1921, increased to 141.39 in 1933. The masculinity in this group was 259.44 in 1911.

It will be observed that the masculinity in 1933 of the age group 35-39 was about 30 less than for neigh-

bouring age groups. The difference was proportionately greatest for persons born in England. The preceding tables show that for this birthplace there were fewer males in the age group 35-39 than in the neighbouring ones, but more females. This may have been due to the War of 1914-19. Persons in this group were in the age group 16-20 in 1914. The departure overseas of males of European origin and the immigration of wives and prospective wives of members of the Australian Imperial Force contributed to this result.

(vi) *Conjugal Condition of European-born.*— the European-born population, fifteen years of age and over, appear in the following table:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION of EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION FIFTEEN YEARS of AGE and OVER, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Married.	Never Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total Fifteen Years of Age and Over.
MALES.					
England	167,445	71,197	18,292	1,209	258,143
Wales	4,833	2,627	563	36	8,059
Scotland	42,598	22,140	4,784	291	69,813
Ireland	20,924	15,232	4,542	126	40,824
Rest of Europe	37,380	24,800	4,030	417	66,627
Total Europe	273,180	135,996	32,211	2,079	443,466
FEMALES.					
England	135,070	36,360	35,329	1,034	207,793
Wales	3,602	941	1,053	16	5,612
Scotland	34,519	11,770	9,080	186	55,555
Ireland	16,678	8,108	11,527	89	36,402
Rest of Europe	16,832	2,684	4,434	154	24,104
Total Europe	206,701	59,863	61,423	1,479	329,466
PERSONS.					
England	302,515	107,557	53,621	2,243	465,936
Wales	8,435	3,568	1,616	52	13,671
Scotland	77,117	33,910	13,864	477	125,368
Ireland	37,602	23,340	16,069	215	77,226
Rest of Europe	54,212	27,484	8,464	571	90,731
Total Europe	479,881	195,859	93,634	3,558	772,932

The following table shows for each birthplace the proportion married of the population 15 years of age and over:—

PROPORTION MARRIED of EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION FIFTEEN YEARS of AGE and OVER, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Sex.	Country of Birth.					Total Europe.
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	
Males	% 64.87	% 59.97	% 61.02	% 51.25	% 56.10	% 61.60
Females	65.00	64.18	62.13	45.82	69.83	62.74
Persons	64.93	61.70	61.51	48.69	59.75	62.09

The foregoing table indicates that, of the population of European birth above the age of 15 years, 62.09 per cent. were in the married group, males with 61.60 per cent. having a lower proportion than females, with 62.74 per cent. The position was the reverse in 1921, the proportion of married males being higher than that of married females. The proportion of married persons was 61.66 per cent. in 1921. The most noteworthy change between 1921 and 1933 was the reduction of the proportion of married persons born in Ireland from 51.86 per cent. to 48.69 per cent.

(vii) *Comparison of Australian Population born in the British Isles with Populations of those Islands, 1891-1933.*—The next table shows the percentages which those sections of the Australian population born in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland bore to the total population in each of those countries:—

Year of Census.	Proportion Per Cent. Represented by Australian Population Born in—				
	England on Population of England.	Wales on Population of Wales.	Scotland on Population of Scotland.	Ireland on Population of Ireland. (a)	British Isles on Population of the British Isles.
	%	%	%	%	%
1891	1.65	0.97	3.09	4.84	2.17
1901	1.23	0.70	2.28	4.14	1.63
1911	1.03	0.61	1.98	3.22	1.32
1921	1.26	0.61	2.24	2.38	1.43
1933	1.29	0.56	2.70	1.84	1.44

(a) Eire and Northern Ireland combined.

Notwithstanding the decline in the number of the Irish-born population in Australia, Ireland has, on the basis of her estimated population as at the Census of 1933, contributed a larger proportion of her people to increase the population of Australia, than has either England or Wales. Up to the 1921 Census the percentage contribution of Ireland was greater than that of Scotland as well. The relation between Irish-born people in Australia to the population of Ireland in 1933 was 1.84 per cent., whereas for Scotland the similar relation was 2.70 per cent., for England 1.29 per cent., and for Wales 0.56 per cent. From the figures in the table above it would appear that no part of the United Kingdom is sending to Australia as large a *proportion of its population* as

it did in earlier years, though the period 1921 to 1933 shows for England a slight reversion, and for Scotland a marked reversion, to the earlier experience.

16. Asiatic-born Population.—As already stated in this chapter the Australian population of Asiatic birth in 1933 numbered 24,559 persons, and represented only 0.37 per cent. of the total. Of this number, China accounted for 8,579 persons, or over one-third, British India 6,774 persons—including a very large proportion of European race—Japan 2,256 persons, and Syria 2,020 persons. (See reference to Asiatic-born in Section 4 of this chapter.) Particulars for most of the Asiatic countries recorded at the Census are given in the next table:—

ASIATIC-BORN POPULATION according to COUNTRIES of BIRTH, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Males.		Females.		Persons.		Masculinity. (Males per 100 Females.)
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.	
Asia—							
British India	4,544	1.35	2,230	0.68	6,774	1.02	203.77
Ceylon	411	0.12	227	0.07	638	0.10	181.06
Cyprus	448	0.13	54	0.02	502	0.08	829.63
Federated Malay States	309	0.09	114	0.03	423	0.06	271.05
Hong Kong	137	0.04	99	0.03	236	0.04	138.38
Straits Settlements	303	0.09	140	0.04	443	0.07	216.43
Other British Possessions in Asia	660	0.20	564	0.17	1,224	0.18	117.02
Afghanistan	46	0.01	1	0.00	47	0.01	4,600.00
China	8,072	2.40	507	0.16	8,579	1.29	1,592.11
Japan	2,033	0.60	223	0.07	2,256	0.34	911.66
Java	171	0.05	56	0.02	227	0.03	305.36
Philippine Islands	198	0.06	36	0.01	234	0.04	550.00
Syria	1,152	0.34	868	0.27	2,020	0.30	132.72
Timor	11	0.00	2	0.00	13	0.00	550.00
Other Countries in Asia	811	0.24	132	0.04	943	0.14	614.39
Total Asia	19,306	5.73	5,253	1.61	24,559	3.70	367.52

These figures represent a decrease since 1921 of 7,302 in the Asiatic-born male population of Australia, and an increase of 1,320 in the Asiatic born female population, leaving a net reduction of 5,982 persons. The countries of birth chiefly responsible for the reduction were China, 6,783 persons, and Japan, 524 persons. The only country with an increase for the twelve years was Syria. The increase was 204 persons.

The distribution of the Asiatic-born population in the succeeding table, in which the four countries in States and Territories of Australia is dealt with most numerous represented appear separately:—

ASIATIC-BORN POPULATION according to STATES and TERRITORIES in which RESIDENT, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Resident in—	China.	British India.	Japan.	Syria.	Other Countries in Asia.	Total Asia.
MALES.						
New South Wales	3,472	1,611	439	644	997	7,163
Victoria	1,773	901	222	157	600	3,653
Queensland	1,797	815	755	137	694	4,198
South Australia	104	452	49	186	140	931
Western Australia	679	612	495	12	982	2,780
Tasmania	117	129	..	14	27	287
Federal Capital Territory	5	2	..	2	2	11
Northern Territory	125	22	73	..	63	283
Total	8,072	4,544	2,033	1,152	3,505	19,306
FEMALES.						
New South Wales	193	663	94	500	478	1,928
Victoria	111	629	51	131	445	1,367
Queensland	140	247	26	105	134	652
South Australia	16	206	9	117	47	395
Western Australia	26	327	39	7	294	693
Tasmania	2	148	..	7	22	179
Federal Capital Territory .. .. .	..	8	..	1	1	10
Northern Territory	19	2	4	..	4	29
Total	507	2,230	223	868	1,425	5,253
PERSONS.						
New South Wales	3,665	2,274	533	1,144	1,475	9,091
Victoria	1,884	1,530	273	288	1,045	5,020
Queensland	1,937	1,062	781	242	828	4,850
South Australia	120	658	58	303	187	1,326
Western Australia	705	939	534	19	1,276	3,473
Tasmania	119	277	..	21	49	466
Federal Capital Territory	5	10	..	3	3	21
Northern Territory	144	24	77	..	67	312
Total	8,579	6,774	2,256	2,020	4,930	24,559

Comparing the results with those of 1921, all States shared in the decrease of 7,302 male residents of Asiatic birth, and all States except Tasmania in the increase of 1,302 females. In general both males and females were distributed among the States in the order of the population of the latter, though Western Australia and Queensland were exceptions in most cases with more persons than this order would allot them.

17. African-born Population.—The population of African birth in 1933 numbered 7,821 persons—4,197 males and 3,624 females—and represented 0.12 per cent. of the population of Australia. Of the total the Union of South Africa contributed 6,179 persons, or 79.01 per cent. Between 1921 and 1933 the population of African birth increased by 1,021 persons—590 males and 431 females—which indicates a higher rate of increase for males than for females.

18. American-born Population.—The population of American birth in 1933 numbered 11,579 persons, or 0.17 per cent. of the Australian population. Of these 7,155 were males and 4,424 were females.

Persons born in the United States accounted for 52.39 per cent. of the total, and persons born in Canada 33.85 per cent. The decrease in the period 1921–1933 was 578 persons, but whereas males diminished by 615, females increased by 37. The United States was mainly responsible for the decrease, while there was an increase in the number of persons claiming Canada as birthplace.

19. Polynesian-born Population.—The population of Polynesian birth resident in Australia in 1933 numbered 2,887 persons—1,582 males and 1,305 females—and formed 0.04 per cent. of the population. About 22.00 per cent. of the total consisted of persons born in Fiji. The number of persons of Polynesian birth in 1933 was 289 less than in 1921, but, as in the case of the Asiatic-born, males decreased by 415 and females increased by 126.

20. Population Born at Sea.—At the Census of 1933 there were 2,051 persons who had been born at sea, as against 3,725 persons in 1921. The number in 1933 consisted of 985 males and 1,066 females, and represented a reduction of 897 males and 777 females in the twelve years 1921–1933.

CHAPTER XII.
NATIONALITY.

CENSUS STATISTICS OF ALLEGIANCE.

1. Information from Earlier Censuses.—Prior to the Census of 1921 no attempt had been made in Australia to ascertain the nationality or allegiance of the population, except to determine whether a person was or was not a British subject. At the 1911 Census, however, in the case where a person was a British subject by parentage, the letter “P” was required to be inserted in the Personal Card, and where by naturalization the letter “N”. Thus in 1911, 52,951 persons were recorded as naturalized British subjects. At the 1921 Census, all persons were asked to state their nationality, and also the qualification by which it had been attained—whether by birthplace, parentage, or naturalization. The number of persons recorded as naturalized British subjects in 1921 was 45,745.

2. Form of Inquiry in 1933.—At the Census of 1933, however, all persons were asked to state the nationality to which they belonged only in such terms as “British”, “French”, “U.S.A.”, etc. The omission of any inquiry as to the nature of

the qualification determining nationality (as asked at the 1921 Census) was dictated by the expediency of pruning some questions in the schedule in order to permit the elaboration of others and inclusion of new questions. It is not possible, therefore, to state, from the Census figures, the number of naturalized British subjects in Australia in 1933. Over the period 1922 to 1933 inclusive, however, 16,848 certificates of naturalization were issued under the Nationality Act 1920-1930. While it is not possible accurately to estimate the net cumulative effect of the issue of further naturalization certificates and of deaths and departures of naturalized subjects, the indications are that the figure of 45,745 naturalized British subjects in 1921 had increased by some thousands by 1933.

Details of the foreign population, with their distribution throughout the urban and rural divisions of the States and Territories, will be found in Part XI. Vol. I., and the particular Local Government Areas in which they were distributed on the night of the Census will be found in Parts I. to VI.

NATIONALITY OF THE PEOPLE.

3. Foreign and British.—(i) *Australia.*—On the basis of those whose nationality was definitely stated, the number of persons recorded as giving allegiance to foreign countries was 1 in every 110 persons (.91 per cent.)—1 in every 69 males and 1 in every 286 females. The relative numbers 20 years of age and over were as follows:—1 foreign male in every 46 males, 1 foreign female in every 223 females, representing 1 foreign person in every 76 persons, or 1.32 per cent.

The following table shows the nationality of all persons recorded at the Census, together with their distribution throughout Australia in metropolitan, urban provincial, and rural areas respectively. In

addition to the persons of foreign nationality in the areas mentioned, a relatively considerable number—3,675 males and 54 females—are classed under the heading “Migratory.” The persons included under this heading are mainly persons on ships or railway trains. So far as these people are foreigners, they are almost entirely on ships and form no permanent part of the Australian community. Consequently, in order to indicate properly the foreign element in the Australian population, the persons on ocean-going ships and pearling vessels in Australian waters should be excluded. The effect of such exclusion will be shown in subsequent tables.

NATIONALITIES of MALES and FEMALES in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS throughout AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Nationality.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.		Total.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
FOREIGN.										
Afghan ..	11	..	9	..	10	..	..	..	30	..
Arabian ..	2	1	1	..	3	..	23	..	29	1
Austrian ..	178	63	31	10	103	21	3	..	315	94
Belgian ..	81	57	11	2	34	16	5	..	131	75
Bulgarian ..	78	14	10	1	104	3	2	..	194	18
Chinese ..	3,212	94	1,748	44	2,024	37	631	2	7,615	177
Czechoslovakian ..	151	40	33	6	173	18	3	..	360	64
Danish ..	472	126	124	31	426	76	24	..	1,046	233
Dutch ..	241	96	72	7	209	26	264	..	786	129

NATIONALITIES of MALES and FEMALES in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS throughout AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Nationality.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.		Total.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
FOREIGN—contd.										
Estonian ..	321	243	32	20	141	58	21	2	515	323
Finnish ..	222	41	79	7	576	52	85	..	962	100
French ..	550	576	108	69	168	74	98	4	924	723
German ..	1,161	547	253	99	1,127	281	197	7	2,738	934
Greek ..	2,135	657	842	165	1,628	190	34	1	4,639	1,013
Hungarian ..	61	27	7	6	38	12	4	1	110	46
Italian ..	3,903	1,442	1,046	331	8,906	1,801	213	16	14,068	3,590
Japanese ..	230	89	169	20	300	37	1,238	1	1,937	147
Latvian ..	82	45	15	1	40	9	4	..	141	55
Lithuanian ..	50	34	13	3	13	6	..	..	76	43
Mexican ..	7	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	12	1
Norwegian ..	373	55	113	9	409	23	255	1	1,150	88
Polish ..	838	679	67	32	99	36	4	2	1,008	749
Portuguese ..	15	1	7	..	13	..	257	..	292	1
Rumanian ..	56	28	9	..	15	3	1	..	81	31
Russian ..	699	556	121	35	448	179	15	2	1,283	772
Spanish ..	96	48	37	6	316	77	14	2	463	133
Swedish ..	512	62	140	14	502	19	120	1	1,274	96
Swiss ..	331	183	82	27	262	58	5	4	680	272
Turkish ..	12	8	5	1	7	..	..	..	24	9
United States of America ..	1,081	506	224	54	493	90	106	3	1,904	653
Yugoslavian ..	424	87	355	57	1,706	174	18	5	2,503	323
Other ..	502	322	203	125	816	77	31	..	1,552	524
Total—Foreign	18,087	6,728	5,968	1,182	21,112	3,453	3,675	54	48,842	11,417
BRITISH.										
Born in Australia	1,212,039	1,393,184	486,117	516,217	1,145,713	967,438	4,413	1,445	2,848,282	2,878,284
Born outside Australia ..	244,839	232,511	64,057	51,147	154,373	88,909	6,677	439	469,946	373,006
Total—British	1,456,878	1,625,695	550,174	567,364	1,300,086	1,056,347	11,090	1,884	3,318,228	3,251,290
Not stated ..	14	12	12	4	14	5	1	..	41	21
Total ..	1,474,979	1,632,435	556,154	568,550	1,321,212	1,059,805	14,766	1,938	3,367,111	3,262,728

(ii) *States and Territories.*—The following tables show the number of males and females of foreign and British nationalities in each of the States and Territories, after excluding the Migratory group, which has been omitted because, with very few exceptions, the foreign people in that group do not

belong to the permanent population. The figures, however, still include a number of persons of non-European nationality who had been admitted temporarily to Australia under exemption certificates for business, educational or other purposes.

NATIONALITIES in each STATE and TERRITORY—MIGRATORY CLASS EXCLUDED, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Nationality.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
MALES.									
Afghan ..	7	1	4	4	13	..	..	1	30
Arabian ..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	6
Austrian ..	121	81	54	17	39	..	..	..	312
Belgian ..	59	31	21	5	8	2	..	..	126
Bulgarian ..	23	31	42	44	52	..	..	..	192
Chinese ..	3,195	1,522	1,422	86	535	102	5	117	6,984
Czechoslovakian ..	195	100	38	9	13	1	..	1	357
Danish ..	397	206	249	64	96	5	1	4	1,022
Dutch ..	190	91	147	32	54	1	..	7	522
Estonian ..	377	39	59	7	9	3	..	..	494

NATIONALITIES in each STATE and TERRITORY—MIGRATORY CLASS EXCLUDED, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Nationality.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
MALES—continued.									
Finnish	274	139	371	38	49	1	1	4	877
French	491	153	92	43	40	4	2	1	826
German	810	541	627	327	209	17	..	10	2,541
Greek	1,581	1,039	787	431	741	7	7	12	4,605
Hungarian	40	48	9	3	4	2	..	..	106
Italian	3,278	3,543	3,536	869	2,520	72	7	32	13,855
Japanese	147	46	369	2	117	..	..	18	699
Latvian	66	33	25	6	7	..	..	..	137
Lithuanian	45	16	4	1	9	1	..	..	76
Mexican	6	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	12
Norwegian	351	186	146	89	115	4	..	4	895
Polish	278	577	67	22	59	1	..	..	1,004
Portuguese	14	8	5	1	7	..	..	..	35
Rumanian	37	21	11	3	7	1	..	..	80
Russian	393	273	473	27	80	2	..	20	1,268
Spanish	74	80	222	7	63	1	..	2	449
Swedish	439	290	156	102	143	14	..	10	1,154
Swiss	297	175	134	25	37	3	1	3	675
Turkish	14	6	2	1	..	..	1	..	24
United States of America	917	369	257	62	152	20	..	21	1,798
Yugoslavian	453	216	287	139	1,384	1	5	..	2,485
Other	373	403	335	113	289	4	..	4	1,521
Foreign	14,944	10,266	9,953	2,579	6,855	269	30	271	45,167
British	1,299,072	891,525	483,767	286,556	224,225	114,186	4,775	3,032	3,307,138
Total Stated Nationalities	1,314,016	901,791	493,720	289,135	231,080	114,455	4,805	3,303	3,352,305

PERCENTAGE.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Foreign	1.14	1.14	2.02	0.89	2.97	0.24	0.62	8.20	1.35
British	98.86	98.86	97.98	99.11	97.03	99.76	99.38	91.80	98.65
Total Stated Nationalities	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

FEMALES.

Afghan .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabian	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Austrian	30	32	13	4	15	..	..	..	94
Belgian	38	22	5	4	6	..	..	..	75
Bulgarian	6	5	1	6	..	..	..	..	18
Chinese	77	38	31	2	13	2	..	12	175
Czechoslovakian	41	17	4	1	1	..	..	..	64
Danish	77	46	78	8	20	4	..	..	233
Dutch	49	35	27	6	10	2	..	..	129
Estonian	275	22	19	3	2	..	..	..	321
Finnish	42	20	32	..	6	..	..	..	100
French	491	133	30	31	27	5	2	..	719
German	309	215	217	120	60	6	..	..	927
Greek	321	211	171	118	183	..	1	7	1,012
Hungarian	18	18	3	2	1	3	..	..	45
Italian	1,077	963	941	155	429	7	2	..	3,574
Japanese	60	28	18	..	37	..	..	3	146
Latvian	27	15	9	1	3	..	..	..	55
Lithuanian	29	9	..	..	5	..	..	..	43
Mexican .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Norwegian	32	28	13	3	11	..	..	..	87
Polish	182	481	35	6	42	1	..	..	747
Portuguese	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rumanian	14	11	2	1	3	..	..	..	31
Russian	201	213	298	5	51	..	..	2	770
Spanish	21	57	37	1	15	..	..	..	131
Swedish	40	34	8	8	5	..	..	..	95

NATIONALITIES in each STATE and TERRITORY—MIGRATORY CLASS EXCLUDED, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Nationality.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
FEMALES—continued.									
Swiss	128	81	30	12	13	4	..	..	268
Turkish	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
United States of America ..	373	137	79	27	30	4	..	..	650
Yugoslavian	66	29	26	18	179	..	..	..	318
Other	257	104	54	55	52	2	..	..	524
Foreign	4,289	3,006	2,182	598	1,219	40	5	24	11,363
British	1,277,476	913,875	447,561	289,104	203,355	112,450	4,137	1,448	3,249,406
Total Stated Nationalities ..	1,281,765	916,881	449,743	289,702	204,574	112,490	4,142	1,472	3,260,769

PERCENTAGE.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Foreign	0.33	0.33	0.49	0.21	0.60	0.04	0.12	1.63	0.35
British	99.67	99.67	99.51	99.79	99.40	99.96	99.88	98.37	99.65
Total Stated Nationalities ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

On the basis of the figures in this table the relation of the number of foreign males to the total males in each State and Territory and in Australia as a whole was—New South Wales, 1 in 88; Victoria, 1 in 88; Queensland, 1 in 50; South Australia, 1 in 112; Western Australia, 1 in 34; Tasmania, 1 in 417; Northern Territory, 1 in 12; Federal Capital Territory, 1 in 161; Australia, 1 in 74. For females, the corresponding numbers were—New South Wales, 1 in 303; Victoria, 1 in 303; Queensland, 1 in 204; South Australia, 1 in 476; Western Australia, 1 in 167; Tasmania, 1 in 2,500; Northern

Territory, 1 in 61; Federal Capital Territory, 1 in 833; Australia, 1 in 286.

These results show that, in relation to the populations of the several States, the foreign element was greatest in Western Australia and least in Tasmania. In the Northern Territory, however, the proportion of foreign nationalities in the population was greater than in Western Australia, though the actual numbers were relatively small.

The following table shows the number of persons of foreign nationality—males and females separately—in the urban and rural divisions of each State and Territory and of Australia:—

PERSONS of FOREIGN NATIONALITY in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of each STATE and TERRITORY—MIGRATORY CLASS EXCLUDED, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Division.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Metropolitan—									
Males	8,050	5,436	1,273	1,231	2,021	76	..	..	18,087
Females	3,052	2,163	474	390	637	12	..	..	6,728
Persons	11,102	7,599	1,747	1,621	2,658	88	..	..	24,815
Urban Provincial—									
Males	3,029	783	1,251	180	507	80	22	116	5,968
Females	597	197	219	53	80	10	5	21	1,182
Persons	3,626	980	1,470	233	587	90	27	137	7,150
Rural—									
Males	3,865	4,047	7,429	1,168	4,327	113	8	155	21,112
Females	640	646	1,489	155	502	18	..	3	3,453
Persons	4,505	4,693	8,918	1,323	4,829	131	8	158	24,565
Total—									
Males	14,944	10,266	9,953	2,579	6,855	269	30	271	45,167
Females	4,289	3,006	2,182	598	1,219	40	5	24	11,363
Persons	19,233	13,272	12,135	3,177	8,074	309	35	295	56,530

In the next table the figures given above are reduced to percentages based on the total number of foreign nationality in each State and Territory:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. of PERSONS of FOREIGN NATIONALITY in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of each STATE and TERRITORY—MIGRATORY CLASS EXCLUDED, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Division.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Metropolitan—									
Males	53.87	52.95	12.79	47.73	29.48	28.25	..	..	40.05
Females	71.16	71.96	21.72	65.22	52.26	30.00	..	..	59.21
Persons	57.72	57.26	14.40	51.02	32.92	28.48	..	..	43.90
Urban Provincial—									
Males	20.27	7.63	12.57	6.98	7.40	29.74	73.33	42.80	13.21
Females	13.92	6.55	10.04	8.86	6.56	25.00	100.00	87.50	10.40
Persons	18.86	7.38	12.11	7.34	7.27	29.13	77.14	46.44	12.65
Rural—									
Males	25.86	39.42	74.64	45.29	63.12	42.01	26.67	57.20	46.74
Females	14.92	21.49	68.24	25.92	41.18	45.00	..	12.50	30.39
Persons	23.42	35.36	73.49	41.64	59.81	42.39	22.86	53.56	43.45
Total—									
Males	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Females	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Persons	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

4. Proportion of Foreign Nationality According to Age.—The following table shows the proportion females separately—bore to the total numbers in the three main groups:— which persons of foreign nationality—males and

NUMBERS of BRITISH and FOREIGN SUBJECTS and PROPORTION to TOTAL POPULATION—MIGRATORY GROUP EXCLUDED, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age.	Number.			Per cent.		
	Foreign.	British.	Total.	Foreign.	British.	Total.
MALES.						
0-14	1,753	925,015	926,768	0.19	99.81	100.00
15-64	39,542	2,171,566	2,211,108	1.79	98.21	100.00
65 and over	3,872	210,557	214,429	1.81	98.19	100.00
Total	45,167	3,307,138	3,352,305	1.35	98.65	100.00
FEMALES.						
0-14	1,635	892,856	894,491	0.18	99.82	100.00
15-64	8,851	2,142,567	2,151,418	0.41	99.59	100.00
65 and over	877	213,983	214,860	0.41	99.59	100.00
Total	11,363	3,249,406	3,260,769	0.35	99.65	100.00
PERSONS.						
0-14	3,388	1,817,871	1,821,259	0.19	99.81	100.00
15-64	48,393	4,314,133	4,362,526	1.11	98.89	100.00
65 and over	4,749	424,540	429,289	1.11	98.89	100.00
Total	56,530	6,556,544	6,613,074	0.85	99.15	100.00

CHAPTER XIII. ETHNIC ORIGIN OF THE POPULATION.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The Nature of Census Statistics of "Race."—At the outset of this chapter it must be stressed that the information collected at a general census purporting to throw light upon the "racial" constitution of a population possesses little significance from the viewpoint of ethnological science. Because of its vagueness of meaning, and because of the diversity of concepts it is made to clothe in popular usage, the word "race" is too inexact for scientific purposes. Insofar as the use of the term in association with the data included in this chapter is at all justified, the justification lies solely in the value which the word possesses in permitting a partial classification of ethnic groups in the population. An ethnic group may be defined as an aggregation of human beings with a genetic inheritance of physical and perhaps temperamental and other psychological characteristics common to them all, and whose general average combination of such characteristics is distinguishable from that of other ethnic groups.

The data afforded by the Census permit a classification which at best can offer only a rough indication of the proportions in which such ethnic groups are to be found in the population of Australia. The "races" so-called in the tables of Part XII., but described throughout this chapter as "ethnic groups", are named with a geographical rather than a truly ethnological description. Thus "Indian" to indicate "native of India" entirely smothers the fact that "India is more of a racial melting-pot than the United States". In other words, each ethnic group described in this fashion is a mixed group when viewed in the light of the hypothetical genetic types from which it is derived. The limitations of these Census data in providing a satisfactory "ethnic pattern" are further indicated by the facts (i) that all the population of European origin has to be classed as one such group, (ii) that the full-blood non-Europeans are classified into their commonly recognized but not their scientific groupings, (iii) that the barest indications of the parentage of half-castes are possible, and (iv) that the returns covering the aboriginal population are necessarily incomplete. Census statistics of "race" can, therefore, only in very slight degree answer the questions which interest the anthropologist and ethnologist. On the other hand, they do possess utility for the purposes of governmental administration and other more practical purposes.

2. The Scope of Inquiry.—Although the Census and Statistics Act of 1905 made no specific provision for the collection of information regarding the racial composition of the population, the subject is of such interest to the Australian people that it was prescribed under the regulations that particulars relating to persons of non-European races should be ascertained. At the Census of 1911 a somewhat elaborate analysis of this element of the population

was made. The particulars then dealt with covered the numbers in each State and Territory, their age, nationality, education, conjugal condition, occupation, birthplace, length of residence in Australia, and whether of British nationality or not. At the Census of 1921 persons were asked on the personal slip to "State if of European race. If not European state what race." The complementary instruction was—"The word 'European' is to be inserted for every person of European race wherever born. A person of other than European race, i.e., Aboriginal, Chinese, Japanese, Hindu, etc., must have the name of the race inserted in full. In the case of a half-caste, the letters 'H.C.' are to be added, as, for example, H.C., Aboriginal; H.C., Chinese, etc." At the 1933 Census the form of inquiry was practically identical with that of 1921.

No full-blood Australian aboriginals have been included in the tables of Part XII. "Race" of the 1933 Census, because the Commonwealth Constitution (Section 127) provides that "in reckoning the number of the people of the Commonwealth or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted". However, at the Census, the collectors were instructed to ascertain as fully as possible, by means of the ordinary schedule, detailed information concerning full-blood Australian aboriginals who were in contact with the white population, i.e., who were either in employment or living in proximity to settlements. A total of 24,446 full-blood aboriginals, comprising 13,408 males and 11,038 females, was actually recorded by means of the Census schedule. Such details as appeared on the schedule were tabulated and published in Census Bulletin, No. 24. No attempt was made to obtain any particulars concerning nomadic aboriginals. The distribution of the full-blood aboriginals by States and Territories was as follows:—New South Wales—males 617, females 417; Victoria—males 55, females 37; Queensland—males 5709, females 4532; South Australia—males 330, females 239; Western Australia—males 3,570, females 3093; Northern Territory—males 3,127, females 2720.

Under the authority of the Commonwealth Census and Statistics Act 1905-1938, and with the assistance of the State Statisticians and Police, the Aboriginal Protection Boards have taken, since 1924, an annual Census of the aboriginal population as at 30th June. Because of the difficulties of collection, the data obtained at this annual Census can be taken only as reasonably reliable estimates. The numbers of the full-blood aboriginal population so recorded remained fairly steady between 1921 and 1933, but in 1934 a complete check of most of the outlying districts of Western Australia and the Northern Territory was responsible for a substantial revision of the figures for these areas and the

total dropped from 60,101 persons in 1933 to 54,848 in 1934. These numbers include estimates of the nomadic aboriginal population. It is probable that a more correct figure for 30th June, 1933, was about 55,000, of whom about 24,000 were either in employment or living in supervised camps, and 31,000 were nomadic.

From the annual Census taken on 30th June, 1939, the number of full-blood aboriginals was shown to be at that date 51,557 persons, of whom 26,330 were either in employment or living in supervised camps, and 25,227 were nomadic.

The Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department has given an opinion that persons of the half-blood are not "aboriginal natives" for the purposes of the Constitution, and *a fortiori* that persons of

less than half aboriginal blood are not aboriginal natives. In the results dealt with in this chapter, and tabulated in detail in Part XII. (pp. 900-950), half-caste aboriginal natives have been included. Those having aboriginal blood to a degree less than one-half, and European blood to a degree greater than one-half, have been dealt with as of European race. The same standard applies to other half-castes. It may be noted that, as the essential distinction is between European and non-European races only, those having European blood to the extent of one-half have been classed as half-castes. Where the parents of children were both of non-European race, but not of the same race, the children were regarded as non-European of full-blood, and classified according to the race of the father.

3. Numbers and Changes as between Census Years 1911, 1921 and 1933.—The following table shows the numbers of full-blood Europeans, full-blood non-Europeans and half-castes, as well as the percentage

which each of these categories represented in the total population (excluding full-blood aboriginals) at the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1933:—

POPULATION according to ETHNIC CATEGORY at CENSUSES of 1911, 1921 and 1933.									
Ethnic Category.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
European ..	2,270,511	2,726,515	3,334,775	2,132,151	2,660,628	3,245,218	4,402,662	5,387,143	6,579,993
Non-European ..	34,932	27,201	18,309	2,857	3,774	4,471	37,789	30,975	22,780
Half-caste ..	7,592	9,154	14,027	6,962	8,462	13,039	14,554	17,616	27,066
Total ..	2,313,035	2,762,870	3,367,111	2,141,970	2,672,864	3,262,728	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839
PERCENTAGES.									
European ..	% 98.16	% 98.68	% 99.04	% 99.54	% 99.54	% 99.46	% 98.82	% 99.11	% 99.25
Non-European ..	1.51	0.99	0.54	0.13	0.14	0.14	0.85	0.57	0.34
Half-caste ..	0.33	0.33	0.42	0.33	0.32	0.40	0.33	0.32	0.41
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As will be seen from the table, full-blood non-Europeans were 0.85 per cent. of the total population (exclusive of Australian aboriginals) in 1911, and 0.34 per cent. in 1933.

4. Principal Full-blood Ethnic Groups.—A comparison of some of the more important ethnic groups, from the aspect of numbers, is given in the next table:—

PRINCIPAL FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN ETHNIC GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1911, 1921 and 1933.									
Ethnic Group.	3rd April, 1911.			4th April, 1921.			30th June, 1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Chinese ..	21,856	897	22,753	16,011	1,146	17,157	9,311	1,535	10,846
Indian (a) ..	3,201	98	3,299	2,743	138	2,881	2,216	188	2,404
Japanese ..	3,281	208	3,489	2,546	194	2,740	2,007	234	2,241
Javanese ..	436	8	444	293	24	322	57	13	70
Syrian ..	1,297	1,042	2,339	1,584	1,308	2,892	1,553	1,327	2,880
Malay ..	1,033	44	1,077	986	101	1,087	813	156	969
Polynesian (b) ..	2,130	394	2,524	1,787	602	2,389	1,185	562	1,747
All Other ..	1,698	166	1,864	1,246	261	1,507	1,167	456	1,623
Total ..	34,932	2,857	37,789	27,201	3,774	30,975	18,309	4,471	22,780

The number of full-blood non-European persons recorded at the Census of the 30th June, 1933, including those on ships in Australian waters, was 22,780, of whom 18,309 were males and 4,471 females. Compared with the corresponding figures for 1921 these figures represent a decrease of 8,892 males (32.69 per cent.) and an increase of 697 females (18.47 per cent.), leaving a net decrease of 8,195 persons (26.46 per cent.).

The results given above show that none of the principal full-blood non-European groups increased its numbers between 1921 and 1933. In 1933 full-

blood non-Europeans in Australia were 60.28 per cent. of their number in 1911. Full-blood Chinese in 1933 were only 47.67 per cent. of their number in 1911.

5. Number in each State and Territory.—The following comparative statement shows the changes which have taken place in each State and Territory during the intercensal period since 1911:—

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS in EACH STATE and TERRITORY, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

State or Territory.	3rd April, 1911.			4th April, 1921.			30th June, 1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	10,507	1,000	11,507	9,728	1,353	11,081	6,834	1,812	8,646
Victoria ..	5,600	449	6,049	3,798	548	4,346	2,788	612	3,400
Queensland ..	10,426	910	11,336	7,853	1,360	9,213	5,259	1,410	6,669
South Australia ..	959	120	1,079	1,178	118	1,296	677	192	869
Western Australia ..	5,474	184	5,658	3,567	207	3,774	2,075	200	2,275
Tasmania ..	473	68	541	294	35	329	145	25	170
Federal Capital Territory ..	7	..	7	9	..	9	7	..	7
Northern Territory ..	1,486	126	1,612	774	153	927	524	220	744
Australia ..	34,932	2,857	37,789	27,201	3,774	30,975	18,309	4,471	22,780

The comparison above shows that in all States and Territories, there was a decline in the number of full-blood non-European males. It has been necessary for the sake of comparison with the results of the Census of 1911 to include the migratory group, but in the next and in a subsequent table this group (which, so far as full-blood non-Europeans are concerned, are almost entirely on ships, and for the most part form no part of the Australian community) is excluded altogether.

Opposed to the sharp decline in the number of males the results show an increase in the number of full-blood non-European females in most of the States, the increase for Australia as a whole being 697, or 18.47 per cent. A subsequent table shows that the number of full-blood non-European females who were born in Australia increased by 503, so that,

allowing for deaths, the increase just referred to is apparently due mostly to the propagation of these races within Australia. This conclusion is confirmed by statistics of the net migration of persons of non-European race. The figures relating to females are not affected by the shipping population.

The next table shows the number of full-blood non-Europeans in each State and Territory after excluding those persons in the migratory group who were not born in Australia, and who do not properly belong to the Australian community. Notwithstanding the exclusion of these persons, there are still included in the figures a number of persons who were not permanent residents of Australia, but who had been admitted temporarily for various reasons.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN ETHNIC GROUPS in EACH STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Ex-Australian-born of Migratory Group Excluded.)

Ethnic Group.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		Federal Capital Territory.		Northern Territory.		Australia.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Asiatic—																		
Afghan ..	25	..	10	3	30	1	18	2	37	..	..	..	..	..	14	2	134	8
Arab ..	17	9	4	1	4	..	11	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	40	15
Asiatic Jew ..	61	43	38	25	3	..	2	..	18	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	77
Asiatic Turk ..	6	4	1	..	2	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	9
Baluchi ..	10	5	10	8	..	..	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	15
Chinese ..	3,798	578	1,824	294	1,909	415	97	11	609	71	117	15	5	..	313	149	8,672	1,533
Cingalese ..	61	36	11	3	102	35	..	1	14	1	..	..	..	..	7	2	195	78
Filipino ..	7	..	..	..	54	27	..	..	65	24	..	..	..	..	42	27	168	78
Indian (a) ..	585	112	236	11	352	45	59	5	100	7	5	3	..	..	14	5	1,351	188
Japanese ..	155	84	53	35	401	53	..	..	137	49	..	..	..	..	24	13	770	234
Javanese ..	3	3	..	..	40	8	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	13
Malay ..	14	7	1	..	256	127	2	..	47	4	..	..	..	..	24	18	344	156
Siamese ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	2	4	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	9	4
Syrian ..	951	801	201	176	176	182	195	152	14	10	16	6	..	..	..	..	1,553	1,327
Polynesian—																		
Fijian ..	5	1	..	..	21	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	31	14
Maori ..	23	8	6	3	14	12	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	50	25
Papuan ..	1	3	..	..	20	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	18
Other ..	107	51	1	..	770	452	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	882	505
African—																		
Egyptian ..	4	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	4
Negro ..	38	8	11	1	16	5	3	1	5	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	76	20
American—																		
West Indian ..	15	8	4	2	8	1	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	11
Other ..	63	49	61	49	38	13	11	9	30	15	3	1	..	..	..	..	206	136
Total ..	5,949	1,811	2,476	612	4,218	1,408	410	192	1,102	200	144	25	7	..	452	220	14,758	4,468

(a) Native of India.

Accepting the figures given above as representing the numbers of each of the main full-blood non-European ethnic groups as nearly as they can be ascertained, there were in Australia on the 30th June, 1933, 19,226 full-blood non-Europeans, of whom 14,758 were males and 4,468 females. These numbers represent 44 in every 10,000 males, 14 in every 10,000 females, and 29 per 10,000—0.29 per cent.—of all persons resident in Australia.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the figures presented above is the disparity between the number of males and females. Of the 19,226 full-blood non-Europeans included in the table, 76.76 per cent. were males. The only group which shows an approximate numerical equality between the sexes of its members in Australia is the Syrian group, which had 1,553 males and 1,327 females—the males representing 53.92 per cent. of the total persons. The Syrians, too, show a large proportion (43.99 per cent.) of Australian-born, the Polynesians, of whom 55.52 per cent. were born in Australia, being the only one of the races under review with a larger proportion born in Australia.

The full-blood non-European element in each 1,000 of the population of the various States and Territories was in the following order:—Northern

Territory, 138.56; Queensland, 5.94; New South Wales, 2.98; Western Australia, 2.97; Australia (average), 2.90; Victoria, 1.70; South Australia, 1.04; Federal Capital Territory, 0.78; Tasmania, 0.74. It may be noticed that the highest proportions are in the Northern Territory and Queensland, both of which enter the tropics.

6. Numbers in Urban and Rural Divisions.—The following table shows the number of full-blood non-Europeans of each race separately, recorded in the urban and rural divisions throughout Australia, and the number classed as "migratory". Excluding the migratory group as not being a part of the permanent population of Australia, 37.0 per cent. of the full-blood non-Europeans were in the metropolitan divisions, 25.9 per cent. were in the urban provincial areas, and 37.1 per cent. were in the rural areas. Of the Asiatics (who represented 89.4 per cent. of the total), 39.5 per cent. were in the metropolitan areas, 27.3 per cent. were in the urban provincial areas, and 33.2 per cent. were in the rural areas. Of the Chinese—who represent over 59.4 per cent. of the Asiatics, and 53.1 per cent. of the total—44.1 per cent. were in the metropolitan areas, 27.2 per cent. were in urban provincial areas, and 28.7 per cent. were in the rural areas.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN ETHNIC GROUPS in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS throughout AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Ethnic Group.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.		Australia.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Asiatic—										
Afghan	27	2	32	..	75	6	..	..	134	8
Arab	15	7	5	..	20	8	47	..	87	15
Asiatic Jew ..	102	69	13	7	7	1	..	..	122	77
Asiatic Turk ..	4	8	4	1	4	..	1	..	13	9
Baluchi	9	6	5	3	13	6	..	..	27	15
Chinese	3,860	632	2,282	489	2,523	408	646	6	9,311	1,535
Cingalese	43	26	49	19	103	33	1	..	196	78
Filipino	6	5	55	33	107	40	46	..	214	78
Indian (a) ..	215	62	192	31	944	95	865	..	2,216	188
Japanese	249	125	194	49	327	60	1,237	..	2,007	234
Javanese	3	3	10	5	39	5	5	..	57	13
Malay	17	6	148	92	179	58	469	..	813	156
Siamese	2	2	2	..	5	2	..	..	9	4
Syrian	655	625	512	451	385	251	1	..	1,553	1,327
Polynesian—										
Fijian	1	..	2	1	28	13	..	..	31	14
Maori	16	14	11	4	23	7	..	..	50	25
Papuan	3	4	..	1	18	13	200	..	221	18
Other	20	15	96	56	766	434	1	..	883	505
African—										
Egyptian	8	2	..	1	3	1	1	..	12	4
Negro	33	5	15	11	28	4	26	..	102	20
American—										
West Indian ..	11	8	3	..	18	3	1	..	33	11
Other	94	82	51	41	59	13	14	1	218	137
Total	5,393	1,708	3,681	1,295	5,674	1,461	3,561	7	18,309	4,471

(a) Native of India.

7. Full-blood Non-Europeans Born in Australia.—It has been shown that the total number of full-blood non-European males in Australia declined during the last intercensal period by 8,892, while the num-

ber of females increased by 697. The following table shows that the number of these people who were born in Australia increased by 901—an increase of 398, or 13.3 per cent., for males, and 503, or 19.3

per cent., for females. The Australian-born element in the full-blood non-European males increased from 11 per cent. in 1921 to 18 per cent. in 1933, and in the females it increased from 68.9 per cent. to 69.4 per cent. Thus, taking the sexes together, the Australian-born element increased from 18 per cent. of the total in 1921 to 28.5 per cent. in 1933.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS stated to have been BORN in AUSTRALIA, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Ethnic Group.	Census, 3rd April, 1911.			Census, 4th April, 1921.			Census, 30th June, 1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Chinese	824	632	1,456	1,120	906	2,026	1,584	1,316	2,900
Indian (a)	84	66	150	136	98	234	171	150	321
Japanese	26	29	55	34	40	74	67	79	146
Javanese	7	3	10	9	19	28	5	11	16
Malay	44	36	80	74	91	165	135	146	281
Polynesian (b) ..	320	267	587	637	506	1,143	475	495	970
Syrian	399	440	839	796	753	1,549	631	633	1,267
All Other	111	108	219	190	187	377	323	273	596
Total	1,815	1,581	3,396	2,996	2,600	5,596	3,394	3,103	6,497

(a) Native of India. (b) Includes Fijian, Maori, and Papuan.

PERCENTAGE of AUSTRALIAN-BORN to TOTAL FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Ethnic Group.	Census, 3rd April, 1911.			Census, 4th April, 1921.			Census, 30th June, 1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Chinese	3.77	70.48	6.40	7.00	79.06	11.81	17.01	85.73	26.74
Indian (a)	2.62	67.36	4.55	4.96	71.01	8.12	7.72	79.79	13.35
Japanese	0.79	13.94	1.58	1.34	20.62	2.70	3.34	33.76	6.51
Javanese	1.61	37.50	2.25	3.02	79.17	8.70	8.77	84.62	22.86
Malay	4.26	81.81	7.43	7.51	90.10	15.18	16.61	93.59	29.00
Polynesian (b) ..	15.02	67.78	23.25	35.65	84.05	47.84	40.08	88.08	55.52
Syrian	30.77	42.23	35.87	50.25	57.57	53.56	40.82	47.70	43.99
All Other	6.54	65.06	11.75	15.25	71.65	25.02	27.68	59.87	36.72
Total	5.20	55.31	8.99	11.01	68.89	18.07	18.54	69.40	28.52

(a) Native of India. (b) Includes Fijian, Maori, and Papuan.

The following table, however, gives for 1921 and 1933 the percentage of Australian-born to the total full-blood non-Europeans, with the ex-Australian-born migratory group excluded:—

PERCENTAGE of AUSTRALIAN-BORN to TOTAL FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS, AUSTRALIA, 1921 and 1933.
(Ex-Australian-born of Migratory Group Excluded.)

Ethnic Group.	1921.			1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Chinese	7.47	79.47	12.56	18.27	85.84	28.42
Indian (a)	7.56	71.53	12.08	12.66	79.79	20.86
Japanese	2.80	20.73	5.26	8.70	33.76	14.54
Javanese	5.88	79.17	14.95	8.93	84.62	23.19
Malay	20.44	91.00	35.71	39.24	93.59	56.20
Polynesian (b) ..	38.98	84.19	51.14	48.27	88.08	62.74
Syrian	50.25	57.57	53.56	40.82	47.70	43.99
Other.. ..	18.69	72.20	29.61	31.42	60.00	40.19
Total	13.16	69.11	21.10	23.00	69.45	33.79

(a) Native of India. (b) Includes Fijian, Maori, and Papuan.

From this table it will be seen that during the period from 1921 to 1933 the Australian-born element in the full-blood non-European males increased from 13.2 per cent. in 1921 to 23 per cent. in 1933, and in the females it increased from 69.1 per cent. to 69.5 per cent., so that, taking the sexes together, the Australian-born element increased from 21.1 per cent. of the total in 1921 to 33.8 per cent. in 1933.

8. Ages of Full-blood Non-Europeans.—In reviewing the non-European population it is necessary to examine the changes which are taking place in its age constitution. The following table gives a comparative statement of the number and proportion per cent. of males and females in four age groups:—

AGES of FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS, 1911 1921 and 1933.

Age.	1911.			1921.			1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 15 years ..	1,405	1,279	2,684	1,699	1,598	3,297	1,694	1,597	3,291
15-44 years ..	20,598	1,335	21,933	10,600	1,753	12,353	6,049	2,169	8,218
45-64 years ..	10,949	209	11,158	12,768	372	13,140	7,504	573	8,077
65 and over ..	1,980	34	2,014	2,134	51	2,185	3,062	132	3,194
Total ..	34,932	2,857	37,789	27,201	3,774	30,975	18,309	4,471	22,780

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 15 years ..	4.02	44.77	7.10	6.25	42.24	10.64	9.25	35.72	14.45
15-44 years ..	58.96	46.73	58.04	38.97	46.45	39.88	33.04	48.51	36.07
45-64 years ..	31.34	7.31	29.53	46.94	9.86	42.42	40.99	12.82	35.46
65 and over ..	5.68	1.19	5.33	7.84	1.35	7.06	16.72	2.95	14.02
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It has already been shown that, while the number of males declined sharply from 1921 to 1933, the number of females increased. The figures given above show that the decline in the number of full-blood non-European males as a whole took place in about equal proportionate degree in the age groups 15-44 and 45-64. This, in general, was true of the Chinese, Indians, Malays and Polynesians. Whilst Japanese of the age group 15-44 also decreased (by nearly 35 per cent.), the number in the age group 45-64 was slightly greater in 1933 than in 1921. In the case of Syrians, the number of males of the ages 15-64 remained substantially unchanged, and the increase of male children was scarcely sufficient to offset the decline in males 65 years of age and over, thus leaving a small decline in the numbers in this ethnic group as a whole. The number of full-blood non-European male children remained practically unchanged between 1921 and 1933.

The figures relating to females shown in the table above indicate no change in the number of female children, but an increase in the numbers in all the older age groups. The net position in respect of

children resulted from increases in the number of female children of Chinese, Indian, Japanese, and Malay parents, offset in the main by decreases in the number of female children of Syrian and Polynesian parents. Japanese females of ages 15-64 declined in number as between 1921 and 1933.

In regard to the decline in the number of males in the age group 15-64, it may be pointed out that the losses by deaths have not been compensated by natural increase because of the small number of full-blood non-European women. In the age group 15-44 there was approximately in 1911, 1 woman to every 15 men; in 1921, 1 to every 6; and in 1933, 1 to every 3. The operation of the Immigration Act prevents any substantial immigration of women and in this way contributes to the emigration of males desiring marriage in their own race. The increase in the number of full-blood non-Europeans born in Australia suggests that those who are able to marry more than reproduce themselves.

The following table shows the numbers in age groups of males and females belonging to the ethnic groups which are most numerously represented in Australia:—

ETHNIC GROUPS and AGES of FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE 1933.

Age.	Chinese.	Indian. (a)	Japanese.	Syrian.	Malay.	Javanese.	Polynesian. (b)	Other.	Total.
MALES.									
Under 15 years ..	670	74	65	379	86	4	248	168	1,694
15-44 years ..	1,766	882	1,264	713	519	6	452	447	6,049
45-64 years ..	4,940	898	632	343	110	22	236	323	7,504
65 and over ..	1,935	362	46	118	98	25	249	229	3,062
Total ..	9,311	2,216	2,007	1,553	813	57	1,185	1,167	18,309

(a) Native of India.

(b) Includes Fijian, Maori, and Papuan.

ETHNIC GROUPS and AGES of FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Age.	Chinese.	Indian. (a)	Japanese.	Syrian.	Malay.	Javanese.	Polynesian. (b)	Other.	Total.
FEMALES.									
Under 15 years ..	563	84	73	374	96	8	233	166	1,597
15-44 years ..	804	73	92	663	52	3	259	223	2,169
45-64 years ..	145	24	68	226	6	1	52	51	573
65 and over ..	23	7	1	64	2	1	18	16	132
Total ..	1,535	188	234	1,327	156	13	562	456	4,471

PERSONS.

Under 15 years ..	1,233	158	138	753	182	12	481	334	3,291
15-44 years ..	2,570	955	1,356	1,376	571	9	711	670	8,218
45-64 years ..	5,085	922	700	569	116	23	288	374	8,077
65 and over ..	1,958	369	47	182	100	26	267	245	3,194
Total ..	10,846	2,404	2,241	2,880	969	70	1,747	1,623	22,780

(a) Native of India.

(b) Includes Fijian, Maori and Papuan.

9. Numbers in Tropical Areas.—The following table shows the number of full-blood non-Europeans in the tropical and non-tropical parts respectively of Queensland, Western Australia and the Northern Territory, and of Australia as a whole:—

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS in TROPICAL and NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

(Ex-Australia-born of Migratory Group Excluded.)

Region.	Queensland.		Western Australia.		Northern Territory.		Australia.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Tropical	2,882	960	292	92	428	214	3,602	1,266
Non-tropical.. ..	1,336	448	810	108	24	6	11,156	3,202
Total	4,218	1,408	1,102	200	452	220	14,758	4,468

PERCENTAGE.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tropical	68.33	68.18	26.50	46.00	94.69	97.27	24.41	28.33
Non-tropical.. ..	31.67	31.82	73.50	54.00	5.31	2.73	75.59	71.67
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of all the full-blood non-Europeans in Australia, over one-quarter were within the tropics. Over 95 per cent. of those in the Northern Territory, nearly 70 per cent. of those in Queensland and nearly 30 per cent. of those in Western Australia were in tropical regions.

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS.

10. Principal Half-caste Groups in Australia.—Of the total half-caste non-Europeans in Australia at 30th June, 1933 (27,066), 20,620, or 76.1 per cent., were half-caste Australian aboriginals. The corresponding percentage at 4th April, 1921, was 65.5. Of the total increase of 9,450 which occurred

between 1921 and 1933, 9,084, or 96.1 per cent., were half-caste aboriginals.

The next table shows the number in Australia in 1911, 1921 and 1933 of half-castes of the principal groups. Although classed as half-caste non-Europeans, they are persons who have European blood to the extent of one-half.

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS according to ETHNIC GROUP, AUSTRALIA, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Ethnic Group.	3rd April, 1911.			4th April, 1921.			30th June, 1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australian Aboriginal ..	5,283	4,830	10,113	5,980	5,556	11,536	10,631	9,989	20,620
Chinese	1,518	1,501	3,019	1,891	1,778	3,669	1,901	1,602	3,503
Cingalese	32	22	54	62	49	111	39	37	76
Indian (a)	239	160	399	366	329	695	360	334	694
Japanese	51	36	87	97	91	188	116	109	225
Javanese	6	3	9	22	18	40	17	11	28
Syrian	40	44	84	173	175	348	149	153	302
Malay	38	46	84	52	38	90	72	88	160
Polynesian (b)	126	101	227	222	210	432	295	294	589
Other	259	219	478	289	218	507	447	422	869
	2,309	2,132	4,441	3,174	2,906	6,080	3,396	3,050	6,446
Total	7,592	6,962	14,554	9,154	8,462	17,616	14,027	13,039	27,066

(a) Native of India. (b) Includes Fijian, Maori and Papuan.

11. Number in States and Territories.—The following table gives the number of half-castes in each State and Territory at the latest Census in comparison with the Censuses of 1911 and 1921. Ignoring the Federal Capital Territory, where the numbers are small, the relative increases in the numbers of half-castes have been greatest in the States of Queensland and Western Australia and in the Northern Territory—all of which extend into the tropics. During the latest intercensal period the number of half-castes in the Northern Territory increased by 65.98 per cent., in Queensland by 52.58 per cent., and in Western Australia by 65.90 per cent., while for Australia as a whole the increase represented 53.64 per cent.

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS in each STATE and TERRITORY, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

State or Territory.	3rd April, 1911.			4th April, 1921.			30th June, 1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	3,177	2,968	6,145	3,577	3,412	6,989	5,669	5,160	10,829
Victoria	843	739	1,582	879	886	1,765	1,115	1,028	2,143
Queensland	1,952	1,708	3,660	2,562	2,282	4,844	3,793	3,598	7,391
South Australia	445	448	893	520	528	1,048	923	882	1,805
Western Australia	841	783	1,624	1,256	967	2,223	1,870	1,818	3,688
Tasmania	195	167	362	131	101	232	193	148	341
Federal Capital Territory	4	4	8	17	16	33	40	29	69
Northern Territory	135	145	280	212	270	482	424	376	800
Australia	7,592	6,962	14,554	9,154	8,462	17,616	14,027	13,039	27,066

The number of half-caste non-Europeans in Australia at the Census of the 30th June, 1933, was 27,066, of whom 14,027 were males and 13,039 were females. These figures represent an increase of 4,873 males and 4,577 females on the corresponding figures from the Census of 1921.

Details of the ethnic origin of the half-caste non-Europeans in each State and Territory as recorded at the Census of the 30th June, 1933, are given in the next table. In the case of half-castes it is not necessary to make the adjustment, such as was made in the case of full-bloods, to account for those on board ships in Australian waters.

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEAN ETHNIC GROUPS in each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Ethnic Group.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		Federal Capital Territory.		Northern Territory.		Australia.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Asiatic—																		
Afghan ..	9	9	12	5	7	9	15	20	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	3	47	57
Arab ..	2	8	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	10
Asiatic Jew ..	3	..	2	7	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	8
Asiatic Turk ..	4	1	3	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	8	5
Chinese ..	727	640	536	466	480	383	38	39	64	47	43	22	..	..	13	5	1,901	1,602
Cingalese ..	16	14	3	9	18	12	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	39	37
Filipino ..	5	6	1	..	20	29	..	..	8	4	..	..	..	..	15	10	49	49
Indian (a) ..	143	134	48	61	120	102	27	22	20	12	1	2	..	1	1	..	360	334
Japanese ..	43	37	9	8	43	50	4	1	15	11	..	..	..	..	2	2	116	109
Javanese ..	..	..	..	..	16	10	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	11
Malay ..	1	2	2	2	59	73	..	..	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	72	88
Syrian ..	68	79	37	32	22	21	20	17	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	153
Polynesian—																		
Fijian ..	8	6	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12
Maori ..	26	30	3	6	26	24	1	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	58	64
Papuan ..	2	2	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2
Other ..	56	52	3	1	157	160	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	218	216
African—																		
Negro ..	62	54	23	11	24	16	5	7	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	119	89
American—																		
American Indian ..	4	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1
West Indian ..	19	23	2	4	11	11	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	41
Other ..	113	103	30	39	21	13	5	4	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	162
Australian Aboriginal	4,358	3,959	400	373	2,756	2,679	806	764	1,735	1,709	147	123	40	28	389	354	10,631	9,989
Total ..	5,669	5,160	1,115	1,028	3,793	3,598	923	882	1,870	1,818	193	148	40	29	424	376	14,027	13,039

(a) Native of India.

The proportion of half-castes per 1,000 of the population in each State and Territory was as follows:—Northern Territory, 164.95; Western Australia, 8.40; Queensland, 7.80; Federal Capital Territory, 7.71; New South Wales, 4.16; South Australia, 3.11; Tasmania, 1.50; Victoria, 1.18; the average for Australia being 4.08.

12. Numbers in Urban and Rural Divisions.—The following table shows the distribution of half-castes between the urban and rural divisions throughout Australia. Of the half-castes other than Australian aboriginals, 37.85 per cent. were in capital cities, 20.45 per cent. in urban provincial areas, 41.34 per cent. in rural areas and 0.36 per cent. in the migratory group.

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEAN ETHNIC GROUPS in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS throughout AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Ethnic Group.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.		Australia.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Asiatic—										
Afghan ..	18	15	2	1	27	41	..	..	47	57
Arab ..	..	7	2	3	1	..	..	..	3	10
Asiatic Jew ..	8	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	8
Asiatic Turk ..	..	1	5	2	3	2	..	..	8	5
Chinese ..	791	782	391	321	714	499	5	..	1,901	1,602
Cingalese ..	13	15	5	4	21	18	..	..	39	37
Filipino ..	2	..	20	31	22	18	5	..	49	49
Indian (a) ..	74	89	49	48	237	197	..	..	360	334
Japanese ..	55	55	19	22	41	31	1	1	116	109
Javanese ..	..	1	3	..	13	10	1	..	17	11
Malay ..	1	2	14	32	55	54	2	..	72	88
Syrian ..	66	62	43	44	40	47	..	..	149	153
Polynesian—										
Fijian ..	6	4	..	..	7	8	..	..	13	12
Maori ..	18	32	14	12	26	20	..	..	58	64
Papuan ..	2	..	1	..	1	2	2	..	6	2
Other ..	17	20	35	46	165	150	1	..	218	216
African—										
Negro ..	60	54	21	21	38	14	..	..	119	89
American—										
American Indian ..	4	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	6	1
West Indian ..	16	27	8	5	10	9	..	..	34	41
Other ..	46	68	42	51	79	43	5	..	172	162
Australian Aboriginal ..	309	523	1,153	1,338	9,111	8,123	58	5	10,631	9,989
Total ..	1,506	1,766	1,828	1,981	10,613	9,286	80	6	14,027	13,039

(a) Native of India.

13. Numbers in Tropical Areas.—The following table shows the number of half-caste non-Europeans in the tropical and non-tropical parts respectively of Queensland, Western Australian and Northern Territory, and of Australia as a whole:—

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS in TROPICAL and NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Region.	Queensland.		Western Australia.		Northern Territory.		Australia.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Tropical	1,765	1,725	359	353	318	290	2,442	2,368
Non-tropical	2,028	1,873	1,511	1,465	106	86	11,585	10,671
Total	3,793	3,598	1,870	1,818	424	376	14,027	13,039

PERCENTAGE.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Tropical	46.53	47.94	19.20	19.42	75.00	77.13	17.41	18.16
Non-tropical	53.47	52.06	80.80	80.58	25.00	22.87	82.59	81.84
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Excluding half-caste aboriginals, 18.65 per cent. of half-castes in Australia were in the tropical regions. Including half-castes aboriginals, 17.77 per cent. of half-castes in Australia were in the tropical regions.

14. Half-castes Born in Australia.—Of the 27,066 half-caste persons in Australia in June, 1933, 26,712, or 98.68 per cent., were stated to have been born in

Australia. If the Australian aboriginals are omitted, the proportion of Australian-born among the half-castes is 94.64 per cent.

15. Ages of Half-castes.—The next table gives a comparative statement of the number and proportion per cent. of males and females according to age at the Censuses of 1911, 1921, and 1933:—

AGES of HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Age.	1911.			1921.			1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 15 years ..	3,308	3,341	6,649	3,382	3,420	6,802	5,255	5,302	10,557
15-44 years ..	3,611	3,182	6,793	4,593	4,235	8,828	6,609	6,209	12,818
45-64 years ..	583	372	955	1,009	684	1,693	1,769	1,264	3,033
65 and over ..	90	67	157	170	123	293	394	264	658
Total ..	7,592	6,962	14,554	9,154	8,462	17,616	14,027	13,039	27,066

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 15 years ..	43.57	47.99	45.68	36.95	40.43	38.61	37.46	40.66	39.00
15-44 years ..	47.56	45.71	46.68	50.18	50.04	50.12	47.12	47.62	47.36
45-64 years ..	7.68	5.34	6.56	11.02	8.08	9.61	12.61	9.70	11.21
65 and over ..	1.19	0.96	1.08	1.85	1.45	1.66	2.81	2.02	2.43
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The ages of the separate ethnic groups as at the Census of 1933 are given below:—

ETHNIC GROUPS and AGES of HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age.	Australian Aboriginal.	Chinese.	Indian. (a)	Japanese.	Syrian.	Malay.	Javanese.	Polynesian. (b)	Other.	Total.
MALES.										
Under 15 years ..	4,258	420	153	52	84	32	7	115	134	5,255
15-44 years ..	4,888	1,014	182	53	57	38	9	145	223	6,609
45-64 years ..	1,208	402	17	10	5	2	..	28	97	1,769
65 and over ..	277	65	8	1	3	..	1	7	32	394
Total ..	10,631	1,901	360	116	149	72	17	295	486	14,027

(a) Native of India.

(b) Includes Fijian, Maori, and Papuan.

The table shows that among the full-blood non-Europeans, the proportion working on own account is greater for both males and females than for Europeans, while the proportion of wage earners is less. This, however, does not apply to the half-castes, among whom those working on their own account or employing labour are relatively few, and wage-earners correspondingly many. In 1933 unemployment and part-time employment were

relatively heaviest among half-castes and lightest among full-blood non-Europeans.

17. Ethnic Category in Conjunction with Dependent Children, Schooling, and Orphanhood.—The next two tables gives some indication of the relative degree of economic dependence of children and young persons among the European, full-blood non-European and half-caste non-European elements in the population:—

ETHNIC CATEGORY of PERSONS with DEPENDENT CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Persons with Dependent Children Numbering—	European.	Non-European.		Total.
		Full-blood.	Half-caste.	
1	339,729	917	872	341,518
2	246,360	704	734	247,798
3	137,392	434	544	138,370
4	71,881	291	380	72,552
5	35,572	157	284	36,013
6	17,538	103	186	17,827
7	7,547	43	92	7,682
8	2,952	18	36	3,006
9	968	5	6	979
10 and over	363	1	3	367
Total Persons with Dependent Children	860,302	2,673	3,137	866,112
Total Number of Dependent Children . .	1,904,121	6,694	9,044	1,919,859
Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children	2.21	2.50	2.88	2.22

From the table above it will be seen that half-castes have a relatively larger number of dependent children to support than have other elements in the

population, and full-blood non-Europeans a relatively larger number than Europeans.

ETHNIC CATEGORY IN CONJUNCTION with SCHOOLING, and ORPHANHOOD of CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Ethnic Category.	Schooling.					Orphanhood.				
	Persons Receiving Instruction at—					Children Under 16 Years of Age.				
	Government School.	Private School.	University.	Home.	Total.	Both Parents Living.	Father Dead.	Mother Dead.	Both Parents Dead.	Total.
European ..	899,164	223,528	8,498	32,787	1,163,977	1,812,577	68,802	39,787	5,757	1,926,923
Non-European ..	1,301	709	21	41	2,072	3,128	224	90	11	3,453
Half-caste ..	3,918	757	6	298	4,979	9,552	775	621	197	11,145
Grand Total	904,383	224,994	8,525	33,126	1,171,028	1,825,257	69,801	40,498	5,965	1,941,521

If the number receiving instruction in Government and private schools be expressed as a proportion of the children under 15 years of age in the respective categories, it will be found that, whereas 62.00 per cent. of European children and 61.08 per cent. of full-blood non-European children were receiving instruction in schools, only 44.25 per cent. of half-caste non-European children were attending school. On the other hand, whereas 1.81 per cent. of European children and 1.25 per cent. of full-blood non-European children were receiving

instruction at home, the percentage for half-caste non-Europeans was 2.89.

If the number of orphan children be expressed as a proportion of the population in the respective categories, it will be found that, whereas 1.74 per cent. of all Europeans and 1.43 per cent. of all full-blood non-Europeans were orphan children, 5.89 per cent. of all half-caste non-Europeans were recorded as orphan children. This comparison suggests that there may be some inaccuracy in the records relating to the parentage of half-caste non-European children.

18. Ethnic Category of Breadwinners, Classified According to Income.—The following table shows how the European, full-blood non-European and half-caste non-European elements in the population were distributed in income classes in 1933:—

ETHNIC CATEGORY of BREADWINNERS classified according to INCOME, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Income for Year Ended 30th June, 1933.	European.		Non-European.				Total.	
	Males.	Females.	Full-blood.		Half-caste.		Males.	Females.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		
No income	292,529	61,011	2,043	142	1,634	343	296,206	61,496
Under £52	574,723	331,408	6,852	390	3,847	1,327	585,422	333,125
£52 to £103	388,988	196,741	3,935	206	1,527	338	394,450	197,285
£104 to £155	277,065	106,924	1,454	110	708	113	279,227	107,147
£156 to £207	269,837	43,598	687	32	342	27	270,866	43,657
£208 to £259	226,293	18,671	473	23	169	8	226,935	18,702
£260 and over	313,807	26,382	720	35	147	12	314,674	26,429
Total	2,343,242	784,735	16,164	938	8,374	2,168	2,367,780	787,841

An examination of the figures in this table will show that 77.21 per cent. of the male European breadwinners, 92.54 per cent. of the male full-blood non-European breadwinners and 96.40 of the male half-caste non-European breadwinners received under £208 per annum. Similarly 74.94 per cent. of the female European breadwinners, 78.99 per cent. of the female full-blood non-European

breadwinners and 92.39 per cent. of the female half-caste non-European breadwinners received under £104 per annum. Of all the half-castes, 67.92 per cent. received incomes ranging from nothing up to £52, as compared with 55.37 per cent. for the full-blood non-Europeans and 40.00 per cent. for the Europeans.

CHAPTER XIV.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL SIGNIFICANCE OF PERIOD OF RESIDENCE STATISTICS.

1. Objects of Inquiry.—Prior to the Census of 1901, inquiries relative to Length of Residence had been made only on rare occasions in connexion with any State Census in Australia. The chief reason for the introduction of the Length of Residence inquiry at the Census of 1901 was the value placed on the information for old-age pension purposes, since the legislation passed by some of the States provided for a minimum period of residence, amounting in certain cases to as much as 25 years. The Commonwealth Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act of 1908, which superseded the Acts in operation in the various States, fixed the minimum qualifying period of residence in Australia at 20 years. In addition to their use for old-age pension purposes, period of residence statistics furnish valuable evidence of the permanency of the migration from overseas. They afford a measure of the degree of stability of that part of a country's population which is derived from without its borders. The stability of the native-born population may be measured by comparison of numbers by age from one Census to the next, with allowance made in the comparison for births and deaths. It will be found from an inspection of the table in Section 4 below that in 1933 nearly 55 per cent. of the total overseas-born population in Australia had resided in the country for 20 or more years.

2. The Form of Inquiry.—At Censuses prior to that of 1933, the wording of the form of inquiry referred to "Length of Residence". In order to avoid even a possible ambiguity in the meaning of the word "Length" (some people taking it to mean linear measurement!), the wording used at the 1933 Census was "Period of Residence". The Length of Residence questions on the "personal" slip at the Census of 1921 were (1) "Give date of arrival in Australia; Day, Month,

Year" and (2) "State number of completed years of residence in Australia years." Where the two replies were not in accord, the general practice was to accept the period of residence computed from the date of arrival in Australia. Similar particulars were required at the Census of 1911, but in 1901, the first occasion on which Length of Residence was dealt with, each State asked for the period of residence within its own boundaries. The instructions in the 1933 Census schedule required each person not born in Australia to write the "number of complete years of residence in Australia, ignoring temporary absences".

3. Period of Residence and Birthplace Unspecified.—Included in the recorded population of Australia at the Census of 1933 were 5,716,787 persons born in Australia, 901,887 persons born elsewhere than in Australia, and 11,165 persons who failed to state their birthplaces. Of the 901,887 persons constituting the population from overseas, 26,792, or 2.97 per cent., failed to indicate their period of residence in Australia. The marked improvement in 1921 (25,953 persons, or 3.09 per cent.) over 1911 (39,896 persons, or 5.27 per cent.) has thus been maintained.

As explained in Chapter XI. "Birthplaces", the 11,165 persons who failed to state their birthplace were, for convenience in tabulation, distributed prior to the preparation of cross-classification tables after further analysis of the particulars on the Householder's Schedule. As a result of this distribution, the number born elsewhere than in Australia was increased to 903,273, including 28,255 (3.13 per cent.) with period of residence unspecified.

In preparing the Census data for analysis in the present chapter, the 28,255 with unspecified length of residence have been distributed proportionately.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.

4. General View of Results.—The period of residence data obtained at the Census of 1933 have been tabulated by age for urban and rural divisions of the States and Territories, and by age in conjunc-

tion with birthplace and with ethnic category (race). The results are contained in the detailed tables which appear in Vol. I. Part XIII. pp. 958-981.

The following table gives, for each period of numbers resident in the States and Territories at the residence specified, up to 70 years and over, the Census of 1933:—

PERIOD of RESIDENCE in AUSTRALIA of OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Period of Residence in Australia in Years.	Period of Arrival.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
MALES.										
0-4	1928-1933	10,661	5,785	5,320	1,753	5,309	268	41	68	29,205
5-9	1923-1928	39,277	26,758	15,786	7,116	17,701	803	206	132	107,779
10-19	1913-1923	37,880	23,799	14,151	5,371	12,669	1,414	191	178	95,653
20-29	1903-1913	59,706	26,949	24,884	8,633	17,881	1,347	263	206	139,869
30-39	1893-1903	11,125	5,693	5,524	1,287	4,174	525	30	99	28,457
40-49	1883-1893	22,127	14,045	14,869	2,550	5,606	1,329	41	148	60,715
50-59	1873-1883	15,628	6,981	10,240	3,706	2,650	630	32	75	39,942
60-69	1863-1873	2,781	2,853	2,756	744	554	185	1	9	9,883
70 and over	Before 1863	2,104	2,781	1,002	887	308	238	2	4	7,326
Total .. ..	.. ..	201,289	115,644	94,532	32,047	66,852	6,739	807	919	518,829
FEMALES.										
0-4	1928-1933	9,554	5,264	2,912	1,031	3,080	313	60	15	22,229
5-9	1923-1928	30,019	18,190	7,598	4,814	9,478	583	199	8	70,889
10-19	1913-1923	36,630	21,485	11,162	4,780	9,456	1,658	164	43	85,378
20-29	1903-1913	36,942	19,191	15,857	5,538	12,977	873	118	21	91,517
30-39	1893-1903	5,656	3,224	2,884	669	2,390	290	14	16	15,143
40-49	1883-1893	17,791	10,669	12,607	1,894	3,288	1,014	22	19	47,304
50-59	1873-1883	12,076	5,190	8,519	3,407	1,525	447	12	5	31,181
60-69	1863-1873	2,526	3,670	2,646	850	455	187	3	1	10,338
70 and over	Before 1863	2,809	4,558	1,099	1,310	405	282	2	..	10,465
Total .. ..	.. ..	154,003	91,441	65,284	24,293	43,054	5,647	594	128	384,444
PERSONS.										
0-4	1928-1933	20,215	11,049	8,232	2,784	8,389	581	101	83	51,434
5-9	1923-1928	69,296	44,948	23,384	11,930	27,179	1,386	405	140	178,668
10-19	1913-1923	74,510	45,284	25,313	10,151	22,125	3,072	355	221	181,031
20-29	1903-1913	96,648	46,140	40,741	14,171	30,858	2,230	381	227	231,386
30-39	1893-1903	16,781	8,917	8,408	1,956	6,564	815	44	115	43,600
40-49	1883-1893	39,918	24,714	27,476	4,444	8,894	2,343	63	167	108,019
50-59	1873-1883	27,704	12,171	18,759	7,113	4,175	1,077	44	80	71,123
60-69	1863-1873	5,307	6,523	5,402	1,594	1,009	372	4	10	20,221
70 and over	Before 1863	4,913	7,339	2,101	2,197	713	520	4	4	17,791
Total .. ..	.. ..	355,292	207,085	159,816	56,340	109,906	12,386	1,401	1,047	903,273

The results published in this table show that the two quinquennial periods of arrival (1928-1933 and 1923-1928) contributed 51,434 and 178,668 persons, or 5.69 and 19.78 per cent. respectively, of the total overseas population resident in Australia. This makes the contribution for the decennial period of arrival (1923-1933) 230,102 persons, or 25.47 per cent. of the total overseas population resident in Australia. The corresponding figures for the periods (1903-1913 and 1913-1923) are 231,386 persons, or 25.62 per cent., and 181,031 persons, or 20.04 per cent. In any comparison of the number contributed within different periods it must be borne in mind that, the more remote the decennium, the greater the reduction effected by death in the number originally contributed. As illustrating this, it may be stated that of the number arriving before 1903,

444,996 persons were enumerated at the Census of 1921 compared with only 260,574 at the Census of 1933, a decrease of approximately 180,000 persons in the twelve years. Statistics available show that death accounted for about 171,000 persons, or 95 per cent. of this number. Another point to be remembered, in considering the figures for the latest decennium under review, is that the number from overseas of less than one year's residence includes a large proportion who have come to Australia temporarily, such as crews of vessels, travellers, tourists, &c. Some idea of the extent of this migration is afforded by a comparison of the figures for the last two years prior to the Census of 1933, which shows that whereas 10,222 persons were resident in Australia under one year, only 4,001 persons were resident between one and two years. While expanding immigration

may in part account for this difference, the inclusion of what may be described as “birds of passage” in the number resident under one year, undoubtedly contributed to a greater extent.

The next table shows the percentage distribution of the oversea-born population in each State and Territory over period of residence groups:—

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION according to PERIOD of RESIDENCE in AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Period of Residence in Australia in Years.	Period of Arrival.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
MALES.										
0- 4	1928-1933	% 5.30	% 5.00	% 5.63	% 5.47	% 7.94	% 3.98	% 5.08	% 7.40	% 5.63
5- 9	1923-1928	19.51	23.14	16.70	22.20	26.48	11.92	25.53	14.36	20.77
10-19	1913-1923	18.82	20.58	14.97	16.76	18.95	20.98	23.67	19.37	18.44
20-29	1903-1913	29.66	23.30	26.32	26.94	26.75	19.99	32.59	22.42	26.96
30-39	1893-1903	5.53	4.92	5.84	4.02	6.24	7.79	3.72	10.77	5.48
40-49	1883-1893	10.99	12.15	15.73	7.96	8.39	19.72	5.08	16.10	11.70
50-59	1873-1883	7.76	6.04	10.83	11.56	3.96	9.35	3.96	8.16	7.70
60-69	1863-1873	1.38	2.47	2.92	2.32	0.83	2.74	0.12	0.98	1.91
70 and over ..	Before 1863	1.05	2.40	1.06	2.77	0.46	3.53	0.25	0.44	1.41
Total .. ..	.. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES.										
0- 4	1928-1933	6.20	5.76	4.46	4.24	7.15	5.54	10.10	11.72	5.78
5- 9	1923-1928	19.49	19.89	11.64	19.82	22.02	10.32	33.50	6.25	18.44
10-19	1913-1923	23.79	23.50	17.10	19.68	21.96	29.36	27.61	33.59	22.21
20-29	1903-1913	23.99	20.99	24.29	22.80	30.14	15.46	19.86	16.41	23.81
30-39	1893-1903	3.67	3.52	4.42	2.75	5.55	5.14	2.36	12.50	3.94
40-49	1883-1893	11.55	11.67	19.31	7.80	7.64	17.96	3.70	14.84	12.30
50-59	1873-1883	7.84	5.68	13.05	14.02	3.54	7.92	2.02	3.91	8.11
60-69	1863-1873	1.64	4.01	4.05	3.50	1.06	3.31	0.51	0.78	2.69
70 and over ..	Before 1863	1.83	4.98	1.68	5.39	0.94	4.99	0.34	..	2.72
Total .. ..	.. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERSONS.										
0- 4	1928-1933	5.69	5.33	5.15	4.94	7.63	4.69	7.20	7.93	5.69
5- 9	1923-1928	19.51	21.71	14.63	21.18	24.73	11.19	28.91	13.37	19.78
10-19	1913-1923	20.97	21.87	15.84	18.02	20.13	24.80	25.34	21.11	20.04
20-29	1903-1913	27.20	22.28	25.49	25.15	28.08	17.92	27.19	21.68	25.62
30-39	1893-1903	4.72	4.31	5.26	3.47	5.97	6.58	3.14	10.98	4.83
40-49	1883-1893	11.24	11.93	17.19	7.89	8.09	18.92	4.50	15.95	11.96
50-59	1873-1883	7.80	5.88	11.74	12.62	3.80	8.70	3.14	7.64	7.87
60-69	1863-1873	1.49	3.15	3.38	2.83	0.92	3.00	0.29	0.96	2.24
70 and over ..	Before 1863	1.38	3.54	1.32	3.90	0.65	4.20	0.29	0.38	1.97
Total .. ..	.. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The figures in the foregoing table disclose that 45.51 per cent. of the total oversea-born population, and about the same proportion of males and females separately, had resided in Australia for less than twenty years at the date of the Census. The corresponding figure at the Census of 1921 was 48.67 per cent. The relative proportions that had been resident less than ten years in Australia were 25.47 per cent. in 1933 and 34.82 per cent. in 1921, which reflects a lower rate of immigration in the later period. The largest proportion resident under twenty years in any State or Territory in 1933 was in the Federal Capital Territory, and amounted to

61.45 per cent. of the total oversea-born resident in that Territory. Western Australia followed with 52.49 per cent., while in the other States the proportion under 20 years ranged between 35.62 per cent. and 48.91 per cent. Taking the decennial periods separately, the largest proportion of the oversea-born population in New South Wales, Queensland and the Northern Territory was contributed in the ten years (1903-1913) or between 20 and 29 years prior to the Census. When the higher rate of mortality amongst the older ages is taken into account this result is of greater significance than might at first appear. The maximum recorded in

Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and the Federal Capital Territory was in the latest ten years (1923-1933). Tasmania recorded the maximum in the ten years (1913-1923).

It will be noticed from the table above that while the "periods of residence" are similar to those employed in the previous two Census reports, the "periods of arrival" are different owing to the postponement of the last Census till 1933. The following table has been arranged to preserve continuity in the "periods of arrival":—

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION according to PERIOD of RESIDENCE in AUSTRALIA, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Period of Arrival.	Percentage.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.
	%	%	%
1931-33 .. ..	..	..	1.62
1921-31 .. ..	..	..	30.82
1911-21 .. ..	..	34.82	25.42
1901-11	20.76	13.85	14.65
1891-1901	9.16	6.84	5.27
1881-91	28.74	21.48	13.54
1871-81	14.27	10.07	5.27
1861-71	10.51	5.82	1.91
1851-61	13.41	5.90	1.35
Before 1851 ..	3.15	1.22	0.15
	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table readily shows how the survivors of each "period of arrival", with one exception (1901-1911), diminish in numbers at each successive Census. This decrease is most marked in the "periods of arrival" prior to 1891. This is undoubtedly due to the heavier mortality rate in the older ages. The percentages for the period (1901-1911) are peculiar inasmuch as the figure for 1933 is greater than that for 1921. This may have been due to the effect of the war. Of the large number of the oversea-born population who departed on active service many may not have returned until after 1921.

5. Period of Residence and Age.—Particulars of period of residence in conjunction with age were tabulated in single years of residence and quinquennial age groups. Details for the sexes, separately and combined, will be found for Australia and the States and Territories on pages 962-973 of Vol. I. A summary of the data for Australia, showing specified periods of residence in conjunction with age groups of importance, is contained in the following table:—

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION of AUSTRALIA classified according to PERIOD of RESIDENCE and AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Period of Residence in Completed Years.	Age last Birthday.						Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 59.	60 to 64.	65 and over.	

MALES.

0- 4	604	3,998	20,948	2,868	395	392	29,205
5- 9 .. ..	..	11,888	81,572	12,071	1,190	1,058	107,779
10-19 .. ..	..	4,560	69,492	17,246	2,102	2,253	95,653
20-29 .. ..	..	..	64,572	60,567	7,785	6,945	139,869
30-39 .. ..	..	..	3,836	15,671	4,630	4,320	28,457
40-49 .. ..	..	..	969	19,172	10,537	30,037	60,715
50-59 .. ..	..	..	..	8,608	5,349	25,985	39,942
60-69 .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,032	8,851	9,883
70 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,326	7,326
Total	604	20,446	241,389	136,203	33,020	87,167	518,829

FEMALES.

0- 4	668	3,782	14,356	2,451	455	517	22,229
5- 9 .. ..	..	11,305	46,937	9,806	1,290	1,551	70,889
10-19 .. ..	..	4,266	57,357	18,145	2,330	3,280	85,378
20-29 .. ..	..	..	45,744	34,345	5,501	5,927	91,517
30-39 .. ..	..	..	3,534	6,751	2,173	2,685	15,143
40-49 .. ..	..	..	1,108	19,658	7,635	18,903	47,304
50-59 .. ..	..	..	..	8,580	5,384	17,217	31,181
60-69 .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,006	9,332	10,338
70 and over ..	..	..	..	..	..	10,465	10,465
Total	668	19,353	169,036	99,736	25,774	69,877	384,444

OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION of AUSTRALIA classified according to PERIOD of RESIDENCE and AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Period of Residence in Completed Years.	Age last Birthday.						
	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 59.	60 to 64.	65 and over.	Total.
PERSONS.							
0- 4	1,272	7,780	35,304	5,319	850	909	51,434
5- 9	23,193	128,509	21,877	2,480	2,609	178,668
10-19	8,826	126,849	35,391	4,432	5,533	181,031
20-29	110,316	94,912	13,286	12,872	231,386
30-39	7,370	22,422	6,803	7,005	43,600
40-49	2,077	38,830	18,172	48,940	108,019
50-59	17,188	10,733	43,202	71,123
60-69	2,038	18,183	20,221
70 and over	17,791	17,791
Total	1,272	39,799	410,425	235,939	58,794	157,044	903,273

6. Survivors in Australia from each Census, 1881-1921.—The period of residence data read in conjunction with the ages of the Australian-born furnish a close estimate of the number surviving in Australia from the population recorded at any previous Census. This method has been adopted in the following table, which gives a comparison of the survivors in Australia in 1933 and the population at each Census between 1881 and 1921:—

SURVIVORS from 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921 ENUMERATED in AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Census.	Population Recorded.			Estimated Number of Survivors at Census of 1933.			Ratio per cent. of Survivors to Number Recorded.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
3rd April, 1881 ..	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	417,675	446,690	864,365	34.38	43.15	38.41
5th April, 1891 ..	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	805,247	831,662	1,636,909	47.26	56.56	51.57
31st March, 1901 ..	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	1,214,808	1,255,049	2,469,857	61.42	69.89	65.45
3rd April, 1911 ..	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	1,757,297	1,758,034	3,515,331	75.97	82.08	78.91
4th April, 1921 ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	2,462,085	2,441,876	4,903,961	89.11	91.36	90.22

These figures show that 38.41 per cent. of the population enumerated at the Census of 1881 survived in Australia at the Census of 1933. The corresponding proportion surviving from the Census of 1891 was 51.57 per cent., from the Census of 1901, 65.45 per cent., from the Census of 1911, 78.91 per cent., and from the Census of 1921, 90.22 per cent. In other words, 61.59 per cent. of the 1881 population died or departed from Australia in the succeeding 52 years, 48.43 per cent. of the 1891 population in the succeeding 42 years, 34.55 per cent. of the 1901 population in the succeeding 32 years, 21.09 per cent. of the 1911 population in the succeeding 22 years, and 9.78 per cent. of the 1921 population in the last twelve years under review. The female survivors from each Census specified were proportionately higher than the male survivors.

7. Eligibility for Old-age Pensions.—Under the existing law of the Commonwealth of Australia, the age qualification for old-age pensions is 65 years for males and 60 years for females, with a 20 years' residence qualification for both sexes. In cases of incapacitation the qualifying age for males is reduced to 60 years.

The number of males in Australia 65 years of age and over at the Census of 1933 was 214,749, of whom 211,046, or 98.28 per cent., had the requisite residential qualification. The number of females 60 years of age and over was 328,697, of whom 319,274, or 97.13 per cent., were qualified by residence. By combining the males and females of the ages stated, it is shown that of 543,446 persons qualified by age, 530,320, or 97.58 per cent., had the necessary residential qualification. The percentages having the residential qualification have increased since 1921, when the percentages were 97.85 for males, 96.98 for females, and for persons 97.31.

The term "eligible" as employed in this section refers only to age and period of residence, as no statistics were available regarding the number of persons rendered ineligible by the financial provisions of the Act.

8. Comparison of Pensioners with Eligible Persons.—In the following table giving a comparison of the eligible population and pensioners in each State and in Australia, males 60 to 64 years of age have been excluded from those shown as eligible, notwithstanding that in cases of incapacitation the qualifying age for males is reduced to 60 years. This course has been adopted owing to the very limited

application of the Act to such males, the inclusion of whom as eligibles would result in considerable understatement of the ratio of pensioners to eligibles.

The relatively small number of male pensioners 60 to 64 years of age has been estimated and deducted from the total of 76,946.

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS and ELIGIBLE PERSONS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State.	Eligible Persons.(a)			Number of Old-age Pensioners—Males 65 years and over (b); Females 60 years and over.			Ratio per cent. of Pensioners to Eligible Persons.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.(b)	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
							%	%	%
New South Wales(c)	77,559	114,996	192,555	29,246	38,256	67,502	37.71	33.27	35.06
Victoria ..	63,638	107,926	171,564	19,317	28,769	48,086	30.35	26.66	28.03
Queensland ..	28,819	36,683	65,502	10,050	12,143	22,193	34.87	33.10	33.88
South Australia (d)	19,329	31,147	50,476	6,255	9,946	16,201	32.36	31.93	32.10
Western Australia	13,608	17,184	30,792	4,932	5,809	10,741	36.24	33.80	34.88
Tasmania ..	8,093	11,338	19,431	3,376	4,556	7,932	41.72	40.18	40.82
Australia ..	211,046	319,274	530,320	73,176	99,479	172,655	34.67	31.16	32.56

(a) Represents all males 65 years and over and all females 60 years and over, less the overseas-born population of those ages with less than 20 years' residence in Australia. (b) Estimated. (c) Includes Federal Capital Territory. (d) Includes Northern Territory.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that Tasmania, with 40.82 per cent., had the highest ratio of pensioners to eligible population, followed in order by New South Wales with 35.06 per cent., Western Australia with 34.88 per cent., Queensland with 33.88 per cent., South Australia with 32.10 per cent., and Victoria with 28.03 per cent. A com-

parison of the ratio per cent. of male pensioners discloses a higher rate per cent. for males in each State, the Australian ratios being 34.67 per cent. for males and 31.16 for females.

A comparison of old-age pensioners with eligible persons for Australia as a whole for the last three Censuses is shown in the next table:—

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS and ELIGIBLE PERSONS, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Census.	Eligible Persons.(a)			Number of Old-age Pensioners—Males 65 years and over (b); Females 60 years and over.			Ratio per cent. of Pensioners to Eligible Persons.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.(b)	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
							%	%	%
1911	99,155	131,956	231,111	33,132	38,699	71,831	33.41	29.33	31.08
1921	120,679	189,708	310,387	39,301	61,880	101,181	32.57	32.62	32.60
1933	211,046	319,274	530,320	73,176	99,479	172,655	34.67	31.16	32.56

(a) Represents all males 65 years and over and all females 60 years and over, less the overseas-born population of those ages with less than 20 years' residence in Australia. (b) Estimated for 1921 and 1933.

From 1911 to 1933 eligible persons increased by 129.47 per cent., as compared with an increase in total population of only 48.82 per cent. During the intercensal period 1911-1921 the increase in eligibles was 34.30 per cent. and in population 22.01 per cent. From 1921 to 1933 the eligible persons increased by 70.86 per cent. while the population increased by only 21.97 per cent.

A comparison of the ratio per cent. of male pensioners with that of female pensioners discloses a

higher rate for males in 1911 and 1933, whereas in 1921 the ratios were practically the same.

From 1911 to 1921 the rate for males fell from 33.41 per cent. to 32.57 per cent., and rose to 34.67 per cent. in 1933. On the other hand, the female rate had risen from 29.33 per cent. in 1911 to 32.62 per cent. in 1921, and in 1933 had declined to 31.16 per cent. The ratio per cent. for males and females combined rose from 31.08 in 1911 to 32.60 per cent. in 1921, and fell very slightly to 32.56 per cent. in 1933.

PERIOD OF RESIDENCE AND LOCATION OF RESIDENCE.

9. Metropolitan Population. — In Chapter XI. "Birthplaces" reference is made to the tendency of the overseas-born population of Australia to congregate in the capital cities to a relatively greater extent than the Australian-born. A comparison of

the following tables with the corresponding ones for 1911 and 1921 suggests that the tendency for an increasing proportion of new migrants to become residents of metropolitan areas ceased to operate between 1921 and 1933. Between 1911 and 1921,

the proportion of migrants of less than ten years' residence in Australia who were resident in metropolitan areas increased from 45.01 per cent. to 54.29 per cent., but by 1933 the proportion had fallen to 49.32 per cent.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION BORN OVERSEAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Period of Residence in Completed Years.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES.							
0- 4	5,060	2,961	781	483	1,074	75	10,434
5- 9	19,726	13,669	3,724	4,198	5,479	220	47,016
10-19	21,658	13,879	4,616	3,261	4,764	524	48,702
20-29	37,046	17,951	10,354	6,156	8,452	543	80,502
30-39	6,775	3,647	1,566	827	2,034	182	15,031
40-49	12,926	9,319	5,121	1,771	2,923	414	32,474
50-59	8,988	4,506	3,355	2,514	1,442	169	20,974
60-69	1,409	1,593	827	479	306	60	4,674
70 and over	848	1,283	330	471	153	48	3,133
Total	114,436	68,808	30,674	20,160	26,627	2,235	262,940

FEMALES.							
0- 4	6,393	3,560	856	648	1,492	97	13,046
5- 9	18,873	12,358	3,164	3,684	4,710	193	42,982
10-19	23,527	14,596	5,286	3,505	5,220	689	52,823
20-29	25,230	13,913	7,970	4,465	7,615	369	59,562
30-39	4,073	2,443	1,224	517	1,500	103	9,860
40-49	12,227	8,051	5,688	1,495	2,251	412	30,124
50-59	8,012	3,730	3,585	2,570	1,057	135	19,089
60-69	1,592	2,375	1,112	596	317	72	6,064
70 and over	1,491	2,535	527	809	266	73	5,701
Total	101,418	63,561	29,412	18,289	24,428	2,143	239,251

PERSONS.							
0- 4	11,453	6,521	1,637	1,131	2,566	172	23,480
5- 9	38,599	26,027	6,888	7,882	10,189	413	89,998
10-19	45,185	28,475	9,902	6,766	9,984	1,213	101,525
20-29	62,276	31,864	18,324	10,621	16,067	912	140,064
30-39	10,848	6,090	2,790	1,344	3,534	285	24,891
40-49	25,153	17,370	10,809	3,266	5,174	826	62,598
50-59	17,000	8,236	6,940	5,084	2,499	304	40,063
60-69	3,001	3,968	1,939	1,075	623	132	10,738
70 and over	2,339	3,818	857	1,280	419	121	8,834
Total	215,854	132,369	60,086	38,449	51,055	4,378	502,191

PROPORTION PER CENT. of OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION RESIDENT in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Period of Residence in Completed Years.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES.							
0- 4	47.46	51.18	14.68	27.55	20.23	27.99	35.73
5- 9	50.22	51.08	23.59	58.99	30.95	27.40	43.62
10-19	57.18	58.32	32.62	60.71	37.60	37.06	50.92
20-29	62.05	66.61	41.61	71.31	47.27	40.31	57.56
30-39	60.90	64.06	28.35	64.26	48.73	34.67	52.82
40-49	58.42	66.35	34.44	69.45	52.14	31.15	53.49
50-59	57.51	64.55	32.76	67.84	54.42	26.83	52.51
60-69	50.67	55.84	30.01	64.38	55.23	32.43	47.29
70 and over	40.30	46.13	32.93	53.10	49.68	20.17	42.77
All Durations	56.85	59.50	32.45	62.91	39.83	33.17	50.68

PROPORTION PER CENT. of OVERSEA-BORN POPULATION RESIDENT in METROPOLITAN AREAS,
30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Period of Residence in Completed Years.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
FEMALES.							
0- 4	% 66.91	% 67.63	% 29.40	% 62.85	% 48.44	% 30.99	% 58.69
5- 9	62.87	67.94	41.64	76.53	49.69	33.10	60.63
10-19	64.23	67.94	47.36	73.33	55.20	41.56	61.87
20-29	68.30	72.50	50.26	80.62	58.68	42.27	65.08
30-39	72.01	75.78	42.44	77.28	62.76	35.52	65.11
40-49	68.73	75.46	45.12	78.93	68.46	40.63	63.68
50-59	66.35	71.87	42.08	75.43	69.31	30.20	61.22
60-69	63.02	64.71	42.03	70.12	69.67	38.50	58.66
70 and over	53.08	55.62	47.95	61.76	65.68	25.89	54.48
All Durations	65.85	69.51	45.05	75.29	56.74	37.95	62.23

PERSONS.							
0- 4	56.66	59.02	19.89	40.63	30.59	29.60	45.65
5- 9	55.70	57.90	29.46	66.07	37.49	29.80	50.37
10-19	60.64	62.88	39.12	66.65	45.13	39.49	56.08
20-29	64.44	69.06	44.98	74.95	52.07	41.08	60.53
30-39	64.64	68.30	33.18	68.71	53.84	34.97	57.09
40-49	63.01	70.28	39.34	73.49	58.17	35.25	57.95
50-59	61.36	67.67	37.00	71.47	59.86	28.23	56.33
60-69	56.55	60.83	35.89	67.44	61.74	35.48	53.10
70 and over	47.61	52.02	40.79	58.26	58.77	23.27	49.65
All Durations	60.75	63.92	37.60	68.24	46.45	35.35	55.60

The foregoing results show that 55.60 per cent. of the oversea-born population resided in the capital cities in 1933. The corresponding proportion of the Australian-born at the same date was 45.50 per cent., and of the total population 49.34 per cent. The percentage of males in the metro-

politan areas was lower throughout the period of residence groups than the percentage of females.

10. Urban and Rural Population.—The distribution per cent. of the oversea-born population excluding the migratory group in urban and rural divisions of Australia in 1933 is shown in the next table for period of residence groups of ten years:—

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of URBAN and RURAL POPULATION from OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Period of Residence in Completed Years.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Urban (Metropolitan and Provincial).	Rural.	Total.	Urban (Metropolitan and Provincial).	Rural.	Total.	Urban (Metropolitan and Provincial).	Rural.	Total.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0- 9	56.50	43.50	100.00	72.80	27.20	100.00	63.30	36.70	100.00
10-19	64.34	35.66	100.00	74.32	25.68	100.00	69.08	30.92	100.00
20-29	70.97	29.03	100.00	77.21	22.79	100.00	73.45	26.55	100.00
30-39	68.86	31.14	100.00	78.75	21.25	100.00	72.31	27.69	100.00
40-49	69.70	30.30	100.00	79.64	20.36	100.00	74.06	25.94	100.00
50-59	70.05	29.95	100.00	79.03	20.97	100.00	73.99	26.01	100.00
60 and over	64.39	35.61	100.00	76.08	23.92	100.00	70.77	29.23	100.00
All Durations	65.49	34.51	100.00	75.94	24.06	100.00	69.98	30.02	100.00

Of the total oversea-born population, about 70 per cent. were in the (metropolitan and provincial) urban areas. The proportion of the Australian-born in urban areas in 1933 was 63 per cent.

CHAPTER XV.
FOREIGN LANGUAGE.
NATURE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. The Restricted Form of Inquiry.—At the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 one question on the schedule provided for a number of particulars relating to education, including a question relating to schooling and a question as to ability to read and write English or a foreign language. Since under the system of compulsory education in Australia the number of persons who reach maturity without being able to read or write in any language is so small, the question relating to this capacity was at the 1933 Census reframed to read: "Foreign Language.—If not able to read and write English but able to read and write a foreign language, state

the name of the foreign language, as 'French', 'German', 'Japanese', etc.". Matters relating to schooling were made the subject of a separate question.

2. Tabulation of the Data.—The detailed tables relating to Foreign Language will be found in Vol. I. Part XIV. pp. 987–1003. These tables show for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole, and for urban and rural divisions thereof, the number of males, females and persons not able to read and write English but able to read and write specified foreign languages, as well as similar particulars related to age and period of residence.

LITERACY IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE BUT NOT IN ENGLISH.

3. Persons not able to Read and Write English but able to Read and Write a Foreign Language, in States and Territories.—The following table shows for

each State and Territory the number of persons who were unable to read and write English but could read and write the language specified:—

PERSONS not able to read and write ENGLISH but able to read and write a FOREIGN LANGUAGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	AUSTRALIA.		
									Tropical.	Non-Tropical.	Total.
Albanian	4	146	177	8	94	..	..	..	148	281	429
Arabic	138	39	30	60	8	2	..	..	18	259	277
Bulgarian	19	35	27	39	45	..	..	..	26	139	165
Chinese	2,079	1,269	1,041	52	445	84	5	97	905	4,167	5,072
Croatian	1	14	20	7	105	..	..	..	19	128	147
Czechoslovakian	41	35	5	..	7	..	..	..	5	83	88
Danish	13	13	44	5	9	..	..	2	13	73	86
Estonian	49	2	11	1	1	..	..	..	5	59	64
Filipino .. ..	..	35	2	..	22	..	..	7	30	36	66
Finnish	34	10	201	3	33	..	..	1	175	107	282
French	112	50	34	17	17	3	1	1	9	226	235
German	134	180	496	178	67	4	..	5	81	983	1,064
Greek	768	646	642	442	567	1	1	24	406	2,685	3,091
Hebrew	45	212	9	..	71	..	..	..	..	337	337
Hindu	244	80	125	147	21	1	..	..	74	544	618
Italian	2,054	2,564	4,116	713	2,006	53	1	24	3,850	7,681	11,531
Japanese	81	91	499	33	443	..	..	71	859	359	1,218
Malayan	27	4	47	..	293	..	..	19	322	68	390
Maltese	135	54	277	61	18	19	..	..	269	295	564
Norwegian	14	39	31	7	37	1	..	..	1	128	129
Polish	34	149	21	5	17	..	..	..	6	220	226
Russian	112	112	308	13	20	..	..	15	96	484	580
Serbian	11	17	1	1	50	..	..	..	1	79	80
Spanish	37	49	242	10	30	1	..	1	238	132	370
Swedish	62	40	20	13	26	1	1	..	11	152	163
Syrian	79	28	25	23	1	4	..	..	5	155	160
Yugoslavian	214	75	188	77	866	..	1	..	180	1,241	1,421
Other.. ..	427	81	217	27	114	9	..	10	197	688	885
Total	6,968	6,069	8,856	1,942	5,433	183	10	277	7,949	21,789	29,738

From this table it will be seen that those stating Italian as the foreign language represented the largest proportion (38.77 per cent.) of those not able to read and write English, and were followed in order by those stating Chinese (17.06 per cent.), Greek (10.39 per cent.) and Yugoslavian (4.78 per cent.).

4. Numbers in Urban and Rural Divisions.—The following table shows the distribution of these persons by sex among the metropolitan, urban provincial and rural divisions of Australia, as well as those on board ships and railway trains, at the date of the Census:—

MALES and FEMALES in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS not able to read and write ENGLISH, but able to read and write a FOREIGN LANGUAGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE.	URBAN.				RURAL.		MIGRATORY.(a)		TOTAL.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
Albanian	24	..	10	..	394	1	..	..	428	1
Arabic	72	60	30	22	43	17	33	..	178	99
Bulgarian	34	13	8	4	101	3	1	1	144	21
Chinese	2,206	31	1,002	16	1,280	16	520	1	5,008	64
Croatian	10	..	16	2	102	17	..	..	128	19
Czechoslovakian	22	3	1	3	53	6	..	..	76	12
Danish	19	10	3	3	35	14	2	..	59	27
Estonian	22	18	1	1	9	9	3	1	35	29
Filipino .. ..	..	..	6	1	23	..	36	..	65	1
Finnish	11	4	11	3	188	42	23	..	233	49
French	48	94	4	11	43	23	10	2	105	130
German	135	146	39	49	316	268	108	3	598	466
Greek	963	529	365	182	839	194	18	1	2,185	906
Hebrew	116	186	3	3	15	14	..	..	134	203
Hindu	41	..	43	..	252	4	278	..	614	4
Italian	1,753	837	552	235	6,212	1,814	113	15	8,630	2,901
Japanese	36	22	92	20	230	34	784	..	1,142	76
Malayan .. ..	..	..	33	..	37	1	319	..	389	1
Maltese	108	16	93	34	242	69	2	..	445	119
Norwegian	21	2	4	..	20	3	79	..	124	5
Polish	81	102	6	7	14	15	1	..	102	124
Russian	101	182	30	25	145	95	2	..	278	302
Serbian	6	1	6	2	62	3	..	..	74	6
Spanish	28	21	18	6	223	65	8	1	277	93
Swedish	25	8	13	3	62	9	43	..	143	20
Syrian	41	33	20	19	32	15	..	..	93	67
Yugoslavian	213	62	201	39	734	159	10	3	1,158	263
Other	58	39	48	12	238	40	449	1	793	92
Total	6,194	2,419	2,658	702	11,944	2,950	2,842	29	23,638	6,100

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

It will be seen from the table that of those capable of reading and writing Italian, but incapable of reading and writing English, the large majority in both sexes (males 71.98 per cent., females 62.52 per cent.) resided in rural areas. The same is true of those capable of reading and writing Yugoslavian, whereas the large majority of those capable of reading and writing Chinese and those capable of reading and writing Greek resided in the urban areas.

5. Numbers in Age Groups and Period of Residence. — The following table shows a distribution in age groups of persons not able to read and write English, but able to read and write a foreign

language, classified according to that foreign language; also the number in each category who had resided in Australia less than ten years and ten years or more, respectively. It will be seen that the modal or most representative age group is 20-34 in each case for persons able to read and write Albanian, Bulgarian, Croatian, Finnish, Greek, Hebrew, Italian, Japanese, Malayan, Maltese and Yugoslavian; 35-49 in each case for those able to read and write Arabic, French, Norwegian, Polish, Russian and Spanish; 50-64 in each case for those able to read and write Chinese and Hindu; and 65-79 in each case for those able to read and write German and Swedish.

PERSONS not able to read and write ENGLISH, but able to read and write a FOREIGN LANGUAGE, classified according to FOREIGN LANGUAGE, in conjunction with age and period of residence in AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE.	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.						PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.		TOTAL.
	5-19.	20-34.	35-49.	50-64.	65-79.	80 and over.	Under 10 years.	10 years and over.	
Albanian	2	230	148	48	1	..	423	6	429
Arabic	4	105	123	32	12	1	152	125	277
Bulgarian	1	77	74	13	..	..	121	44	165
Chinese	29	338	498	2,958	1,172	77	631	4,441	5,072

PERSONS not able to read and write ENGLISH, but able to read and write a FOREIGN LANGUAGE, classified according to FOREIGN LANGUAGE, in conjunction with age and period of residence in AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE.	AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.						PERIOD OF RESIDENCE.		TOTAL.
	5-19.	20-34.	35-49.	50-64.	65-79.	80 and over.	Under 10 years.	10 years and over.	
Croatian	3	75	57	12	..	..	118	29	147
Finnish	2	137	90	35	16	2	163	119	282
French	15	64	74	47	29	6	146	89	235
German	29	243	190	207	286	109	450	614	1,064
Greek	76	1,476	985	429	115	10	2,143	948	3,091
Hebrew	14	153	94	43	33	..	226	111	337
Hindu	8	181	129	202	87	11	304	314	618
Italian	557	5,869	3,944	948	184	29	8,969	2,562	11,531
Japanese	22	505	297	360	34	..	640	578	1,218
Malayan	31	254	43	32	27	3	284	106	390
Maltese	15	342	168	35	3	1	342	222	564
Norwegian	3	32	36	29	27	2	60	69	129
Polish	8	71	89	40	18	..	150	76	226
Russian	8	122	285	132	31	2	391	189	580
Spanish	5	123	142	87	13	..	259	111	370
Swedish .. ..	..	21	40	48	50	4	74	89	163
Yugoslavian	28	708	542	135	8	..	1,260	161	1,421
Other	66	637	321	259	104	42	1,162	267	1,429
Total	926	11,763	8,369	6,131	2,250	299	18,468	11,270	29,738

The relationship between the different foreign-speaking groups illiterate in English and their length of residence in Australia is illuminating in several respects. In general, it may safely be assumed that the foreign language given is the mother tongue of the persons concerned, and that inability to read and write English is in large measure dependent upon the length of time such persons have been residing in Australia and upon their willingness and ability to acquire facility in reading and writing the language of the country. For five of the foreign language categories shown the majority of the persons concerned had resided ten or more years in the country. Notable among those the majority of whom had resided for at least ten years in the

country without acquiring the facility to read or write English were those whose mother tongue is Chinese or German. More than half of the smaller numbers whose mother tongue is Hindu, Norwegian or Swedish had also been slow to acquire ability to read and write English. On the other hand, the majority of those whose presumed mother tongue is either (in the more notable cases) Italian, Greek, Yugoslavian, Japanese, Russian, Maltese, Albanian or Spanish, but who were illiterate in English, had resided in Australia for less than ten years. This fact reflects the relatively high rate of immigration into Australia of persons with these mother tongues during the ten years prior to 1933.

CHAPTER XVI.

RELIGIOUS CREEDS OF THE POPULATION.

NATURE OF THE INQUIRY.

1. Form of Inquiry.—Section 21 of the Census and Statistics Act 1905-1938 provides that "no person shall be liable to any penalty for omitting or refusing to state the religious denomination or sect to which he belongs or adheres," although for refusal to reply to any other inquiry contained in the Census schedule a maximum penalty of £10 is provided. At the 1921 Census the question on the personal slip consisted merely of the word "religion" with a blank space following it for the insertion of the particulars. Of the 5,435,734 persons for whom particulars were received at the 1921 Census, 46,990 refused to state their religion and 45,990 persons gave no reply to the question on religion. At the 1933 Census the question on the householder's schedule and the personal slip read: "Religion.—State the full name of the religious denomination. There is no legal obligation to answer this question." Of the 6,629,839 persons for whom particulars were received at this Census, 848,948 gave no reply to the question on religion. The very large increase between 1933 and 1921 in the number of persons who apparently were unwilling to answer the inquiry is to be attributed to the explicit statement in the householder's schedule and personal slip in 1933 that an answer was not obligatory.

2. Adequacy of the Data.—A satisfactory comparison of the composition of the population in terms of religious creed or adherence to religious bodies in 1933 with the position at the dates of earlier Censuses is impossible. If it be assumed that failure by 848,948 persons or their proxies, i.e. by 12.81 per cent. of the total persons in the population, at the 1933 Census to answer the question on religion represented in most cases unwillingness to answer, and if it further be assumed that the same degree of unwillingness would have manifested itself in 1921 had the question been couched in the same form as in 1933, then the number not replying in 1921 would have been about 696,000. Of this number, 92,258 did actually express their apparent unwillingness; the remainder—some 604,000—indicated either no religion or some description permitting inclusion in the categories of religious belief used in the Census tables. The "Religion Index" prepared on the tabulation form in connexion with the in-

structions for coding particulars on the householder's schedule and personal slip for the 1933 Census listed at least 1,350 descriptions of religion given at previous Censuses. While at least twenty new descriptions in the Index were culled from the 1933 returns, it is probable that the large increase in the number presumably unwilling to answer the question on religion in 1933, as compared with 1921, was also accompanied by a reduction in the number and variety of descriptions of religion given by persons filling in the returns. It should be pointed out, however, that the large majority of the descriptions which have actually been given in returns at different Censuses are either obviously personal descriptions with no group significance, or variants of the names of principal religious divisions, denominations or sects, or (in a smaller number of instances) the name of some local church which might represent any one of several denominations.

3. Tabulation of the Results.—For convenience of compilation and review, the particulars about religious creeds have been divided into two main groups—Christian and Non-Christian—and a third group comprising Indefinite, No religion and No Reply. In the detailed tables (see pp. 1020-1078, Vol. II. Part XVI.) particulars are given for the principal denominations and sects in the first two of these groups. Including "No Reply", particulars are given under 43 headings. The detailed tabulations in Part XVI. give particulars of religion for each sex in conjunction with age and conjugal condition for Australia as a whole and for each State and Territory separately, and in conjunction with schooling, orphanhood, grade of occupation, and dependent children for Australia as a whole. In the same Part tables are also given showing the numbers of male and female adherents recorded in the metropolitan, urban provincial and rural areas of the several States and Territories and of Australia as a whole, and of those born in Australia and born outside Australia recorded in metropolitan, urban provincial and rural areas of Australia as a whole. Particulars of religion in conjunction with war service, income and families are given in Parts XVII., XXVIII. and XXXVII. respectively.

GENERAL VIEW OF RESULTS.

4. Population according to Religious Creeds.—The data relating to religions show that 5,727,738 persons, representing 86.39 per cent. of the total population, gave definite adherence to some Christian religion, and 28,470, or 43 per 10,000 of

the population, were definitely stated to belong to some non-Christian sect; 13,029, or 20 per 10,000 persons, stated their religion in indefinite terms, such as "freethinker", "agnostic", "no denomination", &c.; 11,654, or 18 per 10,000 persons, stated

definitely that they had no religion; and 848,948, or 1,280 per 10,000, failed to give any information as to their religious belief.

Of 5,727,738 persons included in the Christian group, 2,565,118, representing 44.78 per cent. of the Christian group or 38.69 per cent. of the total population, indicated adherence to the Church of England. Next in order of number of adherents was the Roman Catholic Church, with 1,161,455, to which probably should be added most of the 127,542 who were returned as Catholics undefined. Taken together, these Catholics, numbering 1,288,997, represented 22.50 per cent. of the Christian group, or 19.44 per cent. of the total population. Next in order, but much lower in the scale of numbers, were those recorded as Presbyterian, totalling 713,229 and representing 12.45 per cent. of the Christian group or 10.76 per cent. of the total population. Closely following in numbers were those recorded as Methodist, totalling 684,022 and representing 11.94 per cent. of the Christian group or 10.32 per cent. of the total population.

Among the numerically smaller denominations were—Baptist, totalling 105,874, and representing 1.85 per cent. of the Christian group or 1.60 per cent. of the total population; Congregational, totalling 65,202, and representing 1.14 per cent. of the Christian group or 0.98 per cent. of the total population; Church of Christ, totalling 62,754, and representing 1.10 per cent. of the Christian group or 0.95 per cent. of the total population; Lutheran, totalling 60,803, and representing 1.06 per cent. of the Christian group or 0.92 per cent. of the total population; Salvation Army, totalling 31,210, and representing 0.54 per cent. of the Christian group or 0.47 per cent. of the total population.

Of 28,470 persons included in the non-Christian group, 23,553, representing 82.73 per cent. of that group or 0.36 per cent. of the total population, were classified as Hebrew.

The following table shows the numerical distribution of the population according to religious creeds in each State and Territory and in Australia as a whole:—

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION of POPULATION according to RELIGIOUS CREED, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	29,981	31,427	14,991	19,081	5,601	4,666	114	13	105,874
Brethren	3,784	1,821	2,596	284	315	1,242	1	..	10,043
Catholic, Roman ..	489,163	315,516	185,889	63,466	74,354	30,219	2,054	794	1,161,455
Catholic, Undefined ..	66,943	26,619	20,675	5,979	4,134	2,970	146	76	127,542
Church of Christ ..	8,658	26,274	5,020	15,262	5,614	1,892	31	3	62,754
Church of England ..	1,143,493	626,172	331,972	164,531	188,457	105,228	3,785	1,480	2,565,118
Congregational	20,274	12,458	8,669	13,836	5,961	3,963	34	7	65,202
Lutheran	5,956	8,759	18,890	26,027	1,088	31	7	45	60,803
Methodist	203,042	193,096	87,909	127,978	44,521	26,470	678	328	684,022
Presbyterian	257,522	276,699	106,813	25,060	32,694	13,194	1,013	234	713,229
Protestant, Undefined ..	19,264	25,231	10,179	10,300	5,697	1,979	68	46	72,764
Salvation Army	9,610	8,711	4,497	4,585	2,633	1,142	32	..	31,210
Seventh Day Adventist ..	5,912	2,575	1,943	1,077	1,652	804	1	1	13,965
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined) ..	19,287	11,985	11,629	4,776	4,443	1,453	62	122	53,757
Total Christian ..	2,282,889	1,567,343	811,672	482,242	377,164	195,253	8,026	3,149	5,727,738
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Buddhist	266	43	121	46	221	1	..	37	735
Chinese	133	52	63	5	36	..	5	11	305
Confucian	451	82	140	8	97	2	..	7	787
Hebrew	10,305	9,500	1,041	528	2,105	70	4	..	23,553
Mohammedan	523	159	547	267	333	2	..	46	1,877
Theosophist	207	139	100	56	29	8	..	1	540
Other Non-Christian ..	243	90	189	39	108	4	..	..	673
Total Non-Christian ..	12,128	10,065	2,201	949	2,929	87	9	102	28,470
Indefinite	4,420	3,752	1,896	1,386	1,172	373	13	17	13,029
No religion	4,376	3,535	1,932	761	801	159	21	69	11,654
No reply	297,034	235,566	129,833	95,611	56,786	31,727	878	1,513	848,948
Grand Total ..	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	8,947	4,850	6,629,839

The next table shows the percentage proportion which each religious creed bore to the total population. The results for the various States are affected by the presence in Western Australia and the Northern Territory of relatively large numbers of persons belonging to Asiatic races, which furnish a large proportion of the non-Christians. A striking feature of these tables is the relative strength of the

Methodists in South Australia, due to the large number of Cornish miners who were brought in to work in the copper mines in that State. The relatively large proportion of Lutherans in South Australia is a reflection of the number of persons of German descent settled there. The proportion failing to reply was highest in South Australia.

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of POPULATION according to RELIGIOUS CREED, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
CHRISTIAN.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Baptist	1.15	1.73	1.58	3.28	1.28	2.05	1.27	0.27	1.60
Brethren	0.14	0.10	0.27	0.05	0.07	0.55	0.01	..	0.15
Catholic, Roman	18.81	17.33	19.62	10.93	16.94	13.28	22.96	16.37	17.52
Catholic, Undefined	2.57	1.46	2.18	1.03	0.94	1.30	1.63	1.57	1.92
Church of Christ	0.33	1.44	0.53	2.63	1.28	0.83	0.35	0.06	0.94
Church of England	43.97	34.40	35.04	28.32	42.94	46.23	42.31	30.52	38.69
Congregational	0.78	0.69	0.92	2.38	1.36	1.74	0.38	0.14	0.98
Lutheran	0.23	0.48	1.99	4.48	0.25	0.01	0.08	0.93	0.92
Methodist	7.81	10.61	9.28	22.03	10.14	11.63	7.58	6.76	10.32
Presbyterian	9.90	15.20	11.27	4.31	7.45	5.80	11.32	4.82	10.76
Protestant, Undefined	0.74	1.39	1.07	1.77	1.30	0.87	0.76	0.95	1.10
Salvation Army	0.37	0.48	0.47	0.79	0.60	0.50	0.36	..	0.47
Seventh Day Adventist	0.23	0.14	0.21	0.19	0.38	0.36	0.01	0.02	0.21
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	0.74	0.66	1.23	0.82	1.01	0.64	0.69	2.52	0.81
Total Christian	87.77	86.11	85.66	83.01	85.94	85.79	89.71	64.93	86.39
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Buddhist	0.01	..	0.01	0.01	0.05	..	..	0.76	0.01
Chinese	0.01	..	0.01	..	0.01	..	0.06	0.23	..
Confucian	0.02	..	0.01	..	0.02	..	..	0.14	0.01
Hebrew	0.39	0.52	0.11	0.09	0.48	0.03	0.04	..	0.36
Mohammedan	0.02	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.08	..	..	0.95	0.03
Theosophist	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	0.02	0.01
Other, Non-Christian	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.02	..	..	..	0.01
Total Non-Christian	0.47	0.55	0.23	0.16	0.67	0.04	0.10	2.10	0.43
Indefinite	0.17	0.21	0.20	0.24	0.27	0.16	0.15	0.35	0.20
No religion	0.17	0.19	0.21	0.13	0.18	0.07	0.23	1.42	0.18
No reply	11.42	12.94	13.70	16.46	12.94	13.94	9.81	31.20	12.80
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportions of the adherents to each religious creed found in the several States and Territories are shown in the following table. Naturally, and with few exceptions, the largest proportions of adherents are in the more populous States. Among the principal exceptions to this rule are the Church of Christ, which is unusually strong in Victoria and South Australia, and the Lutheran Church,

which has a relatively large membership in South Australia and Queensland.

From the tables above it will be seen that Baptists, Church of Christ, and Congregationalists, as a proportion of the total number in the Christian group in each State, represented a higher percentage in South Australia than in any other State. From

the table below it will be seen that, among non-Christian sects, Western Australia had 30.07 per cent. of the 735 Buddhists and 17.74 per cent. of the 1,877 Mohammedans in Australia, though the population of Western Australia represents little more than 6½ per cent. of the total.

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of ADHERENTS in EACH STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
CHRISTIAN.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Baptist	28.32	29.68	14.16	18.02	5.29	4.41	0.11	0.01	100.00
Brethren	37.68	18.13	25.85	2.83	3.14	12.36	0.01	..	100.00
Catholic, Roman	42.12	27.17	16.00	5.46	6.40	2.60	0.18	0.07	100.00
Catholic, Undefined	52.49	20.87	16.21	4.69	3.24	2.33	0.11	0.06	100.00
Church of Christ	13.80	41.87	8.00	24.32	8.95	3.01	0.05	..	100.00
Church of England	44.58	24.41	12.94	6.41	7.35	4.10	0.15	0.06	100.00
Congregational	31.09	19.11	13.30	21.22	9.14	6.08	0.05	0.01	100.00
Lutheran	9.80	14.41	31.07	42.80	1.79	0.05	0.01	0.07	100.00
Methodist	29.68	28.23	12.85	18.71	6.51	3.87	0.10	0.05	100.00
Presbyterian	36.11	38.80	14.98	3.51	4.58	1.85	0.14	0.03	100.00
Protestant, Undefined	26.47	34.68	13.99	14.16	7.83	2.72	0.09	0.06	100.00
Salvation Army	30.79	27.91	14.41	14.69	8.44	3.66	0.10	..	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	42.33	18.44	13.91	7.71	11.83	5.76	0.01	0.01	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined) ..	35.88	22.29	21.63	8.89	8.26	2.70	0.12	0.23	100.00
Total Christian	39.86	27.36	14.17	8.42	6.58	3.41	0.14	0.06	100.00
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Buddhist	36.19	5.85	16.46	6.26	30.07	0.14	..	5.03	100.00
Chinese	43.61	17.05	20.66	1.64	11.80	..	1.64	3.60	100.00
Confucian	57.30	10.42	17.79	1.02	12.33	0.25	..	0.89	100.00
Hebrew	43.75	40.33	4.42	2.24	8.94	0.30	0.02	..	100.00
Mohammedan	27.87	8.47	29.14	14.22	17.74	0.11	..	2.45	100.00
Theosophist	38.33	25.74	18.52	10.37	5.37	1.48	..	0.19	100.00
Other Non-Christian	36.11	13.37	28.08	5.79	16.05	0.60	..	..	100.00
Total Non-Christian	42.60	35.35	7.73	3.33	10.29	0.31	0.03	0.36	100.00
Indefinite	33.92	28.80	14.55	10.64	9.00	2.86	0.10	0.13	100.00
No religion	37.55	30.33	16.58	6.53	6.87	1.37	0.18	0.59	100.00
No reply	34.99	27.75	15.29	11.26	6.69	3.74	0.10	0.18	100.00
Grand Total	39.23	27.46	14.29	8.76	6.62	3.43	0.14	0.73	100.00

5. Census Comparisons, 1911, 1921, and 1933.—
In Section 2 above it was pointed out that, because of the very large increase between 1921 and 1933 in the number of persons who apparently were unwilling to answer the inquiry as to religion, no really satisfactory comparison can be made here between 1933 and previous Census years. The following table sets out, for each of the three Census years 1911, 1921 and 1933, firstly the absolute numbers recorded and classed to the several categories, secondly the proportion per cent. which the number in each category represented of the total number who answered the question, and

thirdly the masculinity of each category. In view of what was stated in Section 2 of this chapter, it is clear that even the percentages based on the total numbers adhering to specified creeds afford an unsatisfactory basis of comparison between 1933 and previous Census years. Provided the question on religion is couched in the same form at future population Censuses as in 1933, it may be possible eventually to draw safe conclusions as to relative changes in the numbers of persons prepared to identify themselves with the several denominations and sects.

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION according to RELIGIOUS CREED, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Religious Creed.	Number of Adherents.			Proportion per cent. of Total Specified Creeds.			Masculinity (Males per 100 Females).		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
CHRISTIAN.				%	%	%			
Baptist	97,074	105,703	105,874	2.24	1.98	1.83	88.81	87.06	88.32
Catholic, Roman	921,425	1,134,002	1,161,455	21.25	21.22	20.09	102.23	99.31	99.06
Catholic, Undefined	75,379	38,659	127,542	1.74	0.72	2.21	105.91	108.10	100.28
Church of Christ	38,748	54,574	62,754	0.89	1.02	1.09	81.35	82.56	84.93

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION according to RELIGIOUS CREED, 1911, 1921 and 1933—continued.

Religious Creed.	Number of Adherents.			Proportion per cent. of Total Specified Creeds.			Masculinity (Males per 100 Females).		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
CHRISTIAN—continued.				%	%	%			
Church of England ..	1,710,443	2,372,995	2,565,118	39.45	44.41	44.37	107.12	104.53	102.37
Congregational ..	74,046	74,513	65,202	1.71	1.39	1.13	91.44	88.25	87.41
Lutheran ..	72,395	57,519	60,803	1.67	1.08	1.05	130.54	122.15	115.35
Methodist ..	547,806	632,629	684,022	12.63	11.84	11.83	96.94	94.15	94.09
Presbyterian ..	558,336	636,974	713,229	12.88	11.92	12.34	107.76	102.28	100.07
Protestant, Undefined	109,861	67,112	72,764	2.53	1.26	1.26	134.84	125.19	107.81
Salvation Army ..	26,665	31,589	31,210	0.62	0.59	0.54	85.91	85.76	84.53
Seventh Day Adventist	6,095	11,305	13,965	0.14	0.21	0.24	71.26	69.62	75.15
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined) ..	36,141	50,067	63,800	0.83	0.94	1.10	114.28	107.51	104.10
Total Christian ..	4,274,414	5,267,641	5,727,738	98.58	98.58	99.08	104.58	101.21	99.72
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Hebrew ..	17,287	21,615	23,553	0.40	0.40	0.41	112.84	111.43	107.15
Buddhist ..	3,269	2,065	735	0.08	0.04	0.01	1,995.97	1,620.83	673.68
Chinese ..	3,283	3,591	305	0.08	0.07	0.01	8,235.71	4,445.57	4,257.14
Confucian ..	5,194	2,692	787	0.12	0.05	0.01	3,187.34	1,625.64	5,146.67
Mohammedan ..	3,908	2,868	1,877	0.09	0.05	0.03	1,834.65	1,197.74	798.09
Pagan ..	1,447	457	161	0.03	0.01	..	5,688.00	1,374.19	1,138.46
Theosophist ..	781	1,102	540	0.02	0.02	0.01	97.22	90.00	86.21
Other Non-Christian ..	1,616	1,015	512	0.03	0.02	0.01	2,874.47	1,414.93	1,037.78
Total Non-Christian	36,785	35,405	28,470	0.85	0.66	0.49	301.98	208.49	136.38
Indefinite—									
Freethinker ..	3,254	3,629	1,342	0.08	0.07	0.02	574.14	428.24	361.17
Agnostic ..	3,084	3,234	1,673	0.07	0.06	0.03	473.23	396.77	402.40
No denomination ..	2,688	3,376	3,207	0.06	0.06	0.06	140.00	112.06	108.38
Others ..	5,647	9,647	6,807	0.13	0.18	0.12	168.14	149.92	149.07
Total Indefinite ..	14,673	19,886	13,029	0.34	0.37	0.23	243.23	192.87	166.12
No religion ..	10,016	20,544	11,654	0.23	0.39	0.20	463.65	354.31	334.04
Object to state ..	83,003	46,268	..	..	..	..	204.74	183.57	..
No reply ..	36,114	45,990	848,948	..	..	..	255.03	191.78	126.27
Grand Total ..	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839	100.00	100.00	100.00	107.99	103.37	103.20

6. **Masculinity of Adherents.**—In the following each State and Territory, as well as for Australia table the masculinity figures for 1933 are shown for as a whole:—

MASCULINITY of ADHERENTS in EACH STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Religious Creed.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist ..	89.34	84.85	91.70	87.14	99.47	86.34	90.00	550.00	88.32
Brethren ..	81.31	71.31	85.83	70.06	84.21	89.04	..	..	81.22
Catholic, Roman ..	98.77	94.55	104.39	96.33	109.91	97.78	113.07	222.76	99.06
Catholic, Undefined ..	96.96	98.68	104.48	112.10	120.25	113.06	114.71	192.31	100.28
Church of Christ ..	86.03	83.99	87.87	84.30	86.08	86.04	138.46	..	84.93
Church of England ..	102.07	98.26	108.48	98.36	110.53	102.90	115.79	209.62	102.37
Congregational ..	88.14	81.52	93.12	83.99	96.99	88.62	126.67	600.00	87.41
Lutheran ..	143.30	114.89	118.81	104.28	248.72	675.00	250.00	150.00	115.35
Methodist ..	95.67	89.59	97.85	93.94	99.66	94.98	99.41	97.59	94.09
Presbyterian ..	101.44	95.22	105.35	99.65	116.26	97.51	109.30	310.53	100.07
Protestant, Undefined	104.87	102.14	122.20	107.24	120.22	107.88	142.86	318.18	107.81

MASCULINITY of ADHERENTS in EACH STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Religious Creed.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
CHRISTIAN—continued.									
Salvation Army ..	83.47	80.02	88.08	88.30	90.52	86.30	113.33	..	84.53
Seventh Day Adventist	76.95	66.13	79.41	73.15	78.02	79.46	..	..	75.15
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined) ..	108.40	101.73	117.65	99.67	129.61	87.97	106.67	154.17	109.03
Total Christian ..	100.15	95.16	105.41	96.07	109.07	99.52	112.67	199.05	99.72
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Buddhist ..	786.67	152.94	1,110.00	2,200.00	569.70	..	..	1,133.33	673.68
Chinese ..	13,200.00	2,500.00	..	..	..	..	..	175.00	4,257.14
Confucian ..	3,658.33	..	6,900.00	..	..	..	..	600.00	5,146.67
Hebrew ..	106.68	106.43	119.16	96.28	108.83	150.00	100.00	..	107.15
Mohammedan ..	1,036.96	1,345.45	436.27	820.69	2,927.27	..	..	360.00	798.09
Theosophist ..	99.04	85.33	81.82	60.00	93.33	33.33	..	..	86.21
Other Non-Christian..	636.36	718.18	4,625.00	550.00	3,500.00	300.00	..	..	1,060.34
Total Non-Christian	132.69	113.33	239.66	178.30	173.74	148.57	350.00	466.67	136.38
Indefinite ..	159.85	155.93	216.00	157.14	166.36	155.48	225.00	..	166.12
No religion ..	310.12	318.84	397.94	325.14	434.00	341.67	320.00	331.25	334.04
No reply ..	122.05	120.38	142.52	122.50	148.43	119.96	145.94	292.99	126.27
Grand Total ..	102.81	98.50	110.41	100.34	114.16	102.31	116.01	229.48	103.20

For Australia as a whole there were eight denominations in the Christian group with an excess of females, viz.:—Baptist, Brethren, Roman Catholic, Church of Christ, Congregational, Methodist, Salvation Army, and Seventh Day Adventist. Generally where there is an excess of females in the total results the excess is common to all States, though not to the Territories where the numbers involved are small. In the Roman Catholic Church, though there is a slight excess of females in the

aggregate, there is predominance of males in Queensland and Western Australia in conformity with the high masculinity of the population of those States. Excepting the Hebrews and Theosophists, the masculinity among the non-Christians is high, because, with these exceptions, the non-Christian sects consist mainly of Asiatic races, many of which have few female representatives in Australia.

CREED IN RELATION TO AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

7. Religious Creed and Age.—In conjunction with religion all males and females were tabulated in quinquennial age groups. These particulars for Australia as a whole, and for each State and Territory, will be found in Vol. II. Part XVI. pp. 1034–1069.

In the following tables the results relating to age for the whole of Australia have been summarized into five groups.

After adjustment for persons of unspecified ages, the numbers under the different denominations, sects, &c., in the various age groups were as follows:—

RELIGIOUS CREED and AGE of AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Age last Birthday.					Total.	Proportion per cent. aged 20 and over.
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 and over.		
CHRISTIAN.							%
Baptist	7,442	9,387	10,496	10,466	68,083	105,874	64.31
Brethren	724	863	993	906	6,557	10,043	65.29
Catholic, Roman	104,952	115,041	112,444	107,893	721,125	1,161,455	62.09
Catholic, Undefined	13,704	13,417	11,964	11,754	76,703	127,542	60.14
Church of Christ	4,897	5,863	6,471	6,784	38,739	62,754	61.73
Church of England	213,029	241,179	244,252	238,244	1,628,414	2,565,118	63.48
Congregational	4,134	5,099	5,417	5,824	44,728	65,202	68.60
Lutheran	5,551	5,672	5,884	5,709	37,987	60,803	62.48
Methodist	55,783	66,206	67,755	68,129	426,149	684,022	62.30
Presbyterian	54,528	63,576	64,487	62,670	467,968	713,229	65.61
Protestant, Undefined	4,337	5,474	6,002	6,363	50,588	72,764	69.52
Salvation Army	2,728	3,321	3,608	3,371	18,182	31,210	58.26
Seventh Day Adventist	1,210	1,449	1,530	1,464	8,312	13,965	59.52

RELIGIOUS CREED and AGE of AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Religious Creed.	Age last Birthday.					Total.	Proportion per cent. aged 20 and over.
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 and over.		
CHRISTIAN—continued.							
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	3,909	4,558	4,260	3,906	37,124	53,757	% 69.06
Total Christian	476,928	541,105	545,563	533,483	3,630,659	5,727,738	63.39
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Buddhist	19	17	3	6	690	735	93.88
Chinese	3	..	1	3	298	305	97.70
Confucian	3	3	4	9	768	787	97.59
Hebrew	1,333	1,670	1,830	1,900	16,820	23,553	71.41
Mohammedan	79	60	59	84	1,595	1,877	84.98
Theosophist	5	5	17	23	490	540	90.74
Other Non-Christian	17	13	5	7	631	673	93.76
Total Non-Christian	1,459	1,768	1,919	2,032	21,292	28,470	74.79
Indefinite	602	699	723	742	10,263	13,029	78.77
No religion	561	529	487	499	9,578	11,654	82.19
No reply	89,415	83,279	76,530	78,654	521,070	848,948	61.38
Grand Total	568,965	627,380	625,222	615,410	4,192,862	6,629,839	63.24

In only two denominations were adherents under the age of 20 years more than 40 per cent. of all the adherents, viz., in the Salvation Army (41.74 per cent.) and the Seventh Day Adventists (40.48 per cent.). Of the defined denominations the proportion of adherents under 20 years of age was least

in the Congregational (31.40 per cent.), the next lowest being the Presbyterian (34.39 per cent.). The proportions per cent. of the total population in each age group represented by the adherents of each religious creed is given in the following table:—

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of POPULATION in each AGE GROUP according to RELIGIOUS CREED, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Age last Birthday.					All Ages.
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 and over.	
CHRISTIAN.	%	%	%	%	%	%
Baptist	1.31	1.50	1.68	1.70	1.62	1.60
Brethren	0.13	0.14	0.16	0.15	0.16	0.15
Catholic, Roman	18.45	18.34	17.98	17.53	17.20	17.52
Catholic, Undefined	2.41	2.14	1.91	1.91	1.83	1.92
Church of Christ	0.86	0.93	1.03	1.10	0.92	0.94
Church of England	37.43	38.44	39.07	38.72	38.84	38.69
Congregational	} 0.73	0.81	0.87	0.95	1.07	0.98
Independent						
Lutheran	0.98	0.91	0.94	0.93	0.91	0.92
Methodist	9.80	10.55	10.84	11.07	10.16	10.32
Presbyterian	9.58	10.13	10.32	10.18	11.16	10.76
Protestant, Undefined	0.76	0.87	0.96	1.03	1.21	1.10
Salvation Army	0.48	0.53	0.58	0.55	0.43	0.47
Seventh Day Adventist	0.21	0.23	0.24	0.24	0.20	0.21
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	0.69	0.73	0.68	0.63	0.88	0.81
Total Christian	83.82	86.25	87.26	86.69	86.59	86.39
NON-CHRISTIAN.						
Buddhist	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
Chinese	0.00	..	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00
Confucian	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01
Hebrew	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.32	0.40	0.36
Mohammedan	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.03
Theosophist	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Other Non-Christian	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01
Total Non-Christian	0.26	0.28	0.31	0.33	0.51	0.43
Indefinite	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.24	0.20
No religion	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.23	0.18
No reply	15.71	13.28	12.24	12.78	12.43	12.80
Grand Total.. .. .	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The greater relative numbers of non-Christians, and of persons whose religious beliefs were indefinitely stated, or who stated "no religion", among the population over 20 years of age, has the effect of reducing the proportion of Christians in this group as compared with the younger age groups, 10 to 14 and 15 to 19, though in two instances, viz., Congregational and Protestant, Undefined, the pro-

portion relating to the total population increases with age.
The relative numbers of males and females among the adherents of the various denominations, sects, &c., in each age group is indicated in the succeeding table, which shows the number of males per 100 females:—

MASCULINITY of ADHERENTS in AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Religious Creed.	Age last Birthday.					All Ages.
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 and over.	
CHRISTIAN.						
Baptist	106.78	102.87	100.53	94.39	82.16	88.32
Brethren	103.94	99.77	106.88	93.59	72.24	81.22
Catholic, Roman	103.23	103.61	102.10	100.04	97.17	99.06
Catholic, Undefined	103.35	99.42	102.13	102.17	99.33	100.28
Church of Christ	105.67	97.08	101.59	94.33	77.08	84.93
Church of England	104.14	103.46	103.91	102.61	101.72	102.37
Congregational	105.06	102.74	99.52	97.56	81.84	87.41
Lutheran	105.06	99.79	101.58	101.45	124.31	115.35
Methodist	103.22	102.86	100.84	100.38	89.74	94.09
Presbyterian	104.91	103.32	103.28	100.94	98.55	100.07
Protestant, Undefined	107.21	96.13	104.15	105.92	109.91	107.81
Salvation Army	101.48	100.91	91.51	91.00	77.25	84.53
Seventh Day Adventist	110.80	103.80	92.94	83.46	63.08	75.15
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	104.02	104.76	100.00	96.78	112.62	109.03
Total Christian	104.00	103.08	102.73	101.10	98.04	99.72
NON-CHRISTIAN.						
Buddhist	137.50	88.89	..	100.00	858.33	673.68
Chinese	200.00	..	..	50.00	7,350.00	4,257.14
Confucian	200.00	..	100.00	..	8,433.33	5,146.67
Hebrew	103.51	111.66	107.25	105.85	107.14	107.15
Mohammedan	83.72	81.82	84.38	320.00	1,869.14	798.09
Theosophist	66.67	400.00	41.67	109.09	86.31	86.21
Other Non-Christian	88.89	116.67	66.67	133.33	1,605.41	1,060.34
Total Non-Christian	102.64	110.23	105.02	111.45	147.99	136.38
Indefinite	112.72	104.39	105.40	99.46	189.34	166.12
No religion	121.74	124.15	125.46	162.63	435.08	334.04
No reply	105.75	102.22	106.37	113.68	139.84	126.27
Grand Total.. .. .	104.29	103.40	103.19	102.69	103.10	103.20

8. Religious Creed and Conjugal Condition.—The conjugal condition of the adherents of the various religious denominations and sects was tabulated for males and females separately for each State and Territory, and the result may be found in Part XVI. pp. 1034–1069.
The following table shows for Australia as a whole the number of persons (sexes combined)

belonging to each creed under the following headings:—(i) Married; (ii) Never Married; (iii) Widowed; (iv) Divorced; and (v) conjugal condition not stated. This table is followed by another in which the numbers, omitting the "not stated" persons, are reduced to percentages of the total number of adherents of each denomination.

RELIGIOUS CREED and CONJUGAL CONDITION of AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Married.	Never Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Stated.	Total.
		Under 15 Years of Age.	Aged 15 Years and over.				
CHRISTIAN.							
Baptist	43,474	27,325	28,850	5,825	253	147	105,874
Brethren	3,971	2,580	2,803	653	19	17	10,043
Catholic, Roman	392,041	332,437	370,849	58,668	2,900	4,560	1,161,455
Catholic, Undefined	47,673	39,085	34,287	5,581	405	511	127,542
Church of Christ	25,435	17,231	16,761	3,107	133	87	62,754
Church of England	1,044,583	698,460	675,303	130,457	9,874	6,441	2,565,118

RELIGIOUS CREED and CONJUGAL CONDITION of AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Religious Creed.	Married.	Never Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Stated.	Total.
		Under 15 Years of Age.	Aged 15 Years and over.				
CHRISTIAN—continued.							
Congregational	27,046	14,650	19,297	3,954	137	118	65,202
Lutheran	23,125	17,107	17,375	2,915	119	162	60,803
Methodist	275,808	189,744	182,954	33,304	1,207	1,005	684,022
Presbyterian	290,737	182,591	199,459	36,953	1,788	1,701	713,229
Protestant, Undefined	31,605	15,813	20,428	4,245	371	302	72,764
Salvation Army	11,131	9,657	8,555	1,731	57	79	31,210
Seventh Day Adventist	5,298	4,189	3,601	802	37	38	13,965
Other Christian (including Christian Undefined)	22,775	12,727	14,970	2,879	180	226	53,757
Total Christian	2,244,702	1,563,596	1,595,492	291,074	17,480	15,394	5,727,738
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Buddhist	310	39	336	44	3	3	735
Chinese	175	4	99	15	..	12	305
Confucian	540	10	195	23	1	18	787
Hebrew	10,599	4,833	6,505	1,390	163	63	23,553
Mohammedan	746	198	700	117	12	104	1,877
Theosophist	254	27	188	63	3	5	540
Other Non-Christian	266	35	271	78	3	20	673
Total Non-Christian	12,890	5,146	8,294	1,730	185	225	28,470
Indefinite	6,171	2,024	3,751	902	103	78	13,029
No religion	5,423	1,577	3,963	481	117	93	11,654
No reply	324,429	249,224	232,535	33,768	3,228	5,764	848,948
Grand Total	2,593,615	1,821,567	1,844,035	327,955	21,113	21,554	6,629,839

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of ADHERENTS AGED FIFTEEN and over according to CONJUGAL CONDITION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Married.	Never Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
CHRISTIAN.					
	%	%	%	%	%
Baptist	55.45	36.80	7.43	0.32	100.00
Brethren	53.33	37.64	8.77	0.26	100.00
Catholic, Roman	47.55	44.98	7.12	0.35	100.00
Catholic, Undefined	54.21	38.99	6.34	0.46	100.00
Church of Christ	55.98	36.89	6.84	0.29	100.00
Church of England	56.15	36.30	7.01	0.54	100.00
Congregational	53.63	38.26	7.84	0.27	100.00
Lutheran	53.12	39.91	6.70	0.27	100.00
Methodist	55.91	37.09	6.75	0.25	100.00
Presbyterian	54.96	37.71	6.99	0.34	100.00
Protestant, Undefined	55.79	36.06	7.49	0.66	100.00
Salvation Army	51.83	39.84	8.06	0.27	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	54.41	36.98	8.23	0.38	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	55.82	36.69	7.05	0.44	100.00
Total Christian	54.11	38.46	7.01	0.42	100.00
NON-CHRISTIAN.					
Buddhist	44.73	48.49	6.35	0.43	100.00
Chinese	60.55	34.26	5.19	..	100.00
Confucian	71.15	25.69	3.03	0.13	100.00
Hebrew	56.81	34.87	7.45	0.87	100.00
Mohammedan	47.37	44.44	7.43	0.76	100.00
Theosophist	50.00	37.01	12.40	0.59	100.00
Other Non-Christian	43.04	43.85	12.62	0.49	100.00
Total Non-Christian	55.80	35.91	7.49	0.80	100.00
Indefinite	56.48	34.33	8.25	0.94	100.00
No religion	54.32	39.69	4.82	1.17	100.00
No reply	54.62	39.15	5.69	0.54	100.00
Grand Total	54.19	38.52	6.85	0.44	100.00

NOTE.—These results have been obtained by excluding all persons whose conjugal condition was not stated.

The sex distribution, under each category of indicated in the following table in terms of males conjugal condition for each religious creed is per 100 females:—

MASCULINITY of ADHERENTS according to CONJUGAL CONDITION, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Religious Creed.	Married.	Never Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
		Under 15 Years of Age.	Aged 15 Years and over.			
CHRISTIAN.						
Baptist	92.53	103.01	86.67	29.99	68.67	88.37
Brethren	94.85	103.63	66.75	22.98	46.15	81.30
Catholic, Roman	92.15	102.98	118.07	38.67	100.14	98.91
Catholic, Undefined	87.47	101.61	137.92	39.00	66.67	100.10
Church of Christ	84.16	101.16	87.84	24.53	47.78	84.94
Church of England	99.93	103.82	123.57	41.19	85.22	102.28
Congregational	99.97	102.18	77.44	32.42	61.18	87.47
Lutheran	111.84	102.09	151.12	58.94	164.44	115.20
Methodist	95.54	102.24	100.09	33.72	76.72	94.10
Presbyterian	103.74	103.78	107.27	40.43	98.89	100.01
Protestant, Undefined	112.10	102.11	124.31	48.63	78.37	107.65
Salvation Army	92.71	97.44	76.90	29.18	90.00	84.50
Seventh Day Adventist	71.01	101.59	73.54	20.97	15.63	75.27
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	113.27	102.92	130.56	36.38	76.47	108.64
Total Christian	98.12	103.24	115.44	39.11	86.75	99.63
NON-CHRISTIAN.						
Buddhist	532.65	95.00	1,766.67	450.00	..	670.53
Chinese	3,400.00	100.06	..	..	..	4,085.71
Confucian	8,900.00	66.67	..	666.67	..	5,026.67
Hebrew	112.58	107.69	121.64	38.86	79.12	107.14
Mohammedan	997.06	83.33	2,400.00	2,825.00	1,100.00	748.33
Theosophist	139.62	68.75	59.32	36.96	50.00	85.76
Other Non-Christian	1,056.52	94.44	1,593.75	7,700.00	..	1,025.86
Total Non-Christian	145.85	106.09	166.26	62.75	96.81	135.14
Indefinite	179.74	107.16	207.21	104.54	178.38	165.28
No religion	324.33	123.69	620.55	278.74	431.82	331.06
No reply	113.18	105.76	190.66	74.83	139.29	125.46
Grand Total	100.45	103.61	123.40	42.48	94.37	103.02

NOTE. — These results have been obtained by excluding all persons whose conjugal condition was not stated.

CREED IN RELATION TO DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN, SCHOOLING, GRADE OF OCCUPATION AND INCOME.

9. Religious Creed and Dependent Children.—The two parts of the following table show the distribution of persons with dependent children under sixteen years of age in each of the principal Christian groups. Both parts give in the first column the actual number of such persons in each group. Part 1, in addition, shows the average number of dependent children per person with dependent children in each group, and the percentage of the total persons with dependent children

in each group with a specified number of dependent children. Part 2, in addition, shows the percentage which the number of persons with dependent children in each group represents of the total number of persons with dependent children in the Christian group as a whole, as well as the number of persons in each group with a specified number of dependent children expressed as a percentage of the total of such persons in each category of dependent children.

**PERSONS of SPECIFIED RELIGIOUS CREEDS with DEPENDENT CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE,
30th JUNE, 1933.**

**1. PERSONS OF EACH SPECIFIED RELIGIOUS CREED WITH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AS
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OF SUCH PERSONS OF EACH CREED.**

Religious Creed.	Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Average No. of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.	Percentage of Total Persons in each Credal Group with Dependent Children numbering—										
			1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.	Total.
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Lutheran ..	8,007	2.50	33.91	26.53	17.37	10.58	5.83	2.87	1.77	0.71	0.29	0.14	100.00
Catholic, Roman ..	134,031	2.41	35.40	26.94	17.18	10.04	5.47	2.90	1.30	0.53	0.16	0.08	100.00
Church of England	348,834	2.18	40.39	28.71	15.64	7.99	3.96	1.96	0.85	0.34	0.12	0.04	100.00
Methodist ..	89,672	2.17	39.54	29.62	16.27	8.07	3.66	1.71	0.73	0.27	0.10	0.03	100.00
Presbyterian ..	95,426	2.14	40.46	29.76	15.70	7.76	3.57	1.67	0.72	0.24	0.08	0.04	100.00
Baptist ..	13,505	2.11	41.39	29.36	15.77	7.52	3.44	1.69	0.54	0.20	0.05	0.04	100.00
Other Christian ..	55,859	2.20	39.58	28.84	15.97	8.29	4.19	1.91	0.81	0.28	0.09	0.04	100.00
Total Christian	745,334	2.22	39.29	28.63	16.05	8.38	4.17	2.06	0.90	0.35	0.12	0.05	100.00

**2. PERSONS OF EACH SPECIFIED RELIGIOUS CREED WITH SPECIFIED NUMBER OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AS
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL OF SUCH PERSONS IN EACH SPECIFIED CATEGORY OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.**

Religious Creed.	Total Persons with Dependent Children.		Average No. of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.	Percentage of Total Persons with Dependent Children numbering—									
	Number.	Per Cent.		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.
		%		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Lutheran ..	8,007	1.08	2.50	0.93	0.99	1.16	1.35	1.50	1.49	2.12	2.20	2.63	3.29
Catholic, Roman ..	134,031	17.98	2.41	16.20	16.92	19.25	21.54	23.60	25.30	25.86	27.49	24.34	29.94
Church of England	348,834	46.80	2.18	48.11	46.93	45.63	44.62	44.37	44.45	44.29	45.14	47.54	40.12
Methodist ..	89,672	12.03	2.17	12.11	12.44	12.20	11.59	10.56	9.97	9.78	9.23	10.17	8.68
Presbyterian ..	95,426	12.80	2.14	13.19	13.31	12.52	11.86	10.95	10.37	10.16	8.84	8.80	10.78
Baptist ..	13,505	1.81	2.11	1.91	1.86	1.78	1.63	1.49	1.48	1.09	1.04	0.80	1.50
Other Christian ..	55,859	7.50	2.20	7.55	7.55	7.46	7.41	7.53	6.94	6.70	6.06	5.72	5.69
Total Christian	745,334	100.00	2.22	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen that the average number of dependent children per person with dependent children was higher than the average for the whole Christian group in the case of Lutherans and Roman Catholics, while in the case of Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and other Christians combined it was lower. Similarly, of the persons in each group with dependent children, the proportion of Lutherans and Roman Catholics with more than three dependent children was higher than the average for the whole Christian group, while the proportion of Anglicans, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, and other Christians combined was lower.

10. Schooling of Young Adherents.—The following table shows, for the combined sexes for Australia as a whole, the numbers in each class of school at

which young adherents of the principal religious creeds were being educated in 1933. Greater detail, for each sex separately, and for both sexes combined, will be found in the tables on pages 1070–1075 of Vol. II. Part XVI.

The most prominent feature of the results given is the relatively small proportion of Roman Catholics attending Government schools. Of the Roman Catholics reported as receiving education, 34.66 per cent. were attending Government schools as against 86.84 per cent. for the rest of the community, the proportion for the whole being 77.23 per cent. Another feature in the table is the relatively high proportion of Seventh Day Adventists attending private schools.

ADHERENTS receiving EDUCATION at DIFFERENT KINDS of SCHOOLS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Nature of School.				
	Government School.	Private School.	University.	Home.	Total Specified.
CHRISTIAN.					
Baptist ..	17,473	998	166	304	18,941
Brethren ..	1,636	112	17	44	1,809
Catholic, Roman ..	74,742	134,107	1,279	5,533	215,661
Catholic, Undefined ..	10,021	12,090	60	730	22,901

ADHERENTS receiving EDUCATION at DIFFERENT KINDS of SCHOOLS, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Religious Creed.	Nature of School.				
	Government School.	Private School.	University.	Home.	Total Specified.
CHRISTIAN—continued.					
Church of Christ	10,822	479	86	214	11,601
Church of England	397,717	37,442	3,263	14,612	453,034
Congregational	9,274	1,112	202	224	10,812
Lutheran	8,257	910	45	217	9,429
Methodist	116,365	5,926	1,023	2,723	126,037
Presbyterian	108,870	9,836	1,302	3,814	123,822
Protestant, Undefined	9,777	734	62	298	10,871
Salvation Army	5,863	175	9	81	6,128
Seventh Day Adventist	2,134	707	7	113	2,961
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	7,144	971	106	260	8,481
Total Christian	780,095	205,599	7,627	29,167	1,022,488
NON-CHRISTIAN.					
Hebrew	2,947	776	168	53	3,944
Other Non-Christian	144	31	7	8	190
Total Non-Christian	3,091	807	175	61	4,134
Indefinite	1,180	86	34	44	1,344
No religion	887	87	43	49	1,066
No reply	119,130	18,415	646	3,805	141,996
Grand Total	904,383	224,994	8,525	33,126	1,171,028

PROPORTION PER CENT. of ADHERENTS receiving EDUCATION at DIFFERENT KINDS of SCHOOLS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Nature of School.				Total Specified.
	Government School.	Private School.	University.	Home.	
CHRISTIAN.	%	%	%	%	%
Baptist	92.25	5.27	0.88	1.60	100.00
Brethren	90.44	6.19	0.94	2.43	100.00
Catholic, Roman	34.66	62.18	0.59	2.57	100.00
Catholic, Undefined	43.76	52.79	0.26	3.19	100.00
Church of Christ	93.29	4.13	0.74	1.84	100.00
Church of England	87.79	8.26	0.72	3.23	100.00
Congregational	85.78	10.28	1.87	2.07	100.00
Lutheran	87.57	9.65	0.48	2.30	100.00
Methodist	92.33	4.70	0.81	2.16	100.00
Presbyterian	87.93	7.94	1.05	3.08	100.00
Protestant, Undefined	89.94	6.75	0.57	2.74	100.00
Salvation Army	95.67	2.86	0.15	1.32	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	72.07	23.88	0.23	3.82	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	84.24	11.45	1.25	3.06	100.00
Total Christian	76.29	20.11	0.75	2.85	100.00
NON-CHRISTIAN.					
Hebrew	74.72	19.68	4.26	1.34	100.00
Other Non-Christian	75.79	16.32	3.68	4.21	100.00
Total Non-Christian	74.77	19.52	4.23	1.48	100.00
Indefinite	87.80	6.40	2.53	3.27	100.00
No religion	83.21	8.16	4.03	4.60	100.00
No reply	83.90	12.97	0.45	2.68	100.00
Grand Total	77.23	19.21	0.73	2.83	100.00

The next table shows the proportion of the young adherents to each religious creed attending each class of school in 1921 and 1933. Keeping in view the extent to which comparison between the two years is affected by the very large increase in the number not replying to the question on religion in 1933, it will be seen that a somewhat larger proportion of the young adherents in the majority of the categories attended Government schools in 1933 than in 1921, the more important exceptions being Roman Catholic, Catholic undefined, and Lutheran.

PROPORTION PER CENT. of ADHERENTS receiving EDUCATION at DIFFERENT KINDS of SCHOOLS. 1921 and 1933.

Religious Creed.	1921.					1933.				
	Government School.	Private School.	University.	Home.	Total Specified.	Government School.	Private School.	University.	Home.	Total Specified.
CHRISTIAN.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Baptist	91.12	6.01	0.83	2.04	100.00	92.25	5.27	0.88	1.60	100.00
Brethren	88.58	7.76	1.10	2.56	100.00	90.44	6.19	0.94	2.43	100.00
Catholic, Roman ..	39.96	56.62	0.61	2.81	100.00	34.66	62.18	0.59	2.57	100.00
Catholic, Undefined ..	55.19	41.55	0.40	2.86	100.00	43.76	52.79	0.26	3.19	100.00
Church of Christ ..	92.19	5.07	0.73	2.01	100.00	93.29	4.13	0.74	1.84	100.00
Church of England ..	86.70	9.35	0.56	3.39	100.00	87.79	8.26	0.72	3.23	100.00
Congregational ..	84.43	11.82	1.82	1.93	100.00	85.78	10.28	1.87	2.07	100.00
Lutheran	91.04	6.33	0.41	2.22	100.00	87.57	9.65	0.48	2.30	100.00
Methodist	92.34	4.82	0.76	2.08	100.00	92.33	4.70	0.81	2.16	100.00
Presbyterian ..	86.87	8.82	1.10	3.21	100.00	87.93	7.94	1.05	3.08	100.00
Protestant, Undefined	89.13	7.51	0.42	2.94	100.00	89.94	6.75	0.57	2.74	100.00
Salvation Army ..	86.34	11.16	0.21	2.29	100.00	95.67	2.86	0.15	1.32	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	67.53	27.41	0.51	4.55	100.00	72.07	23.88	0.23	3.82	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined) ..	84.72	10.63	1.27	3.38	100.00	84.24	11.45	1.25	3.06	100.00
Total Christian ..	77.28	19.04	0.69	2.99	100.00	76.29	20.11	0.75	2.85	100.00
NON-CHRISTIAN.										
Hebrew	71.76	22.92	3.74	1.58	100.00	74.72	19.68	4.26	1.34	100.00
Other Non-Christian ..	76.01	16.18	3.76	4.05	100.00	75.79	16.32	3.68	4.21	100.00
Total Non-Christian	72.12	22.35	3.74	1.79	100.00	74.77	19.52	4.23	1.48	100.00
Indefinite	83.01	8.73	3.66	4.60	100.00	87.80	6.40	2.53	3.27	100.00
No religion	84.41	8.11	2.32	5.16	100.00	83.21	8.16	4.03	4.60	100.00
Object to State ..	84.63	9.50	0.89	4.98	100.00	..	..	..	..	..
No reply	83.55	12.30	0.62	3.53	100.00	83.90	12.97	0.45	2.68	100.00
Grand Total ..	77.36	18.93	0.71	3.00	100.00	77.23	19.21	0.73	2.83	100.00

11. Religious Creed and Grade of Occupation (including Unemployment).—Details of the grade of occupation or industrial status of males and females separately, and for both sexes combined, for Australia as a whole in 42 categories of religious creed will be found on pp. 1070–1075 of Vol. II. Part XVI. Omitting those persons for whom the grade of occupation was not stated and also children and others to whom the classification of grade was not applicable, and so confining attention to those for whom the necessary information was definitely stated, the proportions under the principal categories were as shown below:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. of ADHERENTS according to GRADE of OCCUPATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Employer.	Working on own Account.	Wage or Salary Earner.	Apprenticed Wage Earner.	Wage or Salary Earner Employed Part-time.	Unemployed.	Helper not receiving Wages or Salary.	Total Specified Grades.
MALES.								
Baptist	8.74	13.31	51.78	1.38	6.44	16.70	1.65	100.00
Brethren	11.57	17.69	48.49	1.85	5.68	12.87	1.85	100.00
Catholic, Roman ..	7.61	13.77	46.58	0.87	7.16	21.83	2.18	100.00
Catholic, Undefined ..	6.53	13.43	45.14	0.93	7.89	24.42	1.66	100.00
Church of Christ ..	8.97	13.03	51.05	1.58	6.17	17.49	1.71	100.00
Church of England ..	8.22	14.49	48.79	0.99	6.75	19.14	1.62	100.00
Congregational ..	11.68	13.31	53.15	1.37	5.29	14.02	1.18	100.00
Lutheran	18.45	28.60	33.30	0.28	4.47	7.98	6.92	100.00
Methodist	11.38	16.15	48.58	1.07	5.69	14.51	2.62	100.00

PROPORTION PER CENT. of ADHERENTS according to GRADE of OCCUPATION, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Religious Creed.	Employer.	Working on own Account.	Wage or Salary Earner.	Apprenticed Wage Earner.	Wage or Salary Earner Employed Part-time.	Unemployed.	Helper not receiving Wages or Salary.	Total Specified Grades.
MALES—continued.								
Presbyterian	11.64	15.81	49.25	1.04	5.48	14.63	2.15	100.00
Protestant, Undefined	9.51	15.96	46.84	1.08	6.90	18.32	1.39	100.00
Salvation Army	4.63	11.67	49.96	1.27	8.06	23.22	1.19	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	9.46	22.79	39.49	1.12	7.81	16.05	3.28	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	12.75	20.87	42.24	0.87	5.77	15.86	1.64	100.00
Total Christian	9.10	14.90	48.15	0.99	6.51	18.38	1.97	100.00
Non-Christian	16.84	23.59	43.97	0.93	3.00	11.08	0.59	100.00
Indefinite	9.95	19.05	41.07	0.63	6.34	21.94	1.02	100.00
No religion	6.21	15.99	40.57	0.34	8.16	28.32	0.41	100.00
No reply	6.43	14.71	45.63	0.85	8.24	22.49	1.65	100.00
Grand Total	8.75	14.93	47.72	0.97	6.75	18.97	1.91	100.00
FEMALES.								
Baptist	2.68	7.48	71.79	1.08	4.99	11.44	0.54	100.00
Brethren	3.54	8.10	71.38	0.86	4.83	10.43	0.86	100.00
Catholic, Roman	3.71	8.76	67.02	0.78	4.24	14.26	1.23	100.00
Catholic, Undefined	2.67	8.06	65.28	0.79	4.59	17.61	1.00	100.00
Church of Christ	2.51	6.24	72.66	1.32	5.07	11.56	0.64	100.00
Church of England	3.46	8.52	68.62	1.04	4.67	12.93	0.76	100.00
Congregational	3.44	8.72	72.90	0.90	4.63	8.95	0.46	100.00
Lutheran	8.54	12.16	67.05	0.25	3.12	7.23	1.65	100.00
Methodist	3.43	8.33	71.21	0.90	4.51	10.73	0.89	100.00
Presbyterian	4.42	9.19	70.64	0.99	3.82	10.14	0.80	100.00
Protestant, Undefined	3.77	10.11	65.86	1.13	4.97	13.28	0.88	100.00
Salvation Army	0.95	3.38	77.00	0.56	5.14	12.24	0.73	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	2.53	11.71	66.52	1.09	6.51	11.28	0.36	100.00
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	4.90	14.07	63.36	0.98	5.15	10.32	1.22	100.00
Total Christian	3.61	8.64	68.88	0.95	4.47	12.56	0.89	100.00
Non-Christian	7.96	12.84	60.72	2.00	3.80	10.76	1.92	100.00
Indefinite	5.11	16.39	57.10	0.32	5.11	15.24	0.73	100.00
No religion	2.91	13.52	61.33	0.62	4.57	15.59	1.46	100.00
No reply	2.79	7.82	65.78	1.10	5.51	16.07	0.93	100.00
Grand Total	3.55	8.59	68.51	0.97	4.57	12.91	0.90	100.00

The percentages show that of the males in the Christian group 9.10 per cent. were employers. The denominations in which a proportion of employers above the average was recorded were—Brethren, Congregational, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Seventh Day Adventist. The denominations which had a percentage above the average of males who were engaged on their own account but who did not employ labour were—Brethren, Lutheran, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Seventh Day Adventist. The proportion of persons described as assisting but not receiving wages was particularly high among Lutherans. The proportion belonging to the wage-earning class was above the Christian average among Baptists, Brethren, Church of Christ, Church of England, Congregational, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Salvation Army. Among males in the Christian group the proportion of unemployed was highest among Roman Catholics, Undefined Catholics, and the Salvation Army, and lowest among Lutherans; the proportion of part-

time employed was highest in the Salvation Army, and among Seventh Day Adventists, undefined Catholics and Roman Catholics, and lowest among Lutherans.

Among the females in the Christian group Roman Catholics, Lutherans and Presbyterians had a proportion of employers above the average. Roman Catholics, Congregationalists, Lutherans, Presbyterians and Seventh Day Adventists had a proportion of females engaged “on own account” above the average for females in the Christian group, whereas female wage and salary earners were above the average among Baptists, Brethren, Church of Christ, Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Salvation Army. Among females in the Christian group the proportion of unemployed was highest among Undefined Catholics and Roman Catholics and lowest among Lutherans; the proportion of part-time employed was highest in the Seventh Day Adventists, Salvation Army and the Church of Christ, and lowest among Lutherans,

12. Religious Creed and Income.—The following tables set out for the 42 categories of religious creed within specified income groups in terms of income earned during the year ended 30th June, 1933:—

MALE BREADWINNERS classified according to **INCOME** in conjunction with **RELIGIOUS CREED**, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933.							
	No income. (a)	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	TOTAL.
CHRISTIAN.								
Australian Church	19	39	12	8	17	10	53	158
Baptist	3,680	8,053	5,770	4,050	4,393	3,877	5,060	34,883
Brethren	277	707	575	370	350	343	484	3,106
Catholic, Apostolic	28	80	51	29	28	34	83	333
Catholic, Greek	1,087	2,055	1,612	985	507	319	423	6,988
Catholic, Roman	58,961	102,867	63,873	44,526	44,048	35,246	43,092	392,613
Catholic, Undefined	6,967	11,869	7,160	4,960	5,078	3,641	3,667	43,342
Church of Christ	1,941	4,960	3,425	2,386	2,460	2,082	2,366	19,620
Church of England	109,916	221,178	151,462	108,092	106,185	90,425	126,776	914,034
Christadelphian	118	350	257	176	221	213	246	1,581
Christian Scientist	187	410	324	252	232	273	653	2,331
Congregational	1,867	4,260	3,438	2,600	2,484	2,624	4,935	22,208
Latter Day Saints	107	170	127	99	108	89	72	772
Lutheran	2,939	5,716	4,521	2,942	2,127	1,475	3,524	23,244
Methodist	22,850	51,256	38,050	28,395	28,034	24,436	35,583	228,604
Presbyterian	25,703	54,508	40,168	30,248	29,791	27,272	47,860	255,550
Protestant, Undefined	3,230	7,256	4,874	3,550	3,300	2,840	3,952	29,002
Quaker	32	62	61	35	28	39	90	347
Salvation Army	1,040	3,102	1,724	1,107	997	792	489	9,251
Seventh Day Adventist	420	1,108	712	437	291	300	359	3,627
Unitarian	49	120	78	73	66	44	180	610
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	967	2,136	1,460	931	858	685	1,024	8,061
Total Christian	242,385	482,262	329,734	236,251	231,603	197,059	280,971	2,000,265
NON-CHRISTIAN.								
Buddhist	27	214	157	70	30	24	85	607
Chinese	51	121	61	21	9	5	1	269
Confucian	109	295	233	67	20	9	6	739
Hebrew	945	1,347	1,287	1,148	943	889	2,671	9,230
Hindu	8	98	52	15	8	6	7	194
Mohammedan	178	951	242	95	22	20	26	1,534
Pagan (so returned)	20	36	13	5	6	1	8	89
Shinto	1	5	36	25	11	13	15	106
Sikh	6	28	26	1	..	..	4	65
Theosophist	24	52	39	17	19	18	65	234
Other, Non-Christian	6	25	14	6	7	8	4	70
Total Non-Christian	1,375	3,172	2,160	1,470	1,075	993	2,892	13,137
INDEFINITE.								
Agnostic	155	323	161	125	125	111	270	1,270
Deist	14	14	3	4	5	2	6	48
Freethinker	121	290	163	120	97	78	121	990
No Denomination	128	309	214	146	117	120	232	1,266
Rationalist	61	136	75	39	52	51	76	490
Socialist	5	18	4	2	1	5	1	36
Spiritualist	89	236	108	65	90	49	70	707
Other, Indefinite	263	628	370	238	211	173	281	2,164
Total Indefinite	836	1,954	1,098	739	698	589	1,057	6,971
NO RELIGION.								
Atheist	215	308	152	97	93	80	97	1,042
Other, No Religion	1,014	1,718	943	608	685	617	1,018	6,603
Total No Religion	1,229	2,026	1,095	705	778	697	1,115	7,645
NO REPLY	50,381	96,008	60,363	40,062	36,712	27,597	28,639	339,762
GRAND TOTAL	296,206	585,422	394,450	279,227	270,866	226,935	314,674	2,367,780

(a) Includes deficit.

FEMALE BREADWINNERS classified according to INCOME in conjunction with RELIGIOUS CREED, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1933.							
	No Income. (a)	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	TOTAL.
CHRISTIAN.								
Australian Church	3	27	18	12	7	4	5	76
Baptist	705	6,893	3,956	2,126	772	323	358	15,133
Brethren	89	717	407	244	107	39	46	1,649
Catholic, Apostolic	8	65	56	33	20	14	17	213
Catholic, Greek	42	166	100	35	13	12	5	373
Catholic, Roman	21,034	63,990	37,187	21,485	8,697	3,429	4,304	160,126
Catholic, Undefined	1,492	6,582	3,632	1,964	674	241	279	14,864
Church of Christ	488	4,544	2,407	1,161	377	158	120	9,255
Church of England	20,262	126,892	76,947	41,328	16,763	7,414	11,095	300,701
Christadelphian	55	314	165	68	34	19	13	668
Christian Scientist	62	556	487	311	188	121	172	1,897
Congregational	359	3,534	2,515	1,505	846	357	541	9,657
Latter Day Saints	21	159	79	31	14	1	3	308
Lutheran	230	2,573	1,002	420	159	80	164	4,628
Methodist	4,021	36,577	20,505	10,940	4,467	1,794	2,118	80,422
Presbyterian	4,037	32,646	22,125	13,314	6,438	3,069	4,613	86,242
Protestant, Undefined	652	4,252	2,582	1,301	531	192	296	9,806
Quaker	2	30	32	29	14	12	19	138
Salvation Army	407	3,109	1,399	412	75	26	26	5,454
Seventh Day Adventist	89	1,118	478	259	81	22	22	2,069
Unitarian	8	73	59	35	21	14	21	231
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	197	1,368	651	293	153	64	82	2,808
Total, Christian	54,263	296,185	176,789	97,306	40,451	17,405	24,319	706,718
NON-CHRISTIAN.								
Buddhist .. ..	..	19	5	1	..	..	..	25
Chinese .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Confucian	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
Hebrew	247	854	847	499	215	130	357	3,149
Hindu .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mohammedan	4	7	1	2	..	..	1	15
Pagan (so returned) .. ..	..	3	..	..	1	..	..	4
Theosophist	6	44	30	22	19	7	16	144
Other, Non-Christian	7	4	..	..	1	..	..	12
Total, Non-Christian	265	935	883	524	236	137	374	3,354
INDEFINITE.								
Agnostic	3	23	20	14	11	5	19	95
Deist .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Freethinker	4	33	20	12	11	5	3	88
No Denomination	25	203	100	43	18	13	22	424
Rationalist	2	20	11	5	4	1	3	46
Socialist .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
Spiritualist	31	184	82	33	19	2	4	355
Other, Indefinite	39	195	78	54	24	11	17	418
Total, Indefinite	104	659	314	161	87	37	68	1,430
NO RELIGION.								
Atheist	6	15	15	13	2	1	..	52
Other, No Religion	43	224	107	71	44	19	31	539
Total, No Religion	49	239	122	84	46	20	31	591
No REPLY	6,815	35,107	19,177	9,072	2,837	1,103	1,637	75,748
GRAND TOTAL	61,496	333,125	197,285	107,147	43,657	18,702	26,429	787,841

(a) Includes deficit.

An examination of the table of male breadwinners will show that, with returns not stating income excluded, 22.96 per cent. of the total male breadwinners in the population and 23.96 per cent. of the male breadwinners in the Christian group as a whole received incomes in excess of £207 per annum. (The average annual earnings of an adult male wage-earner in Australia for 48 full weeks' work, on the basis of the weighted average nominal weekly rate of 81s. 9d. at 30th June, 1933, would be about £196.) Among the male breadwinners in the several principal denominations who received

over £207 per annum, the proportions in the Christian group were as follows:—Congregationalists, 34.09 per cent.; Presbyterians, 29.46 per cent.; Methodists, 26.31 per cent.; Baptists, 25.67 per cent.; Anglicans, 23.82 per cent.; Lutherans, 21.56 per cent.; Roman Catholics, 20.01 per cent.; Seventh Day Adventists, 18.23 per cent.; and Salvation Army, 13.89 per cent. Among the male breadwinners in non-Christian groups who received over £207 per annum, the proportion in the Hebrew group was 38.62 per cent.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO CREED.

13. Adherents in Metropolitan Areas.—The principal credal groups in the metropolitan areas following tables give particulars relating to the of the several States:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION according to RELIGIOUS CREED, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metro- politan.
CHRISTIAN.							
Baptist	16,587	21,147	7,155	13,099	3,024	822	61,834
Brethren	2,666	1,195	1,151	235	218	143	5,608
Catholic, Roman	224,593	171,642	56,325	36,038	34,757	9,104	532,459
Catholic, Undefined	35,172	15,303	5,713	3,026	1,428	512	61,154
Church of Christ	5,029	16,509	1,455	10,149	3,374	420	36,936
Church of England	559,832	359,278	107,773	104,565	88,400	31,337	1,251,185
Congregational	14,114	8,876	3,579	8,149	3,494	1,472	39,684
Lutheran	1,377	1,276	1,785	2,615	340	8	7,401
Methodist	71,204	90,355	28,357	57,880	19,843	4,625	272,264
Presbyterian	106,874	126,941	34,296	12,133	17,290	3,060	300,594
Protestant, Undefined	12,264	16,235	4,139	6,819	2,765	771	42,993
Salvation Army	4,041	5,347	1,449	2,637	1,414	241	15,129
Seventh Day Adventist	1,862	1,131	689	503	582	348	5,115
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	11,400	8,663	3,877	3,182	2,795	484	30,401
Total Christian	1,067,015	843,898	257,743	261,030	179,724	53,347	2,662,757
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Buddhist	99	38	16	5	7	..	165
Chinese	60	15	2	5	31	..	113
Confucian	268	50	26	8	73	1	426
Hebrew	9,216	8,904	863	477	1,891	40	21,391
Mohammedan	61	35	33	27	37	1	194
Theosophist	172	116	66	44	20	3	421
Other Non-Christian	84	33	12	13	13	1	156
Total Non-Christian	9,960	9,191	1,018	579	2,072	46	22,866
Indefinite	2,402	2,418	694	862	667	94	7,137
No religion	2,625	2,452	686	484	346	52	6,645
No reply	153,265	133,975	39,607	49,664	24,631	6,867	408,009
Grand Total	1,235,267	991,934	299,748	312,619	207,440	60,406	3,107,414

A comparison of the percentages given in the next table with similar results for the several States (see second table in Section 4 of this chapter) will show that the following Christian denominations have a greater relative strength in the capital cities than in other parts:—Baptist, Brethren, Church of Christ, Church of England, Congregational, and Salvation Army. The Lutherans have the smallest

proportion of all Christian denominations in the capital cities, only 12.17 per cent. being recorded therein, whereas of the total population 46.87 per cent. was in the metropolitan areas. Among the non-Christians relatively few Buddhists and Mohammedans are found in the larger cities, while on the other hand nearly 91 per cent. of the Hebrews live in the metropolitan areas.

PROPORTION PER CENT. of METROPOLITAN POPULATION according to RELIGIOUS CREED, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metro- politan.
CHRISTIAN.							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Baptist	1.34	2.13	2.39	4.19	1.46	1.36	1.99
Brethren	0.22	0.12	0.38	0.08	0.11	0.24	0.18
Catholic, Roman	18.18	17.30	18.79	11.52	16.76	15.07	17.14
Catholic, Undefined	2.85	1.54	1.91	0.97	0.69	0.85	1.97
Church of Christ	0.41	1.67	0.49	3.25	1.63	0.69	1.19
Church of England	45.32	36.22	35.95	33.45	42.61	51.88	40.26
Congregational	1.14	0.89	1.20	2.61	1.68	2.44	1.28
Lutheran	0.11	0.13	0.60	0.84	0.16	0.01	0.24
Methodist	5.77	9.11	9.46	18.51	9.57	7.65	8.76
Presbyterian	8.65	12.80	11.44	3.88	8.33	5.06	9.67
Protestant, Undefined	0.99	1.64	1.38	2.18	1.33	1.28	1.38
Salvation Army	0.33	0.54	0.48	0.84	0.68	0.40	0.49
Seventh Day Adventist	0.15	0.12	0.23	0.16	0.28	0.58	0.16
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	0.92	0.87	1.29	1.02	1.35	0.80	0.98
Total Christian	86.38	85.08	85.99	83.50	86.64	88.31	85.69
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Buddhist	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	..	0.01
Chinese	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	..	0.00
Confucian	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01
Hebrew	0.75	0.90	0.29	0.15	0.91	0.07	0.69
Mohammedan	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.01
Theosophist	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01
Other Non-Christian	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01
Total Non-Christian	0.81	0.92	0.34	0.19	1.00	0.08	0.74
Indefinite	0.19	0.24	0.23	0.27	0.32	0.15	0.23
No religion	0.21	0.25	0.23	0.15	0.17	0.09	0.21
No reply	12.41	13.51	13.21	15.89	11.87	11.37	13.13
GRAND TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The following table shows for each State and for each principal creed resident in each of the capital Australia as a whole the proportion of adherents of cities:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. of ADHERENTS who were RESIDENT in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metro- politan.
CHRISTIAN.							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Baptist	55.33	67.29	47.73	68.65	53.99	17.62	58.40
Brethren	70.45	65.62	44.34	82.75	69.21	11.51	55.84
Catholic, Roman	45.91	54.40	30.30	56.78	46.75	30.13	45.84
Catholic, Undefined	52.54	57.49	27.63	50.61	34.54	17.24	47.95
Church of Christ	58.09	62.83	28.98	66.50	60.10	22.20	58.86
Church of England	48.96	57.38	32.46	63.55	46.91	29.78	48.78
Congregational	69.62	72.25	41.29	58.90	58.61	37.14	60.86
Lutheran	23.12	14.57	9.45	10.05	31.25	25.81	12.17
Methodist	35.07	46.79	32.26	45.23	44.57	17.47	39.80
Presbyterian	41.50	45.88	32.11	48.42	52.88	23.19	42.15
Protestant, Undefined	63.66	64.35	40.66	66.20	48.53	38.96	59.09
Salvation Army	42.05	61.38	32.22	57.51	53.70	21.10	48.47
Seventh Day Adventist	31.50	43.92	35.46	46.70	35.23	43.28	36.63
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	59.11	72.28	33.34	66.62	62.91	33.31	56.55
Total Christian	46.74	53.84	31.75	54.13	47.65	27.32	46.49

PROPORTION PER CENT. of ADHERENTS who were RESIDENT in METROPOLITAN AREAS,
30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Religious Creed.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metro- politan.
NON-CHRISTIAN.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Buddhist	37.22	88.37	13.22	10.87	3.17	..	22.45
Chinese	45.11	28.85	3.17	100.00	86.11	..	37.05
Confucian	59.42	60.98	18.57	100.00	75.26	50.00	54.13
Hebrew	89.43	93.73	82.90	90.34	89.83	57.14	90.82
Mohammedan	11.66	22.01	6.03	10.11	11.11	50.00	10.34
Theosophist	83.09	83.45	66.00	78.57	68.97	37.50	77.96
Other Non-Christian	34.57	36.67	6.35	33.33	12.04	25.00	23.18
Total Non-Christian	82.12	91.32	46.25	61.01	70.74	52.87	80.32
Indefinite	54.34	64.45	36.60	62.19	56.91	25.20	54.78
No religion	59.99	69.36	35.51	63.60	43.20	32.70	57.02
No reply	51.60	56.87	30.51	51.94	43.38	21.64	48.06
Grand Total	47.49	54.49	31.63	53.81	47.27	26.54	46.87

14. Masculinity of Adherents in Metropolitan Areas.—The masculinity of the persons belonging to the principal religious creeds in the metropolitan areas is shown below. The main feature in the Christian group is the high masculinity of the Lutherans in the capital cities. Lutherans also had the highest masculinity of all denominations in each State (see Section 6 of this chapter).

MASCULINITY of ADHERENTS in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Religious Creed.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metro- politan.
CHRISTIAN.	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Baptist	82.09	80.59	81.69	80.33	82.17	78.31	81.11
Brethren	76.91	65.28	75.73	76.69	86.32	70.24	74.22
Catholic, Roman	86.70	83.82	84.78	84.27	85.44	84.97	85.28
Catholic, Undefined	86.31	85.15	81.02	100.00	88.64	97.68	86.29
Church of Christ	79.10	79.52	74.25	80.68	80.52	65.35	79.48
Church of England	91.09	88.13	91.62	89.61	90.72	89.90	90.10
Congregational	83.30	76.08	82.51	76.08	83.99	74.20	79.78
Lutheran	178.18	140.30	98.78	89.77	190.60	300.00	116.34
Methodist	84.89	80.63	87.88	83.65	84.95	81.16	83.43
Presbyterian	89.40	83.39	91.03	90.59	93.83	83.89	87.22
Protestant, Undefined	92.59	90.64	99.37	99.15	87.58	96.18	93.22
Salvation Army	74.48	71.21	78.45	78.42	74.78	77.21	74.42
Seventh Day Adventist	58.74	51.00	64.05	57.19	62.12	74.87	58.85
Other Christian (including Undefined)	96.62	96.84	91.55	87.07	101.66	67.47	94.89
Total Christian	89.07	85.13	88.76	86.40	88.81	86.77	87.45
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Buddhist	241.38	123.53	..	150.00	..	..	243.75
Chinese .. .. .	..	650.00	..	..	..	..	5,550.00
Confucian	2,580.00	..	..	..	..	..	4,160.00
Hebrew	103.17	104.60	105.48	90.04	99.68	150.00	103.30
Mohammedan	510.00	337.50	371.43	285.71	516.67	..	410.53
Theosophist	93.26	78.46	65.00	46.67	53.85	50.00	76.15
Other Non-Christian	366.67	266.67	1,100.00	550.00	1,200.00	..	403.23
Total Non-Christian	112.28	106.40	117.52	98.29	114.27	155.56	109.97
Indefinite	140.92	140.36	155.15	127.44	117.26	213.33	138.62
No religion	286.60	279.57	257.29	281.10	332.50	246.67	282.12
No reply	108.71	105.47	111.29	108.29	112.17	100.26	107.88
Grand Total	91.76	88.17	91.87	89.83	91.80	88.44	90.35

15. Census Comparisons, Metropolitan Areas, 1911, 1921 and 1933.—The following two tables permit a view of certain changes in the structure of the metropolitan population, in terms of religious creed, from 1911 to 1933. It will be seen that there has been considerable diversity in the growth of the various groups over the period. Only three groups—Seventh Day Adventist, Church of England and Church of Christ—showed a percentage increase greater than that of the Christian group as a whole, while two groups—Congregational and Lutheran—showed a percentage decrease.

Excluding replies “objecting to state” and “no reply”, only Church of England, Church of Christ and Seventh Day Adventist were a larger proportion of the metropolitan population in 1933 than in 1911, while Roman Catholic and Catholic Undefined combined, and Salvation Army, remained unchanged as a percentage. Masculinity, as between the two years 1911 and 1933, increased slightly only with Baptists, Roman Catholics, Church of Christ and Salvation Army. In all these comparisons, however, the weakness of the basis of comparison, referred to in earlier sections of this chapter, should be kept in mind.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION according to RELIGIOUS CREED, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Religious Creed.	Number of Adherents.			Proportion per cent. of Total Creeds Specified.			Masculinity, Males per 100 Females.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	51,042	57,590	61,834	% 3.09	% 2.50	% 2.29	81.06	80.37	81.11
Brethren .. ..	..	6,421	5,608	..	0.28	0.21	..	77.28	74.22
Catholic, Roman ..	334,595	477,472	532,459	20.27	20.76	19.72	84.44	84.99	85.28
Catholic, Undefined ..	27,861	17,165	61,154	1.69	0.75	2.27	88.07	90.43	86.29
Church of Christ ..	21,775	29,897	36,936	1.32	1.30	1.37	76.83	77.34	79.48
Church of England ..	683,251	1,069,247	1,251,185	41.40	46.49	46.35	91.85	92.40	90.10
Congregational ..	41,993	42,788	39,684	2.54	1.86	1.47	84.24	81.98	79.78
Lutheran	10,720	6,117	7,401	0.65	0.26	0.27	141.55	140.73	116.34
Methodist	175,800	228,998	272,264	10.65	9.96	10.09	86.70	85.34	83.43
Presbyterian	193,428	246,672	300,594	11.72	10.72	11.13	92.70	89.89	87.22
Protestant, Undefined ..	49,623	36,570	42,993	3.01	1.59	1.59	115.63	111.35	93.22
Salvation Army ..	9,271	13,635	15,129	0.56	0.59	0.56	73.22	75.84	74.42
Seventh Day Adventist ..	2,057	4,009	5,115	0.13	0.17	0.19	53.97	54.31	58.85
Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined)	17,887	19,644	30,401	1.08	0.86	1.13	97.67	106.37	94.89
Total Christian ..	1,619,303	2,256,225	2,662,757	98.11	98.09	98.64	89.75	89.29	87.45
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Buddhist	446	168	165	0.03	0.01	0.01	2,523.53	740.00	243.75
Chinese .. ..	..	1,459	113	..	0.06	0.00	..	3,739.47	5,550.00
Confucian	1,603	1,055	426	0.10	0.04	0.02	9,918.75	2,297.73	4,160.00
Hebrew	14,408	18,773	21,391	0.87	0.82	0.79	107.22	107.39	103.30
Mohammedan	270	255	194	0.02	0.01	0.01	500.00	537.50	410.53
Theosophist .. ..	..	..	421	..	..	0.01	..	..	76.15
Other Non-Christian ..	2,547	1,100	156	0.15	0.05	0.01	623.57	141.76	403.23
Total Non-Christian ..	19,274	22,810	22,866	1.17	0.99	0.85	161.06	136.40	109.97
Indefinite	7,476	10,811	7,137	0.45	0.47	0.26	178.96	152.83	138.62
No religion	4,444	10,290	6,645	0.27	0.45	0.25	364.85	290.51	282.12
Object to state	32,409	19,822	..	..	..	..	165.73	161.50	..
No reply	11,423	18,121	408,009	..	..	..	177.39	145.91	107.88
Grand Total ..	1,694,329	2,338,079	3,107,414	100.00	100.00	100.00	92.38	91.10	90.35

NUMBERS OF ADHERENTS of PRINCIPAL RELIGIOUS CREEDS in the METROPOLITAN POPULATION in 1921 and 1933, expressed as RELATIVES to the NUMBERS in 1911.

Religious Creed.	Number Relative to 1911.			Religious Creed.	Number Relative to 1911.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.		1911.	1921.	1933.
Seventh Day Adventist ..	100.00	194.90	248.66	Baptist	100.00	112.83	121.14
Church of England ..	100.00	156.49	183.12	Congregational	100.00	101.89	94.50
Church of Christ ..	100.00	137.30	169.63	Lutheran	100.00	57.06	69.04
Salvation Army ..	100.00	147.07	163.19	Total Christian ..	100.00	139.33	164.44
Roman Catholic ..	100.00	136.47	163.78				
Catholic, Undefined }							
Roman Catholic ..	100.00	142.70	159.14	Hebrew	100.00	130.30	148.47
Presbyterian ..	100.00	127.53	155.40	No Religion	100.00	231.55	149.53
Methodist ..	100.00	130.26	154.87				

CHAPTER XVII.
CONJUGAL CONDITION.
NATURE AND SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

1. The Importance of Statistics of Conjugal Condition.—Statistics of the conjugal condition of the population are of great social and economic importance. The relation of conjugal condition to age and the ratio of the married to the unmarried in the population have a bearing on the socially-significant question of reproduction. Again, the relation of the married structure to birthplace, nationality, ethnic origin, and religion has social significance. And there is an economic interest in the relation of conjugal condition to industry, occupation, grade of occupation, income and unemployment.

2. Form of Inquiry in 1933.—At the Census of 1933 all persons were asked to state their conjugal condition under two headings—
(i) Condition as to Marriage;
(ii) Duration of Marriage.
The first item comprised the following fourfold direction:—"If never married, write 'N.M.' If

married at the date of the Census, write 'M.' If widow or widower and not remarried, write 'W.' If divorced and not remarried, write 'D.'" The second item on the Schedule, that relating to the duration of marriage, was to be answered only by those persons who had a lawful wife or husband living at the date of the Census. Widowed and divorced persons were instructed not to answer this question. The form of inquiry at the Census of 1933 omitted several questions which had appeared on the 1921 Census Schedule. These were—
(i) Date of marriage;
(ii) Children from existing marriage;
(iii) Children from previous marriage or marriages;
(iv) Judicially separated. For any person who is judicially separated, write "J."
These questions were omitted either because they had been variously interpreted in 1921, or because other questions were deemed more important.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.

3. Larger Age Groups according to Conjugal Condition.—The following table shows the population of Australia—males and females separately—in larger age groups, according to their conjugal condition. Those for whom particulars

as to conjugal condition were not given—4.1 per 1,000 males and 2.4 per 1,000 females have been distributed proportionately throughout. Those for whom age was unspecified have been similarly dealt with.

CONJUGAL CONDITION of the POPULATION of AUSTRALIA in AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Age last Birthday.					All Ages.	
	Under 15.	15-44.	45-59.	60-64.	65 and over.		
MALES.							
Never married	926,924	893,703	76,421	19,317	34,543	1,950,908	
Married .. ..	..	686,121	407,724	83,063	130,539	1,307,447
Widowed .. ..	..	12,402	25,435	11,868	48,753	98,458
Divorced .. ..	..	5,026	3,747	611	914	10,298
Total	926,924	1,597,252	513,327	114,859	214,749	3,367,111	
FEMALES.							
Never married	894,643	713,427	71,453	17,138	26,217	1,722,878	
Married .. ..	..	802,624	352,559	64,335	78,304	1,297,822
Widowed .. ..	..	25,738	63,681	31,788	109,933	231,140
Divorced .. ..	..	6,580	3,326	485	497	10,888
Total	894,643	1,548,369	491,019	113,746	214,951	3,262,728	
PERSONS.							
Never married	1,821,567	1,607,130	147,874	36,455	60,760	3,673,786	
Married .. ..	..	1,488,745	760,283	147,398	208,843	2,605,269
Widowed .. ..	..	38,140	89,116	43,656	158,686	329,598
Divorced .. ..	..	11,606	7,073	1,096	1,411	21,186
Total	1,821,567	3,145,621	1,004,346	228,605	429,700	6,629,839	

In all age groups specified in the table, bachelors exceeded spinsters, but widows were more numerous than widowers. In the age group 15-44 married women were more numerous than married men,

but in the older ages the reverse was the case; the same applies to divorced persons.

In the following table the figures given above have been reduced to proportions per 10,000 of the populations according to sex:—

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION of the POPULATION of AUSTRALIA according to CONJUGAL CONDITION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Age last Birthday.					All Ages.	
	Under 15.	15-14.	15-59.	60-64.	65 and over.		
MALES.							
Never married	10,000	5,595	1,489	1,682	1,608	5,794	
Married .. .. .	..	4,296	7,943	7,232	6,079	3,883
Widowed .. .. .	..	78	495	1,033	2,270	292
Divorced .. .. .	..	31	73	53	43	31
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
FEMALES.							
Never married	10,000	4,608	1,455	1,507	1,220	5,281	
Married .. .. .	..	5,184	7,180	5,656	3,643	3,978
Widowed .. .. .	..	166	1,297	2,795	5,114	708
Divorced .. .. .	..	42	68	42	23	33
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
PERSONS.							
Never married	10,000	5,109	1,472	1,595	1,414	5,541	
Married .. .. .	..	4,733	7,570	6,447	4,860	3,930
Widowed .. .. .	..	121	887	1,910	3,693	497
Divorced .. .. .	..	37	71	48	33	32
Total	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	

As all children under 15 years of age are included among the unmarried, a more concise statement of the conjugal condition of the population is

obtained by excluding all persons under 15 years. Such a statement is given below:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION of the POPULATION AGED 15 and OVER, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never married	1,023,984	828,235	1,852,219	% 41.96	% 34.97	% 38.52
Married	1,307,447	1,297,822	2,605,269	53.58	54.81	54.18
Widowed	98,458	231,140	329,598	4.04	9.76	6.86
Divorced	10,298	10,888	21,186	0.42	0.46	0.44
Total	2,440,187	2,368,085	4,808,272	100.00	100.00	100.00

In point of actual numbers and proportionately males who had never been married exceeded females in the same category. Of those who were married, males exceeded females in actual numbers,

but were less proportionately. Of the widowed and divorced, females were in excess both numerically and proportionately.

4. Population in Quinquennial Age Groups according to Conjugal Condition.—The following table gives the male and female population of Australia in quinquennial age groups according to their conjugal conditions:—

AGE and CONJUGAL CONDITION of MALES and FEMALES in AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 ..	926,924	..	..	..	926,924	894,643	..	..	..	894,643
15-19 ..	310,396	1,382	14	..	311,792	291,673	11,904	35	6	303,618
20-24 ..	259,714	37,997	217	73	298,001	197,209	88,763	415	230	286,617
25-29 ..	155,536	120,374	1,051	501	277,462	96,405	157,568	1,575	960	256,508
30-34 ..	81,935	166,189	2,291	1,100	251,515	53,446	178,893	3,760	1,565	237,664
35-39 ..	48,664	174,871	3,550	1,575	228,660	40,447	187,644	7,463	1,939	237,493
40-44 ..	37,458	185,308	5,279	1,777	229,822	34,247	177,852	12,490	1,880	226,469
45-49 ..	30,688	169,733	7,290	1,614	209,325	28,575	152,053	17,162	1,598	199,388
50-54 ..	25,358	136,332	8,742	1,256	171,688	23,465	116,512	21,731	1,066	162,774
55-59 ..	20,375	101,659	9,403	877	132,314	19,413	83,994	24,788	662	128,857
60-64 ..	19,317	83,063	11,868	611	114,859	17,138	64,335	31,788	485	113,746
65-69 ..	15,655	62,759	14,055	477	92,946	12,345	42,808	35,059	287	90,499
70-74 ..	10,800	40,440	14,508	270	66,018	7,971	23,498	32,677	136	64,282
75-79 ..	5,313	19,368	11,117	122	35,920	3,860	9,070	23,267	58	36,255
80-84 ..	1,981	6,061	5,785	35	13,862	1,425	2,316	11,983	12	15,736
85 and over	794	1,911	3,288	10	6,003	616	612	6,947	4	8,179
Total ..	1,950,908	1,307,447	98,458	10,298	3,367,111	1,722,878	1,297,822	231,140	10,888	3,262,728

Among males, bachelors predominated in all groups below 30, married men in all groups between 30 and 85, and widowers in the later ages. Among females, spinsters were the most numerous below 25, married women in all age groups between 25 and 70 years, and widows from 70 years onward. It is interesting to notice that in 1921 and 1933 the excess of widowed males over married males did not appear until after 85 years of age, whereas in

1911 the excess appeared in the group 80-84 years. Similarly, the age at which the number of widows exceeded the married women has been deferred from group 65-69 to group 70-74.

The following table shows the proportions of males and females per 10,000 of the same sex in each age group according to their conjugal condition:—

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION of MALES and FEMALES in AUSTRALIA according to AGE and CONJUGAL CONDITION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 ..	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	10,000
15-19 ..	9,956	44	..	..	10,000	9,607	392	1	..	10,000
20-24 ..	8,715	1,275	7	3	10,000	6,881	3,097	14	8	10,000
25-29 ..	5,606	4,338	38	18	10,000	3,759	6,143	61	37	10,000
30-34 ..	3,258	6,607	91	44	10,000	2,249	7,527	158	66	10,000
35-39 ..	2,128	7,648	155	69	10,000	1,703	7,901	314	82	10,000
40-44 ..	1,630	8,063	230	77	10,000	1,512	7,853	552	83	10,000
45-49 ..	1,466	8,109	348	77	10,000	1,433	7,626	861	80	10,000
50-54 ..	1,477	7,941	509	73	10,000	1,442	7,158	1,335	65	10,000
55-59 ..	1,540	7,683	711	66	10,000	1,506	6,519	1,924	51	10,000
60-64 ..	1,682	7,232	1,033	53	10,000	1,507	5,656	2,795	42	10,000
65-69 ..	1,685	6,752	1,512	51	10,000	1,363	4,731	3,874	32	10,000
70-74 ..	1,636	6,126	2,197	41	10,000	1,240	3,655	5,084	21	10,000
75-79 ..	1,479	5,392	3,095	34	10,000	1,065	2,502	6,417	16	10,000
80-84 ..	1,429	4,373	4,173	25	10,000	905	1,472	7,615	8	10,000
85 and over	1,323	3,183	5,477	17	10,000	753	748	8,494	5	10,000
Total ..	5,794	3,883	292	31	10,000	5,281	3,978	708	33	10,000

The maximum proportion of married men in any age group in 1933 was 81.09 per cent. in group 45-49; in 1921 and 1911 the maximum was in groups 40-44 and 45-49 respectively. Among females, the maximum proportion of married was

79.01 per cent. in age group 35-39 in 1933; this same age group took precedence in 1921, but in 1911 the maximum proportion was in the age group 40-44.

5. Conjugal Condition of the Australian-born and of Persons born outside Australia in Urban and Rural Divisions.—The following table shows

the conjugal condition of the Australian-born and of persons born outside Australia in urban and rural divisions:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION of MALES and FEMALES in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Australian-Born and Oversea-Born.)

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	URBAN.				RURAL.		MIGRATORY. (a)		TOTAL.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
BORN IN AUSTRALIA.										
Never Married—										
Under 15 years of age ..	375,875	367,122	165,713	161,231	364,154	346,138	132	131	905,874	874,622
15 years of age and over ..	354,092	408,205	135,349	133,939	376,535	216,006	2,006	516	867,982	758,666
Total	729,967	775,327	301,062	295,170	740,689	562,144	2,138	647	1,773,856	1,633,288
Married	450,212	515,649	173,273	190,729	377,645	364,027	2,123	656	1,003,253	1,071,061
Widowed	27,308	95,306	10,759	29,246	25,202	40,191	116	131	63,385	164,874
Divorced	4,552	6,902	1,023	1,072	2,177	1,076	36	11	7,788	9,061
TOTAL	1,212,039	1,393,184	486,117	516,217	1,145,713	967,438	4,413	1,445	2,848,282	2,878,284
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA.										
Never Married—										
Under 15 years of age ..	11,515	11,147	2,786	2,797	6,725	6,056	24	21	21,050	20,021
15 years of age and over ..	62,770	49,341	19,215	7,956	68,912	12,131	5,105	141	156,002	69,569
Total	74,285	60,488	22,001	10,753	75,637	18,187	5,129	162	177,052	89,590
Married	168,401	134,035	42,315	31,165	88,592	61,312	4,886	249	304,194	226,761
Widowed	18,720	43,254	5,428	10,255	10,643	12,683	282	74	35,073	66,266
Divorced	1,534	1,474	293	160	627	185	56	8	2,510	1,827
TOTAL	262,940	239,251	70,037	52,333	175,499	92,367	10,353	493	518,829	384,444
TOTAL.										
Never Married—										
Under 15 years of age ..	387,390	378,269	168,499	164,028	370,879	352,194	156	152	926,924	894,643
15 years of age and over ..	416,862	457,546	154,564	141,895	445,447	228,137	7,111	657	1,023,984	828,235
Total	804,252	835,815	323,063	305,923	816,326	580,331	7,267	809	1,950,908	1,722,878
Married	618,613	649,684	215,588	221,894	466,237	425,339	7,009	905	1,307,447	1,297,822
Widowed	46,028	138,560	16,187	39,501	35,845	52,874	398	205	98,458	231,140
Divorced	6,086	8,376	1,316	1,232	2,804	1,261	92	19	10,298	10,888
TOTAL	1,474,979	1,632,435	556,154	568,550	1,321,212	1,059,805	14,766	1,938	3,367,111	3,262,728

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

The conjugal condition of the Australian-born and of those born overseas may be best analysed if persons under 15 years of age are excluded. The following comments are based on calculations excluding these ages. Of the Australian-born males, the bachelors were 44.68 per cent., and the married 51.66 per cent. On the other hand, bachelors born outside Australia were only 31.34 per cent. of the overseas-born males, while the married males were 61.10 per cent. Similarly, the married women among Australian-born females were relatively less than the married portion of overseas-born women. Thus, spinsters and married women were 37.87 per cent. and 53.46 per cent. respectively of females born in Australia, and 19.09 per cent. and 62.22 per cent. respectively of those born overseas. It is interesting to notice that the widowed persons, both male and female, in the overseas-born population were relatively greater

than the proportion of persons widowed in the Australian-born population.

6. Detailed Tables.—Further details of the conjugal condition of the Australian population will be found in Vol. II. Part XVIII.; particulars of conjugal condition in conjunction with other classifications will be found in the following Parts in Vols. I. and II.:—Birthplace, Part X.; Nationality, Part XI.; Race, Part XII.; Blindness and Deaf-Mutism, Part XV.; Religion, Part XVI.; War Service, Part XVII; Industry, Part XXII.; Occupation, Part XXIII.; Grade of Occupation, Part XXIV.; Employee Group, Part XXV.; Unemployment, Part XXVI.; Part-time Employment, Part XXVII.; and Income, Part XXVIII. Particulars of the conjugal condition of the population in the several local government areas throughout each of the States and Territories of Australia will be found in Vol. I. Parts I. to VII.

COMPARISONS WITH PREVIOUS CENSUSES.

In the following series of tables comparisons are made between the numbers of males and females at various ages in each conjugal condition as ascertained at each Census from 1891 to 1933. In the earlier years there was a lack of consistency between the States in regard to the age groups adopted, and, consequently, some estimation has been necessary to make the figures comparable. It is probable, however, that any defect arising from this cause will be negligible. The numbers unspecified, whether as to age or conjugal condition, have been distributed on the bases of those specified.

7. The Nuptial Ratio.—The nuptial ratio, or the ratio of the married to the unmarried, provides a useful means of comparing the condition of the population in relation to marriage over a period of time. A strict division of the population into married and unmarried is not possible owing to the existence of the two classes, the widowed and the divorced. But since the interest of the nuptial ratio lies in its bearing on reproduction, these classes may be included with the “never married”. The following table shows the nuptial ratios for successive Censuses, the widowed and divorced being treated as “never married”:

NUPTIAL RATIO, AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933.
(Ratio of Married to Unmarried.)

Year.	Total Population.			Population 20 and over.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1891	0.387	0.475	0.426	0.987	1.726	1.253
1901	0.403	0.465	0.432	1.035	1.458	1.210
1911	0.469	0.521	0.493	1.165	1.458	1.294
1921	0.571	0.599	0.585	1.544	1.653	1.597
1933	0.635	0.661	0.647	1.588	1.652	1.619

The second part of this table is the more significant. As was to be expected the female nuptial ratio was, in the earlier years, far greater than the male, but the two ratios have come closer together as the country has developed and the numerical relationship of the sexes has become more balanced (i.e. as the masculinity of the population has approached 100). Thus at the 1933 Census the nuptial ratios (for persons aged 20 years and over) were males 1.588 and females 1.652, as against 0.987 and 1.726 respectively in 1891. While these two ratios will tend to become closer, it does not necessarily follow that the male ratio must always be increasing and the female ratio decreasing. There are various factors operating which can increase or decrease either the male or the female nuptial ratio, or both. The most important is, of course, the marriage rate itself. This varies considerably, particularly in periods of prosperity, depression and war. Any change in the marriage rate will tend to bring about a change in the same direction in both the male and female ratios. Another important influence is the division of the adult population between the lower age groups (where the proportion married is relatively small) and the higher age groups (where the proportion married is relatively large). In 1891, the proportion of the adult population who were aged 45 years or more was 29.63 per cent., but in 1933 this proportion had risen to 39.65 per cent. Of the other factors, the most important is probably immigration. In Section 5 of this chapter, the tendency has been noted for a far greater proportion of oversea-born than Australian-born adults to be

married. Any rise in immigration may thus be expected to increase both nuptial ratios and any fall to decrease them. The association of a considerable fall in the female nuptial ratio between 1891 and 1901 (from 1.726 to 1.458) with a slight rise in the male ratio (from 0.987 to 1.035) might be accounted for as follows. The decreasing masculinity of the population in that period would have had a tendency to increase the male ratio, but its effect on the female ratio could have been in either direction. The tendency for the male ratio to increase was, apparently, almost entirely counteracted by a fall in the marriage rate during the period ending 1901 as compared with that for the period ending 1891, due to the depression at the beginning of the period 1891-1901, and by a sharp drop in the male immigration during the same period (net male immigration was only about 15,000 between 1891 and 1900 compared with about 244,000 between 1881 and 1890). The effect of the decreasing masculinity on the female nuptial ratio was possibly not very important, and the sharp fall in the ratio was probably due mainly to the decreased marriage rate and the steep fall in female immigration (net female immigration was about 138,000 between 1881 and 1890, and only about 10,000 between 1891 and 1900). The stability of the female ratio between 1921 and 1933 might be accounted for by the fact that the effects of a fall in the marriage rate, due to the depression in the later part of the period, were counteracted by the effects of the ageing of the population, which was particularly noticeable between the two Census years.

8. The Never Married.—(i) *Males*.—The following table shows the numbers of males in quinquennial age groups who had never been married, and the proportions which they bore to all males of the same ages at each Census from 1891 to 1933:—

AGES of "NEVER MARRIED" MALES, AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933.

Age last Birthday.	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age.				
	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.
Under 15 ..	593,290	670,269	714,573	875,098	926,924	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
15-19 ..	153,833	190,309	227,430	233,911	310,396	9,978	9,982	9,961	9,957	9,956
20-24 ..	152,405	158,720	201,703	188,524	259,714	8,905	9,044	8,781	8,540	8,715
25-29 ..	106,449	106,054	120,063	117,728	155,536	6,108	6,493	5,965	5,222	5,606
30-34 ..	57,618	69,330	67,911	71,586	81,935	4,015	4,412	3,942	3,142	3,258
35-39 ..	32,178	49,065	46,030	45,481	48,664	3,069	3,210	3,010	2,306	2,128
40-44 ..	22,289	33,978	37,191	34,603	37,458	2,776	2,682	2,550	2,032	1,630
45-49 ..	16,562	21,155	29,831	28,471	30,688	2,361	2,374	2,227	1,966	1,466
50-54 ..	15,898	15,346	22,121	26,484	25,358	2,505	2,271	2,032	1,945	1,477
55-59 ..	10,970	10,089	13,803	21,563	20,375	2,134	1,907	1,903	1,853	1,540
60-64 ..	9,217	9,979	9,818	16,583	19,317	2,163	2,157	1,897	1,829	1,682
65-69 ..	4,612	8,059	7,182	10,063	15,655	1,900	2,082	1,774	1,793	1,685
70-74 ..	3,345	5,070	5,684	5,641	10,800	1,989	1,949	1,943	1,690	1,636
75-79 ..	1,473	2,264	3,350	3,043	5,313	1,768	1,787	1,768	1,552	1,479
80-84 ..	615	1,077	1,397	1,407	1,981	1,640	1,776	1,576	1,468	1,429
85 and over	301	334	611	643	794	1,811	1,513	1,775	1,378	1,323
All Ages	1,181,055	1,351,098	1,508,698	1,680,829	1,950,908	6,931	6,831	6,523	6,084	5,794
15 years and over ..	587,765	680,829	794,125	805,731	1,023,984	5,292	5,206	4,968	4,268	4,196

(ii) *Females*.—The following table shows the numbers of females in quinquennial age groups who had never been married, and the proportions which they bore to all females of the same ages at each Census from 1891 to 1933:—

AGES of "NEVER MARRIED" FEMALES, AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933.

Age last Birthday.	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age.				
	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.
Under 15 ..	579,252	655,914	695,907	849,906	894,643	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
15-19 ..	147,254	183,275	214,635	220,911	291,673	9,590	9,709	9,618	9,635	9,607
20-24 ..	102,860	127,482	153,555	154,922	197,209	6,515	7,202	6,996	6,641	6,881
25-29 ..	45,529	67,906	78,390	86,487	96,405	3,282	4,324	4,133	3,649	3,759
30-34 ..	18,752	33,829	44,730	52,633	53,446	1,778	2,480	2,780	2,376	2,249
35-39 ..	8,930	19,745	30,075	35,860	40,447	1,193	1,635	2,141	1,888	1,703
40-44 ..	5,334	11,736	21,357	28,471	34,247	887	1,230	1,702	1,766	1,512
45-49 ..	3,421	6,444	14,928	22,522	28,575	649	978	1,367	1,660	1,433
50-54 ..	2,608	4,143	9,964	18,226	23,465	562	786	1,167	1,520	1,447
55-59 ..	1,449	2,611	5,499	13,320	19,413	403	605	960	1,338	1,506
60-64 ..	1,173	1,945	3,582	9,414	17,138	425	523	810	1,196	1,507
65-69 ..	660	1,301	2,535	4,770	12,345	400	427	691	976	1,363
70-74 ..	476	746	1,422	2,653	7,971	410	404	543	834	1,240
75-79 ..	255	403	751	1,392	3,860	443	415	452	682	1,065
80-84 ..	126	213	349	566	1,425	476	422	451	546	905
85 and over	52	83	154	256	616	416	407	430	470	753
All Ages	918,131	1,117,776	1,277,833	1,502,309	1,722,878	6,224	6,224	5,966	5,621	5,281
15 years and over ..	338,879	461,862	581,926	652,403	828,235	3,803	4,052	4,024	3,579	3,497

The proportion of males who were never married has diminished in each age group over 15 years between 1891 and 1933, and, with the exception of a number of groups in 1901 and the age groups 20-34 years since 1921, the proportion has diminished from census to census. On the other hand, the proportion of unmarried females has, with the exception of the age groups 30-54 since 1921, either increased regularly since 1891 in each group or shown an upward tendency. In the age groups 30-54 years there has been a decline since 1921. Conversely the proportion of married males in each age group has increased since 1891, while the proportion of married females in each group has decreased.

Although there is this contrary movement among males and females, both for the "never married" and for the "married", in quinquennial age groups, it may be noticed that when all ages are taken together the movements in the proportions are in the same direction for both sexes.

The contrary movements—shown in the tables for "never married" and for "married" females—between the relative results for separate age groups and for the total of all ages is worthy of notice. With regard to the "never married" females, it may be observed that the proportion in each age group has increased, whereas in the aggregate

of all ages the proportion has declined. On the other hand, in the case of married females each separate age group shows a decline, but the aggregate shows an increase. This apparent anomaly is due to changes in the age constitution of the female population. In 1891 about 39½ per cent. of the population was under 15 years of age, whereas in 1921 this group was less than 32 per cent., and only 27½ per cent. in 1933. Although not sufficient to make the aggregate result harmonize with those for the separate age groups, the modifying effects of the elimination of those under 15 years of age may be seen from the figures given in the table below relating to married females. The figures given there show that of all females 39.78 per cent. were married in 1933 against 32.19 per cent. in 1891, representing an increase of 7.59 per cent. of the total female population; but on the basis of females over 15 years of age the increase amounted to only 1.70 per cent.—from 53.11 to 54.81. A similar modification appears in the results for "never married" females as the result of the exclusion of those under 15 years of age.

9. The Married.—(i) *Males.*—The next table shows the numbers of married males in quinquennial age groups, and the proportions which they bore to all males of the same ages at each Census from 1891 to 1933:—

AGES of MARRIED MALES, AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933.

Age last Birthday.	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age.				
	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.
15-19 ..	326	342	896	1,009	1,382	21	18	39	43	44
20-24 ..	18,519	16,561	27,723	31,931	37,997	1,082	944	1,207	1,447	1,275
25-29 ..	66,470	56,293	79,976	106,056	120,374	3,814	3,447	3,974	4,704	4,338
30-34 ..	83,453	85,515	102,010	152,921	166,189	5,815	5,442	5,921	6,712	6,607
35-39 ..	69,693	99,863	103,421	147,321	174,871	6,647	6,532	6,764	7,471	7,648
40-44 ..	54,425	87,615	103,821	130,655	185,308	6,778	6,916	7,118	7,672	8,063
45-49 ..	49,149	62,835	97,685	110,330	169,733	7,008	7,052	7,291	7,618	8,109
50-54 ..	42,180	46,495	79,155	101,694	136,332	6,645	6,882	7,271	7,469	7,941
55-59 ..	34,651	37,077	51,779	85,305	101,659	6,740	7,007	7,138	7,331	7,683
60-64 ..	26,902	29,378	35,021	63,605	83,063	6,313	6,351	6,766	7,016	7,232
65-69 ..	14,830	23,150	25,830	36,858	62,759	6,111	5,982	6,379	6,569	6,752
70-74 ..	8,947	13,951	16,499	20,097	40,440	5,320	5,363	5,640	6,022	6,126
75-79 ..	3,906	6,184	9,494	10,483	19,368	4,688	4,882	5,010	5,348	5,392
80-84 ..	1,498	2,444	3,713	4,282	6,061	3,995	4,031	4,189	4,468	4,373
85 and over	490	650	1,085	1,608	1,911	2,948	2,945	3,151	3,447	3,183
All Ages	475,439	568,353	738,108	1,004,155	1,307,447	2,790	2,874	3,191	3,634	3,883
15 years and over ..	475,439	568,353	738,108	1,004,155	1,307,447	4,280	4,346	4,618	5,319	5,358

The proportions of married males in most age groups and for all ages were higher in 1933 than at any of the preceding Censuses shown in the table. The results for 1933 show that the proportion of married males increased with age until the maximum proportion was reached in age group 45-49, in which the married represented 81.09 per

cent. From this point onward, owing mainly to the separation of married couples by death, the proportion of married males declined with increasing age. In the earlier Censuses covered by the table the maximum proportion of married males was in the same age group 45-49, with the exception of 1921 when it fell in age group 40-44.

(ii) *Females*.—The next table shows the numbers and proportions of married females in quinquennial age groups at each Census from 1891:—

AGES of MARRIED FEMALES, AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933.

Age last BIRTHDAY.	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age.				
	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.
15-19 ..	6,249	5,470	8,494	8,320	11,904	407	290	381	363	392
20-24 ..	54,324	48,982	65,372	77,401	88,763	3,441	2,767	2,978	3,318	3,097
25-29 ..	90,727	86,928	109,346	146,413	157,568	6,540	5,536	5,765	6,178	6,143
30-34 ..	82,857	98,391	112,593	162,246	178,893	7,857	7,214	6,999	7,325	7,527
35-39 ..	61,228	94,202	104,392	145,725	187,644	8,178	7,802	7,432	7,672	7,901
40-44 ..	48,563	75,311	95,293	122,556	177,852	8,072	7,895	7,596	7,602	7,853
45-49 ..	41,089	50,405	82,151	100,389	152,053	7,789	7,650	7,520	7,400	7,626
50-54 ..	33,308	37,517	61,388	84,580	116,512	7,183	7,121	7,194	7,053	7,158
55-59 ..	24,041	27,933	37,850	65,235	83,994	6,682	6,476	6,607	6,553	6,519
60-64 ..	16,206	20,562	25,031	45,412	64,335	5,870	5,533	5,655	5,771	5,656
65-69 ..	7,986	13,860	16,742	23,633	42,808	4,845	4,546	4,562	4,834	4,731
70-74 ..	4,366	6,616	9,287	11,507	23,498	3,757	3,586	3,548	3,616	3,655
75-79 ..	1,629	2,529	4,253	5,353	9,070	2,831	2,605	2,561	2,622	2,502
80-84 ..	516	852	1,336	1,929	2,316	1,951	1,688	1,726	1,862	1,472
85 and over	183	198	379	684	612	1,464	972	1,059	1,256	748
All Ages	473,272	569,756	733,907	1,001,383	1,297,822	3,219	3,173	3,426	3,746	3,978
15 years and over ..	473,272	569,756	733,907	1,001,383	1,297,822	5,311	4,998	5,075	5,493	5,481

Although the proportions of married females in the separate age groups diminished between 1891 and 1933, it will be noticed that between 1901 and 1933 the proportions in the early age groups increased. The proportions were also much higher in 1933 than in 1921 or 1911 in the age groups embracing 30-49 years.

The contrary movements shown above between the results for the separate age groups and for the total of all ages, have already been referred to in the section dealing with the "Never Married". In

1891, 1921 and 1933 the greatest proportion of married females in any age group was in group 35-39, and in intervening Censuses in group 40-44.

10. The Widowed.—(i) *Widowers*.—The numbers and proportions of widowers in quinquennial age groups at each Census from 1891 are shown in the following table. There was an increase in most age groups and in the totals from census to census, but the proportion of widowers decreased in almost every age group from census to census.

AGES of WIDOWERS, AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933.

Age last BIRTHDAY.	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age.				
	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.
15-19 ..	13	7	4	6	14	1	0	0	0	0
20-24 ..	220	188	249	234	217	13	11	11	11	7
25-29 ..	1,335	902	1,087	1,344	1,051	76	55	54	60	38
30-34 ..	2,388	2,117	2,069	2,743	2,291	166	135	120	120	91
35-39 ..	2,908	3,687	3,131	3,725	3,550	277	241	205	189	155
40-44 ..	3,546	4,855	4,475	4,446	5,279	441	383	307	261	230
45-49 ..	4,392	4,967	6,053	5,485	7,290	626	557	452	379	348
50-54 ..	5,372	5,591	7,245	7,474	8,742	846	828	666	549	509
55-59 ..	5,760	5,671	6,755	9,075	9,403	1,120	1,072	931	780	711
60-64 ..	6,478	6,845	6,786	10,186	11,868	1,520	1,480	1,311	1,124	1,033
65-69 ..	4,821	7,459	7,403	9,036	14,055	1,987	1,927	1,828	1,610	1,512
70-74 ..	4,520	6,980	7,029	7,547	14,508	2,688	2,683	2,403	2,262	2,197
75-79 ..	2,952	4,213	6,095	6,050	11,117	3,543	3,326	3,216	3,086	3,095
80-84 ..	1,637	2,539	3,739	3,889	5,785	4,365	4,188	4,219	4,057	4,173
85 and over	871	1,222	1,741	2,413	3,288	5,241	5,537	5,057	5,173	5,477
All Ages	47,213	57,243	63,861	73,653	98,458	277	289	276	267	292
15 years and over ..	47,213	57,243	63,861	73,653	98,458	425	438	399	390	404

(ii) *Widows*.—The next table shows the numbers and proportions of widows in quinquennial age groups at each Census from 1891. The apparent anomaly referred to in the previous tables relating to females is also present in the figures relating to widows, namely, that while in each age group up to 80 years of age the proportion of widows in 1933 shows a decline compared with 1891, the proportion for all ages combined shows an increase. The effect of the War of 1914-19 is shown in the increase in the proportion of widows in the ages 20-40 between 1911

and 1921. Largely as a consequence of improved mortality rates the figures show decreases in the proportion of widows in all ages up to 70 years between the years 1891 and 1911, but, for the year 1921, the age groups from 20 to 40 show a reversion to the higher rates of the earlier years, though above the age of 40, where the results were little affected by the war, the downward tendency continued. The results for 1933 show that the proportion of widows in each age group up to 80 years declined still further between 1921 and 1933.

AGES of WIDOWS, AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933.

Age last Birthday.	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age.				
	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.
15-19 ..	40	26	27	41	35	3	1	1	2	1
20-24 ..	675	501	497	792	415	43	28	23	34	14
25-29 ..	2,414	2,028	1,694	3,574	1,575	174	129	89	151	61
30-34 ..	3,800	3,930	3,223	5,857	3,760	360	288	200	265	158
35-39 ..	4,671	6,510	5,626	7,646	7,463	624	539	401	403	314
40-44 ..	6,236	8,166	8,446	9,574	12,490	1,037	856	673	594	552
45-49 ..	8,220	8,932	11,844	12,251	17,162	1,558	1,356	1,084	903	861
50-54 ..	10,448	10,974	13,755	16,705	21,731	2,253	2,083	1,612	1,393	1,335
55-59 ..	10,486	12,564	13,862	20,711	24,788	2,914	2,913	2,419	2,081	1,924
60-64 ..	10,229	14,648	15,590	23,644	31,788	3,705	3,941	3,522	3,005	2,795
65-69 ..	7,838	15,314	17,385	20,413	35,059	4,755	5,024	4,737	4,176	3,874
70-74 ..	6,777	11,083	15,453	17,634	32,677	5,832	6,007	5,904	5,542	5,084
75-79 ..	3,870	6,778	11,589	13,656	23,267	6,726	6,980	6,977	6,689	6,417
80-84 ..	2,003	3,981	6,053	7,865	11,983	7,573	7,888	7,820	7,590	7,615
85 and over	1,015	1,757	3,046	4,505	6,947	8,120	8,621	8,508	8,269	8,494
All Ages	78,722	107,192	128,090	164,868	231,140	535	597	598	617	708
15 years and over ..	78,722	107,192	128,090	164,868	231,140	883	940	886	904	976

11. The Divorced.—(i) *Males*.—The following table shows the numbers and proportions of divorced males in quinquennial age groups at each Census from 1891:—

AGES of DIVORCED MALES, AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933.

Age last Birthday.	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age.				
	Census of 1891.(a)	Census of 1901.(a)	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.	Census of 1891.(a)	Census of 1901.(a)	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.
15-19 ..	..	..	2	11	..	..	..	0	0	..
20-24 ..	10	21	27	55	73	..	1	1	2	3
25-29 ..	37	77	137	321	501	2	5	7	14	18
30-34 ..	60	167	286	580	1,100	4	11	17	26	44
35-39 ..	68	262	321	661	1,575	7	17	21	34	69
40-44 ..	41	233	361	592	1,777	5	19	25	35	77
45-49 ..	34	154	407	533	1,614	5	17	30	37	77
50-54 ..	27	131	338	498	1,256	4	19	31	37	73
55-59 ..	28	76	204	425	877	6	14	28	36	66
60-64 ..	16	55	134	281	611	4	12	26	31	53
65-69 ..	5	33	76	155	477	2	9	19	28	51
70-74 ..	5	14	43	86	270	3	5	14	26	41
75-79 ..	1	7	12	27	122	1	5	6	14	34
80-84 ..	..	3	14	7	35	..	5	16	7	25
85 and over	..	1	6	1	10	..	5	17	2	17
All Ages	332	1,234	2,368	4,233	10,298	2	6	10	15	31
15 years and over ..	332	1,234	2,368	4,233	10,298	3	10	15	23	42

(a) Exclusive of South Australia.

Prior to 1911 no record was made of divorced persons in South Australia, so comparisons cannot be carried back beyond that date. At the 1911, 1921 and 1933 Censuses divorced males represented 1 per 1,000, 1.5 per 1,000, and 3.1 per 1,000 respectively of all males. The greatest proportion of divorced males was between the ages 40 and 50, when it reached 7.7 per 1,000.

(ii) *Females*.—The following table shows the numbers and proportions of divorced females in quinquennial age groups at each Census from 1891. The results are substantially the same as those already given for males. The maximum proportion of divorced females was in age group 40–44, when it reached 8.3 per 1,000 females of the same ages.

AGES of DIVORCED FEMALES, AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933.

Age last Birthday.	Number.					Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age.				
	Census of 1891.(a)	Census of 1901.(a)	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.	Census of 1891.(a)	Census of 1901.(a)	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1933.
15-19 ..	2	2	1	8	6	0	0	0	0	0
20-24 ..	16	56	71	168	230	1	3	3	7	8
25-29 ..	60	168	239	526	960	4	11	13	22	37
30-34 ..	49	244	332	756	1,565	5	18	21	34	66
35-39 ..	40	287	374	713	1,939	5	24	26	37	82
40-44 ..	26	178	366	621	1,880	4	19	29	38	83
45-49 ..	19	107	319	496	1,598	4	16	29	37	80
50-54 ..	10	52	229	405	1,066	2	10	27	34	65
55-59 ..	4	28	79	280	662	1	6	14	28	51
60-64 ..	1	11	59	217	485	..	3	13	28	42
65-69 ..	..	10	38	70	287	..	3	10	14	32
70-74 ..	1	5	14	25	136	1	3	5	8	21
75-79 ..	..	..	16	14	58	..	..	10	7	16
80-84 ..	..	1	2	2	12	..	2	3	2	8
85 and over ..	..	..	1	3	4	..	..	3	5	5
All Ages	228	1,149	2,140	4,304	10,888	2	6	10	16	33
15 years and over ..	228	1,149	2,140	4,304	10,888	3	10	15	24	46

(a) Exclusive of South Australia.

12. Comparative Summaries.—(i) *Conjugal Condition and Age of Males*.—In the next table the numbers of males in specified age groups are classi-

fied according to conjugal condition at each Census from 1891 to 1933:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION and AGE of MALES in AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933.

Census.	Number whose Age last Birthday was—						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15-44.	45-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	

NEVER MARRIED.

1891	593,290	524,772	43,430	9,217	10,346	587,765	1,181,055
1901	670,269	607,456	46,590	9,979	16,804	680,829	1,351,098
1911	714,573	700,328	65,755	9,818	18,224	794,125	1,508,698
1921	875,098	691,833	76,518	16,583	20,797	805,731	1,680,829
1933	926,924	893,703	76,421	19,317	34,543	1,023,984	1,950,908

MARRIED.

1891 .. ..	..	292,886	125,980	26,902	29,671	475,439	475,439
1901 .. ..	..	346,189	146,407	29,378	46,379	568,353	568,353
1911 .. ..	..	417,847	228,619	35,021	56,621	738,108	738,108
1921 .. ..	..	569,893	297,329	63,605	73,328	1,004,155	1,004,155
1933 .. ..	..	686,121	407,724	83,063	130,539	1,307,447	1,307,447

CONJUGAL CONDITION and AGE of MALES in AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933—continued.

Census.	Number whose Age last Birthday was—						All Ages.	
	Under 15.	15-44.	45-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	15 and over.		
WIDOWED.								
1891	10,410	15,524	6,478	14,801	47,213	47,213
1901	11,756	16,229	6,845	22,413	57,243	57,243
1911	11,015	20,053	6,786	26,007	63,861	63,861
1921	12,498	22,034	10,186	28,935	73,653	73,653
1933	12,402	25,435	11,868	48,753	98,458	98,458

DIVORCED.							
1891 (a) .. ..	..	216	89	16	11	332	332
1901 (a) .. ..	..	760	361	55	58	1,234	1,234
1911 .. ..	..	1,134	949	134	151	2,368	2,368
1921 .. ..	..	2,220	1,456	281	276	4,233	4,233
1933 .. ..	..	5,026	3,747	611	914	10,298	10,298

ALL CONJUGAL CONDITIONS.							
1891	593,290	828,284	185,023	42,613	54,829	1,110,749	1,704,039
1901	670,269	966,161	209,587	46,257	85,654	1,307,659	1,977,928
1911	714,573	1,130,324	315,376	51,759	101,003	1,598,462	2,313,035
1912	875,098	1,276,444	397,337	90,655	123,336	1,887,772	2,762,870
1933	926,924	1,597,252	513,327	114,859	214,749	2,440,187	3,367,111

(a) Exclusive of South Australia.

In the next table the numbers given above are shown as proportions of the total males of corresponding ages:—

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION of MALES in AUSTRALIA ACCORDING to AGE and CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1891-1933.

Census.	Proportion per 10,000 Males in Age Group where Age last Birthday was—						All Ages.	
	Under 15.	15-44.	45-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	15 and over.		
NEVER MARRIED.								
1891	10,000	6,336	2,347	2,163	1,887	5,292	6,931	
1901	10,000	6,287	2,223	2,157	1,962	5,206	6,831	
1911	10,000	6,196	2,085	1,897	1,804	4,968	6,523	
1921	10,000	5,220	1,926	1,829	1,686	4,268	6,084	
1933	10,000	5,595	1,489	1,682	1,608	4,196	5,794	
MARRIED.								
1891 .. ..	..	3,536	6,809	6,313	5,412	4,280	2,790
1901 .. ..	..	3,583	6,986	6,351	5,414	4,346	2,874
1911 .. ..	..	3,697	7,249	6,766	5,606	4,618	3,191
1921 .. ..	..	4,465	7,483	7,016	5,946	5,319	3,634
1933 .. ..	..	4,296	7,943	7,232	6,079	5,358	3,883
WIDOWED.								
1891 .. ..	..	126	839	1,520	2,699	425	277
1901 .. ..	..	122	774	1,480	2,617	438	289
1911 .. ..	..	97	636	1,311	2,575	399	276
1921 .. ..	..	98	554	1,124	2,346	390	267
1933 .. ..	..	78	495	1,033	2,270	404	292

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION of MALES in AUSTRALIA ACCORDING to AGE and CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1891-1933—continued.

Census.	Proportion per 10,000 Males in Age Group where Age last Birthday was—						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15-44.	45-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	
DIVORCED.							
1891 (a)	2	5	4	2	3	2	
1901 (a)	8	17	12	7	10	6	
1911	10	30	26	15	15	10	
1921	17	37	31	22	23	15	
1933	31	73	53	43	42	31	

(a) Exclusive of South Australia.

(ii) *Conjugal Condition and Age of Females.*— are shown in the next table according to conjugal condition for each Census from 1891 to 1933:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION and AGE of FEMALES in AUSTRALIA, 1891-1933.

Census.	Number whose Age last Birthday was—						All Ages.	
	Under 15.	15-44.	45-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	15 and over.		
NEVER MARRIED.								
1891	579,252	328,659	7,478	1,173	1,569	338,879	918,131	
1901	655,914	443,973	13,198	1,945	2,746	461,862	1,117,776	
1911	695,907	542,742	30,391	3,582	5,211	581,926	1,277,833	
1921	849,906	579,284	54,068	9,414	9,637	652,403	1,502,309	
1933	894,643	713,427	71,453	17,138	26,217	828,235	1,722,878	
MARRIED.								
1891 .. ..	..	343,948	98,438	16,206	14,680	473,272	473,272
1901 .. ..	..	409,284	115,855	20,562	24,055	569,756	569,756
1911 .. ..	..	495,490	181,389	25,031	31,997	733,907	733,907
1921 .. ..	..	662,661	250,204	45,412	43,106	1,001,383	1,001,383
1933 .. ..	..	802,624	352,559	64,335	78,304	1,297,822	1,297,822
WIDOWED.								
1891 .. ..	..	17,836	29,154	10,229	21,503	78,722	78,722
1901 .. ..	..	21,161	32,470	14,648	38,913	107,192	107,192
1911 .. ..	..	19,513	39,461	15,590	53,526	128,090	128,090
1921 .. ..	..	27,484	49,667	23,644	64,073	164,868	164,868
1933 .. ..	..	25,738	63,681	31,788	109,933	231,140	231,140
DIVORCED.								
1891 (a) .. ..	..	193	33	1	1	228	228
1901 (a) .. ..	..	935	187	11	16	1,149	1,149
1911 .. ..	..	1,383	627	59	71	2,140	2,140
1921 .. ..	..	2,792	1,181	217	114	4,304	4,304
1933 .. ..	..	6,580	3,326	485	497	10,888	10,888

ALL CONJUGAL CONDITIONS.

1891	579,252	690,636	135,103	27,609	37 753	891,101	1,470,353
1901	655,914	875,353	161,710	37,166	65,730	1,139,959	1,795,873
1911	695,907	1,059,128	251,868	44,262	90,805	1,446,063	2,141,970
1921	849,906	1,272,221	355,120	78,687	116,930	1,822,958	2,672,864
1933	894,643	1,548,369	491,019	113,746	214,951	2,368,085	3,262,728

(a) Exclusive of South Australia.

In the next table the figures given above are shown as proportions of the total females of the corresponding ages:—

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION of FEMALES in AUSTRALIA ACCORDING to AGE and CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1891-1933.

Census.	Proportion per 10,000 Females in Age Group where Age last Birthday was—						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15-44.	45-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	

NEVER MARRIED.

1891	..	..	10,000	4,759	554	425	416	3,803	6,244
1901	..	..	10,000	5,072	816	523	418	4,052	6,224
1911	..	..	10,000	5,125	1,206	810	574	4,024	5,966
1921	..	..	10,000	4,553	1,522	1,196	824	3,579	5,621
1933	..	..	10,000	4,608	1,455	1,507	1,220	3,497	5,281

MARRIED.

1891	..	..	..	4,980	7,286	5,870	3,888	5,311	3,219
1901	..	..	..	4,676	7,164	5,533	3,660	4,998	3,173
1911	..	..	..	4,678	7,202	5,655	3,524	5,075	3,426
1921	..	..	..	5,209	7,046	5,771	3,686	5,493	3,746
1933	..	..	..	5,184	7,180	5,656	3,643	5,481	3,978

WIDOWED.

1891	..	..	..	258	2,158	3,705	5,696	883	535
1901	..	..	..	242	2,008	3,941	5,920	940	597
1911	..	..	..	184	1,567	3,522	5,894	886	598
1921	..	..	..	216	1,399	3,005	5,480	904	617
1933	..	..	..	166	1,297	2,795	5,114	976	708

DIVORCED.

1891 (a)	..	..	..	3	2	0	0	3	2
1901 (a)	..	..	..	10	12	3	2	10	6
1911	..	..	..	13	25	13	8	15	10
1921	..	..	..	22	33	28	10	24	16
1933	..	..	..	42	68	42	23	46	33

(a) Exclusive of South Australia.

Attention has already been drawn earlier in this chapter to the difference between the figures for females taken in separate age groups and for the same persons in the aggregate. If the figures given in the table above for married females between the ages 15-44 are compared with the figures given in the more detailed table of married females in quinquennial age groups, a similar anomaly is disclosed, inasmuch as each five yearly group shows a smaller proportion married in 1933 than in 1891, whereas the aggregate of these groups shows an increase from 4,980 per 10,000 in 1891 to 5,184 per 10,000 in 1933. For each of the larger age groups above 45

the proportions of married females to the total women of the same ages have also declined.

For reproduction the important group in the preceding tables is the group of married females aged 15-44. During the period 1891 to 1933 the number in this group increased from 343,948, representing 10.83 per cent. of the total population, to 802,624, or 12.11 per cent. of the total. As a percentage of the total population, however, the 1933 figure is slightly below that of 1921, namely, 12.19 per cent. These changes are important in view of the method of measuring the birth rate in relation to the total population.

METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS.

13. **Conjugal Condition of Males and Females in Quinquennial Age Groups.**—The following tables present particulars of the conjugal condition and age of males and females in the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas of Australia. The metropolitan area comprises the six capital cities and their suburbs.

AGE and CONJUGAL CONDITION of MALES and FEMALES in the METROPOLITAN AREAS of AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 ..	387,390	..	..	..	387,390	378,269	..	..	..	378,269
15-19 ..	134,546	709	8	..	135,263	141,581	4,490	18	4	146,093
20-24 ..	108,450	16,675	89	36	125,250	106,665	38,010	196	168	145,039
25-29 ..	61,215	54,129	475	320	116,139	56,343	74,369	867	746	132,325
30-34 ..	31,499	76,980	1,038	700	110,217	32,688	88,110	2,180	1,176	124,154
35-39 ..	19,364	83,503	1,687	963	105,517	25,487	94,851	4,546	1,505	126,389
40-44 ..	15,174	89,951	2,510	1,106	108,741	21,978	91,767	7,601	1,453	122,799
45-49 ..	11,932	82,679	3,444	1,013	99,068	18,288	79,323	10,622	1,263	109,496
50-54 ..	9,270	65,410	4,005	718	79,403	14,887	60,645	13,216	843	89,591
55-59 ..	7,242	47,703	4,255	457	59,657	12,117	43,182	15,047	495	70,841
60-64 ..	6,380	38,349	5,269	319	50,317	10,685	33,907	19,336	349	64,277
65-69 ..	5,326	29,886	6,676	250	42,138	7,831	22,621	21,326	220	51,998
70-74 ..	3,635	19,591	7,029	129	30,384	5,141	12,293	19,452	105	36,991
75-79 ..	1,813	9,310	5,317	52	16,492	2,496	4,611	13,442	39	20,588
80-84 ..	750	2,860	2,752	18	6,380	934	1,179	6,956	7	9,076
85 and over	266	878	1,474	5	2,623	425	326	3,755	3	4,509
All Ages	804,252	618,613	46,028	6,086	1,474,979	835,815	649,684	138,560	8,376	1,632,435
15 and over	416,862	618,613	46,028	6,086	1,087,589	457,546	649,684	138,560	8,376	1,254,166

AGE and CONJUGAL CONDITION of MALES and FEMALES in EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS of AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 ..	539,534	..	..	..	539,534	516,374	..	..	..	516,374
15-19 ..	175,850	673	6	..	176,529	150,092	7,414	17	2	157,525
20-24 ..	151,264	21,322	128	37	172,751	90,544	50,753	219	62	141,578
25-29 ..	94,321	66,245	576	181	161,323	40,062	83,199	708	214	124,183
30-34 ..	50,436	89,209	1,253	400	141,298	20,758	90,783	1,580	389	113,510
35-39 ..	29,300	91,368	1,863	612	123,143	14,960	92,793	2,917	434	111,104
40-44 ..	22,284	95,357	2,769	671	121,081	12,269	86,085	4,889	427	103,670
45-49 ..	18,756	87,054	3,846	601	110,257	10,287	72,730	6,540	335	89,892
50-54 ..	16,088	70,922	4,737	538	92,285	8,578	55,867	8,515	223	73,183
55-59 ..	13,133	53,956	5,148	420	72,657	7,296	40,812	9,741	167	58,016
60-64 ..	12,937	44,714	6,599	292	64,542	6,453	30,428	12,452	136	49,469
65-69 ..	10,329	32,873	7,379	227	50,808	4,514	20,187	13,733	67	38,501
70-74 ..	7,165	20,849	7,479	141	35,634	2,830	11,205	13,225	31	27,291
75-79 ..	3,500	10,058	5,800	70	19,428	1,364	4,459	9,825	19	15,667
80-84 ..	1,231	3,201	3,033	17	7,482	491	1,137	5,027	5	6,660
85 and over	528	1,033	1,814	5	3,380	191	286	3,192	1	3,670
All Ages	1,146,656	688,834	52,430	4,212	1,892,132	887,063	648,138	92,580	2,512	1,630,293
15 and over	607,122	688,834	52,430	4,212	1,352,598	370,689	648,138	92,580	2,512	1,113,919

In the following tables the numbers given above are shown as proportions of the total males and females respectively of the corresponding ages:—

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION of MALES and FEMALES in METROPOLITAN AREAS ACCORDING to AGE and CONJUGAL CONDITION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 ..	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	10,000
15-19 ..	9,947	52	1	0	10,000	9,691	308	1	0	10,000
20-24 ..	8,659	1,331	7	3	10,000	7,354	2,621	13	12	10,000
25-29 ..	5,271	4,661	41	27	10,000	4,258	5,620	66	56	10,000
30-34 ..	2,858	6,984	94	64	10,000	2,633	7,097	175	95	10,000
35-39 ..	1,835	7,914	160	91	10,000	2,017	7,504	360	119	10,000
40-44 ..	1,395	8,272	231	102	10,000	1,790	7,473	619	118	10,000
45-49 ..	1,204	8,346	348	102	10,000	1,671	7,244	970	115	10,000
50-54 ..	1,168	8,238	504	90	10,000	1,662	6,769	1,475	94	10,000
55-59 ..	1,214	7,996	713	77	10,000	1,711	6,096	2,123	70	10,000
60-64 ..	1,268	7,622	1,047	63	10,000	1,663	5,275	3,008	54	10,000
65-69 ..	1,264	7,093	1,584	59	10,000	1,507	4,350	4,101	42	10,000
70-74 ..	1,196	6,448	2,313	43	10,000	1,390	3,323	5,259	28	10,000
75-79 ..	1,099	5,645	3,224	32	10,000	1,212	2,240	6,529	19	10,000
80-84 ..	1,176	4,483	4,313	28	10,000	1,029	1,299	7,664	8	10,000
85 and over	1,014	3,347	5,620	19	10,000	943	723	8,327	7	10,000
All Ages	5,453	4,194	312	41	10,000	5,120	3,980	849	51	10,000
15 and over	3,833	5,688	423	56	10,000	3,648	5,180	1,105	67	10,000

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION of MALES and FEMALES in EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS ACCORDING to AGE and CONJUGAL CONDITION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 ..	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	10,000
15-19 ..	9,962	38	..	..	10,000	9,528	471	1	..	10,000
20-24 ..	8,756	1,234	8	2	10,000	6,396	3,585	15	4	10,000
25-29 ..	5,847	4,106	36	11	10,000	3,226	6,700	57	17	10,000
30-34 ..	3,569	6,314	89	28	10,000	1,829	7,998	139	34	10,000
35-39 ..	2,379	7,420	151	50	10,000	1,346	8,352	263	39	10,000
40-44 ..	1,840	7,876	229	55	10,000	1,183	8,304	472	41	10,000
45-49 ..	1,701	7,895	349	55	10,000	1,144	8,091	728	37	10,000
50-54 ..	1,743	7,685	514	58	10,000	1,172	7,634	1,163	31	10,000
55-59 ..	1,807	7,426	709	58	10,000	1,257	7,035	1,679	29	10,000
60-64 ..	2,004	6,928	1,023	45	10,000	1,304	6,151	2,517	28	10,000
65-69 ..	2,033	6,470	1,452	45	10,000	1,172	5,244	3,567	17	10,000
70-74 ..	2,011	5,851	2,099	39	10,000	1,037	4,106	4,846	11	10,000
75-79 ..	1,802	5,177	2,985	36	10,000	871	2,846	6,271	12	10,000
80-84 ..	1,644	4,278	4,055	23	10,000	737	1,707	7,548	8	10,000
85 and over	1,566	3,062	5,367	15	10,000	520	779	8,698	3	10,000
All Ages	6,060	3,641	277	22	10,000	5,441	3,976	568	15	10,000
15 and over	4,488	5,093	388	31	10,000	3,328	5,818	831	23	10,000

The highest proportions of married males and females occurred in age groups 45-49 and 35-39 respectively for both metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas. Amongst males the proportion "never married" was considerably higher in all age groups in the extra-metropolitan than in the metropolitan population. Amongst females the reverse was the case so far as the results for separate age groups are concerned, though the difference, already referred to, between the results for the separate age groups and for the aggregate appears again. The proportion of "never married" females was greater in the metropolitan areas in each age group and for all ages over 15, but in the aggregate for all ages it was lower (5,120 per 10,000) than in the extra-metropolitan population

(5,441 per 10,000). The proportions of married males were in all age groups higher, and the proportions of married females were in all age groups lower in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas. In almost all age groups the proportions of widowed persons, both male and female, were higher in the metropolitan areas.

14. Conjugal Condition and Average Age of Persons of Marriageable Age.—The following table shows the approximate average age in each conjugal condition for males and females in metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas of each State. The results are only approximate, because they have been computed from quinquennial age groups.

CONJUGAL CONDITION and AVERAGE AGE of MALES and FEMALES AGED 15 and OVER in METROPOLITAN and EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Particulars.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
METROPOLITAN.										
Sydney and Suburbs	28.01	45.30	62.03	45.91	39.38	29.32	42.22	61.92	43.05	39.83
Melbourne and Suburbs	27.67	45.91	63.40	46.38	39.69	30.97	43.01	62.98	44.16	40.73
Brisbane and Suburbs	28.16	46.11	63.08	46.45	39.66	28.61	42.90	62.55	42.62	39.60
Adelaide and Suburbs	26.93	46.38	64.31	43.59	39.97	30.02	43.57	64.02	40.74	40.93
Perth and Suburbs	28.29	46.26	63.03	46.68	39.88	26.57	42.74	61.18	42.79	39.12
Hobart and Suburbs	26.55	46.07	64.83	47.24	39.71	30.38	42.69	63.69	43.40	40.16
Total Metropolitan	27.80	45.76	62.94	45.96	39.60	29.73	42.72	62.53	43.17	40.17
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.										
New South Wales	28.86	45.07	62.72	48.28	38.73	26.24	41.13	62.58	43.09	38.07
Victoria	29.47	46.52	63.56	48.52	39.62	29.46	42.92	64.43	45.43	40.19
Queensland	29.49	44.91	61.88	47.63	38.23	25.21	40.59	61.70	43.07	37.16
South Australia	27.86	45.74	63.57	46.31	38.57	26.46	42.12	64.80	41.25	38.56
Western Australia	30.20	44.98	60.03	46.92	38.24	24.19	40.93	60.49	41.42	37.29
Tasmania	27.76	45.89	64.34	48.51	39.04	27.48	41.86	63.57	44.78	38.78
Federal Capital Territory	28.08	42.93	57.04	45.19	37.73	25.35	38.78	58.04	40.00	35.48
Northern Territory	39.28	44.47	59.15	54.09	41.91	24.62	35.75	54.81	31.50	33.51
Total Extra-Metropolitan ..	29.15	45.46	62.72	48.03	38.81	26.86	41.54	63.03	43.33	38.45
STATE OR TERRITORY.										
New South Wales	28.50	45.18	62.39	46.83	39.03	27.96	41.68	62.18	43.05	39.00
Victoria	28.60	46.19	63.48	47.06	39.66	30.39	42.97	63.50	44.37	40.51
Queensland	29.15	45.29	62.26	47.20	38.65	26.58	41.39	62.08	42.82	38.07
South Australia	27.41	46.09	63.96	44.39	39.30	28.63	42.95	64.27	40.83	39.97
Western Australia	29.51	45.56	61.43	46.81	38.92	25.60	41.86	60.94	42.40	38.31
Tasmania	27.49	45.94	64.47	48.08	39.21	28.44	42.10	63.61	44.14	39.20
Federal Capital Territory	28.08	42.93	57.04	45.19	37.73	25.35	38.78	58.04	40.00	35.48
Northern Territory	39.28	44.47	59.15	54.09	41.91	24.62	35.75	54.81	31.50	33.51
Australia	28.60	45.60	62.82	46.80	39.17	28.45	42.13	62.73	43.21	39.36

For Australia as a whole the average age of males who had never married was lower, and that of the "never married" females higher, in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas. On the other hand, the average ages of both married

males and married females were somewhat higher in the metropolitan areas than elsewhere. The difference between the average ages of married males and married females is less in all metropolitan areas than in the extra-metropolitan areas.

CHAPTER XVIII.

ORPHANHOOD.

SCOPE OF THE INQUIRY.

1. Form of Inquiry.—The instructions relating to orphanhood were as follows:—"If under sixteen years of age—If both parents are living write 'L.' If father, only, is dead write 'F.D.' If mother, only, is dead, write 'M.D.' If both parents are dead write 'B.D.'." A stepfather, stepmother and foster-parents were regarded as parents. The classification of children into the four categories indicated by this question is shown on pages 1160-1167, Part XXI. Volume II. No similar question was asked at previous Censuses.

No answer to this question was received in the case of 26,826 children, of whom 13,813 were males and 13,013 were females. These children represent 1.38 per cent. of the total of children aged less than sixteen years. After these 26,826 children had been spread proportionately over the four categories, there were 1,825,257 children with both parents living, 69,801 children with the father only dead, 40,498 children with the mother only dead, and 5,965 children with both parents dead.

GENERAL VIEW OF JUVENILE ORPHANHOOD.

2. Geographical Distribution of Orphan Children.—The following table shows the orphanhood of children under sixteen years of age in each State

and Territory, together with the percentage which each category of "orphanhood" represents of all children less than sixteen years of age:—

ORPHANHOOD of CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE in each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

[illegible]

The next table shows the orphanhood of children in urban and rural divisions—

ORPHANHOOD of CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

ORPHANHOOD.	URBAN.				RURAL.		MIGRATORY. (a)		TOTAL.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
BORN IN AUSTRALIA.										
Both Parents Living	374,920	366,521	164,867	160,863	366,966	348,378	133	130	906,886	875,892
Father Dead	16,277	16,603	6,884	6,991	10,926	9,889	3	3	34,090	33,486
Mother Dead	8,126	8,456	3,600	3,697	8,262	7,275	10	5	19,998	19,433
Both Parents Dead	1,371	1,366	581	484	1,103	779	..	1	3,055	2,630
Total	400,694	392,946	175,932	172,035	387,257	366,321	146	139	964,029	931,441
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA.										
Both Parents Living	11,962	11,553	2,944	2,856	6,964	6,145	32	23	21,902	20,577
Father Dead	703	687	119	129	323	263	..	1	1,145	1,080
Mother Dead	249	289	65	79	226	159	..	..	540	527
Both Parents Dead	54	47	13	6	81	79	..	..	148	132
Total	12,968	12,576	3,141	3,070	7,594	6,646	32	24	23,735	22,316
TOTAL.										
Both Parents Living	386,882	378,074	167,811	163,719	373,930	354,523	165	153	928,788	896,469
Father Dead	16,980	17,290	7,003	7,120	11,249	10,152	3	4	35,235	34,566
Mother Dead	8,375	8,745	3,665	3,776	8,488	7,434	10	5	20,538	19,960
Both Parents Dead	1,425	1,413	594	490	1,184	858	..	1	3,203	2,762
Total	413,662	405,522	179,073	175,105	394,851	372,967	178	163	987,764	953,757
PERCENTAGE.										
Both Parents Living	% 93.53	% 93.23	% 93.71	% 93.50	% 94.70	% 95.06	% 92.70	% 93.87	% 94.03	% 93.99
Father Dead	4.10	4.26	3.91	4.06	2.85	2.72	1.68	2.45	3.57	3.63
Mother Dead	2.02	2.16	2.05	2.16	2.15	1.99	5.62	3.07	2.08	2.09
Both Parents Dead	0.35	0.35	0.33	0.28	0.30	0.23	..	0.61	0.32	0.29
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

It is noticeable that the percentage of children with both parents dead is higher, for both males and females, in the metropolitan divisions than in the provincial divisions, and higher in the urban provincial divisions than in the rural.

3. Australian-born and Oversea-born Orphan Children.—The total number of Australian-born children who are orphans (i.e., who have both parents dead) is 5,685 out of a total of 1,895,470, or 0.30 per cent. The corresponding figures for over-

sea-born children is 280 out of a total of 46,051, or 0.61 per cent. The large difference between these two percentages is no doubt due to a comparatively high percentage of orphans among immigrant children, rather than to a high percentage of orphans among immigrant children who arrived in Australia with at least one parent then alive.

4. Numbers of Orphan Children in Age Groups.—The following table shows the orphanhood of children at each age under sixteen years:—

ORPHANHOOD of CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.					Both Parents Living.	Father Dead.	Mother Dead.	Both Parents Dead.	Total.
0 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	104,635	464	282	9	105,390
1 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	104,055	815	447	25	105,342
2 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	115,089	1,213	767	56	117,125
3 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	116,204	1,672	1,003	60	118,939
4 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	118,514	2,191	1,366	98	122,169
0-4 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	558,497	6,355	3,865	248	568,965

ORPHANHOOD of CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Age last Birthday.	Both Parents Living.	Father Dead.	Mother Dead.	Both Parents Dead.	Total.
5	120,409	2,631	1,736	135	124,911
6	117,345	3,159	1,976	159	122,639
7	119,996	3,690	2,385	224	126,295
8	120,451	4,524	2,762	281	128,018
9	117,252	4,920	3,013	332	125,517
5-9	595,453	18,924	11,872	1,131	627,380
10	119,809	5,752	3,439	438	129,438
11	118,823	6,373	3,766	532	129,494
12	119,284	7,149	4,053	645	131,131
13	107,614	7,521	4,102	771	120,008
14	101,454	8,310	4,412	975	115,151
15	104,323	9,417	4,989	1,225	119,954
10-15	671,307	44,522	24,761	4,586	745,176
Total	1,825,257	69,801	40,498	5,965	1,941,521

5. Schooling of Orphan Children.—The next table instruction, classified according to orphanhood:— shows children under sixteen years of age receiving

CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE receiving INSTRUCTION, classified according to ORPHANHOOD, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Receiving Instruction at—	Both Parents Living.	Father Dead.	Mother Dead.	Both Parents Dead.	Total.
MALES.					
Government School	429,192	18,942	11,251	1,581	460,966
Private School	89,200	5,617	2,874	619	98,310
Home	13,486	386	345	36	14,253
Total	531,878	24,945	14,470	2,236	573,529
FEMALES.					
Government School	394,578	17,612	10,164	1,232	423,586
Private School	99,206	6,122	3,453	561	109,342
Home	14,745	450	312	39	15,546
Total	508,529	24,184	13,929	1,832	548,474
PERSONS.					
Government School	823,770	36,554	21,415	2,813	884,552
Private School	188,406	11,739	6,327	1,180	207,652
Home	28,231	836	657	75	29,799
Total	1,040,407	49,129	28,399	4,068	1,122,003
PERCENTAGE—PERSONS.					
Government School	79.18	74.40	75.41	69.15	78.84
Private School	18.11	23.90	22.28	29.01	18.51
Home	2.71	1.70	2.31	1.84	2.65
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be observed that the percentage of orphans who are attending private schools (29.01) is much higher than the percentage of children with both parents alive who are attending such schools (18.11).

CHAPTER XIX.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. Form of Inquiry.—At the 1933 Census, persons were asked on the householder's schedule to "State number of children under sixteen years of age, whether they are resident in this dwelling or not, who are dependent upon you at the time of the Census". In Part XIX. persons are classified according to their number of dependent children in conjunction with their place of residence, their age and their grade of occupation. In other Parts various other classifications are made (see p. 1131, Volume II.).

From the nature of the question asked at the Census it will be seen that all classifications must be according to the category of the person with dependent children rather than that of the dependent children themselves, i.e. it is impossible to classify dependent children according to their own age, place of residence, &c.

The question relating to dependent children at the 1921 Census referred to children aged under fourteen years *dependent on the householder*, so that no direct comparison may be made between the two Census dates.

2. Adequacy of the Data.—The question concerning dependent children is different from that of most other questions asked at the Census, in that it is impossible to ascertain the number of persons who omitted, incorrectly, a reply to the question. The coding instruction was that, where no reply was given, code 00 (no children) was to be inscribed, but, in cases where it was evident from data given on the schedule that there were children dependent

upon a certain person whose name appeared and who gave "no reply", such children (appearing on the schedule) were coded to that person.

It was not possible to determine the number of dependent children who were absent on the night of the Census and who were not claimed by their parent or guardian.

By reason of the foregoing, it can be seen that the persons who gave "no reply" and those who had no dependent children are not available separately.

The preliminary figure for total dependent children was so large that it was evident there was certain duplication. Upon examination of the schedules it was ascertained that married females, without either income or occupation, claimed dependent children. As there was an overstatement of dependent children in Australia as a whole, it was decided that dependent children totalling 31,766, or 1.65 per cent. of the total number of dependent children, claimed by married females without either income or occupation be disallowed, as this seemed to be the appropriate field in which the duplication took place. In the States and Territories, in their order, the corresponding figures were—Northern Territory, 32 (2.30 per cent.); Western Australia, 2,759 (2.16 per cent.); Queensland, 4,978 (1.73 per cent.); Victoria, 8,503 (1.72 per cent.); New South Wales, 12,302 (1.59 per cent.); Tasmania, 985 (1.36 per cent.); South Australia, 2,177 (1.34 per cent.); and Federal Capital Territory, 32 (0.96 per cent.).

GENERAL VIEW OF JUVENILE DEPENDENCY.

3. Married Men, Widowers and Widows Supporting Dependent Children.—The following table shows the distribution of married males, widowers and widows

with dependent children, according to the number of their dependent children:—

DISTRIBUTION of MARRIED MALES, WIDOWERS and WIDOWS with DEPENDENT CHILDREN, according to NUMBER of DEPENDENT CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Dependent Children.	Married Males.		Widowers.		Widows.		Total.	
	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.	Number.	Per cent.
1	294,932	37.72	8,394	48.02	19,575	53.83	322,901	38.64
2	227,226	29.07	4,664	26.68	8,963	24.65	240,853	28.82
3	128,801	16.47	2,389	13.67	4,356	11.98	135,546	16.22
4	68,152	8.72	1,139	6.51	2,023	5.56	71,314	8.53
5	34,027	4.35	547	3.13	909	2.50	35,483	4.25
6	17,012	2.18	225	1.29	359	0.99	17,596	2.11
7	7,399	0.95	81	0.46	109	0.30	7,589	0.91
8	2,892	0.37	31	0.18	56	0.15	2,979	0.36
9	953	0.12	9	0.05	10	0.03	972	0.12
10 and over ..	363	0.05	1	0.01	2	0.01	366	0.04
Total ..	781,757	100.00	17,480	100.00	36,362	100.00	835,599	100.00

4. Geographical Distribution of Persons Supporting Dependent Children.—The next table shows the distribution among States and Territories of persons with dependent children:—

DISTRIBUTION among STATES and TERRITORIES of PERSONS with DEPENDENT CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.
NUMBER.

State or Territory.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
New South Wales ..	137,010	99,285	55,657	29,292	14,577	7,292	3,116	1,179	394	140	347,942	772,593	2.22
Victoria ..	94,564	66,248	35,381	17,874	8,512	4,113	1,769	731	222	93	229,507	493,113	2.15
Queensland ..	45,907	34,783	21,111	11,553	5,970	2,975	1,296	476	142	58	124,271	287,474	2.31
South Australia ..	30,766	22,448	11,736	5,800	2,730	1,278	565	221	86	28	75,658	162,175	2.14
Western Australia ..	21,570	16,389	9,253	4,976	2,530	1,220	496	196	63	25	56,708	127,751	2.25
Tasmania ..	10,939	8,022	4,918	2,896	1,599	906	422	199	80	22	30,003	72,240	2.41
Federal Capital Territory ..	535	442	217	108	65	29	12	3	..	1	1,412	3,119	2.21
Northern Territory ..	227	181	97	53	30	14	6	1	2	..	611	1,394	2.28
Tropical ..	11,924	9,384	5,780	3,222	1,710	843	378	129	37	17	33,424	78,714	2.36
Non-tropical ..	329,594	238,414	132,590	69,330	34,303	16,984	7,304	2,877	942	350	832,688	1,841,145	2.21
Australia ..	341,518	247,798	138,370	72,552	36,013	17,827	7,682	3,006	979	367	866,112	1,919,859	2.22

PERCENTAGE.

State or Territory.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total.	Each State or Territory Total as Percentage of Australian Total.	Average Number per Person with Dependent Children as Percentage of Australian Average.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
New South Wales ..	% 39.38	% 28.53	% 16.00	% 8.42	% 4.19	% 2.09	% 0.90	% 0.34	% 0.11	% 0.04	% 100.00	% 40.24	% 100.00
Victoria ..	41.20	28.86	15.42	7.79	3.71	1.79	0.77	0.32	0.10	0.04	100.00	25.69	96.95
Queensland ..	36.94	27.99	16.99	9.30	4.81	2.39	1.04	0.38	0.11	0.05	100.00	14.97	104.05
South Australia ..	40.66	29.67	15.51	7.67	3.61	1.69	0.75	0.29	0.11	0.04	100.00	8.45	96.40
Western Australia ..	38.04	23.90	16.32	8.78	4.46	2.15	0.87	0.35	0.09	0.04	100.00	6.66	101.35
Tasmania ..	36.46	23.74	16.39	9.65	5.33	3.02	1.41	0.66	0.27	0.07	100.00	3.76	108.56
Federal Capital Territory ..	37.89	31.30	15.37	7.65	4.60	2.06	0.85	0.21	..	0.07	100.00	0.16	99.55
Northern Territory ..	37.15	29.62	15.89	8.67	4.91	2.29	0.98	0.16	0.33	..	100.00	0.07	102.70
Tropical ..	35.67	28.08	17.29	9.64	5.12	2.52	1.13	0.39	0.11	0.05	100.00	4.10	106.31
Non-tropical ..	39.58	28.63	15.92	8.33	4.12	2.04	0.88	0.35	0.11	0.04	100.00	95.80	99.55
Australia ..	39.43	28.61	15.97	8.38	4.16	2.06	0.89	0.35	0.11	0.04	100.00	100.00	100.00

It may be noticed that the average number of dependent children per person with dependent children varies considerably between the several States—from a minimum of 2.14 in South Australia up to a maximum of 2.41 in Tasmania. There is also what appears to be a significant difference between the averages for tropical and non-tropical regions, the tropical figure being 2.36 compared with the non-tropical figure of 2.21. The high average for Tasmania may be attributed to the comparatively high percentages of families in that

State which include four or more dependent children. The percentages for Tasmania of persons with dependent children who have 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and over dependent children are 9.65, 5.33, 3.02, 1.41, 0.66, 0.27 and 0.07, compared with the corresponding percentages for Queensland (which has the next highest percentages for the groups considered) of 9.30, 4.81, 2.39, 1.04, 0.38, 0.11 and 0.05.

The following table shows the distribution in urban and rural divisions of persons with dependent children:—

DISTRIBUTION in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of PERSONS with DEPENDENT CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.
NUMBER.

Division of State.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
Urban—													
Metropolitan ..	174,953	116,716	56,223	25,599	10,963	4,797	1,835	645	207	43	391,981	783,354	2.00
Provincial ..	56,690	42,388	24,677	13,220	6,537	3,239	1,337	474	163	56	148,781	335,685	2.26
Rural ..	108,369	87,792	57,019	33,567	18,448	9,763	4,496	1,880	608	268	322,210	794,837	2.47
Migratory (a) ..	1,506	902	451	166	65	28	14	7	1	..	3,140	5,983	1.91
Total ..	341,518	247,798	138,370	72,552	36,013	17,827	7,682	3,006	979	367	866,112	1,919,859	2.22

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains

DISTRIBUTION in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of PERSONS with DEPENDENT CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.—continued.
PERCENTAGE.

Division of State.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total.	Each Division Total as Percentage of Australian Total.	Average Number per Person with Dependent Children as Percentage of Australian Average.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
Urban—	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Metropolitan	44.64	29.78	14.34	6.53	2.80	1.22	0.47	0.16	0.05	0.01	100.00	40.80	90.09
Provincial	38.10	28.49	16.59	8.89	4.39	2.18	0.90	0.32	0.11	0.03	100.00	17.49	101.80
Rural	33.62	27.25	17.70	10.42	5.73	3.03	1.40	0.58	0.19	0.08	100.00	41.40	111.26
Migratory (a)	47.96	28.73	14.36	5.29	2.07	0.89	0.45	0.22	0.03	..	100.00	00.31	86.04
Total	39.42	28.61	15.98	8.38	4.16	2.06	0.89	0.35	0.11	0.04	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

It is noticeable that there is a marked tendency for persons in rural areas to have a larger number of children than the average for the whole State, and for persons in the metropolitan areas to have a smaller number. This is shown strikingly by comparison between the percentages of persons with dependent children in the two divisions who have six or more children. For the persons with 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 and over dependent children, the percentages for rural divisions are 3.03, 1.40, 0.58, 0.19 and 0.08 respectively, while those for metropolitan areas are much less—1.22, 0.47, 0.16, 0.05 and 0.01.

5. Age Groups of Persons Supporting Dependent Children.—The next table shows the persons with dependent children, classified according to age groups:—

PERSONS with SPECIFIED NUMBERS of DEPENDENT CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE CLASSIFIED in AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.
NUMBER.

Age Group.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
15-19	1,184	108	8	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,306	1,448	1.11
20-24	18,649	5,719	1,086	185	31	6	5	1	..	..	25,682	34,319	1.34
25-29	45,871	27,705	10,597	3,173	889	222	37	11	..	..	88,505	151,888	1.72
30-34	50,887	45,241	24,006	10,939	4,511	1,739	556	164	37	7	138,087	295,740	2.14
35-39	43,114	48,086	30,693	17,034	8,682	4,285	1,738	682	194	55	154,563	388,557	2.51
40-44	46,753	45,839	30,417	18,308	9,761	5,239	2,428	954	334	123	160,156	412,053	2.57
45-49	47,313	35,066	21,665	12,462	6,895	3,710	1,710	682	248	116	129,867	309,870	2.39
50-54	38,109	21,566	11,572	6,345	3,293	1,661	760	339	113	43	83,801	177,253	2.12
55-59	23,948	10,407	5,020	2,566	1,272	589	300	104	33	17	44,256	83,385	1.88
60-64	13,780	4,914	2,079	1,017	449	256	97	46	11	3	22,652	38,870	1.72
65-69	7,085	1,974	829	351	160	87	34	14	6	3	10,543	16,681	1.58
70 and over	4,825	1,173	398	166	70	33	17	9	3	..	6,694	9,795	1.46
Total	341,518	247,798	138,370	72,552	36,013	17,827	7,682	3,006	979	367	866,112	1,919,859	2.22

PERCENTAGE.

Age Group.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total.	Each Age Group Total as Percentage of Total for all Age Groups.	Average Number per Person with Dependent Children as Percentage of Average for all Age Groups
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
15-19	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
20-24	90.66	8.27	0.61	0.46	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	0.08	50.00
25-29	72.62	22.27	4.23	0.72	0.12	0.02	0.02	..	..	..	100.00	1.79	60.38
30-34	51.84	31.30	11.97	3.59	1.00	0.25	0.04	0.01	..	..	100.00	7.91	77.48
35-39	36.85	32.76	17.38	7.92	3.27	1.26	0.40	0.12	0.03	0.01	100.00	15.40	96.40
40-44	27.89	31.11	19.86	11.02	5.62	2.77	1.12	0.44	0.13	0.04	100.00	20.24	113.06
45-49	29.19	28.62	18.99	11.43	6.09	3.27	1.52	0.60	0.21	0.08	100.00	21.47	115.77
50-54	36.42	27.00	16.68	9.60	5.31	2.86	1.32	0.53	0.19	0.09	100.00	16.14	107.66
55-59	45.49	25.73	13.81	7.57	3.93	1.98	0.91	0.40	0.13	0.05	100.00	9.23	95.50
60-64	54.12	23.52	11.34	5.80	2.87	1.33	0.68	0.23	0.07	0.04	100.00	4.34	84.68
65-69	60.84	21.69	9.18	4.49	1.98	1.13	0.43	0.20	0.05	0.01	100.00	2.02	77.48
70 and over	67.20	18.72	7.86	3.33	1.52	0.83	0.32	0.13	0.06	0.03	100.00	0.87	71.17
Total	72.09	17.52	5.95	2.48	1.05	0.49	0.25	0.13	0.04	..	100.00	0.51	65.77
Total	39.42	28.61	15.98	8.38	4.16	2.06	0.89	0.35	0.11	0.04	100.00	100.00	100.00

The 40-44 age group is the modal group so far as both the number of persons with dependent children and the total number of dependent children are concerned. This group also has the highest average number of dependent children per person with dependent children (2.57). It should be remembered that dependent children considered here are aged less than sixteen years, and that the

modal age group for all persons with children of all ages would be higher than the 40-44 age group.

6. Economic Status of Persons Supporting Dependent Children.— Under this heading come the grade of occupation and the income of persons with dependent children. The next table deals with grade of occupation:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of PERSONS with SPECIFIED NUMBERS of DEPENDENT CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total Persons with Dependent Child- ren.	Total Number of Dependent Child- ren.	Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
NUMBER.													
Employer	34,728	28,895	17,553	9,449	4,507	2,125	984	333	128	51	98,753	229,486	2.32
Working on Own Account	51,347	39,435	24,271	13,780	7,381	3,906	1,847	792	253	132	143,144	341,395	2.38
Wage or Salary Earning Group—													
Wage or Salary Earner ..	157,952	116,586	60,418	29,514	13,715	6,551	2,579	1,005	328	90	388,736	828,278	2.13
Wage or Salary Earner employed Part Time ..	21,376	16,329	9,966	5,639	3,011	1,531	677	252	83	24	58,888	138,475	2.35
Unemployed	45,822	32,244	18,577	10,149	5,409	2,715	1,214	453	140	54	116,777	263,904	2.26
Total	225,150	165,159	88,959	45,302	22,135	10,797	4,470	1,710	551	168	564,401	1,230,657	2.18
Helper not receiving Wage or Salary	469	225	104	40	21	7	..	..	..	..	866	1,538	1.78
Grade not applicable (a) ..	29,824	14,084	7,483	3,981	1,969	992	381	171	47	16	58,948	116,783	1.98
GRAND TOTAL	341,518	247,798	138,370	72,552	36,013	17,827	7,682	3,006	979	367	866,112	1,919,859	2.22

PERCENTAGE ON ALL GRADES.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	% (b)
Employer	10.17	11.66	12.69	13.02	12.51	11.92	12.81	11.08	13.08	13.90	11.40	11.96	104.50
Working on Own Account	15.03	15.92	17.54	18.99	20.50	21.91	24.04	26.35	25.84	35.97	16.53	17.78	107.21
Wage or Salary Earning Group—													
Wage or Salary Earner ..	46.25	47.05	43.66	40.68	38.08	36.75	33.57	33.43	33.50	24.52	44.88	43.14	95.95
Wage or Salary Earner employed Part Time ..	6.26	6.59	7.20	7.77	8.36	8.59	8.81	8.39	8.48	6.54	6.80	7.21	105.86
Unemployed	13.42	13.01	13.43	13.99	15.02	15.23	15.81	15.07	14.30	14.71	13.48	13.75	101.80
Total	65.93	66.65	64.29	62.44	61.46	60.57	58.19	56.89	56.28	45.77	65.16	64.10	98.20
Helper not receiving Wage or Salary	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.04	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.08	80.18
Grade not applicable (a) ..	8.73	5.68	5.40	5.49	5.47	5.56	4.96	5.68	4.80	4.36	6.81	6.08	89.20
GRAND TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes pensioners, females of private means not in business, those engaged in home duties, and other dependants. (b) Average number per person with dependent children as percentage of average for all grades.

The persons with dependent children in the “employer” and “working on own account” groups combined have an appreciably higher average

number of dependent children (2.36) than those in the total “wage or salary earning group” (2.18).

The next table shows male and female breadwinners with dependent children classified according to income and to the number of their dependent children:—

INCOME CATEGORIES of MALE and FEMALE BREADWINNERS with SPECIFIED NUMBERS of DEPENDENT CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Income for the year ended 30th June, 1933.	Persons without Dependent Children.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
MALES.														
No Income (a) ..	252,807	19,153	11,715	6,158	3,236	1,735	817	379	145	48	13	43,399	91,919	2.12
Under £52 ..	476,516	43,937	30,000	17,138	9,288	4,636	2,339	1,011	377	128	52	108,906	241,404	2.22
£52 to £103 ..	275,428	44,130	32,795	19,851	11,025	6,051	3,014	1,397	551	150	58	119,022	277,676	2.33
£104 to £155 ..	166,676	39,970	31,226	19,016	11,005	5,933	3,248	1,357	535	195	66	112,551	268,662	2.39
£156 to £207 ..	137,968	49,128	38,904	22,145	11,935	5,875	2,931	1,244	513	167	56	132,898	302,799	2.28
£208 to £259 ..	108,229	45,244	35,864	19,606	9,832	4,557	2,187	916	350	108	42	118,706	261,518	2.20
£260 and over ..	146,192	64,805	52,461	27,632	13,108	5,866	2,718	1,189	459	167	77	168,482	365,757	2.17
Total ..	1,563,816	306,367	232,965	131,546	69,429	34,653	17,254	7,493	2,930	963	364	803,964	1,809,735	2.25
FEMALES.														
No Income (a) ..	59,559	1,401	356	105	38	24	4	6	3	..	..	1,937	2,790	1.44
Under £52 ..	321,372	7,780	2,530	897	361	128	41	13	2	1	..	11,753	17,977	1.53
£52 to £103 ..	186,745	6,117	2,743	1,089	381	138	49	15	7	1	..	10,540	17,548	1.66
£104 to £155 ..	100,542	3,649	1,532	748	396	197	65	14	3	1	..	6,605	12,047	1.82
£156 to £207 ..	41,249	1,238	559	354	125	67	40	18	7	..	..	2,408	4,675	1.94
£208 to £259 ..	17,475	663	300	142	72	26	19	1	4	..	..	1,227	2,260	1.84
£260 and over ..	23,986	1,281	602	302	160	57	26	8	6	1	..	2,443	4,585	1.88
Total ..	750,928	22,129	8,622	3,637	1,533	637	244	75	32	4	..	36,913	61,882	1.68

(a) Includes deficit.

An outstanding feature of this table is the fact that male breadwinners in the £260 and over income group have a lower average number of dependent children per person with dependent children than has any other group except the "no income" group. However, the income groups £208 to £259, and £260 and over, are the only two in which the number of male breadwinners with dependent children is greater than the number without. In the "no income" group, only 14.6 per cent. of the male breadwinners have child dependants, but, in the £260 and over group, 53.6 per cent. have child dependants.

CHAPTER XX.
SCHOOLING.

SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. The Form of Inquiry.—The Census and Statistics Act 1905 specifies “Education” as a subject for inquiry at a Census, but does not indicate the nature or range of the information to be furnished. In the past it has been customary, in Australia, to restrict the inquiry regarding education to a question as to ability to read and write, with, occasionally, a further request that in the event of a person being a University graduate the degree and the name of the University should be stated. From the nature of the case it is clear that any inquiry regarding education, made at a Census, must be limited in its range, and it was found that even the inquiry concerning University degrees failed to get satisfactory replies. Under the system of compulsory education the number of persons in Australia who reach maturity without being able to read and write is very small, and the inquiry

relating to degree of education was omitted at the 1933 Census.

The only instructions at this Census relating to education were as follows:—“Schooling.—If attending a Government school at the time of the Census write ‘G.’ If attending a school not controlled by Government, write ‘P.’ If attending University, write ‘U.’ If receiving instruction at home but not attending any school, write ‘H.’”

2. Tabulation of the Data.—The detailed tables relating to Schooling may be found in Part XX. Volume II. pp. 1145–1154. These tables show the population classified according to Schooling, in conjunction with Place of Residence, Age, and Orphanhood. Other particulars relating to Schooling in conjunction with Birthplace are given in Part X., with Nationality in Part XI., with Race in Part XII., with Blindness and Deaf-mutism in Part XV., and with Religion in Part XVI.

GENERAL VIEW OF SCHOOLING STATISTICS.

3. Schooling at Censuses 1911, 1921 and 1933.—The following table shows the number and percentage of persons receiving instruction at Government

schools, at private schools, at universities, and at home, at each of the last three Census dates:—

PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION in AUSTRALIA at the CENSUSES of 1911, 1921 and 1933.

RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT—	MALES.			FEMALES.			PERSONS.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Government School ..	306,344	413,035	474,087	286,715	378,689	430,296	593,059	791,724	904,383
Private School ..	72,172	88,800	107,091	83,934	104,974	117,903	156,106	193,774	224,994
University ..	1,926	5,129	6,252	539	2,123	2,273	2,465	7,252	8,525
Home ..	10,758	14,141	16,623	13,002	16,571	16,503	23,760	30,712	33,126
Total ..	391,200	521,105	604,053	384,190	502,357	566,975	775,390	1,023,462	1,171,028

PERCENTAGE.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Government School ..	78.31	79.26	78.48	74.63	75.38	75.89	76.49	77.36	77.23
Private School ..	18.45	17.04	17.73	21.85	20.90	20.80	20.13	18.93	19.21
University ..	0.49	0.99	1.04	0.14	0.42	0.40	0.32	0.71	0.73
Home ..	2.75	2.71	2.75	3.38	3.30	2.91	3.06	3.00	2.83
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Although there were several significant changes between 1911 and 1921, especially in the number of persons attending universities, the variations in

the figures shown above between 1921 and 1933 were all comparatively small.

4. Geographical Distribution of Schooling.—The following tables show the number and percentage of persons receiving instruction in each State and Territory, at Government schools, at private schools, at universities, and at home:—

PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION in each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	AUSTRALIA.		
									Tropical.	Non- Tropical.	Total.
MALES.											
Government School	188,200	124,865	68,877	43,630	30,548	17,011	741	215	17,088	456,999	474,087
Private School ..	47,023	30,783	13,937	6,798	5,768	2,544	175	63	4,175	102,916	107,091
University ..	2,307	1,983	405	944	444	154	15	..	16	6,236	6,252
Home ..	6,581	2,577	3,892	1,194	1,719	589	23	48	1,201	15,422	16,623
Total ..	244,111	160,208	87,111	52,566	38,479	20,298	954	326	22,480	581,573	604,053
FEMALES.											
Government School	169,914	113,239	63,164	39,860	27,486	15,793	645	195	15,616	414,680	430,296
Private School ..	52,107	32,300	15,484	7,724	6,835	3,161	216	76	4,546	113,357	117,903
University ..	783	744	151	300	221	70	4	..	3	2,270	2,273
Home ..	6,858	2,184	3,941	1,060	1,774	627	17	42	1,221	15,282	16,503
Total ..	229,662	148,467	82,740	48,944	36,316	19,651	882	313	21,386	545,589	566,975
PERSONS.											
Government School	358,114	238,104	132,041	83,490	58,034	32,804	1,386	410	32,704	871,679	904,383
Private School ..	99,130	63,083	29,421	14,522	12,603	5,705	391	139	8,721	216,273	224,994
University ..	3,090	2,727	556	1,244	665	224	19	..	19	8,506	8,525
Home ..	13,439	4,761	7,833	2,254	3,493	1,216	40	90	2,422	30,704	33,126
Total ..	473,773	308,675	169,851	101,510	74,795	39,949	1,836	639	43,866	1,127,162	1,171,028
PERCENTAGE—MALES.											
Government School	77.10	77.94	79.07	83.00	79.39	83.81	77.67	65.95	76.01	78.58	78.48
Private School ..	19.26	19.21	16.00	12.93	14.99	12.53	18.35	19.33	18.57	17.70	17.73
University ..	0.95	1.24	0.46	1.80	1.15	0.76	1.57	..	0.07	1.07	1.04
Home ..	2.69	1.61	4.47	2.27	4.47	2.90	2.41	14.72	5.35	2.65	2.75
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERCENTAGE—FEMALES.											
Government School	73.98	76.27	76.34	81.44	75.69	80.37	73.13	62.30	73.02	76.01	75.89
Private School ..	22.69	21.76	18.72	15.78	18.82	16.08	24.49	24.28	21.26	20.78	20.80
University ..	0.34	0.50	0.18	0.61	0.61	0.36	0.45	..	0.01	0.41	0.40
Home ..	2.99	1.47	4.76	2.17	4.83	3.19	1.93	13.42	5.71	2.80	2.91
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERCENTAGE—PERSONS.											
Government School	75.59	77.14	77.74	82.25	77.59	82.12	75.49	64.16	74.56	77.33	77.23
Private School ..	20.92	20.44	17.32	14.30	16.85	14.28	21.30	21.75	19.88	19.19	19.21
University ..	0.65	0.88	0.33	1.23	0.89	0.56	1.03	..	0.04	0.76	0.73
Home ..	2.84	1.54	4.61	2.22	4.67	3.04	2.18	14.09	5.52	2.72	2.83
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The large percentage receiving instruction at home in the Northern Territory, and the comparatively large percentages in Queensland and in Western Australia, are due to sparsely-populated areas in which instruction at schools is impracticable.

The next table shows the numbers of persons in urban and rural divisions receiving instruction at schools, universities and at home, and the proportion per 10,000 of the population in these divisions:—

PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION per 10,000 of POPULATION in SPECIFIED DIVISIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT—	URBAN.				RURAL.		MIGRATORY.(a)		TOTAL.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.							
	Number.	Per 10,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 10,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 10,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 10,000 of Population.	Number.	Per 10,000 of Population.
Government School..	389,564	1,253.66	162,845	1,447.89	351,881	1,477.86	93	55.67	904,383	1,364.11
Private School ..	130,862	421.13	51,671	459.42	42,421	178.16	40	23.95	224,994	339.37
University ..	8,014	25.79	139	1.24	365	1.53	7	4.19	8,525	12.86
Home ..	6,842	22.02	2,734	24.31	23,528	98.82	22	13.17	33,126	49.96
Total ..	535,282	1,722.60	217,389	1,932.86	418,195	1,756.37	162	96.98	1,171,028	1,766.30

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

It will be noticed that in comparison with the proportion in the total population, the proportion in the urban provincial division is substantially higher, in the rural much the same, and in the metropolitan somewhat lower. The proportions relating to different classes of school vary considerably in the divisions.

The following tables show the number and proportion of children aged 6 to 13 years inclusive receiving instruction at Government and private schools and at home in the States and Territories. State laws require instruction to be given from the sixth or seventh to the fourteenth birthday.

INSTRUCTION of CHILDREN AGED 6 to 13 YEARS (inclusive) at each CLASS of SCHOOL, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Number Recorded as Receiving Instruction at—			Number not so Recorded.	Total aged 6 to 13 last birthday.
	Government School.	Private School.	Home.		
MALES.					
New South Wales	154,308	35,162	3,912	11,737	205,119
Victoria	104,679	21,796	921	7,894	135,290
Queensland	58,922	9,866	2,668	4,834	76,290
South Australia	37,161	4,685	621	1,762	44,229
Western Australia	26,247	3,964	1,093	1,788	33,092
Tasmania	15,046	1,870	317	1,791	19,024
Federal Capital Territory	582	132	13	33	760
Northern Territory.. .. .	170	51	31	37	289
Australia	397,115	77,526	9,576	29,876	514,093
FEMALES.					
New South Wales	144,582	39,249	4,375	11,774	199,980
Victoria	98,030	23,342	1,093	8,051	130,516
Queensland	54,481	11,240	2,926	4,739	73,386
South Australia	34,969	5,582	679	1,814	43,044
Western Australia	24,176	4,672	1,166	1,859	31,873
Tasmania	14,177	2,350	406	1,726	18,659
Federal Capital Territory	509	164	9	25	707
Northern Territory.. .. .	158	58	27	39	282
Australia	371,082	86,657	10,681	30,027	498,447
PERSONS.					
New South Wales	298,890	74,411	8,287	23,511	405,099
Victoria	202,709	45,138	2,014	15,945	265,806
Queensland	113,403	21,106	5,594	9,573	149,676
South Australia	72,130	10,267	1,300	3,576	87,273
Western Australia	50,423	8,636	2,259	3,647	64,965
Tasmania	29,223	4,220	723	3,517	37,683
Federal Capital Territory	1,091	296	22	58	1,467
Northern Territory.. .. .	328	109	58	76	571
Australia	768,197	164,183	20,257	59,903	1,012,540

PROPORTION of CHILDREN AGED 6 to 13 YEARS (inclusive) RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at each CLASS of SCHOOL, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Proportion per cent. Recorded as receiving Instruction at—			Proportion per cent. not so Recorded.	Total.
	Government School.	Private School.	Home.		
MALES.					
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	75.23	17.14	1.91	5.72	100.00
Victoria	77.37	16.11	0.68	5.84	100.00
Queensland	77.23	12.93	3.50	6.34	100.00
South Australia	84.02	10.59	1.41	3.98	100.00
Western Australia	79.32	11.98	3.30	5.40	100.00
Tasmania	79.09	9.83	1.67	9.41	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	76.58	17.37	1.71	4.34	100.00
Northern Territory.. .. .	58.82	17.65	10.73	12.80	100.00
Australia	77.25	15.08	1.86	5.81	100.00
FEMALES.					
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	72.30	19.62	2.19	5.89	100.00
Victoria	75.11	17.88	0.84	6.17	100.00
Queensland	74.24	15.31	3.99	6.46	100.00
South Australia	81.24	12.97	1.58	4.21	100.00
Western Australia	75.85	14.66	3.66	5.83	100.00
Tasmania	75.98	12.59	2.18	9.25	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	71.99	23.20	1.27	3.54	100.00
Northern Territory.. .. .	56.03	20.57	9.57	13.83	100.00
Australia	74.45	17.39	2.14	6.02	100.00
PERSONS.					
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	73.78	18.37	2.05	5.80	100.00
Victoria	76.26	16.98	0.76	6.00	100.00
Queensland	75.76	14.10	3.74	6.40	100.00
South Australia	82.65	11.76	1.49	4.10	100.00
Western Australia	77.62	13.29	3.48	5.61	100.00
Tasmania	77.55	11.20	1.92	9.33	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	74.37	20.18	1.50	3.95	100.00
Northern Territory	57.44	19.09	10.16	13.31	100.00
Australia	75.87	16.21	2.00	5.92	100.00

The proportion per cent. receiving instruction at Government schools increased since 1921 in each State with the exception of Queensland, and the proportion per cent. at private schools decreased in each State except New South Wales and Queensland. All changes since 1921, however, have been small. It will be noticed that in 1933 the proportion per cent. of persons aged 6 to 13 years inclusive not recorded as receiving instruction at any of the three classes of school was 5.92 per cent. In 1921 the corresponding percentage was 6.67. The number of children under the heading "Number not so Recorded" in the table from which the per-

centage of 5.92 was derived embraces the following three categories of children:—

- (i) those who may have been receiving instruction but gave no particulars of schooling;
- (ii) those who gave particulars of schooling but did not state their age; and
- (iii) those who for whatever reason were not receiving instruction.

It is not possible to indicate the number in any of these categories. All that can be said is that the number of those who gave particulars of schooling but did not state their age must have been very small, because there were only 534 of all ages whose age was not stated. (See Table 5, Part XX. p. 1152.)

5. Schooling in Metropolitan Areas.—The following persons receiving instruction in the metropolitan areas of the several States:—

PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Metropolitan Area.	Number Recorded as receiving Instruction at—				Number not so Recorded.	Total.	
	Government School.	Private School.	Home.	University.			
MALES.							
Sydney and Suburbs	83,447	25,124	1,454	2,187	478,892	591,104	
Melbourne and Suburbs	60,765	21,361	1,066	1,888	379,695	464,775	
Brisbane and Suburbs	20,991	5,189	406	352	116,587	143,525	
Adelaide and Suburbs	21,398	5,317	374	907	119,940	147,936	
Perth and Suburbs	14,115	3,773	294	411	80,695	99,288	
Hobart and Suburbs	4,140	1,217	110	131	22,753	28,351	
Total Metropolitan	204,856	61,981	3,704	5,876	1,198,562	1,474,979	
FEMALES.							
Sydney and Suburbs	75,255	28,186	1,376	738	538,608	644,163	
Melbourne and Suburbs	54,452	22,485	786	708	448,728	527,159	
Brisbane and Suburbs	18,961	6,096	304	139	130,723	156,223	
Adelaide and Suburbs	19,280	6,071	292	285	138,755	164,683	
Perth and Suburbs	13,034	4,519	285	209	90,105	108,152	
Hobart and Suburbs	3,726	1,524	95	59	26,651	32,055	
Total Metropolitan	184,708	68,881	3,138	2,138	1,373,570	1,632,435	
PERSONS.							
Sydney and Suburbs	158,702	53,310	2,830	2,925	1,017,500	1,235,267	
Melbourne and Suburbs	115,217	43,846	1,852	2,596	828,423	991,934	
Brisbane and Suburbs	39,952	11,285	710	491	247,310	299,748	
Adelaide and Suburbs	40,678	11,388	666	1,192	258,695	312,619	
Perth and Suburbs	27,149	8,292	579	620	170,800	207,440	
Hobart and Suburbs	7,866	2,741	205	190	49,404	60,406	
Total Metropolitan	389,564	130,862	6,842	8,014	2,572,132	3,107,414	

PROPORTION of PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at each CLASS of SCHOOL in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Metropolitan Area.				Proportion Per Cent. Receiving Instruction at—				Total.
				Government School.	Private School.	Home.	University.	
MALES.								
				%	%	%	%	%
Sydney and Suburbs	..	..	..	74.36	22.39	1.30	1.95	100.00
Melbourne and Suburbs	..	..	..	71.42	25.11	1.25	2.22	100.00
Brisbane and Suburbs	..	..	..	77.92	19.26	1.51	1.31	100.00
Adelaide and Suburbs	..	..	..	76.43	18.99	1.34	3.24	100.00
Perth and Suburbs	..	..	..	75.92	20.29	1.58	2.21	100.00
Hobart and Suburbs	..	..	..	73.96	21.74	1.96	2.34	100.00
Total Metropolitan	..	..	..	74.11	22.42	1.34	2.13	100.00
FEMALES.								
Sydney and Suburbs	..	..	..	71.30	26.70	1.30	0.70	100.00
Melbourne and Suburbs	..	..	..	69.43	28.67	1.00	0.90	100.00
Brisbane and Suburbs	..	..	..	74.36	23.90	1.19	0.55	100.00
Adelaide and Suburbs	..	..	..	74.36	23.41	1.13	1.10	100.00
Perth and Suburbs	..	..	..	72.22	25.04	1.58	1.16	100.00
Hobart and Suburbs	..	..	..	68.95	28.20	1.76	1.09	100.00
Total Metropolitan	..	..	..	71.35	26.61	1.21	0.83	100.00
PERSONS.								
Sydney and Suburbs	..	..	..	72.88	24.48	1.30	1.34	100.00
Melbourne and Suburbs	..	..	..	70.46	26.82	1.13	1.59	100.00
Brisbane and Suburbs	..	..	..	76.19	21.52	1.35	0.94	100.00
Adelaide and Suburbs	..	..	..	75.43	21.12	1.24	2.21	100.00
Perth and Suburbs	..	..	..	74.10	22.63	1.58	1.69	100.00
Hobart and Suburbs	..	..	..	71.50	24.91	1.86	1.73	100.00
Total Metropolitan	..	..	..	72.77	24.45	1.28	1.50	100.00

Brisbane had the largest proportion at Government schools and the smallest proportion at the University. Adelaide had the least proportion of both sexes at private schools. Melbourne had the least proportion of males at Government schools, and the greatest proportion of both sexes at private schools. Hobart had the greatest proportion of males and of females receiving instruction "at home".

The remaining tables in this section differ from the preceding tables in referring only to children aged 6 to 13 years inclusive.

CHILDREN AGED 6 to 13 YEARS (inclusive) RECEIVING INSTRUCTION in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Metropolitan Area.	Number Recorded as Receiving Instruction at—			Number not so Recorded.	Total.	
	Government School.	Private School.	Home.			
MALES.						
Sydney and Suburbs	66,433	17,886	352	3,170	87,841	
Melbourne and Suburbs	50,253	14,931	203	3,207	68,594	
Brisbane and Suburbs	17,680	3,618	112	1,094	22,504	
Adelaide and Suburbs	17,731	3,486	69	545	21,831	
Perth and Suburbs	11,965	2,440	52	561	15,018	
Hobart and Suburbs	3,475	851	36	305	4,667	
Total Metropolitan	167,537	43,212	824	8,882	220,455	
FEMALES.						
Sydney and Suburbs	62,648	20,560	405	3,540	87,153	
Melbourne and Suburbs	47,053	16,107	263	3,426	66,849	
Brisbane and Suburbs	16,164	4,436	114	1,135	21,849	
Adelaide and Suburbs	16,480	4,244	97	586	21,407	
Perth and Suburbs	11,304	2,987	67	621	14,979	
Hobart and Suburbs	3,161	1,073	43	309	4,586	
Total Metropolitan	156,810	49,407	989	9,617	216,823	
PERSONS.						
Sydney and Suburbs	129,081	38,446	757	6,710	174,994	
Melbourne and Suburbs	97,306	31,038	466	6,633	135,443	
Brisbane and Suburbs	33,844	8,054	226	2,229	44,353	
Adelaide and Suburbs	34,211	7,730	166	1,131	43,238	
Perth and Suburbs	23,269	5,427	119	1,182	29,997	
Hobart and Suburbs	6,636	1,924	79	614	9,253	
Total Metropolitan	324,347	92,619	1,813	18,499	437,278	

In each metropolitan area males were in excess at Government schools, but females were in excess at private schools.

PROPORTION of CHILDREN AGED 6 to 13 years (inclusive) RECEIVING INSTRUCTION in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Metropolitan Area.	Proportion per cent. Recorded as Receiving Instruction at—			Proportion per cent. not so Recorded.	Total.	
	Government School.	Private School.	Home.			
MALES.						
Sydney and Suburbs	75.63	20.36	0.40	3.61	100.00	
Melbourne and Suburbs	73.26	21.77	0.30	4.67	100.00	
Brisbane and Suburbs	78.56	16.08	0.50	4.86	100.00	
Adelaide and Suburbs	81.22	15.97	0.31	2.50	100.00	
Perth and Suburbs	79.67	16.25	0.35	3.73	100.00	
Hobart and Suburbs	74.46	18.23	0.77	6.54	100.00	
Total Metropolitan	76.00	19.60	0.37	4.03	100.00	

PROPORTION of CHILDREN AGED 6 to 13 (inclusive) RECEIVING INSTRUCTION IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Metropolitan Area.				Proportion per cent. Recorded as Receiving Instruction at—			Proportion per cent. not so Recorded.	Total.
				Government School.	Private School.	Home.		
FEMALES.								
				%	%	%	%	%
Sydney and Suburbs	..	..	..	71.88	23.59	0.47	4.06	100.00
Melbourne and Suburbs	..	..	..	70.39	24.10	0.39	5.12	100.00
Brisbane and Suburbs	..	..	..	73.98	20.30	0.52	5.20	100.00
Adelaide and Suburbs	..	..	..	76.98	19.83	0.45	2.74	100.00
Perth and Suburbs	..	..	..	75.46	19.94	0.45	4.15	100.00
Hobart and Suburbs	..	..	..	68.92	23.40	0.94	6.74	100.00
Total Metropolitan	..	..	..	72.32	22.79	0.46	4.43	100.00
PERSONS.								
Sydney and Suburbs	..	..	..	73.76	21.97	0.43	3.84	100.00
Melbourne and Suburbs	..	..	..	71.84	22.92	0.34	4.90	100.00
Brisbane and Suburbs	..	..	..	76.30	18.16	0.51	5.03	100.00
Adelaide and Suburbs	..	..	..	79.12	17.88	0.38	2.62	100.00
Perth and Suburbs	..	..	..	77.57	18.09	0.40	3.94	100.00
Hobart and Suburbs	..	..	..	71.72	20.79	0.85	6.64	100.00
Total Metropolitan	..	..	..	74.18	21.18	0.41	4.23	100.00

Adelaide had the highest proportion of males and of females at Government schools, and the lowest at private schools, while Melbourne had the highest proportion of males and of females at private schools, and the lowest proportion of males at Government schools, and with the exception of Hobart, the lowest proportion of females at Government schools. Hobart had the greatest proportion of both sexes receiving instruction at home, and

Melbourne had the smallest proportion. Hobart also had the highest proportion of males and of females of school age who were not indicated as receiving instruction, and Adelaide the smallest proportion.

The following table shows the number and proportion of children of school age in the metropolitan area of each State who were not recorded as receiving instruction at any class of school:—

CHILDREN AT EACH AGE from 6 to 13 in METROPOLITAN AREAS not recorded as RECEIVING INSTRUCTION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
6	1,942	1,115	308	218	293	237	4,113
7	849	810	242	134	128	86	2,249
8	694	771	254	134	145	44	2,042
9	589	665	226	102	124	47	1,753
10	631	738	236	118	115	45	1,883
11	596	665	220	119	119	43	1,762
12	631	737	257	105	123	44	1,897
13	778	1,132	486	201	135	68	2,800
Ages 6-13	6,710	6,633	2,229	1,131	1,182	614	18,499
PROPORTION PER CENT.							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
6	9.46	6.93	6.07	4.34	8.00	21.55	7.99
7	4.02	4.87	4.53	2.65	3.44	8.11	4.25
8	3.18	4.55	4.73	2.53	3.91	3.87	3.76
9	2.71	3.99	4.23	1.94	3.43	4.23	3.26
10	2.80	4.29	4.14	2.18	3.02	3.61	3.37
11	2.62	3.82	3.76	2.08	3.16	3.52	3.11
12	2.69	4.13	4.18	1.79	3.10	3.64	3.24
13	3.70	6.80	8.81	3.60	3.60	5.82	5.22
Ages 6-13	3.83	4.90	5.03	2.62	3.94	5.99	4.23

Of the 437,278 children aged 6 to 13 recorded in the combined metropolitan areas, there were 18,499, representing 4.23 per cent., who were not recorded as receiving instruction at any class of school. These figures show a material improvement on those for

1921, when the corresponding proportion was 5.20 per cent. It must be remembered that attendance is not compulsory in New South Wales and Tasmania until age seven.

The next table indicates the masculinity among metropolitan children aged 6 to 13 not recorded as receiving instruction in any class of school. The majority of the masculinity figures indicate an excess of females, the masculinity for all such metropolitan children being only 92.36.

MASCULINITY of METROPOLITAN CHILDREN AGED 6 to 13 (inclusive) not recorded as RECEIVING INSTRUCTION, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.					Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
6	..	..	..	..	89.83	96.30	92.50	118.00	75.45	121.50	93.55
7	..	..	..	..	95.62	109.30	108.62	94.20	113.33	79.17	101.89
8	..	..	..	..	88.59	107.82	95.38	109.38	110.14	57.14	98.25
9	..	..	..	..	83.49	106.52	111.21	47.83	110.17	88.00	94.13
10	..	..	..	..	94.15	96.80	122.64	81.54	79.69	73.08	95.94
11	..	..	..	..	101.35	96.17	96.43	91.94	80.30	168.75	97.76
12	..	..	..	..	99.05	88.01	90.37	123.40	108.47	144.44	95.97
13	..	..	..	..	70.61	68.45	80.67	82.73	75.32	65.85	72.31
Ages, 6-13					89.55	93.61	96.39	93.00	90.34	98.71	92.36

The proportional age distribution of metropolitan children aged 6 to 13 inclusive not recorded as receiving instruction at any class of school is shown in the following table:—

PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of METROPOLITAN CHILDREN AGED 6 to 13 (inclusive) not recorded as RECEIVING INSTRUCTION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.					Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
6	..	..	..	..	% 28.94	% 16.81	% 13.82	% 19.28	% 24.79	% 38.60	% 22.23
7	..	..	..	..	12.66	12.21	10.86	11.85	10.83	14.01	12.16
8	..	..	..	..	10.34	11.61	11.39	11.85	12.27	7.17	11.04
9	..	..	..	..	8.78	10.03	10.14	9.02	10.49	7.65	9.48
10	..	..	..	..	9.40	11.13	10.59	10.43	9.73	7.33	10.18
11	..	..	..	..	8.88	10.03	9.87	10.52	10.07	7.00	9.52
12	..	..	..	..	9.40	11.11	11.53	9.28	10.40	7.17	10.25
13	..	..	..	..	11.60	17.07	21.80	17.77	11.42	11.07	15.14
Ages, 6-13					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

6. Age Grouping of Persons Receiving Instruction.—(i) All Persons Receiving Instruction.—The following table shows the number of persons of each sex and of each age from 4 to 29 years who were receiving instruction at each class of school:—

PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION in AUSTRALIA according to AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.	RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT—												TOTAL.		
	Government School.			Private School.			University.			Home.					
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Years.															
4 ..	3,289	2,998	6,287	1,793	1,735	3,528	..	..	..	1,493	1,423	2,916	6,575	6,156	12,731
5 ..	25,422	23,029	49,051	5,983	6,054	12,037	..	..	..	1,751	1,724	3,475	33,156	31,407	64,563
6 ..	43,339	40,477	83,816	8,867	9,402	18,269	..	..	..	1,561	1,608	3,169	53,767	51,487	105,254
7 ..	49,506	46,305	95,811	9,559	10,613	20,172	..	..	..	1,529	1,562	3,091	60,594	58,480	119,074
8 ..	50,620	48,149	98,769	9,631	11,011	20,642	..	..	..	1,353	1,456	2,809	61,604	60,616	122,220
9 ..	50,406	47,210	97,616	9,699	10,715	20,414	..	..	..	1,159	1,308	2,467	61,264	59,233	120,497
5-9 ..	219,293	205,770	425,063	43,739	47,795	91,534	..	..	..	7,353	7,658	15,011	270,385	261,223	531,608
10 ..	51,774	48,902	100,676	10,083	11,181	21,264	..	..	..	1,095	1,214	2,309	62,952	61,297	124,249
11 ..	52,132	48,915	101,047	10,055	11,263	21,318	..	..	..	996	1,194	2,190	63,183	61,372	124,555
12 ..	53,018	49,069	102,087	10,153	11,559	21,712	..	..	..	941	1,167	2,108	64,112	61,795	125,907
13 ..	46,320	42,055	88,375	9,479	10,913	20,392	..	..	..	942	1,172	2,114	56,741	54,140	110,881
14 ..	22,968	17,900	40,868	7,384	8,259	15,643	..	..	..	797	1,007	1,804	31,149	27,166	58,315
10-14 ..	226,212	206,841	433,053	47,154	53,175	100,329	..	..	..	4,771	5,754	10,525	278,137	265,770	543,907

PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION in AUSTRALIA according to AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.	RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT—												TOTAL.		
	Government School.			Private School.			University.			Home.					
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Years.															
15 ..	12,172	7,977	20,149	5,624	6,637	12,261	..	..	..	636	711	1,347	18,432	15,325	33,757
16 ..	6,102	3,682	9,784	3,872	4,489	8,361	74	27	101	485	384	869	10,533	8,582	19,115
17 ..	3,161	1,638	4,799	2,262	2,259	4,521	331	163	494	370	241	611	6,124	4,301	10,425
18 ..	1,731	749	2,480	1,115	972	2,087	817	407	1,224	419	146	565	4,082	2,274	6,356
19 ..	966	291	1,257	510	383	893	1,007	456	1,463	324	79	403	2,807	1,209	4,016
15-19 ..	24,132	14,337	38,469	13,383	14,740	28,123	2,229	1,053	3,282	2,234	1,561	3,795	41,978	31,691	73,669
20 ..	483	139	622	260	164	424	960	381	1,341	189	30	219	1,892	714	2,606
21 ..	230	67	297	174	86	260	770	309	1,079	130	22	152	1,304	484	1,788
22 ..	128	40	168	143	48	191	568	147	715	105	16	121	944	251	1,195
23 ..	78	23	101	119	33	152	386	99	485	90	11	101	673	166	839
24 ..	76	26	102	86	35	121	277	61	338	64	10	74	503	132	635
20-24 ..	995	295	1,290	782	366	1,148	2,961	997	3,958	578	89	667	5,316	1,747	7,063
25 ..	49	10	59	85	26	111	197	39	236	56	5	61	387	80	467
26 ..	41	14	55	48	23	71	150	40	190	45	4	49	284	81	365
27 ..	31	7	38	44	14	58	132	22	154	40	2	42	247	45	292
28 ..	28	13	41	26	12	38	107	22	129	30	5	35	191	52	243
29 ..	17	11	28	14	7	21	77	13	90	23	2	25	131	33	164
25-29 ..	166	55	221	217	82	299	663	136	799	194	18	212	1,240	291	1,531
30 and over ..	..	..	..	23	10	33	399	87	486	..	..	..	422	97	519
Total..	474,087	430,296	904,383	107,091	117,903	224,994	6,252	2,273	8,525	16,623	16,503	33,126	604,053	566,975	1,171,028

Of the total persons receiving instruction, males were in excess of females for all ages up to and including 13, and much more so after that age, while females attending private schools were in excess of males for all but the higher ages.

The following table has been compiled to show

the number and proportion of persons in Australia receiving instruction at each age. The figures of total population at each age have been adjusted for unstated ages, and are not identical with the graduated results given in Section 12, Chapter X. "Ages".

PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION in AUSTRALIA at each AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Number Recorded as Receiving Instruction at—				Number not so Recorded.	Total.
	Government School.	Private School.	Home.	University.		
0-3 ..	..	..	..	..	446,796	446,796
4 ..	6,287	3,528	2,916	..	109,438	122,169
5 ..	49,051	12,037	3,475	..	60,348	124,911
6 ..	83,816	18,269	3,169	..	17,385	122,639
7 ..	95,811	20,172	3,091	..	7,221	126,295
8 ..	98,769	20,642	2,809	..	5,798	128,018
9 ..	97,616	20,414	2,467	..	5,020	125,517
10 ..	100,676	21,264	2,309	..	5,189	129,438
11 ..	101,047	21,318	2,190	..	4,939	129,494
12 ..	102,087	21,712	2,108	..	5,224	131,131
13 ..	88,375	20,392	2,114	..	9,127	120,008
14 ..	40,868	15,643	1,804	..	56,836	115,151
15 ..	20,149	12,261	1,347	..	86,197	119,954
16 ..	9,784	8,361	869	101	103,265	122,380
17 ..	4,799	4,521	611	494	110,208	120,633
18 ..	2,480	2,087	565	1,224	120,434	126,790
19 ..	1,257	893	403	1,463	121,637	125,653
20 and over ..	1,511	1,480	879	5,243	4,183,749	4,192,862
Australia ..	904,383	224,994	33,126	8,525	5,458,811	6,629,839

PROPORTION of PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION in AUSTRALIA at EACH AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.					Proportion per cent. Recorded as Receiving Instruction at—				Proportion per cent. not so Recorded.	Total.
					Government School.	Private School.	Home.	University.		
					%	%	%	%	%	%
4	..	..	..	..	5.15	2.89	2.38	..	89.58	100.00
5	..	..	..	..	39.27	9.64	2.78	..	48.31	100.00
6	..	..	..	..	68.34	14.90	2.58	..	14.18	100.00
7	..	..	..	..	75.86	15.97	2.45	..	5.72	100.00
8	..	..	..	..	77.15	16.13	2.19	..	4.53	100.00
9	..	..	..	..	77.77	16.26	1.97	..	4.00	100.00
10	..	..	..	..	77.78	16.43	1.78	..	4.01	100.00
11	..	..	..	..	78.03	16.46	1.69	..	3.82	100.00
12	..	..	..	..	77.85	16.56	1.61	..	3.98	100.00
13	..	..	..	..	73.64	16.99	1.76	..	7.61	100.00
14	..	..	..	..	35.49	13.58	1.57	..	49.36	100.00
15	..	..	..	..	16.80	10.22	1.12	..	71.86	100.00
16	..	..	..	..	8.00	6.83	0.71	0.08	84.38	100.00
17	..	..	..	..	3.98	3.75	0.51	0.41	91.35	100.00
18	..	..	..	..	1.96	1.64	0.45	0.96	94.99	100.00
19	..	..	..	..	1.00	0.71	0.32	1.17	96.80	100.00
20 and over	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.13	99.78	100.00
Australia					13.64	3.39	0.50	0.13	82.34	100.00

It is interesting to observe that the proportions per cent. of the children of the economically significant ages 13, 14, 15 and 16 who were receiving instruction in 1933 were 92.39, 50.64, 28.14 and 15.62 respectively. In 1921 the corresponding proportions were 89.39, 47.07, 25.09 and 14.84. Two factors may have contributed to the greater proportions in 1933:—

- (i) a tendency for children to remain longer at school; and
- (ii) the depressed economic conditions of the time.

The maximum proportion of the population at any age attending any school was 96.18 per cent. at

age 11. The maximum proportion attending Government schools was 78.03 per cent. at age 11, and the maximum at private schools was 16.99 per cent. at age 13; the proportion receiving education at home was greatest among the children aged 5 years.

The relative numbers of males and females at each age receiving instruction at each class of school will be seen from the following table, which gives the masculinity of scholars. The figures show clearly the preponderance of males at all ages at Government schools and at universities. On the other hand, among the scholars receiving education at private schools and at home, the females were in the majority from age 6 to age 15.

MASCULINITY of SCHOLARS by AGES, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.					Masculinity of Persons Recorded as Receiving Instruction at—				Masculinity of Persons not so Recorded.	Masculinity of Total Population.
					Government School.	Private School.	Home.	University.		
4	..	..	..	..	109.71	103.34	104.92	..	104.24	104.29
5	..	..	..	..	107.59	98.83	101.57	..	103.41	104.52
6	..	..	..	..	107.07	94.31	97.08	..	100.40	103.85
7	..	..	..	..	106.91	90.07	97.89	..	102.95	103.58
8	..	..	..	..	105.13	87.47	92.93	..	104.59	101.76
9	..	..	..	..	106.77	90.52	88.61	..	102.01	103.37
10	..	..	..	..	105.87	90.18	90.20	..	101.28	102.64
11	..	..	..	..	106.58	89.27	83.42	..	100.45	102.85
12	..	..	..	..	108.05	87.84	80.63	..	102.25	103.69
13	..	..	..	..	110.14	86.86	80.38	..	88.19	103.44
14	..	..	..	..	128.31	89.41	79.15	..	92.98	103.39
15	..	..	..	..	152.59	84.74	89.45	..	96.85	102.92
16	..	..	..	..	165.73	86.26	126.30	274.07	99.88	103.13
17	..	..	..	..	192.98	100.13	153.53	203.07	100.47	103.51
18	..	..	..	..	231.11	114.71	286.99	200.74	99.02	101.94
19	..	..	..	..	331.96	133.16	410.13	220.83	99.45	102.03
20 and over	..	..	..	..	331.71	223.14	721.50	329.75	102.86	103.10
Australia					110.18	90.83	100.73	275.05	102.50	103.20

(ii) *Persons Receiving Instruction at Government Schools.*—The number of pupils at each year of age attending Government schools in each State and Territory at the date of the Census was as follows:—

PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS by AGES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
4	1,616	2,950	1,072	235	187	210	6	11	6,287
5	18,194	15,705	8,815	3,729	1,464	1,017	93	34	49,051
6	30,939	23,520	12,892	8,128	5,743	2,426	128	40	83,816
7	36,875	25,465	14,339	9,005	6,428	3,515	138	46	95,811
8	38,432	26,089	14,691	9,167	6,374	3,832	144	40	98,769
9	38,192	25,686	14,250	9,146	6,317	3,834	150	41	97,616
10	39,493	26,250	14,810	9,308	6,564	4,086	116	49	100,676
11	39,675	26,349	14,893	9,524	6,418	4,007	144	37	101,047
12	40,151	26,551	15,065	9,591	6,562	3,980	148	39	102,087
13	35,133	22,799	12,463	8,261	6,017	3,543	123	36	88,375
14	18,777	8,886	4,973	3,761	3,005	1,364	78	24	40,868
15	10,328	3,636	2,144	1,900	1,550	532	50	9	20,149
16	5,187	1,785	831	954	730	255	38	4	9,784
17	2,616	938	394	358	377	107	9	..	4,799
18	1,271	586	232	201	144	40	6	..	2,480
19	621	367	89	92	64	21	3	..	1,257
20 and over ..	614	542	88	130	90	35	12	..	1,511
Total ..	358,114	238,104	132,041	83,490	58,034	32,804	1,386	410	904,383

The maximum number at any age was attained at age 12 for Australia as a whole and for each State except Tasmania, where the maximum was reached at age 10. In 1921, the maximum number at any age was attained at age 8 for Australia as a whole and for New South Wales and South Australia; at

age 7 for Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia; and at age 9 in Tasmania. The average age of Government school pupils in Australia increased from 9.46 years in 1921 to 9.75 years in 1933.

The proportion of the total at each age who were attending Government schools is shown in the following table:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. of POPULATION at EACH AGE RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
4	0.70	2.04	1.25	0.52	0.46	0.95	0.62	2.39	1.10
5	36.08	48.64	47.33	35.67	17.68	22.38	45.59	39.08	39.27
6	62.81	73.65	71.48	77.65	70.47	53.61	69.19	47.06	68.34
7	73.10	76.91	76.00	84.28	77.62	75.69	77.09	56.10	75.86
8	75.00	77.42	77.25	83.73	78.60	81.13	70.59	51.95	77.15
9	75.68	77.74	77.67	84.91	79.21	82.19	80.21	61.19	77.77
10	75.84	77.51	77.79	84.18	79.73	82.93	71.60	63.64	77.78
11	76.32	77.68	77.98	84.34	79.07	82.77	77.01	66.07	78.03
12	76.68	77.05	77.09	84.04	79.05	83.00	75.90	61.90	77.85
13	74.33	71.74	70.30	77.64	77.14	77.65	73.21	56.25	73.64
14	40.48	29.96	28.49	36.50	44.15	31.50	54.93	38.10	35.49
15	21.38	11.81	11.79	17.70	21.27	11.98	35.21	13.85	16.80
16	10.54	5.52	4.73	8.87	9.34	5.67	24.68	5.80	8.00
17	5.44	2.99	2.22	3.33	4.71	2.41	6.08	..	3.98
18	2.53	1.76	1.25	1.79	1.69	0.87	3.92	..	1.96
19	1.27	1.10	0.48	0.80	0.75	0.45	2.11	..	1.00
20 and over ..	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.22	..	0.04
Total ..	13.77	13.08	13.94	14.37	13.22	14.41	15.49	8.45	13.64

Among the States the highest proportion of children aged 4 and 5 years was in Victoria; of children aged 6 to 12 years in South Australia; of

age 13 in Tasmania; of age 14 in Western Australia; of ages 15 to 19 in New South Wales; and of ages 20 and over in Victoria.

The relative numbers of males and females of each age receiving instruction at Government schools are shown in the next table, which gives the masculinity for each State and Territory:—

MASCULINITY of SCHOLARS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
4	103.27	116.28	105.36	99.15	107.78	107.92	50.00	175.00	109.71
5	104.93	112.95	103.44	105.68	111.87	115.47	93.75	78.95	107.59
6	106.54	106.66	108.10	104.12	122.23	110.77	96.92	135.29	107.07
7	106.65	107.98	106.05	105.69	107.15	108.85	97.14	91.67	106.91
8	104.28	105.99	106.22	104.71	105.22	104.59	108.70	90.48	105.13
9	106.33	107.63	106.04	107.30	108.21	104.70	100.00	115.79	106.77
10	106.74	104.77	105.55	103.28	109.38	106.36	96.61	122.73	105.87
11	105.71	106.46	110.03	106.37	109.06	100.15	114.93	76.19	106.58
12	108.46	106.72	109.44	107.64	106.35	109.80	159.65	116.67	108.05
13	109.32	108.32	114.95	111.50	111.72	106.23	161.70	125.00	110.14
14	129.97	135.58	117.92	132.59	116.97	114.13	129.41	200.00	128.31
15	155.71	157.69	135.86	151.99	149.60	144.04	150.00	80.00	152.59
16	170.30	183.33	126.43	174.93	147.46	147.57	90.00	300.00	165.73
17	199.31	209.57	171.72	211.30	149.67	143.18	50.00	..	192.98
18	230.13	242.69	190.00	294.12	251.22	122.22	100.00	..	231.11
19	322.45	456.06	286.96	187.50	357.14	133.33	..	..	331.96
20 and over ..	372.31	363.25	300.00	195.45	309.09	150.00	1100.00	..	331.71
Total ..	110.76	110.27	109.04	109.46	111.14	107.71	114.88	110.26	110.18

There was a majority of males among Government school pupils at all ages in all the States with the exception of age 4 years in South Australia. The masculinity of pupils at Government schools varies irregularly with age in the different States. Over all ages the masculinity of Government school scholars was highest in Western Australia and lowest in Tasmania.

The age distribution per cent. of the Government school pupils in each of the States and Territories was as follows:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PUPILS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
4	0.45	1.24	0.81	0.28	0.32	0.64	0.43	2.68	0.70
5	5.08	6.60	6.67	4.47	2.52	3.10	6.71	8.29	5.42
6	8.64	9.88	9.76	9.74	9.89	7.40	9.23	9.76	9.27
7	10.30	10.69	10.86	10.78	11.08	10.71	9.96	11.22	10.60
8	10.73	10.96	11.13	10.98	10.98	11.68	10.39	9.76	10.92
9	10.67	10.79	10.79	10.95	10.88	11.69	10.82	10.00	10.79
10	11.03	11.02	11.22	11.15	11.31	12.46	8.37	11.95	11.13
11	11.08	11.07	11.28	11.41	11.06	12.21	10.39	9.02	11.17
12	11.21	11.15	11.41	11.49	11.31	12.13	10.68	9.51	11.29
13	9.81	9.58	9.44	9.89	10.37	10.80	8.87	8.78	9.77
14	5.24	3.73	3.77	4.50	5.18	4.16	5.63	5.85	4.52
15	2.89	1.53	1.62	2.28	2.67	1.62	3.61	2.20	2.23
16	1.45	0.74	0.63	1.14	1.26	0.78	2.74	0.98	1.08
17	0.73	0.39	0.30	0.43	0.65	0.33	0.65	..	0.53
18	0.35	0.25	0.17	0.24	0.25	0.12	0.43	..	0.27
19	0.17	0.15	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.06	0.22	..	0.14
20 and over ..	0.17	0.23	0.07	0.16	0.16	0.11	0.87	..	0.17
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of the total number of Government school pupils in Australia, 84.94 per cent. were aged from 6 to 13, the corresponding proportions for the several States and Territories being as follows:—New South Wales, 83.47 per cent.; Victoria, 85.14 per cent.; Queensland, 85.89 per cent.; South Australia, 86.39 per cent.; Western Australia, 86.88 per cent.; Tasmania, 89.08 per cent.; Federal Capital Territory, 78.71 per cent.; and Northern Territory, 80.00 per cent.

The next table contains a comparison between 1933, and the number attending Government schools the figures for the enrolment, and for the average as recorded at the Census:— attendance at Government schools in 1932 and

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL PUPILS—ENROLMENT, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE and CENSUS FIGURES of PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION.

Particulars.	New South Wales.(a)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Enrolment, 1932 ..	379,517	267,233	152,668	96,859	68,129	34,874	(b)	319	999,599
Enrolment, 1933 ..	378,424	263,226	154,966	99,822	64,043	34,311	(b)	357	995,149
Average attendance, 1932 ..	322,899 ^c	232,276	117,803 ^c	83,360	53,549 ^c	30,342	(b)	281	840,510 ^c
Average attendance, 1933 ..	316,404 ^c	230,574	110,962 ^c	85,341	54,584 ^c	30,919	(b)	316	829,100 ^c
Census figures, 30th June, 1933 ..	359,500	238,104	132,041	83,490	58,034	32,804	(b)	410	904,383

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory. (b) Included in New South Wales. (c) Excluding Technical Schools, average attendance for which not available. Technical school enrolment figures.—1932—New South Wales 15,549, Queensland 10,893, Western Australia 9,000; 1933—New South Wales 17,102 Queensland 11,568, Western Australia 4,296.

The figures shown above are only approximately comparable because the methods of recording enrolments are not the same in all States, and the allowances made for duplicate enrolments are more or less arbitrary. Further, the number of pupils whose names are on the rolls at any time during a given year will necessarily be greater than the number attending school at a specified date in the same year, since those who left before or were admitted after the specified date will be counted in the enrol-

ment for the year, but not among those attending at the specified time.

In all cases the recorded enrolment for 1933 exceeds the number recorded at the Census. For Australia as a whole, the enrolments for 1933 exceeded the Census figures by 90,766, or 10.04 per cent., as against a difference of 6.81 per cent. in 1921.

(iii) *Persons Receiving Instruction at Private Schools.*—The number of pupils at each year of age attending private schools, at the date of the Census, is given in the following table:—

PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at PRIVATE SCHOOLS by AGES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
4	1,453	1,017	402	246	343	61	1	5	3,528
5	5,052	3,320	1,792	780	858	205	20	10	12,037
6	8,140	5,035	2,448	1,199	1,000	399	30	18	18,269
7	9,371	5,411	2,642	1,128	1,040	531	35	14	20,172
8	9,606	5,536	2,561	1,303	1,020	552	47	17	20,642
9	9,542	5,538	2,516	1,219	1,047	509	30	13	20,414
10	9,868	5,743	2,683	1,298	1,067	554	41	10	21,264
11	9,685	5,848	2,719	1,345	1,117	551	39	14	21,318
12	9,570	6,087	2,871	1,406	1,176	546	41	15	21,712
13	8,629	5,940	2,666	1,369	1,169	578	33	8	20,392
14	6,223	4,562	2,383	1,056	948	437	26	8	15,643
15	4,785	3,646	1,791	901	757	355	22	4	12,261
16	3,325	2,585	985	638	567	242	16	3	8,361
17	1,888	1,388	533	347	249	110	6	..	4,521
18	915	628	250	125	125	42	2	..	2,087
19	407	270	91	58	49	18	..	..	893
20 and over ..	671	529	88	104	71	15	2	..	1,480
Total ..	99,130	63,083	29,421	14,522	12,603	5,705	391	139	224,994

The maximum number at any age was, for Australia as a whole, and for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, at age 12, for New South Wales at age 10, and for Tasmania at age 13.

304.—14

The average age of private school pupils in Australia was 10.43 years compared with 10.34 in 1921. For Australia as a whole the average age of private school pupils was 8.2 months greater than that of Government school pupils.

The proportion of the total persons at each age who were attending private schools is shown in the following table. The maximum proportion for Australia as a whole, and for all States except New South Wales, was at age 13, and for New South Wales at age 10.

PROPORTION PER CENT. of POPULATION at EACH AGE RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
4	0.63	0.70	0.47	0.54	0.85	0.28	0.10	1.09	0.62
5	10.02	10.28	9.62	7.46	10.36	4.51	9.80	11.49	9.64
6	16.53	15.77	13.57	11.45	12.27	8.82	16.22	21.18	14.90
7	18.58	16.34	14.00	10.56	12.56	11.43	19.55	17.07	15.97
8	18.75	16.43	13.47	11.90	12.58	11.69	23.04	22.08	16.13
9	18.91	16.76	13.71	11.32	13.13	10.91	16.04	19.40	16.26
10	18.95	16.96	14.09	11.74	12.96	11.24	25.31	12.99	16.43
11	18.63	17.24	14.24	11.91	13.76	11.38	20.86	25.00	16.46
12	18.28	17.66	14.69	12.32	14.17	11.39	21.03	23.81	16.56
13	18.26	18.69	15.04	12.87	14.99	12.67	19.64	12.50	16.99
14	13.42	15.38	13.65	10.25	13.93	10.09	18.31	12.70	13.58
15	9.91	11.84	9.85	8.39	10.39	7.99	15.49	6.15	10.22
16	6.76	8.00	5.61	5.93	7.25	5.38	10.39	4.35	6.83
17	3.93	4.43	3.00	3.22	3.11	2.47	4.05	..	3.75
18	1.82	1.88	1.35	1.11	1.46	0.91	1.31	..	1.64
19	0.83	0.81	0.49	0.51	0.58	0.39	..	..	0.71
20 and over ..	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.04	..	0.03
Total ..	3.81	3.47	3.11	2.50	2.87	2.51	4.37	2.87	3.39

The next table shows by ages the masculinity of scholars attending private schools. Except for ages up to 16 years and an excess of males at ages above 16 years. isolated cases, there was an excess of females at all

MASCULINITY of SCHOLARS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 females.)

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
4	103.79	107.98	92.34	96.80	114.38	74.29	..	25.00	103.34
5	97.19	101.70	97.79	102.07	96.79	99.03	53.85	400.00	98.83
6	96.10	94.85	95.68	81.67	91.94	93.69	76.47	50.00	94.31
7	91.32	89.33	88.31	87.69	93.67	82.47	84.21	133.33	90.07
8	88.87	87.72	88.45	85.35	80.21	75.24	74.07	183.33	87.47
9	92.85	95.28	82.98	79.53	80.52	86.45	66.67	116.68	90.52
10	89.62	96.81	84.15	85.96	90.20	74.76	78.26	233.33	90.18
11	87.91	94.93	87.65	92.42	77.58	80.07	95.00	133.33	89.27
12	86.30	93.67	89.63	79.11	85.20	75.56	86.36	25.00	87.84
13	84.74	94.50	86.17	80.85	81.80	74.62	83.33	14.29	86.86
14	88.35	93.88	93.58	88.24	76.54	73.41	73.33	33.33	89.41
15	82.70	88.23	86.76	92.11	72.05	79.29	100.00	..	84.74
16	78.28	89.93	100.61	96.91	82.32	90.55	100.00	50.00	86.26
17	101.28	106.24	105.79	100.58	74.13	57.14	100.00	..	100.13
18	107.01	136.98	121.24	92.31	68.92	223.08	..	..	114.71
19	145.18	136.84	106.82	152.17	58.06	260.00	..	..	133.16
20 and over ..	169.48	340.83	175.00	550.00	129.03	87.50	..	..	223.14
Total ..	90.24	95.30	90.01	88.01	84.39	80.48	81.02	82.89	90.83

The age distribution per cent. of the private school pupils in each of the States and Territories was as follows:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of PRIVATE SCHOOL PUPILS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
4	1.47	1.61	1.37	1.69	2.72	1.07	0.26	3.60	1.57
5	5.10	5.26	6.09	5.37	6.81	3.59	5.12	7.19	5.35
6	8.21	7.98	8.32	8.26	7.94	6.99	7.67	12.95	8.12
7	9.45	8.58	8.98	7.77	8.25	9.31	8.95	10.07	8.97
8	9.69	8.78	8.70	8.97	8.09	9.68	12.02	12.23	9.17
9	9.63	8.78	8.55	8.40	8.31	8.92	7.67	9.35	9.07
10	9.96	9.10	9.12	8.94	8.47	9.71	10.49	7.19	9.45
11	9.77	9.27	9.24	9.26	8.86	9.66	9.97	10.07	9.47
12	9.65	9.65	9.76	9.68	9.33	9.57	10.49	10.79	9.65
13	8.70	9.42	9.06	9.43	9.28	10.13	8.44	5.76	9.06
14	6.28	7.23	8.10	7.27	7.52	7.66	6.65	5.76	6.95
15	4.83	5.78	6.09	6.20	6.00	6.22	5.63	2.88	5.45
16	3.35	4.10	3.35	4.39	4.50	4.24	4.09	2.16	3.72
17	1.90	2.20	1.81	2.39	1.98	1.93	1.53	..	2.01
18	0.92	0.99	0.85	0.86	0.99	0.74	0.51	..	0.93
19	0.41	0.43	0.31	0.40	0.39	0.32	..	..	0.40
20 and over ..	0.68	0.84	0.30	0.72	0.56	0.26	0.51	..	0.66
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In Australia 72.96 per cent. of private school pupils were aged from 6 to 13 years, the corresponding proportions for the States and Territories being respectively:—New South Wales, 75.06 per cent.; Victoria, 71.56 per cent.; Queensland, 71.73 per cent.; South Australia, 70.71 per cent.; Western Australia, 68.53 per cent.; Tasmania, 73.97 per cent.; Federal Capital Territory, 75.70 per cent.; Northern Territory, 78.41 per cent. These proportions are considerably lower than in 1921, when the similar percentage for Australia was 75.90.

A comparison between the statistics of enrolments of children attending private schools in 1932 and 1933, the average attendance in each of those years, and the number of private school pupils as recorded at the Census, is given below. The remarks relative to the Government school comparison (in sub-section (ii) above) apply generally to private schools, though in the latter case the methods of determining enrolments are probably even less satisfactory.

PRIVATE SCHOOL PUPILS—ENROLMENT, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE and CENSUS FIGURES of PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION.

Particulars.	New South Wales.(a)	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Enrolment, 1932 ..	93,280	66,225	29,777	13,533	11,324	6,485	(b)	99	220,723
Enrolment, 1933 ..	94,446	67,861	28,631	13,461	11,631	6,498	(b)	97	222,625
Average attendance, 1932	79,948	56,300	25,035	12,199	10,397	4,951	(b)	82	188,912
Average attendance, 1933	80,282	57,900	24,161	11,875	10,676	5,008	(b)	82	189,984
Census figures, 30th June, 1933 ..	99,521	63,083	29,421	14,522	12,603	5,705	(b)	139	224,994

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Included with New South Wales.

(iv) *Persons Receiving Instruction "at Home".*— instruction at home in each State and Territory at The number of persons at each year of age receiving the date of the Census was as follows:—

PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT HOME by AGES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
4	1,322	568	427	194	276	121	4	4	2,916
5	1,423	584	739	203	368	145	5	8	3,475
6	1,241	417	790	204	367	139	2	9	3,169
7	1,279	307	818	202	346	126	2	11	3,091
8	1,162	274	770	176	323	91	4	9	2,809
9	1,012	222	706	156	266	96	3	6	2,467
10	972	202	640	156	263	66	2	8	2,309
11	922	173	643	131	250	66	3	2	2,190
12	855	182	643	137	223	61	2	5	2,108
13	844	237	584	138	221	78	4	8	2,114
14	791	306	366	113	157	64	2	5	1,804
15	581	237	216	119	143	43	4	4	1,347
16	374	190	137	59	79	25	1	4	869
17	221	172	84	53	57	22	1	1	611
18	194	193	68	47	46	14	1	2	565
19	107	142	64	41	30	18	..	1	403
20 and over ..	139	355	138	125	78	41	..	3	879
Total ..	13,439	4,761	7,833	2,254	3,493	1,216	40	90	33,126

The maximum number receiving education at home was at age 5 for Australia as a whole, and for New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania; at ages 5, 6 and 7 for South Australia; and at age 7 for Queensland. The proportion per cent. of the total children at each age who were receiving education at home is shown in the next table:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF POPULATION at EACH AGE RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at HOME, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
4	0.58	0.39	0.50	0.43	0.68	0.55	0.41	0.87	0.51
5	2.82	1.81	3.97	1.94	4.44	3.19	2.45	9.20	2.78
6	2.52	1.31	4.38	1.95	4.50	3.07	1.08	10.59	2.58
7	2.54	0.93	4.34	1.89	4.18	2.71	1.12	13.41	2.45
8	2.27	0.81	4.05	1.61	3.98	1.93	1.96	11.69	2.19
9	2.01	0.67	3.85	1.45	3.34	2.06	1.60	8.96	1.97
10	1.87	0.60	3.36	1.41	3.19	1.34	1.23	10.39	1.78
11	1.77	0.51	3.37	1.16	3.08	1.36	1.60	3.57	1.69
12	1.63	0.53	3.29	1.20	2.69	1.27	1.03	7.94	1.61
13	1.79	0.75	3.29	1.30	2.83	1.71	2.38	12.50	1.76
14	1.71	1.03	2.10	1.10	2.31	1.48	1.41	7.94	1.57
15	1.20	0.77	1.19	1.11	1.96	0.97	2.82	6.15	1.12
16	0.76	0.59	0.78	0.55	1.01	0.56	0.65	5.80	0.71
17	0.46	0.55	0.47	0.49	0.71	0.49	0.68	1.64	0.51
18	0.39	0.58	0.37	0.42	0.54	0.30	0.65	2.94	0.45
19	0.22	0.43	0.35	0.36	0.35	0.39	..	1.61	0.32
20 and over ..	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.03	..	0.09	0.02
Total ..	0.52	0.26	0.83	0.39	0.80	0.53	0.45	1.86	0.50

For all ages combined Queensland had the greatest proportion receiving instruction at home, followed by Western Australia and Tasmania. Western Australia had the highest proportion for ages 4 to 6 and 14 to 17, Queensland for ages 7 to 13, and Victoria for ages 18 and 19.

The masculinity of persons receiving instruction at home is shown by ages in the next table:—

MASCULINITY of SCHOLARS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at HOME, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
4	100.00	104.32	105.29	120.45	110.69	120.00	300.00	300.00	104.92
5	97.09	105.63	105.28	115.96	104.44	85.90	150.00	100.00	101.57
6	100.48	87.84	91.28	88.89	109.71	104.41	..	200.00	97.08
7	98.29	84.94	100.00	104.04	100.00	93.85	..	120.00	97.89
8	93.67	97.12	90.12	93.41	100.62	71.70	100.00	80.00	92.93
9	86.72	103.67	89.28	113.70	79.73	62.71	200.00	100.00	88.61
10	89.84	87.04	88.24	81.40	100.76	94.12	..	166.67	90.20
11	83.30	73.00	84.77	89.86	85.19	73.68	200.00	..	83.42
12	76.29	78.43	87.46	80.26	85.83	60.53	100.00	150.00	80.63
13	79.96	61.22	97.97	79.22	79.67	52.94	..	33.33	80.38
14	77.75	81.07	85.79	71.21	70.65	77.78	100.00	400.00	79.15
15	88.64	100.85	92.86	101.69	57.14	138.89	100.00	33.33	89.45
16	138.22	156.76	120.97	118.52	71.74	92.31	..	..	126.30
17	127.84	191.53	189.66	231.25	78.13	214.29	..	..	153.53
18	259.26	370.73	277.78	571.43	130.00	250.00	..	100.00	286.99
19	386.36	468.00	481.82	310.00	328.57	350.00	..	..	410.13
20 and over ..	717.65	725.58	666.67	792.86	766.67	583.33	..	..	721.50
Total ..	95.96	117.99	98.76	112.64	96.90	93.94	135.29	114.29	100.73

Unlike the corresponding table for 1921, where an excess of females was shown at nearly every age in each State, this table shows masculinity varying considerably throughout the States at each age. For Australia as a whole there was an excess of females for ages between 6 years and 15 years inclusive and an excess of males for all other ages.

The masculinity for Australia as a whole of all persons being educated at home rose sharply from 85.36 in 1921 to 100.73 in 1933.

The age distribution per cent. of those receiving instruction at home is shown below for each of the States and Territories:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at HOME, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
4	9.84	11.93	5.45	8.61	7.90	9.95	10.00	4.44	8.80
5	10.59	12.27	9.43	9.01	10.53	11.92	12.50	8.89	10.49
6	9.23	8.76	10.09	9.05	10.51	11.43	5.00	10.00	9.57
7	9.52	6.45	10.44	8.96	9.91	10.36	5.00	12.22	9.33
8	8.65	5.76	9.83	7.81	9.25	7.48	10.00	10.00	8.48
9	7.53	4.66	9.01	6.92	7.62	7.90	7.50	6.67	7.45
10	7.23	4.24	8.17	6.92	7.53	5.43	5.00	8.89	6.97
11	6.86	3.63	8.21	5.81	7.16	5.43	7.50	2.22	6.61
12	6.36	3.82	8.21	6.08	6.38	5.02	5.00	5.56	6.36
13	6.28	4.98	7.46	6.12	6.33	6.41	10.00	8.89	6.38
14	5.89	6.43	4.67	5.01	4.49	5.26	5.00	5.56	5.45
15	4.32	4.98	2.76	5.28	4.09	3.54	10.00	4.44	4.07
16	2.78	3.99	1.75	2.62	2.26	2.06	2.50	4.44	2.62
17	1.64	3.61	1.07	2.35	1.63	1.81	2.50	1.11	1.84
18	1.44	4.05	0.87	2.09	1.32	1.15	2.50	2.22	1.71
19	0.80	2.98	0.82	1.82	0.86	1.48	..	1.11	1.22
20 and over ..	1.04	7.46	1.76	5.54	2.23	3.37	..	3.34	2.65
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Children aged 6 to 13 years represented 61.15 per cent. of those receiving instruction at home in 1933, as compared with 59.67 per cent. in 1921. For 1933 the corresponding proportions in the States and Territories were—New South Wales, 61.66 per cent.; Victoria, 42.30 per cent.;

Queensland, 71.42 per cent.; South Australia, 57.67 per cent.; Western Australia, 64.69 per cent.; Tasmania, 59.46 per cent.; Federal Capital Territory, 55.00 per cent.; and Northern Territory, 64.45 per cent.

(v) *Persons Receiving Instruction at Universities.* each of the States and in the Federal Capital
—The number of University students at each age in Territory is shown in the following table:—

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS by AGES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
--------------------	------------------	-----------	-------------	------------------	--------------------	-----------	----------------------------	------------

MALES.

16	24	9	5	26	7	3	..	74
17	136	84	16	53	34	8	..	331
18	324	217	58	131	73	14	..	817
19	453	255	71	147	62	18	1	1,007
20 and over ..	1,370	1,418	255	587	268	111	14	4,023
Total	2,307	1,983	405	944	444	154	15	6,252

FEMALES.

16	6	8	1	10	2	..	..	27
17	70	44	11	18	19	1	..	163
18	169	115	25	42	41	15	..	407
19	172	136	33	59	41	15	..	456
20 and over ..	366	441	81	171	118	39	4	1,220
Total	783	744	151	300	221	70	4	2,273

PERSONS.

16	30	17	6	36	9	3	..	101
17	206	128	27	71	53	9	..	494
18	493	332	83	173	114	29	..	1,224
19	625	391	104	206	103	33	1	1,463
20 and over ..	1,736	1,859	336	758	386	150	18	5,243
Total	3,090	2,727	556	1,244	665	224	19	8,525

The noteworthy feature of this table is the relatively small number of University students in Queensland. ages is shown in the next table. At each age in each State, except age 18 in Tasmania, there is an excess of males over females.

The masculinity of University students at various

MASCULINITY of UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
16	400.00	112.50	500.00	260.00	350.00	..	..	274.07
17	194.29	190.91	145.45	294.44	178.95	800.00	..	203.07
18	191.72	188.70	232.00	311.90	178.05	93.33	..	200.74
19	263.37	187.50	215.15	249.15	151.22	120.00	..	220.83
20 and over ..	374.32	321.54	314.81	343.27	227.12	284.62	350.00	329.75
Total	294.64	266.53	268.21	314.67	200.90	220.00	375.00	275.05

(vi) *Children not Recorded as Receiving Instruction at any Class of School.*—The following table shows the number and proportion of children in each State and Territory at each age who were not recorded as receiving instruction at any class of school:—

NUMBER of CHILDREN not recorded as RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at ANY CLASS of SCHOOL by AGES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
6	8,937	2,961	1,907	937	1,039	1,561	25	18	17,385
7	2,923	1,926	1,069	349	467	472	4	11	7,221
8	2,042	1,799	995	302	392	248	9	11	5,798
9	1,718	1,596	874	250	345	226	4	7	5,020
10	1,742	1,673	906	295	339	221	3	10	5,189
11	1,701	1,549	843	293	332	217	1	3	4,939
12	1,787	1,639	964	278	340	208	4	4	5,224
13	2,661	2,802	2,015	872	393	364	8	12	9,127
Total, 6-13 ..	23,511	15,945	9,573	3,576	3,647	3,517	58	76	59,903

PROPORTION PER CENT.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
6	18.14	9.27	10.57	8.95	12.75	34.50	13.51	21.18	14.18
7	5.79	5.82	5.67	3.27	5.64	10.16	2.23	13.41	5.72
8	3.99	5.34	5.23	2.76	4.83	5.25	4.41	14.29	4.53
9	3.40	4.83	4.76	2.32	4.33	4.84	2.14	10.45	4.00
10	3.35	4.94	4.76	2.67	4.12	4.49	1.85	12.99	4.01
11	3.27	4.57	4.41	2.59	4.09	4.48	0.53	5.36	3.81
12	3.41	4.76	4.93	2.44	4.10	4.34	2.05	6.35	3.98
13	5.63	8.82	11.37	8.20	5.04	7.98	4.76	18.75	7.61
Total, 6-13 ..	5.80	6.00	6.40	4.10	5.61	9.33	3.95	13.31	5.92

In the States the highest proportion of children aged 6 to 13 years, who were not recorded as receiving instruction at any class of school, was in Tasmania (9.33 per cent.). The next highest was in Queensland (6.40 per cent.). It must be remembered that children aged 6 are not compelled to

attend school in New South Wales and Tasmania.

The following table shows the masculinity of those children not recorded as receiving instruction. Most of the masculinity figures show approximately the same number of both sexes.

MASCULINITY of CHILDREN not recorded as RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at ANY CLASS of SCHOOL, 30th JUNE, 1933.
(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
6	99.71	101.57	103.74	110.56	83.57	104.59	177.78	50.00	100.40
7	103.69	102.31	95.79	96.07	116.20	108.85	300.00	175.00	102.95
8	111.39	104.90	95.48	111.19	104.17	82.35	50.00	175.00	104.59
9	91.31	106.74	114.22	85.19	112.96	115.24	300.00	75.00	102.01
10	97.28	105.78	110.21	91.56	89.39	102.75	50.00	42.86	101.28
11	106.43	99.61	95.59	86.62	94.15	110.68	..	50.00	100.45
12	101.24	97.00	110.02	97.16	116.56	101.94	300.00	100.00	102.25
13	89.40	79.73	97.74	89.15	81.94	101.10	60.00	200.00	88.19
Total, 6-13 ..	99.69	98.05	102.00	97.13	96.18	103.77	132.00	94.87	99.50

The following table shows for each State and Territory the age distribution per cent. of the children aged 6 to 13 who were not recorded as

receiving instruction at any class of school. The greatest proportion at any age was at age 6 throughout. At ages 7 and 13 the proportion was

also relatively high. The smallest proportion Territory except South Australia and Tasmania, was for Australia as a whole, and for each State and at age 11.

AGE DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of CHILDREN not recorded as RECEIVING INSTRUCTION at ANY CLASS OF SCHOOL, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
6	38.01	18.58	19.92	26.20	28.49	44.39	43.10	23.69	29.02
7	12.43	12.08	11.17	9.76	12.81	13.42	6.90	14.47	12.06
8	8.69	11.28	10.39	8.45	10.75	7.05	15.52	14.47	9.68
9	7.31	10.01	9.13	6.99	9.46	6.43	6.90	9.21	8.38
10	7.41	10.49	9.46	8.25	9.30	6.28	5.17	13.16	8.66
11	7.23	9.71	8.81	8.19	9.10	6.17	1.72	3.95	8.24
12	7.60	10.28	10.07	7.77	9.32	5.91	6.90	5.26	8.72
13	11.32	17.57	21.05	24.39	10.77	10.35	13.79	15.79	15.24
Total, 6-13 ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

7. **Schooling in Conjunction with Birthplace.**—The following table shows the number and percentage of persons under 21 born in certain specified countries who were receiving instruction at either a Government or a private school.

This table gives some idea of the extent to which the specified groups take advantage of the system of schools in Australia. Owing to the varying age distribution of the groups specified, comparisons between the groups should only be made with reference to Part X. "Birthplace in Conjunction with Age".

PERSONS born in SPECIFIED COUNTRIES RECEIVING INSTRUCTION in AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

PERSONS BORN IN—					PERSONS.		PERSONS RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT—			" B " as per cent. of " A ".
					Under 21 years of age. (A).	21 years of age and over.	Government Schools.	Private Schools.	Government and Private Schools. (B).	
Australia .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,481,697	3,244,869	873,161	218,078	1,091,239	% 43.97
New Zealand .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,820	40,143	2,102	697	2,799	48.09
England .. ..	..	..	..	..	40,012	446,819	16,627	2,644	19,271	48.16
Wales .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,460	13,026	680	91	771	52.81
Scotland .. ..	..	..	..	..	12,980	119,509	5,811	789	6,600	50.85
Ireland .. ..	..	..	..	..	2,747	75,905	901	528	1,429	52.02
Germany .. ..	..	..	..	..	305	16,537	132	30	162	53.11
Denmark .. ..	..	..	..	..	67	4,417	30	1	31	46.27
Sweden .. ..	..	..	..	..	45	3,850	14	..	14	31.11
Norway .. ..	..	..	..	..	86	2,594	23	5	28	32.56
Finland .. ..	..	..	..	..	62	1,763	30	..	30	48.39
Estonia .. ..	..	..	..	..	99	898	74	3	77	77.78
Netherlands .. ..	..	..	..	..	41	1,233	20	5	25	60.98
Poland .. ..	..	..	..	..	527	2,712	348	30	378	71.73
Russia .. ..	..	..	..	..	338	4,552	185	26	211	62.43
France .. ..	..	..	..	..	170	2,417	62	39	101	59.41
Spain .. ..	..	..	..	..	61	1,080	34	1	35	57.38
Belgium .. ..	..	..	..	..	46	535	16	9	25	54.35
Switzerland .. ..	..	..	..	..	102	1,839	53	18	71	69.61
Italy .. ..	..	..	..	..	3,477	23,279	1,450	661	2,111	60.71
Greece .. ..	..	..	..	..	570	7,767	174	31	205	35.96
Yugoslavia .. ..	..	..	..	..	336	3,633	162	55	217	64.58
Malta .. ..	..	..	..	..	241	2,541	67	49	116	48.13
Albania .. ..	..	..	..	..	22	748	2	..	2	9.09
Czechoslovakia .. ..	..	..	..	..	41	569	18	4	22	53.66
China .. ..	..	..	..	..	442	8,137	173	130	303	68.55
Japan .. ..	..	..	..	..	149	2,107	26	41	67	44.97
United States of America .. ..	..	..	..	..	699	5,367	221	155	376	53.79

8. Schooling in Conjunction with Religious Creed.—On pages 1070, 1072 and 1074, Part XVI. Volume II., tables are given showing the number of persons of each sex and of certain specified religious creeds who were receiving instruction at Government schools, private schools, universities, or at home.

Of the 904,383 persons receiving instruction at Government schools, 397,717, or 43.98 per cent., gave their denomination as Church of England; 116,365, or 12.87 per cent., as Methodist; 108,870, or 12.04 per cent., as Presbyterian; 84,763, or 9.37 per cent.,

as Catholic, Roman or Catholic, undefined; and 119,130, or 13.17 per cent., made no reply to the question concerning religion. (There was no compulsion to answer this question.) Of the 224,994 persons at private schools, 37,442, or 16.64 per cent., gave their denomination as Church of England; 5,926, or 2.63 per cent., as Methodist; 9,836, or 4.37 per cent., as Presbyterian; 146,197, or 64.98 per cent., as Catholic, Roman or Catholic, undefined; and 18,415 persons, or 8.19 per cent., made no reply to the question relating to religion.

CHAPTER XXI.

BLINDNESS AND DEAF-MUTISM.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. Earlier Census Inquiries.—In earlier Censuses in Australia attempts were made to gather information concerning various forms of physical and mental disabilities among the people. The results, however, were so unsatisfactory that in the Census of 1911 the inquiries relating to infirmities were restricted to blindness and deaf-mutism, and the practice then introduced was followed at the Census of 1921. On the personal slip used in 1921 persons were requested to “State if Deaf and Dumb or Blind,” and the relative instruction was—“A person who is deaf but not dumb should not be

recorded here, nor should any person be recorded as blind who is partially but not totally blind.”

2. The Form of Inquiry in 1933.—In 1933, the question relating to blindness and deaf-mutism was as follows:—“For any person who is dumb as well as deaf write ‘deaf and dumb’. For any person who is totally blind write ‘blind’.” The relative instruction was substantially the same as that of 1921. No question as to cause of blindness or deaf-mutism was asked in either of the last two Censuses.

GENERAL VIEW OF STATISTICS OF BLINDNESS AND DEAF-MUTISM.

3. Numbers and Changes as between Census Years.—The following table shows the number of blind persons and deaf-mutes in each State and Territory at each of the Census dates 1911, 1921, and 1933. It is noticeable that blind persons and deaf-mutes of both sexes formed much smaller proportions of the total population in 1921 than in 1911, but that each proportion, with the exception of that of male blind persons, increased slightly between 1921 and 1933. The male blind persons constituted 65.01

per 100,000 of the total male population in 1933 compared with 65.84 per 100,000 in 1921. In numbers the female blind persons and the male deaf-mutes actually decreased slightly between 1911 and 1921, but, between 1921 and 1933, male blind persons increased from 1,819 to 2,189, or by 20.89 per cent., female blind persons from 1,335 to 1,709, or by 28.01 per cent., male deaf-mutes from 980 to 1,247, or by 27.25 per cent., and female deaf-mutes from 875 to 1,079, or by 23.31 per cent.

NUMBER of BLIND PERSONS AND DEAF-MUTES in each STATE and TERRITORY at the CENSUSES of 1911, 1921, and 1933.

State or Territory.	Blind.						Deaf and Dumb.					
	1911.(a)		1921.(b)		1933.(c)		1911.(a)		1921.(b)		1933.(c)	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
New South Wales	591	420	630	427	827	586	330	310	396	365	539	443
Victoria	595	507	552	436	577	534	280	255	248	224	298	280
Queensland	213	170	269	210	311	254	160	97	122	91	158	128
South Australia	192	166	191	142	213	175	134	112	111	112	127	134
Western Australia	85	57	93	62	169	80	40	36	48	41	65	52
Tasmania	78	68	83	58	90	79	54	44	52	42	60	41
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	1
Australia	1,754	1,388	1,819	1,335	2,189	1,709	998	854	980	875	1,247	1,079
Number per 100,000 persons of the same sex	75.83	64.80	65.84	49.95	65.01	52.38	43.15	39.87	35.47	32.74	37.03	33.07

(a) Including 21 blind deaf-mutes. (b) Including 16 blind deaf-mutes. (c) Including 19 blind deaf-mutes.

4. Geographical Distribution of the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb.—The next table shows the distribution of blind persons and of deaf-mutes of both

sexes in each State and Territory, together with the proportion which each group represents of the total population of each State and Territory.

NUMBER of BLIND PERSONS and DEAF-MUTES in each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Blind.						Deaf and Dumb.					
	Number Recorded.			Number per 100,000.			Number Recorded.			Number per 100,000.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	827	586	1,413	62.7	45.7	54.3	539	443	982	40.9	34.5	37.8
Victoria	577	534	1,111	63.9	58.2	61.0	298	280	578	33.0	30.5	31.8
Queensland	311	254	565	62.5	56.4	59.6	158	128	286	31.8	28.4	30.2
South Australia	213	175	388	73.2	60.3	66.8	127	134	261	43.6	46.2	44.9
Western Australia	169	80	249	72.2	39.0	56.7	65	52	117	27.8	25.4	26.7
Tasmania	90	79	169	78.2	70.2	74.3	60	41	101	52.1	36.4	44.4
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	1	1	..	24.1	11.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory	2	..	2	59.2	..	41.2	..	1	1	..	67.9	20.6
Born in Australia	1,544	1,255	2,799	54.2	43.6	48.9	1,142	1,001	2,143	40.1	34.8	37.4
Born outside Australia	645	454	1,099	124.3	118.1	121.7	105	78	183	20.2	20.3	20.3
Australia	2,189	1,709	3,898a	65.0	52.4	58.8	1,247	1,079	2,326a	37.0	33.1	35.1

(a) Including 19 blind deaf-mutes.

Tasmania had the greatest number per 100,000 of its population of blind persons of both sexes and of male deaf-mutes. South Australia had the next greatest proportion among the States in each of these groups and had the greatest proportion of female deaf-mutes, Tasmania having the second greatest. Queensland had the lowest proportion of male blind persons and Western Australia the lowest proportion of female blind persons and of deaf-mutes of both sexes.

All States experienced considerable increases of blind persons and of deaf-mutes of each sex between 1921 and 1933, except that Tasmania had one less female deaf-mute in 1933 than in 1921.

It is interesting to note that, whereas the proportion of blind persons in the Australian-born population in 1933 was only 48.9 per 100,000, the corresponding proportion for persons born outside Australia was 121.7 per 100,000. In the case of deaf-mutes the position was the reverse—the proportion of deaf-mutes in the Australian-born population was 37.4 per 100,000, and in the population born outside Australia it was only 20.3 per 100,000.

The following table shows the number of blind persons and of deaf-mutes in urban and rural divisions:—

NUMBER of BLIND PERSONS and DEAF-MUTES in URBAN and RURAL Divisions in each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.				Urban.				Rural.(c)		Total.(d)	
				Metropolitan.(a)		Provincial.(b)					
				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
BLIND.											
New South Wales	..	..	..	481	353	144	107	202	126	827	586
Victoria	..	..	..	424	355	19	70	134	109	577	534
Queensland	..	..	..	162	120	56	48	93	86	311	254
South Australia	..	..	..	167	112	11	13	35	50	213	175
Western Australia	..	..	..	129	52	14	10	25	17	169 <i>d</i>	80 <i>d</i>
Tasmania	..	..	..	36	29	22	27	32	23	90	79
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..
Tropical	..	..	..	..	..	28	21	30	23	58	44
Non-Tropical	..	..	..	1,399	1,021	238	255	493	388	2,131 <i>d</i>	1,665 <i>d</i>
Australia	..	..	..	1,399	1,021	266	276	523	411	2,189 <i>d</i>	1,709 <i>d</i>
Number per 100,000 persons of the same sex	..	..	..	94.85	62.54	47.83	48.54	39.58	38.78	65.01	52.38

(a) Including 10 blind deaf-mutes. (b) Including 3 blind deaf-mutes. (c) Including 6 blind deaf-mutes. (d) Including Migratory—persons on board ships and railway trains—1 male, 1 female.

NUMBER of BLIND PERSONS and DEAF-MUTES in URBAN and RURAL Divisions in each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

State or Territory.	Urban.				Rural.(c)		Total.	
	Metropolitan.(a)		Provincial.(b)					
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
DEAF AND DUMB.								
New South Wales	222	208	112	124	205	111	539	443
Victoria	196	192	4	19	98	69	298	280
Queensland	88	87	13	11	57	30	158	128
South Australia	88	97	5	4	34	33	127	134
Western Australia	38	32	6	4	21	16	65	52
Tasmania	27	20	14	7	19	14	60	41
Federal Capital Territory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Tropical .. .. .	..	..	7	3	17	7	24	10
Non-Tropical	659	636	147	167	417	266	1,223	1,069
Australia	659	636	154	170	434	273	1,247	1,079
Number per 100,000 persons of the same sex	44.68	38.96	27.69	29.90	32.85	25.76	37.03	33.07

(a) Including 10 blind deaf-mutes. (b) Including 3 blind deaf-mutes. (c) Including 6 blind deaf-mutes.

The large difference between the proportions of blind persons in metropolitan and rural divisions is probably due mainly to the fact that blind persons have a much greater opportunity of obtaining employment in metropolitan than in rural areas. Also most institutions for the blind (and for the deaf-and-dumb) are situated in metropolitan centres.

5. Conjugal Condition of the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb.—The following table shows that 65.90 per cent. of the male blind persons aged 15 years and over and 66.81 per cent. of such female blind persons were married, widowed or divorced.

The corresponding proportions for deaf-mutes were 35.99 per cent. and 35.38 per cent. respectively, compared with the figures for the whole Australian population of 58.02 per cent. and 65.03 per cent. respectively. The difference between the proportions for blind persons and deaf-mutes is due largely to the fact that blindness is mainly an affliction associated with old age, while the greater proportion of deaf-mutes are born with their affliction. This means that a much larger proportion of blind persons than of deaf-mutes were married before they were afflicted.

BLIND PERSONS and DEAF-MUTES classified according to CONJUGAL CONDITION and SCHOOLING, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Blind.		Deaf and Dumb.		Receiving Instruction at—	Blind.		Deaf and Dumb.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Never Married—					Government School ..	47	45	146	130
Under 15 years of age	(c) 101	(a) 82	(c) 280	(a) 220	Private School ..	(a) 19	3	(a) 120	104
15 years of age and over	(d) 712	(e) 540	(d) 619	(e) 555	University	1	..	..	..
Total	813	622	899	775	Home	(a) 9	7	(a) 11	4
Married	(a)1,007	(b) 424	(a) 300	(b) 249	Total	76	55	277	238
Widowed	356	(a) 656	47	(a) 52					
Divorced	13	7	1	3					
GRAND TOTAL ..	2,189	1,709	1,247	1,079					

(a) Includes 1 blind deaf-mute. (b) Includes 2 blind deaf-mutes. (c) Includes 3 blind deaf-mutes. (d) Includes 4 blind deaf-mutes. (e) Includes 7 blind deaf-mutes.

6. Schooling of the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb.—The foregoing table shows also the numbers of blind persons and of deaf-mutes who were receiving instruction at Government schools, private schools, universities, and at home. The proportion of the deaf and dumb receiving instruction either

at the institutions mentioned or at home was far greater than that of the blind persons—22.14 per cent. of the total number of deaf-mutes were receiving instruction compared with only 2.68 per cent. of the total number of blind persons.

7. Ages of the Blind.—The following table shows the blind persons in each State and Territory, classified according to age, at each of the last three Censuses. That blindness is an affliction predominantly associated with old-age is shown by the fact that, whereas the proportion of blind persons in the total population aged 14 years and under is only 10.1 per 100,000, the figure for the population aged 65 years and over is 438.0 per 100,000, the proportion for all age groups being 58.8 per 100,000. It is interesting to note that, while the proportion of blind persons in the total

population increased from 58.0 to 58.8 per 100,000 between 1921 and 1933, the only age group tabulated below which shows an increase over the period is that of females aged 0-14 years, which increased from 8.0 to 9.2 per 100,000. There was very little difference between the proportions of male and female blind persons in the 65 years and over age group at any of the three Censuses, but in the 40-64 years group the male proportion was considerably higher than the female in each case, the proportions in 1933 being 90.3 and 55.3 per 100,000 respectively.

BLIND PERSONS^(a) classified according to AGE, at the CENSUSES of 1911, 1921 and 1933.

States.	1911.					1921.					1933.				
	0-14.	15-39.	40-64.	65 and over. ^(b)	Total.	0-14.	15-39.	40-64.	65 and over. ^(b)	Total.	0-14.	15-39.	40-64.	65 and over. ^(b)	Total.
NUMBER.															
MALES.															
New South Wales ..	27	96	213	255	591	39	137	220	234	630	41	135	239	362	827
Victoria ..	16	93	224	262	595	23	113	226	190	552	21	96	217	243	577
Queensland ..	22	44	70	77	213	13	60	69	127	269	17	57	98	139	311
South Australia ..	15	37	57	83	192	12	42	70	67	191	6	39	72	96	213
Western Australia ..	6	20	34	25	85	5	21	38	29	93	9	26	62	72	169
Tasmania ..	6	20	28	24	78	3	25	32	23	83	7	14	37	32	90
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2
Australia ..	92	310	626	726	1,754	95	398	656	670	1,819	101	368	775	945	2,189
FEMALES.															
New South Wales ..	23	71	114	212	420	26	73	132	196	427	32	81	151	322	586
Victoria ..	14	80	158	255	507	17	59	147	213	436	29	56	145	304	534
Queensland ..	14	49	47	60	170	13	51	54	92	210	16	46	69	123	254
South Australia ..	15	22	31	98	166	9	27	41	65	142	3	23	44	105	175
Western Australia ..	7	12	13	25	57	3	16	14	29	62	1	16	22	41	80
Tasmania ..	3	14	15	36	68	..	12	12	34	58	1	8	28	42	79
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Australia ..	76	248	378	686	1,388	68	238	400	629	1,335	82	230	460	937	1,709
PERSONS.															
New South Wales ..	50	167	327	467	1,011	65	210	352	430	1,057	73	216	440	684	1,413
Victoria ..	30	173	382	517	1,102	40	172	373	403	988	50	152	362	547	1,111
Queensland ..	36	93	117	137	383	26	111	123	219	479	33	103	167	262	565
South Australia ..	30	59	88	181	358	21	69	111	132	333	9	62	116	201	388
Western Australia ..	13	32	47	50	142	8	37	52	58	155	10	42	84	113	249
Tasmania ..	9	34	43	60	146	3	37	44	57	141	8	22	65	74	169
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	2
Australia ..	168	558	1,004	1,412	3,142	163	636	1,056	1,299	3,154	183	598	1,235	1,882	3,898
PER 100,000 OF THE SAME SEX.															
MALES.															
New South Wales ..	10.1	25.9	115.4	697.7	68.9	11.3	31.6	89.3	492.0	58.8	11.0	25.6	85.0	458.1	62.7
Victoria ..	7.9	34.4	150.1	784.6	90.8	10.0	37.4	120.8	548.2	73.1	8.7	26.2	93.9	376.5	63.9
Queensland ..	21.7	30.9	96.7	581.7	64.6	10.2	36.9	75.8	726.2	67.4	12.3	27.6	79.7	473.4	62.6
South Australia ..	23.3	37.7	130.8	896.0	92.6	15.1	41.9	124.9	535.0	76.9	7.7	33.0	95.2	497.6	73.2
Western Australia ..	13.5	27.1	86.3	637.6	52.6	9.2	31.7	75.2	472.6	52.5	14.7	26.0	105.3	515.1	72.2
Tasmania ..	17.6	50.7	138.4	618.6	79.9	8.1	60.4	132.3	456.0	77.0	20.1	30.9	138.0	391.7	78.2
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	83.3	..	35.4	..	72.4	..	383.1	59.2
Australia ..	12.9	31.4	122.3	723.0	75.8	10.9	35.9	99.9	542.0	65.8	10.9	26.9	90.3	440.1	65.0
FEMALES.															
New South Wales ..	8.8	20.4	76.2	703.0	53.2	7.8	16.9	60.1	457.6	41.5	8.9	15.6	46.3	417.5	45.7
Victoria ..	7.1	28.2	109.4	745.8	76.8	7.6	18.4	76.4	547.0	56.1	12.5	15.3	58.8	416.4	58.2
Queensland ..	14.2	40.6	98.2	650.2	61.5	10.5	33.7	77.8	714.2	58.8	12.0	24.5	65.8	504.7	56.4
South Australia ..	23.8	25.0	76.5	1,015.4	82.5	11.7	26.4	74.7	509.5	57.5	4.0	19.8	57.2	485.4	60.4
Western Australia ..	16.1	22.8	60.0	914.1	47.2	5.7	25.6	59.3	468.2	39.9	1.7	18.7	44.4	378.5	39.0
Tasmania ..	9.2	35.7	84.4	895.7	72.6	..	28.1	54.5	675.0	54.7	3.0	18.0	106.5	532.9	70.2
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119.2	..	24.1
Australia ..	10.9	26.6	89.6	762.0	64.8	8.0	21.4	67.3	536.7	50.0	9.2	17.4	55.3	435.9	52.4

(a) Includes persons who were deaf and dumb as well as blind. (b) Cases for which the age was not given are included in this group.

BLIND PERSONS(a) classified according to AGE, at the CENSUSES of 1911, 1921 and 1933—continued.

STATES.	1911.					1921.					1933.				
	0-14.	15-39.	40-64.	65 and over.(b)	Total.	0-14.	15-39.	40-64.	65 and over.(b)	Total.	0-14.	15-39.	40-64.	65 and over.(b)	Total.
PERSONS.															
New South Wales ..	9.5	23.2	97.9	700.0	61.4	9.6	24.2	75.6	476.0	50.3	10.0	20.6	66.1	438.1	54.3
Victoria ..	7.5	31.2	130.0	765.0	83.8	8.8	27.6	98.3	548.0	64.5	10.6	20.8	75.8	397.7	61.0
Queensland ..	18.0	35.3	97.3	609.8	63.2	10.3	35.4	76.7	721.0	63.4	12.2	26.1	73.3	487.6	59.6
South Australia ..	23.6	33.1	104.6	955.7	87.6	13.4	34.1	100.0	527.1	67.2	5.9	26.5	76.0	491.2	66.8
Western Australia ..	14.8	25.3	77.0	751.2	50.3	7.4	28.8	68.6	470.7	46.6	8.3	22.7	77.5	455.4	56.7
Tasmania ..	13.5	43.3	113.2	759.6	76.4	4.1	44.0	95.2	559.9	66.0	11.7	24.5	122.4	461.0	74.3
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.5	..	11.2
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73.6	..	25.9	..	49.3	..	354.6	41.2
Australia..	11.9	29.0	107.6	741.6	70.5	9.5	28.7	84.5	539.4	58.0	10.1	22.2	73.1	438.0	58.8

(a) Includes persons who were deaf and dumb as well as blind. (b) Cases for which the age was not given are included in this group.

8. Ages of the Deaf and Dumb.—The next table to those given in the table for the blind gives statistics relating to the deaf and dumb similar

DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS(a) classified according to AGE, at the CENSUSES of 1911, 1921 and 1933.

State or Territory.	1911.					1921.					1933.				
	0-14.	15-39. (b)	40-64.	65 and over.	Total.	0-14.	15-39. (b)	40-64.	65 and over.	Total.	0-14.	15-39. (b)	40-64.	65 and over.	Total.

NUMBER.

MALES.

New South Wales ..	96	165	65	4	330	89	205	81	21	396	120	284	121	14	539
Victoria ..	72	115	78	15	280	40	108	83	17	248	73	126	77	22	298
Queensland ..	53	75	27	5	160	25	55	37	5	122	38	67	43	10	158
South Australia ..	38	61	30	5	134	20	42	44	5	111	20	53	45	9	127
Western Australia ..	16	19	4	1	40	9	25	13	1	48	19	32	13	1	65
Tasmania ..	14	25	14	1	54	15	20	15	2	52	10	29	14	7	60
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Australia..	289	460	218	31	998	198	455	276	51	980	280	591	313	63	1,247

FEMALES.

New South Wales ..	90	141	63	16	310	86	158	92	29	365	75	237	106	25	443
Victoria ..	72	101	62	20	255	40	101	68	15	224	61	121	72	26	280
Queensland ..	34	43	20	..	97	17	42	25	7	91	36	55	34	3	128
South Australia ..	39	46	21	6	112	23	50	30	9	112	34	59	30	11	134
Western Australia ..	9	24	2	1	36	9	23	7	2	41	8	27	16	1	52
Tasmania ..	14	23	7	..	44	8	21	11	2	42	5	20	14	2	41
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Australia..	258	378	175	43	854	183	395	233	64	875	220	519	272	68	1,079

PERSONS.

New South Wales ..	186	306	128	20	640	175	363	173	50	761	195	521	227	39	982
Victoria ..	144	216	140	35	535	80	209	151	32	472	134	247	149	48	578
Queensland ..	87	118	47	5	257	42	97	62	12	213	74	122	77	13	286
South Australia ..	77	107	51	11	246	43	92	74	14	223	54	112	75	20	261
Western Australia ..	25	43	6	2	76	18	48	20	3	89	27	59	29	2	117
Tasmania ..	28	48	21	1	98	23	41	26	4	94	15	49	28	9	101
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	..	1
Australia..	547	838	393	74	1,852	381	850	509	115	1,855	500	1,110	585	131	2,326

(a) Includes persons who were blind as well as deaf and dumb. (b) Cases for which the age was not given are included in this group.

DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS^(a) classified according to AGE at the CENSUSES of 1911, 1921 and 1933—continued.

State or Territory.	1911.					1921.					1933.				
	0-14.	15-39. (b)	40-64.	65 and over.	Total.	0-14.	15-39. (b)	40-64.	65 and over.	Total.	0-14.	15-39. (b)	40-64.	65 and over.	Total.
NUMBER PER 100,000 OF THE SAME SEX.															
MALES.															
New South Wales ..	36.1	44.5	35.2	10.9	38.5	25.9	47.2	32.9	44.2	37.0	32.3	53.8	35.6	17.7	40.9
Victoria ..	35.6	42.5	52.3	44.9	42.7	17.3	35.7	44.4	49.1	32.8	30.3	34.4	33.3	34.1	33.0
Queensland ..	52.2	52.7	37.3	37.8	48.6	19.5	33.8	40.6	28.6	30.6	27.5	32.5	35.0	34.1	31.8
South Australia ..	59.0	67.7	68.8	54.0	64.6	25.2	41.9	78.5	39.9	44.7	25.7	44.9	58.2	46.7	43.6
Western Australia ..	36.0	48.2	10.1	25.5	24.8	16.5	37.8	25.7	16.2	27.1	31.0	32.1	22.1	7.2	27.8
Tasmania ..	41.1	63.4	69.2	25.8	55.3	40.4	48.3	62.0	39.6	48.3	28.8	63.9	52.2	85.7	52.1
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	311.5	..	63.8	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166.7	..	70.9	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	40.5	46.6	42.6	30.9	43.2	22.6	41.1	42.0	41.3	35.5	30.2	43.2	36.5	29.3	37.0
FEMALES.															
New South Wales ..	34.5	40.4	42.1	53.0	39.3	25.7	36.6	41.9	67.7	35.5	20.8	45.6	32.5	32.4	34.5
Victoria ..	36.4	35.6	42.9	58.5	38.6	17.9	31.5	35.3	38.5	28.8	26.3	33.1	29.2	35.6	30.5
Queensland ..	34.5	35.6	41.8	..	35.1	13.8	27.8	36.0	54.3	25.5	27.1	29.3	32.4	12.3	28.4
South Australia ..	62.0	52.2	51.8	62.2	55.7	29.8	48.9	54.7	70.5	45.4	45.2	50.8	39.0	50.8	46.2
Western Australia ..	20.7	45.5	9.2	36.6	29.9	17.0	36.9	19.8	42.6	26.4	13.5	31.6	32.3	9.2	25.4
Tasmania ..	42.9	58.7	39.4	..	47.0	22.0	49.2	49.9	39.8	39.6	14.8	44.9	53.3	25.4	36.4
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	176.1	..	..	..	67.9
Australia ..	37.0	40.5	41.4	47.8	39.9	21.5	35.5	39.2	54.7	32.7	24.6	39.3	32.7	31.6	33.1
PERSONS.															
New South Wales ..	35.3	42.5	38.3	30.0	38.3	25.8	41.9	37.1	55.3	36.2	26.6	49.8	34.1	25.0	37.8
Victoria ..	36.0	39.0	47.7	51.8	40.7	17.6	33.6	39.8	43.5	30.8	28.4	33.7	31.2	34.9	31.8
Queensland ..	43.5	44.8	39.1	22.3	42.4	16.7	30.9	38.6	39.5	28.2	27.3	30.9	33.8	24.2	30.2
South Australia ..	60.5	60.0	64.2	58.2	60.2	27.4	45.5	66.7	55.4	45.1	35.3	47.8	49.2	48.9	44.9
Western Australia ..	28.4	34.0	9.8	30.1	26.9	16.8	37.3	23.3	27.7	26.7	22.4	31.8	26.8	8.1	26.7
Tasmania ..	41.9	61.1	55.3	12.7	51.3	31.3	52.2	56.3	39.3	44.0	21.9	54.5	52.7	56.1	44.4
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	202.4	..	38.9	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147.2	..	51.7	84.7	..	..	..	20.6
Australia ..	38.8	43.6	42.1	38.7	41.6	22.1	38.3	40.7	47.8	34.1	27.4	41.3	34.6	30.5	35.1

(a) Includes persons who were blind as well as deaf and dumb.

(b) Cases for which the age was not given are included in this group.

The fairly close similarity of the proportion of deaf-mutes in each age group to the proportion in the total population reflects the fact that in the great majority of cases deaf-mutes are afflicted at birth, or at least at a very early age. In marked contrast with the figures for blind persons of 10.1 per 100,000 in the 0-14 age group and 438.0 per 100,000 in the 65 years and over group are the corresponding proportions of 27.4 per 100,000 and 30.5 per 100,000 respectively for deaf-mutes. In 1933 there was actually a smaller proportion of male deaf-mutes in the 65 years and over male population than there was in the 0-14 years male population. Since 1921 the proportions of deaf-mutes in the two age groups below 40 years have shown moderate increases, and the proportions in the two groups above that age have shown marked decreases.

When the distribution of deaf-mutes over smaller age groups is studied (p. 1012, Part XV. Vol. II.) it is apparent that the incidence of the disability has varied in intensity from time to time. There is some evidence to indicate that the increase in the incidence of deaf-mutism at certain ages synchronizes with the occurrence of epidemic diseases, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and whooping cough.

Statistics relating to infectious diseases for the whole of Australia are not available prior to 1898, and, as there is a very considerable range of age during which these diseases may be contracted, it is impossible to relate statistically the deafness among the people to the period of its cause. It is interesting to note, however, that in 1911 there were, in New South Wales, 111 deaf-mutes in age group 10-14.

compared with 59 in age group 5-9, and 64 in age group 15-19. The general accuracy of these records is confirmed by the appearance of a similar abnormality in the age group 20-24 at the Census of 1921, and in the age group 30-34 at the Census of 1933. The persons who were in age group 10-14 in 1911, and who were transferred to group 20-24 in 1921 and 32-36 in 1933 were born in the period 1896-1901. The abnormality thus appears to be centred among those persons born in this period. In 1898—the first year of compulsory notification of the diseases referred to—6,342 cases of scarlet fever were reported in New South Wales. This number has only been exceeded on three occasions since, viz., in 1909, 1915, and 1927. In

the same year (1898) the number of cases of diphtheria in New South Wales was 1,493, compared with an average of 872 for the five years following. The number of cases of measles and whooping cough cannot be ascertained, but the number of deaths from measles was abnormally high in 1898, and from whooping cough in 1898 and 1899. It is a reasonable conclusion, therefore, that the abnormal number of deaf-mutes registered at the Census of 1911 in the age group 10-14, in 1921 in group 20-24, and in 1933 in group 30-34, was the result of the extensive epidemic of infectious diseases which occurred about the time that many in those age groups were born.

ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE BLIND AND OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

9. Blind Persons and Deaf and Dumb Persons with Dependent Children.—The table below shows the number of blind persons and deaf-mutes with dependent children under 16 years of age. The average number of dependent children per person with dependent children was 2.25 for males and 1.77 for females over the whole population. The

averages for blind persons of both sexes and for male deaf-mutes are appreciably less than these figures, and the average for female deaf-mutes, although considerably higher than the average for the whole population, is probably not significant because of the small number of persons concerned.

BLIND PERSONS and DEAF-MUTES classified according to DEPENDENT CHILDREN and GRADE of OCCUPATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Dependent Children.	Number of Persons with Dependent Children.				Grade of Occupation.	Blind.		Deaf and Dumb.	
	Blind.		Deaf and Dumb.			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.					
1	141	26	63	5	Employer	62	10	18	1
2	81	2	49	8	Working on Own Account ..	91	11	60	3
3	46	2	22	3	Wage or Salary Earning Group—				
4	30	2	4	1	Wage or Salary Earner ..	312	52	254	68
5	9	..	4	..	Apprenticed Wage Earner ..	6	..	8	1
6	8	..	1	..	Wage or Salary Earner em-				
7	1	..	..	..	ployed Part Time ..	20	3	67	7
8	1	..	1	1	Unemployed	29	4	189	28
Total	317	32	144	18	Total	367	59	518	104
Total Number of Dependent Children	669	44	277	42	Helper not receiving Wages or Salary .. .. .	..	..	18	4
Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children	2.11	1.38	1.92	2.33	Grade not applicable (a) ..	b1,669	c1,629	(b) 633	(c) 967
					GRAND TOTAL	2,189	1,709	1,247	1,079

(a) Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business, females engaged in home duties, scholars and other dependants. (b) Includes 8 blind deaf-mutes. (c) Includes 11 blind deaf-mutes.

10. Grade of Occupation of the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb.—The table above also shows the grade of occupation of the blind and of the deaf and dumb. It is noticeable that only 16.77 per cent. of the male blind were in the wage or salary earning group, compared with 41.54 per cent. of the male deaf-mutes. Of these two wage and salary earning

groups, only 7.90 per cent. of the male blind are shown as unemployed, as against 36.49 per cent. of the male deaf-mutes.

11. Industry or Vocation of the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb.—The next table shows the distribution of the blind and of the deaf and dumb according to industry or vocation:—

BLIND PERSONS and DEAF-MUTES according to INDUSTRY or VOCATION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry or Vocation.	Blind.		Deaf and Dumb.		Industry or Vocation.	Blind.		Deaf and Dumb.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Fishing and Trapping ..	..	..	5	..	Personal and Domestic				
Farming	69	7	117	2	Service	1	9	13	40
Forestry	1	..	12	..	Pensioner	(a) 1,047	(b) 843	(a) 132	(b) 165
Mining and Quarrying ..	1	..	10	..	Independent	116	114	17	11
Manufacturing and Con-					No Industry(d) ..	257	4	114	4
struction	306	40	366	48	Industry not specified(d)	8	..	10	5
Transport .. ..	..	..	5	..	Dependant in Private				
Commerce	53	7	36	4	Home	(a) 84	(b) 561	(a) 160	(b) 583
Legal Profession ..	5	..	..	..	Dependant in Institu-				
Religion and Social Wel-					tion	171	(c) 109	207	(c) 204
fare	30	5	24	8	Other Dependant ..	..	..	1	..
Health Services ..	4	..	6	5					
Education	10	10	1	..					
Other Professions ..	17	..	9	..					
Entertainment, Sport									
and Recreation ..	9	..	2	..	GRAND TOTAL ..	2,189	1,709	1,247	1,079

(a) Including 4 blind deaf-mutes. (b) Including 5 blind deaf-mutes. (c) Including 1 blind deaf-mute. (d) Persons aged 16 years and over.

12. Income of the Blind and of the Deaf and Dumb.—

The income of the blind and of the deaf and dumb is shown in the following table. It is noticeable that

a far greater proportion of blind persons than of deaf-mutes are earning over £260.

INCOME of BLIND PERSONS and DEAF-MUTES in AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Income for the Year ended 30th June, 1933.				Blind.			Deaf and Dumb.		
				Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
No income (a) .. ..	..	..	..	169	12	181	212	22	234
Under £52 .. ..	..	..	..	(b) 796	(d) 610	1,406	(b) 290	(d) 172	462
£52 to £103 .. ..	..	..	..	(c) 293	108	401	(c) 130	37	167
£104 to £155 .. ..	..	..	..	190	23	213	81	14	95
£156 to £207 .. ..	..	..	..	95	16	111	50	2	52
£207 to £259 .. ..	..	..	..	42	13	55	38	1	39
£260 and over .. ..	..	..	..	115	22	137	16	1	17
Not stated .. ..	..	..	..	234	235	469	62	43	105
Total .. ..	..	..	..	1,934	1,039	2,973	879	292	1,171

(a) Includes deficit. (b) Includes 3 blind deaf-mutes. (c) Includes 1 blind deaf-mute. (d) Includes 5 blind deaf-mutes.

CHAPTER XXII. INDUSTRY.

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

1. Complexities of Industrial and Occupational Statistics.—In the Statistician's Report and appropriate Part relating to data of the economic condition and status of the population obtained at the Censuses of 1911 and 1921, all the data were dealt with under the general description of "Occupations". As was pointed out in both the previous Reports, the field of investigation comprised under what was then described simply as "occupations" is one of the most complex of those that come within the ambit of the Census. The taxonomic problem is never completely solved. It is complicated by the development of new fields of industrial enterprise and by the splitting and overlapping of fields previously conventionally definable, by the emergence of new occupations, crafts and callings, by further specialization and division of labour, and by the growing social requirement for a more adequate and detailed knowledge of the facts of economic life.

It is desirable at the beginning of this chapter to stress the distinction between the two statistical terms "industry" and "occupation", since the difference is not always sufficiently appreciated, the terms being frequently used as though they were synonymous. "Industry" in the statistical sense is defined as any single branch of productive activity, trade or service. It is concerned with the activities of persons, firms or businesses *considered as a group*, producing the same commodity or commodities, performing the same process or processes, or providing the same type of service. All persons engaged in any such sphere of economic activity are classified industrially as belonging to the particular branch in question, *irrespective of their personal occupation* within the industry. Examples: Fruit Canning, Job Printing, Grazing, Insurance. "Occupation", on the other hand, is defined as the nature of the work which an individual performs, and implies *personal* performance. The occupational classification of a person is determined by reference either to the materials treated, the processes carried out, the nature of the personal qualifications or skill required, or, in the case of occupations not concerned with the making of material products, the type of service rendered. Examples: Fruit Preserver, Linotype Operator, Shearer, Insurance Collector.

The distinction between the concepts lying behind the two terms is sharpened by keeping in mind certain important objects in classifying the population in its working capacity. One of the objects of *classification by industries* is to show the absolute and relative importance of the various branches of industry. The main object of *classification by occupation* is to secure a clearly-defined appreciation of the particular functions which persons in the

community perform. It is a little unfortunate that the sharpness of distinction between the two concepts was blurred in the wording of question (17) of the Personal Slip and the Householder's Schedule at the 1933 Census (see Section 2 below), by subsuming under the term "Occupation" questions as to (i) Industry, Trade or Service, and (ii) Craft, since the latter description corresponds to the term "Occupation" as properly understood statistically.

The questions covering economic condition and status asked at the 1933 Census were substantially similar to those asked in 1911 and 1921, but included in addition a question on the amount of income or earnings for the year ended 30th June, 1933. Whereas in 1911 and 1921, however, the question seeking information about the "industry" (as distinct from the "occupation") in which persons were engaged took the form of an inquiry as to "profession, occupation or craft", or to "occupation of present employer (if any)", in 1933 the question specifically asked that, if the person were engaged in an "industry, trade or service", the reply should state the branch of the industry, trade or service. The question as to the craft or calling to which the person was attached, if engaged in industry, trade or service, whether or not actually employed at such craft or calling at the time of the Census, was kept distinct. The replies to these two questions thus permitted not only the tabulation separately of data on "industry" and "craft" (which was not done at previous Censuses), but also permitted a better and more detailed classification than was hitherto possible. Instead, therefore, of the data on economic condition and status for 1933 being confined to a single Part and to one chapter of the Statistician's Report (as were the data in 1911 and 1921), the detailed tables are spread over seven Parts (Parts XXII. to XXVIII.) and their general significance examined in as many separate chapters (Chapters XXII. to XXVIII.) of this Report. The present chapter is concerned with the data on industry.

2. The Form of Inquiry in 1933.—The full form of the inquiry into economic condition and status (excluding the question on Income), as set out with substantial identity on the Personal Slip and the Householder's Schedule, was as follows:—

"(17) Occupation—

(i) **Industry, Trade or Service.** If engaged in industry, trade or service state the branch in which engaged, as **Wheat Farming, Coal-mining, Woollen Mills, Contracting (Road Construction), Retailing (Grocer), Banking, Law, &c.** If employed by a Government or other public body, state name of department or public body. If receiving

wages or salary, other than in domestic service, write the industry or business in which the employer is engaged. If unemployed state usual industry, trade or service. If pensioner write 'Pensioner'. If of independent means write 'Independent'. If without occupation or if occupied in unpaid domestic duties write 'N.A.'

(ii) **Craft.**—If engaged in industry, trade or service state the craft or calling at the time of the Census, as **Farmer, Carpenter, Engine-driver, Shop Assistant, Clerk, Solicitor, &c.** If unemployed at the time of the Census, write usual craft or calling. Pensioners and dependants write 'N.A.'

(iii) **Grade.**—If you employ other persons in connexion with the industry, trade or service stated in reply to question 17 (i) write 'E.'. If working on own account but without paid assistants, write 'O.'. If receiving wages or salary write 'W.', and if apprenticed add 'A.'. If unemployed write 'U.'. If wage-earner employed part-time write 'P.T.'. If helping, but not receiving wages or salary, write 'H.'. Pensioners and dependants write 'N.A.'

(iv) **Unemployment**—

(a) **Time Lost.**—If out of work at the time of the Census state the number of **days** or **weeks** or **months** since last regularly employed.

(b) **Cause.**—If unemployed state the cause of the unemployment, whether **scarcity of work, illness, industrial dispute, accident,** or other cause, definitely specifying the cause. If voluntarily unemployed write 'voluntarily'.

3. Classification by Industries.—For the purpose of classifying by industry, trade or service that part of the population to which such categories are appropriate, it is necessary first to separate "breadwinners" from "dependants", i.e., from persons dependent upon relatives or natural guardians, including wives, children and others not otherwise engaged in pursuits for which remuneration is paid, and all persons dependent upon private and public charity (exclusive of certain forms of social service maintenance such as unemployment relief and pensions). The term "breadwinners" in the tables in this chapter comprises persons of all ages who are employers, working on their own account, wage and salary earners, unemployed persons, pensioners, and persons of independent means. The improved classification of persons according to industry, made since 1921 in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference of Empire Statisticians, involves some difficulties in producing strictly accurate comparisons between the numbers engaged in or attached to each group at the 1933 and previous Censuses. The main divergence relates to the proportion of breadwinners in each industry category to total population. At the 1921 and earlier Censuses, 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 were classed accordingly. Discussion of the difficulties of comparison between census years and of certain adjustments made to overcome these difficulties will be found in Section 6 of Chapter IX. of this Report. The details of the classification adopted at the 1933 Census will be found in the tables in Part XXII. "Industry".

GENERAL VIEW OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE POPULATION BY INDUSTRIES.

4. Breadwinners and Dependants.—The total number of breadwinners disclosed by the Census results in 1933 was 3,155,621, of whom 2,367,780 were males and 787,841 were females. The remainder of the population, totalling 3,474,218, and compris-

ing 999,331 males and 2,474,887 females, were classed as dependants.

The numbers of breadwinners and dependants in each State and Territory at the date of the Census are given in the following table:—

NUMBERS of BREADWINNERS and DEPENDANTS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Breadwinners.	Dependants.	Total.	Breadwinners.	Dependants.	Total.	Breadwinners.	Dependants.	Total.
New South Wales ..	912,591	405,880	1,318,471	297,214	985,162	1,282,376	1,209,805	1,391,042	2,600,847
Victoria ..	645,424	257,820	903,244	254,109	662,908	917,017	899,533	920,728	1,820,261
Queensland ..	350,452	146,765	497,217	97,861	352,456	450,317	448,313	499,221	947,534
South Australia ..	207,234	83,728	290,962	67,914	222,073	289,987	275,148	305,801	580,949
Western Australia ..	168,000	65,937	233,937	45,167	159,748	204,915	213,167	225,685	438,852
Tasmania ..	78,104	36,993	115,097	24,472	88,030	112,502	102,576	125,023	227,599
Federal Capital Territory ..	3,291	1,514	4,805	821	3,321	4,142	4,112	4,835	8,947
Northern Territory ..	2,684	694	3,378	283	1,189	1,472	2,967	1,883	4,850
Australia ..	2,367,780	999,331	3,367,111	787,841	2,474,887	3,262,728	3,155,621	3,474,218	6,629,839

The percentages of breadwinners and dependants in each State and Territory are shown in the next table :—

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of BREADWINNERS and DEPENDANTS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Bread-winners.	Depend-ants.	Total.	Bread-winners.	Depend-ants.	Total.	Bread-winners.	Depend-ants.	Total.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	69.22	30.78	100.00	23.18	76.82	100.00	46.52	53.48	100.00
Victoria ..	71.46	28.54	100.00	27.71	72.29	100.00	49.42	50.58	100.00
Queensland ..	70.48	29.52	100.00	21.73	78.27	100.00	47.31	52.69	100.00
South Australia ..	71.22	28.78	100.00	23.42	76.58	100.00	47.36	52.64	100.00
Western Australia ..	71.81	28.19	100.00	22.04	77.96	100.00	48.57	51.43	100.00
Tasmania ..	67.86	32.14	100.00	21.75	78.25	100.00	45.07	54.93	100.00
Federal Capital Terri-tory ..	68.49	31.51	100.00	19.82	80.18	100.00	45.96	54.04	100.00
Northern Territory ..	79.46	20.54	100.00	19.23	80.77	100.00	61.18	38.82	100.00
Australia ..	70.32	29.68	100.00	24.15	75.85	100.00	47.60	52.40	100.00

The figures in the foregoing table show that of the States Western Australia had the highest propor-tion of male breadwinners, followed very closely by Victoria and South Australia. The differences in the proportions of the other States were not very marked, with the exception of Tasmania, which, as in 1911 and 1921, had a considerably lower proportion than any other State. Between 1911 and 1921 the proportion of male breadwinners declined in every State and in the Territories, the decrease being greatest in the Northern Territory and Western Australia, and least in Victoria. But between 1921 and 1933 the proportion increased in each of the States. Victoria had by far the highest proportion of female breadwinners among the States. In the other States the proportions differed little from each other, except in Queensland and Tasmania, which had relatively low proportions. Compared with 1911, the female breadwinners were proportionately less in 1921, but considerably higher in 1933, in every State and in the Territories.

5.—Relative Importance of Industries as Judged by Numbers Engaged.—The tables which appear in the

following ten sections of this chapter (Sections 6 to 15) provide a general view of Australia's industrial structure in 1933, insofar as the view can be pre-sented by the number of persons engaged in or attached to various categories of industry, trade, or service. The first two tables include also the numbers of pensioners, persons of independent means, persons aged 16 years and over attached to no industry, and dependants, for the purpose of showing the numbers in all categories separately as a proportion of the total population (male and female); and in most of the tables the number in each industry order or category is expressed as so many per 1,000 of the total population (males, females and persons).

6. Distribution of Male and Female Population by Industry Category.—The following tables show for each sex respectively the actual numbers in each main industry order or category in the several States and Territories, as well as the percentages which the numbers in each such category or order repre-sented on the totals in the respective States and Territories:—

NUMBER OF MALES IN INDUSTRY ORDERS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER.									
Fishing and Trapping ..	6,200	2,179	2,070	1,413	1,579	1,053	47	128	14,669
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	173,102	130,311	107,795	51,777	44,592	22,889	350	933	531,749
Forestry ..	6,505	7,292	4,084	1,557	4,209	2,385	153	11	26,196
Mining and Quarrying ..	34,289	9,051	8,884	1,756	11,031	3,455	11	315	68,792
Total Primary Producers ..	220,096	148,833	122,833	56,503	61,411	29,782	561	1,387	641,406
Industrial ..	299,107	217,444	94,968	62,894	38,653	18,913	1,182	435	733,596
Transport and Communication	87,374	54,110	30,219	19,326	16,051	5,989	162	295	213,526
Commerce and Finance ..	131,001	103,021	42,518	32,526	22,629	9,107	277	154	341,233
Public Administration and Pro-fessional ..	51,655	34,445	17,177	9,838	8,569	3,248	794	212	125,938
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	8,181	6,406	2,626	1,295	1,338	540	20	11	20,417
Personal and Domestic Service	20,695	15,749	6,520	4,020	4,097	1,337	203	75	52,696
Pensioners ..	50,139	36,513	17,610	10,634	8,272	5,090	43	96	128,397
Independents ..	11,232	8,870	3,287	2,763	1,163	887	10	10	28,222
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over) ..	33,111	20,033	12,694	7,435	5,817	3,211	39	9	82,349
Dependants ..	405,880	257,820	146,765	83,728	65,937	36,993	1,514	694	999,331
Total ..	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,097	4,805	3,378	3,367,111

NUMBER OF MALES IN INDUSTRY ORDERS, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL.									
Fishing and Trapping ..	0.47	0.24	0.41	0.49	0.67	0.92	0.98	3.79	0.44
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	13.13	14.43	21.68	17.79	19.06	19.89	7.29	27.62	15.79
Forestry	0.49	0.81	0.82	0.54	1.80	2.07	3.18	0.32	0.78
Mining and Quarrying ..	2.60	1.00	1.79	0.60	4.72	3.00	0.23	9.32	2.04
Total Primary Producers ..	16.69	16.48	24.70	19.42	26.25	25.88	11.68	41.05	19.05
Industrial	22.69	24.07	19.10	21.62	16.52	16.43	24.60	12.88	21.79
Transport and Communication	6.63	5.99	6.08	6.64	6.86	5.21	3.37	8.73	6.34
Commerce and Finance ..	9.94	11.41	8.55	11.18	9.67	7.91	5.77	4.56	10.13
Public Administration and Professional	3.92	3.82	3.46	3.38	3.66	2.82	16.52	6.28	3.74
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	0.62	0.71	0.53	0.45	0.57	0.47	0.42	0.33	0.61
Personal and Domestic Service	1.57	1.74	1.31	1.38	1.75	1.16	4.22	2.22	1.57
Pensioners	3.80	4.04	3.54	3.65	3.54	4.42	0.89	2.84	3.81
Independents	0.85	0.98	0.66	0.95	0.50	0.77	0.21	0.30	0.84
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	2.51	2.22	2.55	2.56	2.49	2.79	0.81	0.27	2.44
Dependants	30.78	28.54	29.52	28.77	28.19	32.14	31.51	20.54	29.68
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NUMBER OF FEMALES IN INDUSTRY ORDERS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER.									
Fishing and Trapping ..	18	4	9	2	5	2	..	1	41
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	5,755	6,369	4,465	1,613	1,017	557	11	24	19,811
Forestry	39	29	27	8	7	5	..	..	115
Mining and Quarrying ..	70	43	32	13	29	8	..	..	195
Total Primary Producers ..	5,882	6,445	4,533	1,636	1,058	572	11	25	20,162
Industrial	50,115	62,364	11,959	7,430	4,921	2,713	55	8	139,565
Transport and Communication	4,067	3,527	1,872	1,108	745	548	14	5	11,886
Commerce and Finance ..	43,422	34,824	13,522	10,872	7,965	3,175	53	16	113,849
Public Administration and Professional	42,347	30,178	15,643	9,020	7,794	3,283	285	90	108,640
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	1,770	1,112	612	248	174	112	..	2	4,030
Personal and Domestic Service	71,421	54,305	28,370	18,847	12,562	6,536	340	125	192,506
Pensioners	62,154	50,413	16,177	15,442	7,886	6,375	52	6	158,505
Independents	11,404	9,370	4,072	2,702	1,694	1,009	5	3	30,259
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	4,632	1,571	1,101	609	368	149	6	3	8,439
Dependants	985,162	662,908	352,456	222,073	159,748	88,030	3,321	1,189	2,474,887
Total	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	4,142	1,472	3,262,728

NUMBER OF FEMALES IN INDUSTRY ORDERS, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL.									
Fishing and Trapping ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	..
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	0.45	0.69	0.99	0.56	0.50	0.50	0.27	1.63	0.61
Forestry ..	..	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and Quarrying ..	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	0.02	0.01	..	..	0.01
Total Primary Producers ..	0.46	0.70	1.01	0.56	0.52	0.51	0.27	1.70	0.62
Industrial ..	3.90	6.81	2.66	2.56	2.40	2.41	1.32	0.54	4.28
Transport and Communication ..	0.32	0.38	0.42	0.38	0.36	0.49	0.34	0.34	0.36
Commerce and Finance ..	3.39	3.80	3.00	3.75	3.89	2.82	1.28	1.09	3.49
Public Administration and Professional ..	3.30	3.29	3.47	3.11	3.80	2.92	6.88	6.12	3.33
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	0.14	0.12	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.10	..	0.14	0.12
Personal and Domestic Service ..	5.57	5.92	6.30	6.50	6.13	5.81	8.21	8.49	5.90
Pensioners ..	4.85	5.50	3.59	5.33	3.85	5.66	1.26	0.41	4.86
Independents ..	0.89	1.02	0.90	0.93	0.83	0.90	0.12	0.20	0.93
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over) ..	0.36	0.17	0.24	0.21	0.18	0.13	0.14	0.20	0.26
Dependants ..	76.82	72.29	78.27	76.58	77.96	78.25	80.18	80.77	75.85
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen from these tables that about seven in every ten of the male population and somewhat under three in every ten of the female population in 1933 were breadwinners. In 1933 there were about three male breadwinners for every one female breadwinner in the breadwinning population. A little more than 52 per cent. of the total population (males and females combined) were dependants, leaving the remainder, a little under 48 per cent., as breadwinners.

Among the male breadwinners, those in the category of Secondary Production* ("Industrial") represented the largest proportion of the male population, viz., 21.79 per cent. Next in order of numerical importance among male breadwinners were those in the category of Primary Production, representing 19.05 per cent. of the male population, and most of these, representing 15.79 per cent. of the male population, were engaged in or attached to Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Pursuits. Next in order of numerical importance were those engaged in or attached to Commerce and Finance (10.13 per cent.), followed by those in Transport and Communication (6.34 per cent.), Pensioners (3.81 per cent.), and those engaged in Public Administration and Professional Activities (3.74 per cent.).

Among the female breadwinners, those engaged in or attached to Personal and Domestic Service represented the largest proportion of the female population, viz., 5.90 per cent. Next in order of numerical importance among female breadwinners were Pensioners (4.86 per cent.), followed by those engaged in Manufacturing (4.28 per cent.), in Commerce and Finance (3.49 per cent.), and in Public Administration and Professional Activities (3.33 per cent.). It is noteworthy that under 1 per cent. (0.62 per cent.) of the total female population were engaged in or attached to Primary Production Activities as breadwinners.

The following table† shows the distribution, by States and Territories, of those breadwinners only (males and females combined) who in 1933 were definitely engaged in or attached to (i.e. including the unemployed) the principal divisions of industry, trade or service. The lower portion of the table shows the proportions among the States and Territories of the numbers in each category. The percentages in each category largely reflect, of course, the disparity in the size of the population, and more particularly the breadwinning population, in the several States and Territories, but notable differences in the industrial structure (as

* For use of this term in Australia, see Chapter IX, Section 6 (ii).

† This table and the tables in Sections 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 exclude pensioners and persons of independent means but include, by a process of spreading, those persons whose industry was not stated.

measured by numbers engaged) are observed when the percentages for each industry category are compared with the percentages for all breadwinners.

BREADWINNERS ENGAGED IN or ATTACHED TO SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
PERSONS.									
1. Fishing and Trapping ..	6,218	2,183	2,079	1,415	1,584	1,055	47	129	14,710
2. Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	178,857	136,680	112,260	53,390	45,609	23,446	361	957	551,560
3. Forestry	6,544	7,321	4,111	1,565	4,216	2,390	153	11	26,311
4. Mining and Quarrying ..	34,359	9,094	8,916	1,769	11,060	3,463	11	315	68,987
5. Industrial	349,222	279,808	106,927	70,324	43,574	21,626	1,237	443	873,161
6. Transport and Communication	91,441	57,637	32,091	20,434	16,796	6,537	176	300	225,412
7. Commerce and Finance ..	174,423	137,845	56,040	43,398	30,594	12,282	330	170	455,082
8. Public Administration and Professional	94,002	64,623	32,820	18,858	16,363	6,531	1,079	302	234,578
9. Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	9,951	7,518	3,238	1,543	1,512	652	20	13	24,447
10. Personal and Domestic Service	92,116	70,054	34,890	22,867	16,659	7,873	543	200	245,202
Total	1,037,133	772,763	393,372	235,563	187,967	85,855	3,957	2,840	2,719,450

PERCENTAGE ON AUSTRALIAN TOTAL.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1. Fishing and Trapping ..	42.27	14.84	14.13	9.62	10.77	7.17	0.32	0.88	100.00
2. Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	32.43	24.78	20.35	9.68	8.27	4.25	0.07	0.17	100.00
3. Forestry	24.87	27.83	15.63	5.95	16.02	9.08	0.58	0.04	100.00
4. Mining and Quarrying ..	49.81	13.18	12.92	2.56	16.03	5.02	0.02	0.46	100.00
5. Industrial	40.00	32.04	12.25	8.05	4.99	2.48	0.14	0.05	100.00
6. Transport and Communication	40.56	25.57	14.24	9.07	7.45	2.90	0.08	0.13	100.00
7. Commerce and Finance ..	38.33	30.29	12.31	9.54	6.72	2.70	0.07	0.04	100.00
8. Public Administration and Professional	40.07	27.55	13.99	8.04	6.98	2.78	0.46	0.13	100.00
9. Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	40.70	30.78	13.24	6.31	6.17	2.67	0.08	0.05	100.00
10. Personal and Domestic Service	37.57	28.57	14.23	9.33	6.79	3.21	0.22	0.08	100.00
Total	38.14	28.42	14.47	8.66	6.91	3.16	0.14	0.10	100.00

7. The Primary Industry Group.—The numbers and proportions of each sex of breadwinners engaged in or attached to the four main divisions of Primary Industry (Orders 1 to 4—Primary Production in Part XXII.) in 1933 are shown in the following table:—

BREADWINNERS ENGAGED IN PRIMARY PRODUCTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
1. Fishing and Trapping	14,669	4.36	41	0.01	14,710	2.22
2. Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	531,749	157.92	19,811	6.07	551,560	83.19
3. Forestry	26,196	7.78	115	0.04	26,311	3.97
4. Mining and Quarrying	68,792	20.43	195	0.06	68,987	10.41
Total	641,406	190.49	20,162	6.18	661,568	99.79

From this table it will be seen that practically one-tenth of the entire population was engaged in or attached to activities in the fields of Primary Production, and that about one-twelfth of the population was engaged in or attached to Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Activities, while slightly more than 1 per cent. was in the field of Mining and Quarrying.

The following table shows how breadwinners in Farming and Pastoral Activities were distributed:—

BREADWINNERS ENGAGED IN FARMING and PASTORAL ACTIVITIES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Individual Field.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Mixed Farming	160,084	47.54	4,542	1.39	164,626	24.83
Agricultural and Horticultural	165,198	49.06	4,081	1.25	169,279	25.53
Pastoral, Grazing, Horse Breeding	89,967	26.72	2,672	0.82	92,639	13.97
Dairy, Pig, Poultry Farming and Bee Keeping	97,642	29.00	8,274	2.54	105,916	15.98
Other	18,858	5.60	242	0.07	19,100	2.88
Total	531,749	157.92	19,811	6.07	551,560	83.19

This table affords a broad view of the spread of breadwinners working on the land in Australia. Agricultural and Horticultural Activities, followed by those of Mixed Farming, are relatively the most important. The table indicates the greater degree to which females are engaged in Dairying and its associated pursuits than in other fields of farming activity. For many purposes of economic analysis it would be valuable to compare the ratio of the numbers engaged chiefly in agricultural, pastoral and dairying activities respectively with the ratio of the annual value of output in these three fields of rural production. Unfortunately, it is not possible satisfactorily to allocate to each field either the numbers engaged or the output values in mixed farming. If, however, the number in mixed farming be omitted (or, alternatively, be regarded as spread among agricultural, pastoral-grazing, and dairying activities proper in proportion to the numbers in such activities), the ratio of the numbers in the three fields would be 100.0:54.7:62.6 respectively. This ratio may be regarded as reflecting approximately the structure of man-power required for the three main types of rural production in Australia.

For the ten years 1923-24 to 1932-33 the estimated average annual gross value of production in the agricultural, the pastoral, and the dairying, poultry and bee industries respectively was £84,731,900, £98,452,900 and £45,710,300, or a ratio of

100.0:116.2:53.9. Thus the output per person engaged (using the 1933 numbers engaged in or attached to these industries) was in the ratio of 100.0:212.4:86.2 for agriculture, the pastoral industry and dairying, respectively. Put another way, this ratio means that, in order to produce an equal value of output from the three main types of activity on the land, the Australian economy in 1933 would have needed 100 persons in agriculture, 47 in the pastoral-grazing industry, and 116 in dairying and associated activities. The aggregate values from the respective types of activity were in fact, of course, not equal. Yet there was a substantial equivalence in magnitude in average value of output of agriculture and of the pastoral industry. This was possible with the utilization of very unequal numbers engaged (in the ratio, agriculture to pastoral, of 100:54.7) in these two branches of the national economy. The average value of output in dairying and its associated forms of farming was roughly half that of either agricultural or pastoral industry. This output was produced with the utilization of numbers less than those engaged in agriculture (in the ratio, agriculture to dairying, of 100:62.6), and greater than those engaged in the pastoral industry (in the ratio, pastoral to dairying, of 100:114).

The following table shows how breadwinners in Mining were distributed among various types of mining in June, 1933:—

BREADWINNERS ENGAGED IN MINING ACTIVITIES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Individual Field.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Coal Mining	28,464	8.45	39	0.01	28,503	4.30
Gold Mining	20,454	6.08	36	0.01	20,490	3.09
Tin Mining	2,284	0.68	7	..	2,291	0.35
Silver Mining	5,835	1.73	16	0.01	5,851	0.88
Iron Mining	422	0.13	4	..	426	0.06
Copper Mining	1,528	0.45	..	..	1,528	0.23
Quarrying	3,209	0.95	19	0.01	3,228	0.49
Other	6,596	1.96	74	0.02	6,670	1.01
Total	68,792	20.43	195	0.06	68,987	10.41

This table, while reflecting the structure of manpower engaged in or nominally attached to the various branches of mining in Australia at 30th June, 1933, is far less useful in indicating what might be regarded as the *normal* structure in mining than is the preceding table in indicating the *normal* structure of farming activities in Australia. The long-period shifts in the numbers engaged in mining since 1891 were discussed briefly in Chapter IX. Section 6 (ii). Whereas the average number of persons engaged in mining in 1891 was 2,341 per 100,000 of the population, the number had fallen, according to annual production statistics, to 974 in 1921 and to 639 in 1929, recovering slightly to 876 in 1933. Excluding quarrying, the numbers engaged in or attached to mining (including the unemployed), according to the 1933 Census, was 992 per 100,000 of the population. There was a secular trend downwards in numbers engaged in mining as a whole from the beginning of the century. This trend was reversed after 1929, and was accounted for by the re-entry of large numbers into gold-mining.

In 1901 there were 71,000 persons engaged in the gold-mining industry. By 1911 the number had fallen to 41,000, by 1921 to 11,500, and by 1929 to 6,100. The rapid decline in the numbers from 1911 to 1929 measures the hastening of the depletion of the payable deep-mined gold under the conditions of prices and costs. But the rise in the price of gold from 1930 completely altered the situation. Deep mines, previously abandoned, were re-equipped, areas of reef hitherto untouched began to be developed, and prospecting for alluvial gold once again began to have allurements. The consequence was a great influx of men into the industry, so that by 1933 the average number engaged in gold-mining, according to the annual production statistics, was 27,655. According to the 1933 Census, the number engaged in or attached to gold-mining (including the unemployed) was 20,420, or 309 per 100,000 of the population.

The long-period experience of the black coal-mining industry in Australia has been almost exactly the reverse of that of the gold-mining industry. In general, the industry has faced no problem of

depleted resources, except in the relative sense of more costly winning of high-grade coals for particular mines or districts. According to annual production statistics, the average number of persons employed in coal-mining in the period 1901-1906 was 19,790. This number increased progressively to 21,997 in 1911, 26,972 in 1921, and to its peak of 31,774 in 1927. Thereafter the number decreased to 20,770 in 1929 and 18,525 in 1933.* According to the 1933 Census, the number of breadwinners engaged in or attached to coal-mining was 28,503, or 430 per 100,000 of the population. This figure includes the 10,342 unemployed males recorded at the Census.

For all "other" mining as a whole (i.e., excluding gold and coal mining), the most pronounced decline in the number of persons engaged occurred between the earlier years of the century and 1921 or 1922. Thus whereas, according to production statistics, the numbers engaged in "other" mining in 1906 were 38,816, the figure had fallen to 14,708 in 1921. From 1923 to 1928 the number averaged 15,410, but fell to its trough point of 10,092 in 1931, recovering to 11,162 in 1933.† According to the 1933 Census, the number engaged in or attached to mining other than gold and coal mining (including 3,311 unemployed males) was 16,766, or 253 per 100,000 of the population. From the table above it will be seen that, of the divisions of mining specified (excluding gold and coal mining), silver mining (which covers also lead and zinc mining) accounted for the largest number of persons engaged. In terms of numbers engaged, copper-mining took first place from the early years of the century up to 1920. Thereafter silver-lead-zinc mining took the lead. From 1924 onwards copper-mining took third place among the three divisions of mining specified, with tin-mining occupying second place.

8. The Secondary Industry ("Industrial") Group.—

The numbers and proportions of each sex of breadwinners engaged in or attached to the various sub-orders of Secondary Industry (Order 5—Industrial in Part XXII.) in 1933 are shown in the following table. Details relating to individual industries falling within each sub-order will be found in the tables in Part XXII.

BREADWINNERS ENGAGED IN SECONDARY INDUSTRY (INDUSTRIAL)—ORDER 5, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Sub-Order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Manufacture relating to—						
Stone, clay, earthenware, glass and minerals, n.e.i.	19,201	5.70	572	0.18	19,773	2.98
Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils and grease	9,868	2.93	3,040	0.93	12,908	1.94
Animal and vegetable products, n.e.i.	8,443	2.51	150	0.05	8,593	1.29
Founding, engineering and metal-working	115,020	34.16	3,326	1.02	118,346	17.85
Vehicles	14,002	4.16	273	0.08	14,275	2.15
Shipbuilding and equipment	3,074	0.91	14	..	3,088	0.47

* This year, 1933, was the trough year of employment in coal-mining. The recorded number of persons employed, according to production statistics, has since gradually grown to 21,110 in 1938. Between 1926 and 1933, therefore, the number of breadwinners employed in coal-mining has contracted by upwards of 10,000.

† Since 1933 the recorded number of persons engaged in "other" mining (exclusive of gold and coal mining) has, according to production statistics, gradually increased to 16,738 in 1938. This increase was shared chiefly by silver-lead-zinc mining and by miscellaneous mining, and in a lesser degree by tin-mining and copper-mining.

BREADWINNERS ENGAGED IN SECONDARY INDUSTRY (INDUSTRIAL)—ORDER 5, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Sub-Order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Manufacture relating to—						
Jewellery, watchmaking and minting ..	3,849	1.14	314	0.10	4,163	0.63
Textile and fibrous materials (not dress) ..	14,292	4.25	17,106	5.24	31,398	4.74
Articles of dress	37,557	11.16	77,655	23.80	115,212	17.38
Rubber goods and leatherware	10,386	3.08	3,203	0.98	13,589	2.05
Food	56,081	16.66	9,609	2.95	65,690	9.91
Drink	7,699	2.29	412	0.12	8,111	1.22
Tobacco	2,232	0.66	2,133	0.65	4,365	0.66
Furniture, fittings (not metal), woodworking, etc.	31,377	9.32	1,555	0.48	32,932	4.97
Paper, printing, book binding and photography	30,821	9.15	10,751	3.30	41,572	6.27
Musical and scientific instruments	6,799	2.02	794	0.24	7,593	1.15
Miscellaneous and imperfectly defined manu- facture	7,415	2.20	6,934	2.13	14,349	2.16
Total, Manufacturing	378,116	112.30	137,841	42.25	515,957	77.82
Construction and repair of buildings	107,804	32.02	412	0.13	108,216	16.32
Construction and repair of roads, railways, earthworks (a)	218,888	65.01	325	0.10	219,213	33.06
Gas, water, electricity and power (production and supply)	28,788	8.54	987	0.30	29,775	4.50
Total	733,596	217.87	139,565	42.78	873,161	131.70

(a) Includes labourers (industry undefined).

From the table above it will be seen that the largest proportion of breadwinners, expressed as so many per 1,000 of the total population, is in the sub-order Construction and Repair of Roads, Railways, Earthworks (33.06 per 1,000), followed by Founding, Engineering and Metal-working (17.85 per 1,000), Articles of Dress (17.38 per 1,000), and Construction and Repair of Buildings (16.32 per 1,000). Female breadwinners were most predominant in the production of Articles of Dress. Another interesting feature of the table is that,

whereas about 132 persons out of every 1,000 in the population were engaged in secondary production in 1933, only about 10 in every 1,000 were engaged in the manufacture or processing of foodstuffs.

9. The Transport and Communication Group.—The numbers and proportions of each sex of breadwinners engaged in or attached to the four sub-orders of Transport and Communication are shown in the following table:—

BREADWINNERS ENGAGED IN TRANSPORT and COMMUNICATION—ORDER 6, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Sub-Order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Land transport	150,232	44.62	3,680	1.13	153,912	23.22
Water transport	39,100	11.61	914	0.28	40,014	6.04
Air transport	337	0.10	14	0.00	351	0.05
Communication	23,857	7.09	7,278	2.23	31,135	4.69
Total	213,526	63.42	11,886	3.64	225,412	34.00

It will be seen from the table that nearly four times as many breadwinners were engaged in Land Transport as in any other form of transport in 1933. In 1933 railways and tramways still provided a larger field for breadwinners than did various forms of road transport. Reference to the details shown

in tables in Part XXII. will show that, whereas 93,425 persons were engaged in or attached to railway and tramway activities, those engaged in or attached to various forms of road transport numbered 58,516.

10. The Commerce and Finance Group.—The numbers and proportions of each sex of breadwinners engaged in or attached to various activities in Commerce and Finance (Order 7) are shown in the following table:—

BREADWINNERS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE and FINANCE—ORDER 7, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Sub-Order and Individual Field.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
A. PROPERTY AND FINANCE.						
Government administrative officers	1,218	0.36	276	0.08	1,494	0.23
Proprietorship of houses, land and capital (so defined)	842	0.25	715	0.22	1,557	0.24
House and estate agencies, auctioneering and valuing	8,895	2.64	1,807	0.55	10,702	1.61
Building and investment companies and societies ..	198	0.06	75	0.02	273	0.04
Banking (including savings banks)	17,789	5.28	2,531	0.78	20,320	3.07
Insurance (including friendly societies and superannuation)	12,970	3.85	4,190	1.29	17,160	2.59
Money lending and pawn broking	1,119	0.33	498	0.15	1,617	0.24
Stock and share broking	892	0.27	320	0.10	1,212	0.18
Trustee companies and public trustees	979	0.29	341	0.10	1,320	0.20
Patents, trade marks and copyrights	90	0.03	60	0.02	150	0.02
Other	191	0.06	90	0.03	281	0.04
Total, Sub-Order 7.A	45,183	13.42	10,903	3.34	56,086	8.46
B. COMMERCE.						
Dealing in—						
Horses, cattle and other live stock	1,312	0.39	29	0.01	1,341	0.20
Grain, flour and fodder	5,825	1.73	665	0.20	6,490	0.98
Coal, briquettes and firewood	5,568	1.65	124	0.04	5,692	0.86
Other fuel and light	80	0.02	6	0.00	86	0.01
Stone, marble and slate	53	0.02	13	0.00	66	0.01
Bricks, tiles and pottery	133	0.04	7	0.00	140	0.02
Lime and cement	157	0.05	13	0.00	170	0.03
Gravel, shingle and sand	75	0.02	3	0.00	78	0.01
Cakes, bread, biscuits, pastry and confectionery ..	10,920	3.24	6,099	1.87	17,019	2.57
Groceries and provisions	38,332	11.38	7,690	2.36	46,022	6.94
Tea, coffee, chicory and cocoa	993	0.29	312	0.10	1,305	0.20
Dairy products	15,000	4.46	2,302	0.71	17,302	2.61
Butcher's meat	26,571	7.89	1,630	0.50	28,201	4.25
Fish, poultry and rabbits	2,556	0.76	260	0.08	2,816	0.42
Fruit and vegetables	14,452	4.29	2,233	0.68	16,685	2.52
Alcoholic liquors (excluding hotels)	1,976	0.59	347	0.11	2,323	0.35
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	1,826	0.54	619	0.19	2,445	0.37
Crockery, china and glassware	289	0.09	156	0.05	445	0.07
Drugs and chemicals	7,621	2.26	1,755	0.54	9,376	1.41
Oil and colour, glass and paperhangings	874	0.26	145	0.04	1,019	0.15
Motor spirits and motor oils	6,083	1.81	1,017	0.31	7,100	1.07
Agricultural and farm machinery	797	0.24	117	0.04	914	0.14
Ironmongery, hardware and machinery, n.e.i. ..	10,645	3.16	1,786	0.55	12,431	1.88
Typewriters, office appliances and computing machines	731	0.22	205	0.06	936	0.14
Electric appliances and fittings	1,918	0.57	495	0.15	2,413	0.36
Wireless equipment	1,993	0.59	288	0.09	2,281	0.34
Sewing machines and accessories	417	0.12	92	0.03	509	0.08
Cycles, motor vehicles and accessories (including tyres)	7,273	2.16	1,315	0.40	8,588	1.30
Other vehicles	10	0.00	5	0.00	15	0.00
Watches, jewellery, precious metals and stones, electroplate, scientific and optical goods ..	2,157	0.64	788	0.24	2,945	0.44
Textiles, clothing, drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, hats and millinery	26,982	8.01	25,288	7.75	52,270	7.89
Bags and sacks	261	0.08	43	0.01	304	0.05
Ropes, canvas and tents	86	0.03	15	0.01	101	0.02
Boots and shoes	3,307	0.98	2,180	0.67	5,487	0.83
Harness, saddlery, leather, leather goods and grindery	1,046	0.31	217	0.07	1,263	0.19
Timber	5,009	1.49	392	0.12	5,401	0.81
Furniture	3,851	1.14	947	0.29	4,798	0.72
Advertising	1,672	0.50	400	0.12	2,072	0.31

BREADWINNERS ENGAGED IN COMMERCE and FINANCE—ORDER 7, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Sub-Order and Individual Field.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
B. COMMERCE—continued.						
Dealing in—						
Books, newspapers, paper and stationery ..	6,914	2.05	2,587	0.79	9,501	1.44
Scrap metal, waste material and bottles ..	1,309	0.39	26	0.01	1,335	0.20
Secondhand goods (miscellaneous and un- defined)	680	0.20	206	0.06	886	0.13
Musical instruments and music	1,190	0.35	533	0.16	1,723	0.26
Photographic materials and requisites ..	208	0.06	146	0.04	354	0.05
Pictures, maps, art products, artists' materials	93	0.03	73	0.02	166	0.03
Fancy goods and toys	600	0.18	973	0.30	1,573	0.24
Basket and wicker ware	14	0.00	1	0.00	15	0.00
Equipment for sports and games (including guns and fishing tackle)	725	0.22	145	0.04	870	0.13
Surgical instruments and appliances	177	0.05	50	0.02	227	0.03
Ships, boats and ship chandlery	125	0.04	15	0.01	140	0.02
Wool, hides, skins and tallow	7,058	2.10	713	0.22	7,771	1.17
Manures and animal waste products	135	0.04	35	0.01	170	0.03
Rubber goods (not tyres)	672	0.20	111	0.03	783	0.12
Seeds, flowers and plants	996	0.30	1,230	0.38	2,226	0.34
Hawking and street selling	2,203	0.65	77	0.02	2,280	0.34
Departmental stores and general stores (so returned)	10,568	3.14	8,297	2.54	18,865	2.85
Manufacturers' agents, indent agents and other importers (industry undefined or mixed) ..	2,660	0.79	1,045	0.32	3,705	0.56
Debt collecting, commission and undefined agents	5,705	1.69	758	0.23	6,463	0.97
Other and undefined dealing	44,150	13.12	25,861	7.94	70,011	10.56
Total, Sub-Order 7.B	295,033	87.62	102,880	31.53	397,913	60.02
C. STORAGE.						
Bonded and other warehouses	251	0.07	27	0.01	278	0.04
Cool stores	646	0.19	37	0.01	683	0.10
Wheat silos	103	0.03	..	..	103	0.02
Other	17	0.01	2	0.00	19	0.00
Total, Sub-Order 7.C	1,017	0.30	66	0.02	1,083	0.16
Total, Order 7	341,233	101.34	113,849	34.89	455,082	68.64

The total number of breadwinners engaged in 1933 in activities associated with Property and Finance, Commerce and Storage was slightly more than half the total number engaged in the secondary production activities of Manufacturing, Building and Construction, and represented 68.64 in every 1,000 of the population. The largest single field of those enumerated, expressed by breadwinners per 1,000 of the population, was dealing in Textiles, Clothing, Drapery, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Hats and Millinery (7.89 per 1,000). It is to be observed that female breadwinners played a predominant part in this field. Next in order of size was dealing in Groceries and Provisions (6.94 per 1,000), followed (in the Commerce group) by dealing in Butchers' Meat (4.25 per 1,000) and Departmental Stores and General Stores (2.85 per

1,000), and (in the Property and Finance group) by Banking (3.07 per 1,000) and Insurance (2.59 per 1,000). Too much significance should not, however, be attached to this listing of the order of size of individual fields, partly because many of the fields enumerated in the table are capable of grouping according to different principles of similarity (e.g., by similarity of product, according to nature of materials used, type of consumers' market served, etc., by similarity of service required of the breadwinners concerned, by type of business activity or business organization involved), and partly because of the relatively large number of breadwinners (70,011 or 10.56 per 1,000 of the population) who fall within the category of general and undefined dealing in merchandise.

11. The Public Administration and Professional Group.—The next table shows the numbers and proportions of each sex of breadwinners engaged in or attached to various services of Public Administra-

tion and the Professions (Order 8). For details of breadwinners in individual fields of service within each of the sub-groups enumerated below reference should be made to the tables in Part XXII.

BREADWINNERS ENGAGED IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION and PROFESSIONAL—ORDER 8, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Sub-Order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Public administration	19,779	5.88	4,691	1.44	24,470	3.69
Defence	5,819	1.73	..	..	5,819	0.88
Law and order	18,958	5.63	3,797	1.16	22,755	3.43
Religion and social welfare	9,032	2.68	6,251	1.92	15,283	2.31
Health	19,409	5.76	36,238	11.11	55,647	8.39
Education	20,310	6.03	36,418	11.16	56,728	8.56
Other Professional	32,631	9.69	21,245	6.51	53,876	8.12
Total	125,938	37.40	108,640	33.30	234,578	35.38

It should be pointed out that the numbers shown in the sub-order, Public Administration, by no means exhaust the number of breadwinners engaged in or attached to all the various fields of governmental service (Commonwealth, State, or Local) in Australia. Public Administration comprises all those in administrative fields of general government, local government, foreign consular services, and ministerial or political office, if not included elsewhere. Actually, the number of breadwinners engaged in or attached to fields of service under public authority in 1933 in the sub-

orders, Defence, Law and Order, Religion and Social Welfare, Health, and Education, was more than twice the number in the sub-order, Public Administration.
The following table shows the numbers and proportions of each sex of breadwinners engaged in or attached to the more important of the fields of private professional service. The figures relate to all breadwinners, irrespective of their actual professional qualifications, engaged in a private, as distinguished from a public, capacity in the fields indicated.

BREADWINNERS in SELECTED FIELDS of PRIVATE PROFESSIONAL SERVICE—ORDER 8, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Professional Field.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Religion	7,613	2.26	2,715	0.83	10,328	1.56
Medical practice	3,987	1.18	890	0.27	4,877	0.74
Dental practice	4,224	1.25	1,724	0.53	5,948	0.90
Private nursing and midwifery	48	0.01	8,738	2.68	8,786	1.33
Legal practice	7,304	2.17	3,399	1.04	10,703	1.61
Architectural practice	1,888	0.56	128	0.04	2,016	0.30
Civil engineering and surveying	1,853	0.55	60	0.02	1,913	0.29
Accountancy and auditing	5,648	1.68	1,542	0.47	7,190	1.08
Music, literature, painting and sculpture	3,319	0.99	1,471	0.45	4,790	0.72

12. The Entertainment, Sport and Recreation Group.—The number and proportion of each sex of breadwinners engaged in or attached to the

fields of Entertainment, Sport and Recreation (Order 9) in 1933 are shown in the following table:—

BREADWINNERS ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINMENT, SPORT and RECREATION—ORDER 9, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Males.		Females.		Persons.	
Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
20,417	6.06	4,030	1.24	24,447	3.69

Approximately 24 per cent. of persons classed within this order were engaged in or attached to activities related to horse-racing, 21 per cent. to activities in the moving picture industry, 14 per cent. to activities related to parks, gardens, sporting grounds, etc., 12 per cent. to theatres, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to activities of professional athletics and sporting,

and the remainder to miscellaneous entertainment, sporting and recreational activities.

13. The Personal and Domestic Service Group.—The following table shows the numbers and proportions of each sex of breadwinners engaged in or attached to Personal and Domestic Service (Order 10) in 1933:—

Individual Field.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
Private domestic service	4,741	1.41	126,288	38.71	131,029	19.76
Hotels	16,050	4.77	16,351	5.01	32,401	4.89
Boarding houses	3,267	0.97	20,608	6.32	23,875	3.60
Restaurants, tea rooms	5,034	1.50	11,656	3.57	16,690	2.52
Laundries, dyeing, dry cleaning	2,203	0.65	3,164	0.97	5,367	0.81
Hairdressing, manicure, etc.	10,823	3.21	3,790	1.16	14,613	2.20
Other personal service	10,578	3.14	10,649	3.26	21,227	3.20
Total, Personal and Domestic Service ..	52,696	15.65	192,506	59.00	245,202	36.98

The striking feature in this table is the preponderance of female breadwinners in each field, with the exception of Hairdressing, Manicure, &c. Females greatly predominated over males in Private Domestic Service and in Boarding Houses, and were slightly more than twice as numerous as males in Restaurants and Tea Rooms. Male and female breadwinners engaged in or attached to Hotel activities were

roughly equal in number. The fields of Personal and Domestic Service provided more opportunities than any other type of industry, trade or service for breadwinning by females.

14. Industries of the Australian-born and Oversea-born Population.—The following table shows males and females born in and outside Australia classified according to industry:—

Order and Sub-Order.	Born in Australia.		Born outside Australia.		Total.		Percentage Born Outside Australia on Total in Category.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
							%	%
1. Fishing and Trapping	11,278	34	3,292	7	14,570	41	22.59	17.07
2. Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairy- ing	435,672	17,192	92,482	2,441	528,154	19,633	17.51	12.43
3. Forestry	22,075	106	3,944	8	26,019	114	15.16	7.02
4. Mining and Quarrying	48,360	179	19,967	14	68,327	193	29.22	7.25
5. Industrial—								
Manufacture relating to—								
A. Stone, clay, earthenware, glass and minerals, n.e.i.	15,180	500	3,885	65	19,065	565	20.38	11.50
B. Chemicals, dyes, explosives, paints, non-mineral oils and grease	7,635	2,716	2,163	285	9,798	3,001	22.08	9.50
C. Animal and vegetable products, n.e.i.	7,404	132	979	16	8,383	148	11.68	10.81
D. Founding, engineering and metal-working	88,589	2,923	25,616	360	114,205	3,283	22.43	10.97
E. Vehicles	11,540	242	2,363	28	13,903	270	17.00	10.37
F. Shipbuilding and equipment	1,766	13	1,286	1	3,052	14	42.14	7.14
G. Jewellery, watchmaking and minting	2,914	268	908	42	3,822	310	23.76	13.55
H. Textile and fibrous materials (not dress) ..	10,791	14,276	3,400	2,611	14,191	16,887	23.96	15.46
I. Articles of dress	29,217	68,979	8,074	7,682	37,291	76,661	21.65	10.02
J. Rubber goods and leather- ware	8,367	2,802	1,945	360	10,312	3,162	18.86	11.39
K. Food	45,991	8,454	9,692	1,032	55,683	9,486	17.41	10.88
L. Drink	6,426	379	1,218	28	7,644	407	15.93	6.88
M. Tobacco	1,861	1,878	355	228	2,216	2,106	16.02	10.83

MALES and FEMALES BORN IN and OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA classified according to INDUSTRY,
30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Order and Sub-order.	Born in Australia.		Born outside Australia.		Total.		Percentage Born Outside Australia, on Total in Category.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
5. Industrial— <i>continued</i> .							%	%
Manufacture relating to—								
N. Furniture, fittings (not metal), wood-working, etc.	25,106	1,343	6,048	192	31,154	1,535	19.41	12.51
O. Paper, printing, book-binding and photography	25,225	9,597	5,377	1,016	30,602	10,613	17.57	9.57
P. Musical and scientific instruments	5,355	688	1,396	96	6,751	784	20.68	12.24
Q. Miscellaneous and imperfectly defined manufacture	6,089	6,233	1,273	612	7,362	6,845	17.29	8.94
Total, Manufacturing	299,456	121,423	75,978	14,654	375,434	136,077	20.24	10.77
R. Construction and repair of buildings	81,465	372	25,574	35	107,039	407	23.89	8.60
S. Construction and repair of roads, railways, earth-works (a)	180,228	285	37,107	36	217,335	321	17.07	11.21
T. Gas, water, electricity and power (production and supply)	21,672	891	6,912	83	28,584	974	24.18	8.52
Total, Order 5	582,821	122,971	145,571	14,808	728,392	137,779	19.99	10.75
6. Transport and Communication—								
A. Land transport	127,073	3,273	22,199	359	149,272	3,632	14.87	9.88
B. Water transport	20,257	716	18,593	186	38,850	902	47.86	20.62
C. Air transport	228	12	107	2	335	14	31.94	14.29
D. Communication	21,501	6,764	2,203	420	23,704	7,184	9.29	5.85
Total, Order 6	169,059	10,765	43,102	967	212,161	11,732	20.32	8.24
7. Commerce and Finance—								
A. Property and finance	38,970	9,789	5,896	969	44,866	10,758	13.14	9.01
B. Commerce	239,923	91,020	53,038	10,492	292,961	101,512	18.10	10.34
C. Storage	838	57	172	8	1,010	65	17.03	12.31
Total, Order 7	279,731	100,866	59,106	11,469	338,837	112,335	17.44	10.21
8. Public Administration and Professional—								
A. Public administration	16,485	4,293	3,161	332	19,646	4,625	16.09	7.18
B. Defence	3,984	..	1,796	..	5,780	..	31.07	..
C. Law and order	16,481	3,160	2,350	284	18,831	3,744	12.48	7.59
D. Religion and social welfare	5,210	4,657	3,761	1,507	8,971	6,164	41.92	24.45
E. Health	14,675	31,311	4,604	4,420	19,279	35,731	23.88	12.37
F. Education	17,163	31,806	3,010	4,102	20,173	35,908	14.92	11.42
G. Other professional, etc.	26,581	19,116	5,831	1,832	32,412	20,948	17.99	8.75
Total, Order 8	100,579	94,643	24,513	12,477	125,092	107,120	19.60	11.65
9. Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	16,435	3,485	3,843	487	20,278	3,972	18.95	12.26
10. Personal and Domestic Service	34,435	162,160	17,919	27,864	52,354	190,024	34.23	14.66
Total Breadwinners (excluding Order 11)	1,700,445	512,401	413,739	70,542	2,114,184	582,943	19.57	12.10
11. No Industry or Industry not Stated	178,101	154,661	75,495	50,237	253,596	204,898	29.77	24.52
Total Breadwinners	1,878,546	667,062	489,234	120,779	2,367,780	787,841	20.66	15.33
12. Dependants on Public or Private Support	969,736	2,211,222	29,595	263,665	999,331	2,474,887	2.96	10.65
GRAND TOTAL	2,848,282	2,878,284	518,829	384,444	3,367,111	3,262,728	15.41	11.78

(a) Includes labourers (industry undefined).

From this table it will be seen that 20.66 per cent. of the male breadwinners and 15.33 per cent. of the female breadwinners were born outside Australia. Industries and services to which substantial numbers of males belonged, and in which the proportion of male breadwinners born outside Australia deviated noticeably from the average for all male breadwinners, were Water Transport (47.86 per cent.), Religion and Social Welfare (41.92 per cent.), Personal and Domestic Service (34.23 per cent.), Defence (31.07 per cent.), Mining and Quarrying (29.22 per cent.), Communication (9.29 per cent.), and Animal and Vegetable Products (11.68 per cent.). For female breadwinners the industries and services were Religion and Social Welfare (24.45 per cent.), Communication (5.85 per cent.), Public Administration (7.18 per cent.), and Law and Order (7.59 per cent.).

15. Census Comparisons, 1891-1933. — The following table provides a conspectus of the changes in the numbers and proportions of the Australian population represented in the industry orders from 1891 to 1933. As was stated in Section 6 (ii) of Chapter IX., where a similar conspectus of shifts in the percentages of breadwinners by major industrial groups is discussed, the proportion shown by the 1933 Census figures (after distribution of the numbers of those whose industry was not stated) is not strictly comparable with those for the earlier Census years. In the table which follows there are shown for 1933 both the Census figures unadjusted (except for distribution of the "not stated") and adjusted in such a way as to make the comparison with the earlier years more satisfactory.

POPULATION in INDUSTRY ORDERS, AUSTRALIA, 1891 to 1933.

Census of—	Primary Production.	Industrial.	Transport and Communication.	Commerce and Finance.	Public Administration and Professional.	Entertainment, Sport and Recreation.	Personal and Domestic Service.	Pensioners.	Independent.	No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over).	Dependants.	All Classes.
------------	---------------------	-------------	------------------------------	-----------------------	---	--------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------	--------------	---	-------------	--------------

MALES.

1891 ..	396,000	350,164	86,848	132,472	70,377	3,860	44,572	2,198	8,757	..	608,782	1,704,039
1901 ..	510,510	357,606	112,472	179,160	77,380	5,330	41,979	6,119	4,672	..	632,709	1,977,928
1911 ..	582,634	459,866	157,137	238,346	91,588	12,340	49,742	9,902	4,456	8,607	698,417	2,313,035
1921 ..	587,902	607,261	203,660	262,640	133,287	15,760	50,715	10,313	2,552	8,582	880,198	2,762,870
1933(a) ..	641,406	733,596	213,526	341,233	125,938	20,417	52,696	128,397	28,222	82,349	999,331	3,367,111
1933(b) ..	682,954	781,116	227,357	363,337	134,096	21,740	56,109	20,000	28,222	52,849	999,331	3,367,111

FEMALES.

1891 ..	34,278	59,979	2,714	17,196	27,044	482	113,870	1,078	13,929	..	1,199,783	1,479,353
1901 ..	20,020	77,182	3,443	33,129	42,181	914	153,243	3,987	6,658	..	1,455,116	1,795,873
1911 ..	16,030	110,707	4,888	48,959	53,116	1,291	154,554	5,457	3,755	..	1,743,213	2,141,970
1921 ..	10,386	120,814	7,269	72,634	84,636	2,331	161,101	5,955	1,863	..	2,205,875	2,672,864
1933(a) ..	20,162	139,565	11,886	113,849	108,640	4,030	192,506	158,505	30,259	8,439	2,474,887	3,262,728
1933(b) ..	20,833	144,209	12,282	117,638	112,255	4,164	198,912	13,035	30,259	8,439	2,600,702	3,262,728

PERSONS.

1891 ..	430,278	410,143	89,562	149,668	97,421	4,351	158,442	3,276	22,686	..	1,808,565	3,174,392
1901 ..	530,530	434,788	115,915	212,289	119,561	6,244	195,222	10,106	11,330	..	2,137,816	3,773,801
1911 ..	598,664	570,573	162,025	287,305	144,794	13,631	204,296	15,359	8,211	8,607	2,441,630	4,455,005
1921 ..	598,288	728,075	210,929	335,274	217,923	18,091	211,816	16,268	4,415	8,582	3,085,973	5,435,734
1933(a) ..	661,568	873,161	225,412	455,082	234,578	24,447	245,202	286,902	58,481	90,788	3,474,218	6,629,839
1933(b) ..	703,787	925,325	239,639	430,975	246,351	25,904	255,021	33,035	58,481	61,288	3,600,033	6,629,839

PROPORTION PER CENT. ON ALL CLASSES.

MALES.

1891 ..	23.24	20.55	5.10	7.77	4.13	0.23	2.62	0.13	0.51	..	35.72	100.00
1901 ..	25.81	18.08	5.69	9.06	3.91	0.27	2.12	0.31	0.24	..	34.51	100.00
1911 ..	25.19	19.88	6.79	10.31	3.96	0.53	2.15	0.43	0.19	0.37	30.20	100.00
1921 ..	21.28	21.98	7.37	9.51	4.82	0.57	1.84	0.37	0.09	0.31	31.86	100.00
1933(a) ..	19.05	21.78	6.34	10.13	3.74	0.61	1.57	3.81	0.84	2.45	29.68	100.00
1933(b) ..	20.28	23.20	6.75	10.79	3.98	0.65	1.67	0.59	0.84	1.57	29.68	100.00

FEMALES.

1891 ..	2.33	4.08	0.18	1.17	1.84	0.03	7.75	0.07	0.95	..	81.60	100.00
1901 ..	1.11	4.30	0.19	1.85	2.35	0.05	8.53	0.22	0.37	..	81.03	100.00
1911 ..	0.75	5.17	0.23	2.29	2.48	0.06	7.21	0.25	0.18	..	81.38	100.00
1921 ..	0.39	4.52	0.27	2.72	3.17	0.09	6.03	0.22	0.07	..	82.52	100.00
1933(a) ..	0.62	4.28	0.36	3.49	3.33	0.12	5.90	4.86	0.93	0.26	75.85	100.00
1933(b) ..	0.64	4.42	0.38	3.60	3.44	0.13	6.09	0.40	0.93	0.26	79.71	100.00

POPULATION in INDUSTRY ORDERS, AUSTRALIA, 1891 to 1933—continued.

Census of—	Primary Production.	Industrial.	Transport and Communication.	Commerce and Finance.	Public Administration and Professional.	Entertainment, Sport and Recreation.	Personal and Domestic Service.	Pensioners.	Independent.	No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over).	Dependants.	All Classes.
PERSONS.												
1891 ..	13.56	12.92	2.82	4.71	3.07	0.14	4.99	0.10	0.72	..	56.97	100.00
1901 ..	14.06	11.52	3.07	5.63	3.17	0.16	5.17	0.27	0.30	..	56.65	100.00
1911 ..	13.44	12.81	3.64	6.45	3.25	0.31	4.59	0.34	0.18	0.19	54.80	100.00
1921 ..	11.01	13.39	3.88	6.17	4.01	0.33	3.90	0.30	0.08	0.16	56.77	100.00
1933(a) ..	9.98	13.17	3.40	6.86	3.54	0.37	3.70	4.33	0.88	1.37	52.40	100.00
1933(b) ..	10.62	13.96	3.61	7.25	3.72	0.39	3.85	0.50	0.88	0.92	54.30	100.00

(a) Unadjusted. (b) Adjusted by distribution of Pensioners and "No Industry." See footnote (a) to table on page 42.

The long and short period shifts between the population groups shown in this table are substantially similar to those of the breadwinner elements in the population. A discussion of the main features in the latter, which is relevant also to those shown in the table above, will be found in Section 6 (ii) and (iii) of Chapter IX.

AGE CONSTITUTION OF INDUSTRY GROUPS.

16. Industry Order and Age of Males.—Industry groups are shown for the male population of orders in conjunction with ages in quinquennial Australia in the following table:—

NUMBER of MALES IN AUSTRALIA classified according to INDUSTRY and AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age Group.	Number.															All Classes.
	Fishing and Trapping.	Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying.	Forestry.	Mining and Quarrying.	Total Primary Producers.	Industrial.	Transport and Communication.	Commerce and Finance.	Public Administration and Professional.	Entertainment, Sport and Recreation.	Personal and Domestic Service.	Pensioners.	Independent.	No Industry (Persons aged 16 years and over).	Dependants.	
0-4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290,461	290,461
5-9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	318,937	318,937
10-14 ..	74	4,002	70	46	4,192	2,413	653	2,230	68	74	194	..	..	..	307,702	317,526
15-19 ..	1,750	66,360	2,064	2,928	73,102	75,808	9,753	43,151	7,594	1,636	3,510	936	36	37,144	59,122	311,792
20-24 ..	2,486	75,881	3,706	7,000	89,073	103,759	21,211	47,824	16,095	2,707	5,528	1,574	100	5,788	4,342	298,001
25-29 ..	2,231	65,453	4,080	8,940	80,704	95,895	26,033	43,783	17,025	2,762	6,012	1,583	137	1,287	2,241	277,462
30-34 ..	1,730	54,259	3,688	8,493	68,170	84,325	29,493	39,442	16,898	2,447	5,879	1,994	196	755	1,916	251,515
35-39 ..	1,350	47,485	2,767	6,987	58,589	76,660	29,374	34,406	15,071	2,178	5,724	3,980	263	597	1,818	228,660
40-44 ..	1,299	46,901	2,594	7,477	58,271	77,596	30,135	34,509	13,678	2,131	5,884	4,501	467	609	2,041	229,822
45-49 ..	1,185	43,249	2,379	7,350	54,163	71,621	25,182	30,514	12,218	2,039	5,708	4,569	803	658	1,850	209,325
50-54 ..	950	38,026	1,974	6,913	47,863	56,394	18,282	24,220	9,310	1,649	4,820	5,125	1,213	1,035	1,777	171,688
55-59 ..	701	31,046	1,387	5,486	38,620	40,535	12,697	17,484	7,576	1,155	3,819	5,562	1,940	1,427	1,490	132,314
60-64 ..	578	27,360	1,026	4,546	33,510	31,770	7,771	12,852	5,828	908	3,044	10,116	3,661	3,734	1,665	114,859
65-69 ..	208	17,351	327	1,806	19,692	11,471	2,000	6,611	2,586	450	1,560	30,622	5,646	10,747	1,561	92,946
70 and over..	127	14,376	134	820	15,457	5,349	942	4,207	1,991	281	1,014	57,835	13,760	18,568	2,399	121,803
Total	14,669	531,749	26,196	68,792	641,406	733,596	213,526	341,233	125,938	20,417	52,696	128,397	28,222	82,349	999,331	3,367,111

PROPORTION PER CENT.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0-4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5-9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
10-14 ..	0.02	1.26	0.02	0.02	1.32	0.76	0.21	0.70	0.02	0.02	0.06	..	..	..	96.91	100.00
15-19 ..	0.56	21.29	0.66	0.94	23.45	24.31	3.13	13.84	2.44	0.52	1.13	0.30	0.01	11.91	18.96	100.00
20-24 ..	0.84	25.46	1.24	2.35	29.89	34.82	7.12	16.05	5.40	0.91	1.86	0.53	0.03	1.94	1.45	100.00
25-29 ..	0.81	23.59	1.47	3.22	29.09	34.56	9.38	15.78	6.14	1.00	2.17	0.57	0.05	0.46	0.80	100.00
30-34 ..	0.69	21.57	1.47	3.37	27.10	33.53	11.73	15.68	6.72	0.97	2.34	0.79	0.08	0.30	0.76	100.00
35-39 ..	0.59	20.77	1.21	3.05	25.62	33.52	12.85	15.05	6.59	0.95	2.50	1.74	0.12	0.26	0.80	100.00
40-44 ..	0.57	20.41	1.13	3.25	25.36	33.76	13.11	15.02	5.95	0.93	2.56	1.96	0.20	0.26	0.89	100.00
45-49 ..	0.57	20.66	1.14	3.51	25.88	34.22	12.03	14.58	5.84	0.97	2.73	2.18	0.38	0.31	0.88	100.00
50-54 ..	0.55	22.15	1.15	4.03	27.88	32.85	10.65	14.10	5.42	0.96	2.81	2.99	0.71	0.60	1.03	100.00
55-59 ..	0.53	23.46	1.05	4.15	29.19	30.63	9.60	13.21	5.73	0.87	2.89	4.20	1.47	1.08	1.13	100.00
60-64 ..	0.50	23.82	0.89	3.96	29.17	27.66	6.77	11.19	5.07	0.79	2.65	8.81	3.19	3.25	1.45	100.00
65-69 ..	0.22	18.67	0.35	1.95	21.19	12.34	2.15	7.11	2.78	0.49	1.68	32.95	6.07	11.56	1.68	100.00
70 and over..	0.11	11.80	0.11	0.67	12.69	4.39	0.77	3.45	1.64	0.23	0.83	47.48	11.30	15.25	1.97	100.00
Total	0.44	15.79	0.78	2.04	19.05	21.79	6.34	10.13	3.74	0.61	1.57	3.81	0.84	2.44	29.68	100.00

In the category No Industry, the maximum number of males was enumerated in the age group 15-19 years. In the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying category, in the Fishing and Trapping category, in the Industrial (Secondary Industry) and in the Commerce and Finance categories the

maximum number of males was in the age group 20-24 years. In the Forestry and in the Mining and Quarrying categories, in the Public Administration and Professional category, in the Entertainment, Sport and Recreation category, and in the Personal and Domestic Service category, the maximum number of males was in the age group 25-29 years. For Transport and Communication the maximum number of males was in the age group 40-44 years. Pensioners and Independents showed the largest number of males in the age group 70 years and over.

The lower portion of the table shows the proportion of the males in each age group who were included in each category. Of male breadwinners, the largest proportion in each quinquennial age group in the range of ages 15 to 59 years were

engaged in or attached to Secondary Production ("Industrial"). Outside this group of male breadwinners, the next largest proportion in every age group from the age group 10-14 upwards was engaged in or attached to Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Activities. It is interesting to observe, as far as comparison is possible from the Censuses, that between 1911 and 1933 young male adults (as indicated by the decennial age group 20-29 years) appear to have increased relatively in Secondary Production and Commercial Activities, at the expense of Primary Production, Transport and Communication, and Domestic Service.

17. Industry Order and Age of Females.—Industry orders in conjunction with ages in quinquennial groups are shown for the female population of Australia in the following table:—

NUMBER of FEMALES IN AUSTRALIA classified according to INDUSTRY and AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age Group.	Number.															All Classes.
	Fishing and Trapping.	Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying.	Forestry.	Mining and Quarrying.	Total Primary Producers.	Industrial.	Transport and Communication.	Commerce and Finance.	Public Administration and Professional.	Entertainment, Sport and Recreation.	Personal and Domestic Service.	Pensioners.	Independents.	No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over).	Dependents.	
0-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	278,504	278,504
5-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	308,443	308,443
10-14	..	108	..	..	108	2,669	42	884	40	12	1,660	..	..	..	302,281	307,696
15-19	5	1,745	22	35	1,807	47,754	2,162	30,193	12,762	626	40,256	1,033	80	6,824	160,121	303,618
20-24	4	1,409	38	50	1,501	37,465	2,656	30,684	28,924	1,183	40,982	1,889	315	984	140,034	286,617
25-29	5	927	21	36	989	18,123	1,843	15,786	19,335	748	21,814	2,110	412	14	175,334	256,508
30-34	1	872	12	21	906	9,449	1,048	9,002	12,312	451	14,995	2,880	560	9	186,052	237,664
35-39	8	1,167	7	10	1,192	7,587	852	6,995	9,334	330	14,264	3,991	818	10	192,120	237,493
40-44	1	1,660	4	11	1,676	6,056	943	6,136	7,548	245	14,343	5,242	1,298	11	182,971	226,469
45-49	6	2,058	4	14	2,082	4,347	773	5,040	6,141	191	13,970	6,086	1,842	11	158,905	199,388
50-54	2	2,339	3	6	2,350	2,802	591	3,664	4,635	108	12,274	7,419	2,535	27	126,369	162,774
55-59	4	2,168	2	6	2,180	1,815	483	2,453	3,637	68	9,301	8,897	3,214	57	96,752	128,857
60-64	2	1,988	1	4	1,995	908	304	1,530	2,162	42	4,994	28,142	4,416	135	69,118	113,746
65-69	1	1,607	..	2	1,610	396	107	844	1,044	15	2,351	32,830	4,890	136	46,276	90,499
70 and over	2	1,763	1	..	1,766	194	82	638	766	11	1,302	57,986	9,879	221	51,607	124,452
Total	41	19,811	115	195	20,162	139,565	11,886	113,849	108,640	4,030	192,506	158,505	30,259	8,439	2,474,887	3,262,728

PROPORTION PER CENT.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5-9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
10-14	..	0.04	..	..	0.04	0.87	0.01	0.29	0.01	0.00	0.54	..	..	..	98.24	100.00
15-19	..	0.57	0.01	0.02	0.60	15.73	0.71	9.94	4.20	0.21	13.26	0.34	0.03	2.25	52.73	100.00
20-24	..	0.49	0.01	0.02	0.52	13.07	0.93	10.71	10.09	0.41	14.30	0.66	0.11	0.34	48.86	100.00
25-29	..	0.36	0.01	0.02	0.39	7.07	0.72	6.15	7.54	0.29	8.50	0.82	0.16	0.01	68.35	100.00
30-34	..	0.37	..	0.01	0.38	3.98	0.44	3.79	5.18	0.19	6.31	1.21	0.24	0.00	78.28	100.00
35-39	..	0.49	..	0.01	0.50	3.19	0.36	2.95	3.93	0.14	6.01	1.68	0.34	0.00	80.90	100.00
40-44	..	0.73	..	0.01	0.74	2.67	0.42	2.71	3.33	0.11	6.33	2.32	0.57	0.01	80.79	100.00
45-49	..	1.03	..	0.01	1.04	2.18	0.39	2.53	3.08	0.10	7.01	3.05	0.92	0.01	79.69	100.00
50-54	..	1.44	..	..	1.44	1.72	0.36	2.25	2.85	0.07	7.54	4.56	1.56	0.02	77.63	100.00
55-59	..	1.68	..	0.01	1.69	1.41	0.37	1.90	2.82	0.05	7.22	6.91	2.49	0.05	75.09	100.00
60-64	..	1.75	..	..	1.75	0.80	0.27	1.35	1.90	0.04	4.39	24.74	3.88	0.12	60.76	100.00
65-69	..	1.78	..	..	1.78	0.44	0.12	0.93	1.15	0.02	2.60	36.28	5.40	0.15	51.13	100.00
70 and over	..	1.42	..	..	1.42	0.15	0.07	0.51	0.62	0.01	1.05	46.59	7.94	0.18	41.46	100.00
Total	..	0.61	..	0.01	0.62	4.28	0.36	3.49	3.33	0.12	5.90	4.86	0.93	0.26	75.85	100.00

As with males, referred to in Section 16, the maximum number of females in the category No Industry was enumerated in the age group 15-19 years. In Secondary Production ("Industrial") the maximum number of female breadwinners was also in the age group 15-19 years, in contrast with the age group 20-24 years for male breadwinners. In the Transport and Communication, the Commerce and Finance, the Public Administration and Pro-

fessional, the Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, and the Personal and Domestic Service categories, the maximum number of females was in the age group 20-24 years. In primary production (chiefly in the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying category) the maximum number of females was in the age group 50-54 years. The most representative age group in 1933 was therefore lower for female than for male breadwinners in Secondary Production,

Transport and Communication, Public Administration and Professional activities, Entertainment, Sporting and Recreational activities, and Personal and Domestic Service, but considerably higher for females than for males in Primary Production. As with males, female Pensioners and Independents showed the largest number in the age group 70 years and over.

Examination of the lower portion of the table shows the largest proportion to be in the age group 15-19 years in the Industrial (Secondary Industry) category, and the next largest in the age group 20-24 years in the Personal and Domestic Service category. It may be said that girls and young women from 15 to 24 years of age were the most typical of the female breadwinners engaged in factories, private homes, hotels, boarding houses, restaurants and other fields of personal service. The same general observation applies to female breadwinners in commercial offices. In Public Administration and Professional Activities, female breadwinners were typified by women of rather maturer age. What at first sight seems strange are the higher ages typifying female breadwinning in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Activities combined in 1933. The most characteristic ages lay between 45 and 64 years. This is in striking contrast to the position in 1911 and 1921, when the largest numbers of female breadwinners in fields of Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Activities were in the age groups 15-19 and 20-24 years. This change in proportions,

however, is not very significant when the smallness of the numbers involved in each age group and the diminishing proportion which female breadwinners in primary production have represented of all female breadwinners from 1921 to 1933 are taken into account. It is probably explained in part as a phenomenon of the agricultural depression which lasted for several years from 1930 onwards, when many wives of farmers took over the conduct of the farm while their husbands sought a supplementary livelihood in other directions. It is noteworthy that about 77 per cent. of the female breadwinners in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Pursuits were either employers or working on their own account, and most of these would presumably be of mature years. A feature of more abiding significance among female breadwinners in this field is the relative contraction of numbers in the range of ages from 25 to 39, as compared with the numbers in the age ranges 15 to 24 and 40 to 64, which is shown in the results of the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1933. This means that unmarried daughters of farmers are most numerous represented in the range of ages 15 to 24, that they diminish in the higher ages, and that widows who are breadwinners progressively increase in numbers over the range of ages from 25 to 54 and are relatively large in number in the range of ages 55 and over. The phenomenon of two modal age ranges is not found among male breadwinners in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Pursuits, nor among female breadwinners in any other field.

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY GROUPS in METROPOLITAN and EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS.

18. Metropolitan Males in Industry Groups.—The numbers of males in each industry order or group are shown for the six metropolitan divisions in the next table:—

INDUSTRY of MALES in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Order.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
Fishing and Trapping	396	152	166	88	191	76	1,069
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	9,756	8,555	4,755	5,107	3,234	1,172	32,579
Forestry	111	150	163	88	203	85	800
Mining and Quarrying	1,753	1,418	457	504	394	90	4,616
Total Primary Producers	12,016	10,275	5,541	5,787	4,022	1,423	39,064
Industrial	176,890	142,376	39,726	41,293	23,639	7,069	430,993
Transport and Communication	48,358	31,311	10,473	11,235	7,979	2,156	114,512
Commerce and Finance	85,582	73,485	21,708	24,178	15,547	3,840	224,340
Public Administration and Professional	33,025	22,817	8,298	6,986	5,814	1,545	78,485
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	5,461	5,020	1,394	996	1,047	309	14,227
Personal and Domestic Service	11,692	9,875	2,325	2,534	2,122	495	29,043
Pensioners	25,393	21,409	6,735	7,166	5,015	1,447	67,165
Independents	6,423	5,385	1,363	1,859	746	356	16,132
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	14,113	9,983	3,834	4,006	2,827	822	35,585
Dependants	172,151	129,839	42,128	41,896	30,530	8,889	425,433
Total	591,104	464,775	143,525	147,936	99,288	28,351	1,474,979

PROPORTION OF MALES in each INDUSTRY ORDER in each METROPOLITAN AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Order.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing and Trapping	0.07	0.03	0.12	0.06	0.19	0.27	0.07
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	1.65	1.84	3.31	3.45	3.26	4.13	2.21
Forestry	0.01	0.03	0.11	0.06	0.20	0.30	0.06
Mining and Quarrying	0.30	0.31	0.32	0.34	0.40	0.32	0.31
Total Primary Producers	2.03	2.21	3.86	3.91	4.05	5.02	2.65
Industrial	29.93	30.63	27.68	27.91	23.81	24.93	29.22
Transport and Communication	8.18	7.38	7.30	7.60	8.04	7.61	7.76
Commerce and Finance	14.48	15.81	15.13	16.34	15.66	13.54	15.21
Public Administration and Professional ..	5.58	4.91	5.78	4.72	5.86	5.45	5.32
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	0.92	1.08	0.97	0.67	1.05	1.09	0.97
Personal and Domestic Service	1.98	2.12	1.62	1.71	2.14	1.75	1.97
Pensioners	4.30	4.61	4.69	4.84	5.05	5.10	4.55
Independents	1.09	1.16	0.95	1.26	0.75	1.26	1.10
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	2.39	2.15	2.67	2.71	2.85	2.90	2.41
Dependants	29.12	27.94	29.35	28.33	30.74	31.35	28.84
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table presents a useful picture of the industrial structure for males of each metropolitan area and of the metropolitan areas combined in 1933. In Sydney and Melbourne males in the Industrial (Secondary Production) group represented the highest percentage, Dependants ranking second, but in the other four capital cities the positions of these two groups were reversed. The Commerce and Finance group was third largest in proportion in all capital cities, followed by the

Transport and Communication group, the Public Administration and Professional group, and the Pensioners group, in that order, except in the case of Adelaide, where the proportion represented by Pensioners was slightly higher than that represented by Public Administration and Professional. The next table shows the proportion which the males in each industry order or group in each capital city represented on the total for the same group in the respective States:—

PROPORTION of MALES in each INDUSTRY ORDER resident in METROPOLIS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing and Trapping	6.39	6.98	8.02	6.23	12.10	7.22	7.29
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	5.64	6.57	4.41	9.86	7.25	5.12	6.13
Forestry	1.71	2.06	3.99	5.80	4.82	3.56	3.05
Mining and Quarrying	5.11	15.67	5.14	28.70	3.57	2.60	6.71
Total Primary Producers	5.46	6.90	4.51	10.24	6.55	4.78	6.09
Industrial	59.14	65.48	41.83	65.65	61.16	37.38	58.75
Transport and Communication	55.35	63.41	34.66	58.13	49.71	36.00	53.63
Commerce and Finance	65.33	71.33	51.06	74.33	68.70	42.17	65.74
Public Administration and Professional ..	63.93	66.24	48.31	71.01	67.85	47.57	62.32
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	66.75	78.36	53.12	76.91	78.25	57.22	69.68
Personal and Domestic Service	56.50	62.70	35.66	63.03	51.79	37.02	55.11
Pensioners	50.65	58.63	38.25	67.39	60.63	28.43	52.31
Independents	57.18	60.71	41.47	67.28	64.14	40.14	57.16
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	42.62	49.83	30.20	53.88	48.60	25.60	43.21
Dependants	42.41	50.36	28.70	50.04	46.30	24.03	42.57
Total	44.83	51.46	28.87	50.84	42.44	24.63	43.81

The percentages shown for Australia represent the proportion of the total for each group in the six capital cities combined on the total for such group in Australia as a whole. The percentages for any group indicate the degree to which the industry or

other category was represented in the metropolitan area. For Australia as a whole, males engaged in or attached to all the industry groups proper, with the exception of primary producers, were relatively much stronger in the metropolitan areas than in

other parts. The same was true of Pensioners and Independents. With the exception of Victoria and South Australia, male Dependants residing in the metropolitan areas were a lower proportion in all States. The substantial increase from 35.17 per cent. to 43.81 per cent. in the proportion of the male population resident in the metropolitan areas of Australia between 1911 and 1933 appears to be reflected (as far as comparison is possible) in the percentages for the various groups, which increased

in every State. Whereas between 1911 and 1921 a larger proportion of primary producers in all States tended to reside in the capital cities, this tendency appears to have been halted between 1921 and 1933.

19. Metropolitan Females in Industry Groups.—The numbers of females in each industry order or group are shown for the six metropolitan divisions in the next table:—

INDUSTRY of FEMALES in METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Order.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
Fishing and Trapping	8	..	..	..	1	..	9
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	360	251	237	126	77	43	1,094
Forestry	22	18	3	8	3	1	55
Mining and Quarrying	35	31	8	8	13	4	99
Total Primary Producers	425	300	248	142	94	48	1,257
Industrial	43,655	53,286	8,632	6,476	4,129	1,123	117,301
Transport and Communication	1,743	1,664	590	559	378	116	5,050
Commerce and Finance	31,368	26,328	7,669	8,758	6,180	1,484	81,787
Public Administration and Professional ..	26,138	19,833	7,492	6,495	5,063	1,331	66,352
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	1,460	1,005	397	215	152	88	3,317
Personal and Domestic Service	37,102	31,722	10,112	11,028	6,739	2,337	99,040
Pensioners	37,711	33,713	7,705	11,256	5,530	2,263	98,178
Independents	7,597	6,386	2,034	1,981	1,203	514	19,715
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	2,433	819	496	458	273	44	4,523
Dependants	454,531	352,103	110,848	117,315	78,411	22,707	1,135,915
Total	644,163	527,159	156,223	164,683	108,152	32,055	1,632,435

PROPORTION of FEMALES in each INDUSTRY ORDER in each METROPOLITAN AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Order.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing and Trapping .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	0.06	0.05	0.15	0.08	0.08	0.14	0.07
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and Quarrying	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Total Primary Producers	0.07	0.06	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.08
Industrial	6.78	10.11	5.53	3.93	3.82	3.50	7.19
Transport and Communication	0.27	0.32	0.38	0.34	0.35	0.36	0.31
Commerce and Finance	4.87	4.99	4.91	5.32	5.72	4.63	5.01
Public Administration and Professional ..	4.06	3.76	4.80	3.94	4.68	4.15	4.06
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	0.23	0.19	0.25	0.13	0.14	0.27	0.20
Personal and Domestic Service	5.76	6.02	6.47	6.70	6.23	7.29	6.07
Pensioners	5.85	6.39	4.93	6.83	5.11	7.06	6.01
Independents	1.18	1.21	1.30	1.20	1.11	1.61	1.21
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	0.37	0.16	0.32	0.28	0.25	0.14	0.28
Dependants	70.56	66.79	70.95	71.24	72.50	70.84	69.58
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table presents a useful picture of the industrial structure for females of each metropolitan area and of the metropolitan areas combined in 1933. In all capital cities, female Dependants represented much the highest percentage. For the industry groups proper, Secondary Producers ("Industrial") were the highest proportion in Sydney and Melbourne. Personal and Domestic Service was the next highest proportion in Sydney and Melbourne, but was the highest proportion in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart. Secondary

Producers held second place as a proportion in Brisbane, but only fourth place in Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart. Commerce and Finance was third place in Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane, but second place in Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart. If comparison be made with the corresponding table for males (Section 18), it will be seen that the proportion of pensioners among the female population in each metropolitan area is higher than the proportion of pensioners among the male population in each metropolitan area.

The next table shows the proportion which the capital city represented on the total for the same females in each industry order or group in each group in the respective States:—

PROPORTION of FEMALES in each INDUSTRY ORDER resident in METROPOLIS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing and Trapping	44.44	..	..	..	20.00	..	21.95
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	6.26	3.94	5.31	7.81	7.57	7.72	5.52
Forestry	56.41	62.07	11.11	100.00	42.86	20.00	47.83
Mining and Quarrying	50.00	72.09	25.00	61.54	44.83	50.00	50.77
Total Primary Producers	7.23	4.65	5.47	8.68	8.88	8.39	6.23
Industrial	87.11	85.44	72.18	87.16	83.91	41.39	84.05
Transport and Communication	42.86	47.18	31.52	50.45	50.74	21.17	42.49
Commerce and Finance	72.24	75.60	56.71	80.56	77.59	46.74	71.84
Public Administration and Professional ..	61.72	65.72	47.89	72.01	64.96	40.54	61.08
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	82.49	90.38	64.87	86.69	87.36	78.57	82.31
Personal and Domestic Service	51.95	58.41	35.64	58.51	53.65	35.76	51.45
Pensioners	60.67	66.87	47.63	72.89	70.12	35.50	61.94
Independents	66.62	68.15	49.95	73.32	71.02	50.94	65.15
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	52.53	52.13	45.05	75.21	74.18	29.53	53.60
Dependants	46.14	53.11	31.45	52.83	49.08	25.79	45.90
Total	50.23	57.49	34.69	56.79	52.78	28.49	50.03

The percentages shown for Australia represent the proportion of the total for each group in the six capital cities combined on the total for such group in Australia as a whole. For Australia as a whole, females engaged in or attached to the industry groups proper, with the exception of Primary Production and Transport and Communication, were relatively stronger in the metropolitan areas than in other parts. The same was true of Pensioners and Independents. Dependants, on the other hand, were, as in the case with males, a lower proportion in all States other than Victoria and South Australia. A comparison, as far as such is possible, of the position in 1933 with that of 1911 indicates definite increases in the metropolitan pro-

portion for females in the industry groups proper, though in Transport and Communication the position was substantially the same in both Census years. Whereas between 1911 and 1921 a larger proportion of female primary producers in all States tended, like the males, to reside in capital cities, the same tendency persisted from 1921 to 1933 only in Queensland and Tasmania; in other States the proportion of all female primary producers residing in the capital cities was lower in 1933 than in 1921, though higher in 1921 than in 1911.

20. Extra-metropolitan Males in Industry Groups.—

The numbers of males in each industry order or group are shown for the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia in the following table:—

INDUSTRY of MALES in EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Fishing and Trapping	5,804	2,027	1,904	1,325	1,388	977	47	128	13,600
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	163,346	121,756	103,040	46,670	41,358	21,717	350	933	499,170
Forestry	6,394	7,142	3,921	1,469	4,006	2,300	153	11	25,396
Mining and Quarrying	32,536	7,633	8,427	1,252	10,637	3,365	11	315	64,176
Total Primary Producers	208,080	138,558	117,292	50,716	57,389	28,359	561	1,387	602,342
Industrial	122,217	75,068	55,242	21,601	15,014	11,844	1,182	435	302,603
Transport and Communication	39,016	19,799	19,746	8,091	8,072	3,833	162	295	99,014
Commerce and Finance	45,419	29,536	20,810	8,348	7,082	5,267	277	154	116,893
Public Administration and Professional	18,630	11,628	8,879	2,852	2,755	1,703	794	212	47,453
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	2,720	1,386	1,232	299	291	231	20	11	6,190
Personal and Domestic Service	9,003	5,874	4,195	1,486	1,975	842	203	75	23,653
Pensioners	24,746	15,104	10,875	3,468	3,257	3,643	43	96	61,232
Independents	4,809	3,485	1,924	904	417	531	10	10	12,090
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	18,998	10,050	8,860	3,429	2,990	2,389	39	9	46,764
Dependants	233,729	127,981	104,637	41,832	35,407	28,104	1,514	694	573,898
Total	727,367	438,469	353,692	143,026	134,649	86,746	4,805	3,378	1,892,132

INDUSTRY of MALES in EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL.									
Fishing and Trapping	0.80	0.46	0.54	0.93	1.03	1.13	0.98	3.79	0.72
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	22.46	27.77	29.13	32.63	30.71	25.03	7.28	27.62	26.38
Forestry	0.88	1.63	1.11	1.03	2.98	2.65	3.19	0.32	1.34
Mining and Quarrying	4.47	1.74	2.38	0.87	7.90	3.88	0.23	9.32	3.39
Total Primary Producers	28.61	31.60	33.16	35.46	42.62	32.69	11.68	41.05	31.83
Industrial	16.80	17.12	15.62	15.10	11.15	13.65	24.60	12.88	15.99
Transport and Communication	5.37	4.52	5.58	5.66	5.99	4.42	3.37	8.73	5.23
Commerce and Finance	6.25	6.74	5.88	5.84	5.26	6.07	5.77	4.56	6.18
Public Administration and Professional	2.56	2.65	2.51	1.99	2.05	1.96	16.52	6.28	2.51
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	0.37	0.32	0.35	0.21	0.22	0.27	0.42	0.33	0.33
Personal and Domestic Service	1.24	1.34	1.19	1.04	1.47	0.97	4.22	2.22	1.25
Pensioners	3.40	3.44	3.08	2.42	2.42	4.20	0.89	2.84	3.24
Independents	0.66	0.79	0.54	0.63	0.31	0.61	0.21	0.30	0.64
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	2.61	2.29	2.51	2.40	2.22	2.76	0.81	0.27	2.47
Dependants	32.13	29.19	29.58	29.25	26.29	32.40	31.51	20.54	30.33
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table presents a serviceable picture of the industrial structure for males of the areas outside the capital city in each State, of the Territories, and of the extra-metropolitan areas combined, in 1933. For the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia as a whole, it will be seen that the proportion represented by male breadwinners in Primary Production exceeded the proportion represented by male Dependants, the former accounting for 318 and the latter for 303 males in every 1,000 males in the population outside the capital cities. Of the 318 males, nearly 264 were engaged in or attached to Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Activities, 34 in Mining and Quarrying Activities, and 20 in Fishing, Trapping and Forestry work. The Western Australian area had the largest proportion of the male population engaged in or attached to Primary Production (Mining and Forestry together being a very important factor),

and the New South Wales area the smallest proportion. Conversely, the Western Australian extra-metropolitan area showed the lowest proportion of males engaged in or attached to Secondary Production, and the Victorian area the largest proportion. The proportion engaged in or attached to Commercial and Financial activities was highest in the Victorian extra-metropolitan area and lowest in the Western Australian. The proportions of males engaged in or attached to Transportation and Communication work follow the order of size of extra-metropolitan area, with the transposition of Queensland and South Australia, being greatest in Western Australia and least in the Federal Capital Territory.

21. Extra-metropolitan Females in Industry Groups.—The numbers of females in each industry order or group are shown for the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia in the following table:—

INDUSTRY of FEMALES in EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Fishing and Trapping	10	4	9	2	4	2	..	1	32
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	5,395	6,118	4,228	1,487	940	514	11	24	18,717
Forestry	17	11	24	..	4	4	..	..	60
Mining and Quarrying	35	12	24	5	16	4	..	..	96
Total Primary Producers	5,457	6,145	4,285	1,494	964	524	11	25	18,905
Industrial	6,460	9,078	3,327	954	792	1,590	55	8	22,264
Transport and Communication	2,324	1,863	1,282	549	367	432	14	5	6,836
Commerce and Finance	12,054	8,496	5,853	2,114	1,785	1,691	53	16	32,062

INDUSTRY of FEMALES in EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Public Administration and Professional	16,209	10,345	8,151	2,525	2,731	1,952	285	90	42,288
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	310	107	215	33	22	24	..	2	713
Personal and Domestic Service Pensioners	34,319	22,583	18,258	7,819	5,823	4,199	340	125	93,466
Independents	24,443	16,700	8,472	4,186	2,356	4,112	52	6	60,327
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	3,807	2,984	2,038	721	491	495	5	3	10,544
Dependants	2,199	752	605	151	95	105	6	3	3,916
	530,631	310,805	241,608	104,758	81,337	65,323	3,321	1,189	1,338,972
Total	638,213	389,858	294,094	125,304	96,763	80,447	4,142	1,472	1,630,293

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing and Trapping .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.07	..
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	0.85	1.57	1.44	1.19	0.97	0.64	0.27	1.63	1.15
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	0.01	..	0.01	..	..	..	..
Mining and Quarrying	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	0.02	0.01	..	..	0.01
Total Primary Producers	0.86	1.58	1.46	1.19	1.00	0.65	0.27	1.70	1.16
Industrial	1.01	2.33	1.13	0.76	0.82	1.98	1.33	0.54	1.37
Transport and Communication	0.36	0.48	0.44	0.44	0.38	0.54	0.34	0.34	0.42
Commerce and Finance	1.89	2.18	1.99	1.69	1.84	2.10	1.28	1.09	1.97
Public Administration and Professional	2.54	2.65	2.77	2.02	2.82	2.43	6.88	6.11	2.59
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	0.05	0.03	0.07	0.03	0.02	0.03	..	0.14	0.04
Personal and Domestic Service Pensioners	5.38	5.79	6.21	6.24	6.02	5.22	8.21	8.49	5.73
Independents	3.83	4.28	2.88	3.34	2.43	5.11	1.26	0.41	3.70
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	0.60	0.77	0.69	0.57	0.51	0.61	0.12	0.20	0.65
Dependants	0.34	0.19	0.20	0.12	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.20	0.24
	83.14	79.72	82.16	83.60	84.06	81.20	80.17	80.78	82.13
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table, in turn, presents a useful picture of the industrial structure for females of the areas outside the capital cities, of the Territories, and of the extra-metropolitan areas combined in 1933. For the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia as a whole, it will be seen that 821 in every 1,000 females were Dependants. Of the remainder, 57 were

engaged in or attached to Personal and Domestic Service. Pensioners constituted the next largest single group, being 37 in every 1,000 females, and those engaged in or attached to Public Administration and Professional Activities the next largest, representing about 26 in every 1,000 females,

22. Metropolitan and Extra-metropolitan Comparisons.—The following table affords a comparison of the numbers and proportions of each sex of the population enumerated in each industry order or group in the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas of Australia in 1933:—

PERSONS in METROPOLITAN and EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS classified according to INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Order.	Metropolitan.			Extra-metropolitan.			Australia.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
NUMBER.									
Fishing and Trapping.. ..	1,069	9	1,078	13,600	32	13,632	14,669	41	14,710
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	32,579	1,094	33,673	499,170	18,717	517,887	531,749	19,811	551,560
Forestry	800	55	855	25,396	60	25,456	26,196	115	26,311
Mining and Quarrying	4,616	99	4,715	64,176	96	64,272	68,792	195	68,987
Total Primary Producers ..	39,064	1,257	40,321	602,342	18,905	621,247	641,406	20,162	661,568
Industrial	430,993	117,301	548,294	302,603	22,264	324,867	733,596	139,565	873,161
Transport and Communication ..	114,512	5,050	119,562	99,014	6,836	105,850	213,526	11,886	225,412
Commerce and Finance ..	224,340	81,787	306,127	116,893	32,062	148,955	341,233	113,849	455,082
Public Administration and Professional	78,485	66,352	144,837	47,453	42,288	89,741	125,938	108,640	234,578
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	14,227	3,317	17,544	6,190	713	6,903	20,417	4,030	24,447
Personal and Domestic Service ..	29,043	99,040	128,083	23,653	93,466	117,119	52,696	192,506	245,202
Pensioners	67,165	98,178	165,343	61,232	60,327	121,559	128,397	158,505	286,902
Independents	16,132	19,715	35,847	12,090	10,544	22,634	28,222	30,259	58,481
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	35,585	4,523	40,108	46,764	3,916	50,680	82,349	8,439	90,788
Dependants	425,433	1,135,915	1,561,348	573,898	1,338,972	1,912,870	999,331	2,474,887	3,474,218
Total	1,474,979	1,632,435	3,107,414	1,892,132	1,630,293	3,522,425	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL.									
Fishing and Trapping.. ..	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.72	..	0.39	0.44	..	0.22
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	2.21	..	1.08	26.33	1.15	14.70	15.79	0.61	8.32
Forestry	0.06	..	0.03	1.34	..	0.72	0.78	..	0.40
Mining and Quarrying	0.31	0.01	0.15	3.39	0.01	1.83	2.04	0.01	1.04
Total Primary Producers ..	2.65	0.08	1.30	31.83	1.16	17.64	19.05	0.62	9.98
Industrial	29.22	7.19	17.64	15.99	1.37	9.22	21.78	4.28	13.17
Transport and Communication ..	7.76	0.31	3.85	5.23	0.42	3.01	6.34	0.36	3.40
Commerce and Finance ..	15.21	5.01	9.85	6.18	1.97	4.23	10.13	3.49	6.86
Public Administration and Professional	5.32	4.06	4.66	2.51	2.59	2.55	3.74	3.33	3.54
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	0.97	0.20	0.57	0.33	0.04	0.20	0.61	0.12	0.37
Personal and Domestic Service ..	1.97	6.07	4.12	1.25	5.73	3.32	1.57	5.90	3.70
Pensioners	4.55	6.01	5.32	3.24	3.70	3.45	3.81	4.86	4.33
Independents	1.10	1.21	1.15	0.64	0.65	0.64	0.84	0.93	0.88
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	2.41	0.28	1.29	2.47	0.24	1.44	2.45	0.26	1.37
Dependants	28.84	69.58	50.25	30.33	82.13	54.30	29.68	75.85	52.40
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In the metropolitan area Secondary Production ("Industrial") was the strongest numerically amongst breadwinners, followed by Commerce and Finance, Pensioners, Public Administration and Professional, Personal and Domestic Service, Transport and Communication, Primary Producers, No Industry, Independents, and Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, in that order. Only in the field of Personal and Domestic Service and among Independents and Pensioners did females pre-

ponderate absolutely and proportionately over males in the metropolitan area. In the extra-metropolitan area, the Primary Production group was naturally greatest in numerical importance among breadwinners, followed in succession by Secondary Production ("Industrial"), Commerce and Finance, Pensioners, Personal and Domestic Service, Transport and Communication, Public Administration and Professional, No Industry,

Independents, and Entertainment, Sport and Recreation. Only in the field of Personal and Domestic Service did females preponderate absolutely over males in the extra-metropolitan area; but, although absolutely fewer than males in Public Administration and Professional activities, and among Pensioners and independents, they constituted, in each of these groups, a slightly larger proportion of all females than the male breadwinners in the same groups did of all males. It will be seen from the table that there were higher proportions in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan area for the female population engaged in breadwinning, particularly in Secondary Industry,

Commercial Activities, and in Public Administration and the Professions. Complementing this feature is the much higher proportion of female Dependants in the extra-metropolitan than in the metropolitan area. These disparities suggest that the absorption of females into the ranks of breadwinners is largely a function of the opportunity which families find within short travelling distance of the home. The greater concentration of manufacturing, commercial, administrative and professional activities in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas constitute also a greater pulling power on the potential supply of female breadwinners in metropolitan families.

CHAPTER XXIII.

OCCUPATION.

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

1. The Problem of Classifying Personal Occupations.—The distinction between the terms “occupation” and “industry”, as used for the purposes of statistical classification, was explained in Section 1 of Chapter XXII. “Occupation” was there defined as the nature of the work which an individual performs. It implies *personal* performance, not the sphere of economic activity (the “industry”) in which the performance takes place. The statistical task of analyzing the occupations of the population is, however, by no means simple. Even when the thousands of descriptions of occupational callings given in the actual returns are reduced to common and well-recognized terms, the number of distinct occupations left for statistical tabulation runs to about 1,000. Moreover, the classified list adopted for one Census generally proves inadequate for the purposes of the next Census, and requires modification in the interest of greater exactness and enlargement because of the emergence of new occupations.

A special difficulty arises when an attempt is made to group occupations in categories definable only by the acceptance of arbitrary assumptions. Thus, if it be desired to arrange occupations into a limited number of social-economic groups (such as the nine social-economic groups into which gainful workers were classified in the United States special Census of Unemployment in 1937), the element of arbitrariness first becomes apparent in determining what are the significant social-economic groups.

If “skilled workers”, “semi-skilled workers” and “unskilled workers” be differentiated as three among a number of such groups, other difficulties must be faced. In particular, some generally acceptable measure of differences of skill in occupations as such must be found. The problem becomes one of finding a suitable measure of *types* of occupational skill rather than of *degrees*

of individual skill, since a wide range of difference of degree of skill and efficiency will be found among workers in any one occupation. In Australia the minimum wage margins above the basic wage, fixed by industrial tribunals for what is commonly called “skill”, might provide a common quantitative measure of types of skill for a large number of occupations, but it would still be necessary to arrive at some general agreement on where the dividing lines were to be drawn. It would also be necessary to decide whether the distinction between “skilled”, “semi-skilled” and “unskilled” should be applied to all occupations, or to employee occupations only, or (assuming the latter) to only those occupations characterized by manual dexterity. Even though the wage margins might serve as a quantitative measure, it has to be kept in mind that they themselves are based largely on the qualitative judgments of the tribunals which determine them, and that these judgments are sometimes formed on grounds not related strictly to “skill” in the ordinary sense of the term. However the grouping be made, there would have to be some compromise between quantitative measurement and qualitative judgment. In view of the interests concerned and of the controversial issues involved, it is clear that qualitative judgment exercised by the statistician alone in classifying occupations into these three categories, and into other social-economic categories, is by itself inadequate.*

2. Tabulation of the 1933 Census Data.—The principle of grouping followed in the tabulation of persons by Industry in Part XXII. of the 1933 Census, and in Chapter XXII. of this Report, was to assign them to categories distinguished by the field of productive activity, trade or service of the persons, firms or businesses with which they were associated. On the other hand, the principle of

* The qualitative definitions of “skilled”, “semi-skilled” and “unskilled” used in classification of returns in the United States Unemployment Census of 1937 were as follows:—“Those occupations are considered skilled for the pursuance of which a long period of training or an apprenticeship is usually necessary and which in their pursuance call for a degree of judgment and of manual dexterity, one or both, above that required in semi-skilled occupations. Those occupations are considered semi-skilled for the pursuance of which only a short period or no period of preliminary training is necessary, and which in their pursuance call for only a moderate degree of judgment and of manual dexterity. Unskilled occupations are considered to include those pursuits the workers in which usually require no special training, judgment, or manual dexterity, but supply mainly muscular strength for the performance of coarse, heavy work.” (See *Alphabetical Index of Occupations by Industries and Social-Economic Groups*, prepared for use in the *National Unemployment Census, 1937*. United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.)

The distinction drawn between “skilled”, “semi-skilled” and “unskilled” workers in the Industrial Questionnaire issued to manufacturers throughout Australia in 1939 (under authority of the Commonwealth Supply and Development Act 1939) was as follows:—“Skilled workers—include tradesmen under craft headings, e.g., (a) Fitters, (b) Machinists, 2nd Class, (c) Carpenters, &c. Show also under appropriate headings, skilled process workers, e.g., (d) Millers (in flour mills), (e) Curriers (in tanneries), &c. Semi-skilled workers—include workers under appropriate headings, e.g., (a) Assisting tradesmen, (b) Machine operators not requiring apprenticeship training, (c) Process workers, &c. Unskilled workers—include all workers not shown elsewhere, e.g., labourers, all classes inside works, also loaders, unloaders, stackers, groundsmen, cleaners, &c.”

grouping followed in the tabulation of persons by Occupation in Part XXIII. and in this chapter is to assign them to categories distinguished by the type of activity in which occupations are normally complementary to one another. For example, the 107,039 males in *Industry* Sub-Order 5.R, "Construction and Repair of Buildings", represent all male breadwinners who were engaged in enterprises operating as business units in the building industry (including the unemployed who considered themselves as normally attached to such enterprises). This number includes breadwinners whose occupations were classed in several different categories of the *Occupation* tabulation. Thus the 113,082 males in *Occupation* Sub-Order 5.R, "Workers engaged in Construction and Repair of Buildings" represent not only those who were engaged in or attached to the building industry as such, but also those of similar occupations engaged in or attached to industries other than the building industry. The 107,039 males in *Industry* Sub-Order 5.R include cer-

tain breadwinners who, in the *Occupation* tabulation, come under Sub-Order 8.G, "Other Professional and Clerical Occupations" (which embraces accountants, clerks, typists, &c.), and Order 11, "Other and Ill-defined Occupations" (which embraces undefined labourers, watchmen, time-keepers, &c.).

About 1,000 occupational designations, thus grouped, appear in the tables in Part XXIII. In Table 1 (pages 1536-1567), of that Part, males and females in each State and Territory, and in tropical and non-tropical areas, are classified according to occupation. In Tables 2 and 3 (pages 1568-1617) males and females respectively are classified according to occupation in conjunction with age and conjugal condition; in Table 4 (pages 1618-1635) males and females in the principal industries are classified according to the principal occupations; and in Table 5 (pages 1636-1647) males and females in the principal occupations are classified according to the principal industries.

GENERAL VIEW OF OCCUPATIONAL STATISTICS.

3. Principal Occupations.—In the following tables the principal occupations followed by males and females in Australia are listed in order of numerical importance. These occupations account for 69.29 per cent. of the males and 81.06 per cent. of the females in pursuit of gainful occupations.* Owing to the diverse character of operations in secondary industries comparatively few male occupations in this category were sufficiently represented to bring them within the range of the table. Fairly considerable numbers of labourers and clerks were employed in factories, but with these additions the total included would probably be less than 150,000 out of an estimated total of 350,000 male factory workers. Female factory workers, on the other hand, are concentrated in a few industries, and approximately 80,000 are represented by occupations in the table out of an estimated total of 118,000 female factory workers.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF MALES, AUSTRALIA,
30th JUNE, 1933.

Occupation.	Number.	Percentage on Total Males in Gainful Occupations.
		%
Farmer	246,136	11.33
Farm Labourer	227,059	10.45
Labourer, undefined	218,207	10.04
Clerk (including Civil Service)	113,430	5.22
Manager, Foreman and Overseer	57,888	2.66
Shop Assistant	49,870	2.30
Carpenter	41,860	1.93
Miner (including Prospector)	39,722	1.83
Carter, Carrier (including Bread and Milk Carters)	34,714	1.60

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF MALES, AUSTRALIA,
30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Occupation.	Number.	Percentage on Total Males in Gainful Occupations.
		%
Motor Truck and Motor Lorry Driver	27,658	1.27
Market and other Gardeners	27,557	1.27
Salesman	26,538	1.22
Road Labourer	20,081	0.92
Butcher	19,832	0.91
Fitter and Turner	17,682	0.81
Painter, Paperhanger, Signwriter	17,411	0.80
School Teacher	17,109	0.79
Commercial Traveller	16,489	0.76
Railway Construction Worker	16,035	0.74
Storeman	15,465	0.71
Motor Engineer, Motor Mechanic	15,326	0.71
Grocer, Provision Merchant	15,296	0.70
Engine Driver	15,120	0.70
Builders' Labourer	14,908	0.69
Electrical Engineer	14,329	0.66
Wharf Labourer, Stevedore	12,431	0.57
Plumber, Gasfitter	11,855	0.55
Axeman, Timber Getter, &c.	11,524	0.53
Hairdresser	10,674	0.49
Accountant, Auditor	10,514	0.48
Baker	10,283	0.47
Fireman, Stoker	9,924	0.46
Mechanic (so described)	9,587	0.44
Fruiterer, Greengrocer, Fruit Merchant	9,499	0.44
Blacksmith	8,714	0.40
Engineer (so described)	8,605	0.40
Policeman	8,579	0.39
Seaman	8,471	0.39
Porter (railway)	7,829	0.36
Bricklayer	7,436	0.34
Messenger	7,341	0.34
Trapper	7,159	0.33

* The totals in gainful occupations shown in the tables in this chapter comprise all breadwinners other than (a) pensioners, (b) persons describing themselves as "retired", (c) persons describing themselves as "independent", but who were without income, (d) persons of advanced age who gave the industry in which last engaged and stated their grade as "unemployed", and (e) youths and girls who, owing to the depression, had not had a job, and who described their grade as "N.A." and not as "unemployed". For *Industry* these persons other than pensioners were coded 662.—"No Industry—Persons aged sixteen years and over", and for *Occupation* X89.—"Others without gainful occupation—Persons aged sixteen years and over".

**PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF MALES, AUSTRALIA,
30th JUNE, 1933—continued.**

Occupation.	Number.	Percentage on Total Males in Gainful Occupations.
		%
Clergyman, Priest	6,708	0.31
Boot Repairer	6,350	0.29
Packer	6,334	0.29
ALL OCCUPATIONS SPECIFIED ABOVE	1,505,539	69.29
TOTAL MALES IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS	2,172,896	100.00

**PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES, AUSTRALIA,
30th JUNE, 1933.**

Occupation.	Number.	Percentage on Total Females in Gainful Occupations.
		%
Domestic Servant	129,031	20.51
Shop Assistant	43,297	6.88
Typist, Office Machinist	38,921	6.19
Clerk (including Civil Service)	38,373	6.10
School Teacher	28,895	4.59
Nurse (including Probationer)	27,130	4.31
Dressmaker	22,736	3.61
Clothing Factory Worker	17,225	2.74
Farmer	15,000	2.38
Boarding-house Keeper	14,526	2.31
Tailoress	12,259	1.95
Waitress	11,002	1.75
Housekeeper	9,129	1.45
Cook	8,454	1.34
Saleswoman	7,463	1.19
Packer	7,138	1.13
Charwoman, Office Cleaner	6,976	1.11
Boot Factory Worker	6,537	1.04
Milliner	6,278	1.00
Telephone Operator	4,688	0.75
Mill Hand (textile)	4,299	0.68
Farm Labourer	3,916	0.62
Music Teacher	3,889	0.62
Manager, Forewoman, Overseer	3,723	0.59
Hairdresser	3,317	0.53
Grocer, Provision Merchant	2,685	0.43
Bookkeeper	2,626	0.42
Weaver (textile)	2,606	0.41
Machinist (textile)	2,490	0.40
Laundry Employee	2,455	0.39
Printing Works Employee	2,178	0.35
Confectioner	2,136	0.34
Hotelkeeper	1,965	0.31
Secretary	1,845	0.29
Confectionery Factory Worker	1,840	0.29
Bookbinder	1,778	0.28
Barmaid	1,776	0.28
Draper, Mercer	1,752	0.28
Postmistress	1,717	0.27
Warper, Winder (textile)	1,625	0.26
Cardboard Box and Carton Maker	1,619	0.26
Rubber Goods Worker	1,384	0.22
Restaurant and Tea Room Keeper	1,355	0.21
ALL OCCUPATIONS SPECIFIED ABOVE	510,034	81.06
TOTAL FEMALES IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS	629,202	100.00

Among males, it will be seen that between 11 and 12 in every 100 who normally are gainfully occupied were engaged in some branch of farming. Farm labourers were next in order of numerical importance, followed by those engaged in undefined labouring work. If all types of labourers—farm labourers, labourers undefined, road labourers, railway construction workers, builders' labourers and wharf labourers—be grouped, the number whose normal work is definable as labouring would be 23 in every 100 males in gainful occupations. Clerical workers were prominent, with 5 in every 100 males gainfully occupied.

Among females, between 20 and 21 in every 100 females in gainful occupations were domestic servants, nearly seven were shop assistants, six were typists or office machinists, six were clerks, between four and five were school teachers, and between four and five were nurses. Of females whose normal income can be said to be not a wage or salary, farmers and boarding-house keepers in that order were the most numerous, representing between 2 and 3 in every 100 females in gainful occupations. From the table it will be seen that, in terms both of the absolute numbers engaged or attached and of their proportionate distribution, entrepreneurial occupations in 1933 were less important among females than among males.

4. Occupations in Relation to Industries.—In Table 5 of Part XXIII. males and females in some 85 principal occupations are classified according to the principal industries in which the persons concerned were engaged or to which they were attached. No simple tabular summary of their distribution can conveniently be made, and reference should be made to Table 5 in Part XXIII. for details. It will be observed that there are wide differences in the degree to which particular occupations are represented in different industries. The number of industries in which a particular occupation is represented range from two or three (as in the case of "compositor") to 119 (as in the case of "labourer, undefined"), the number of industries being few where the occupation is narrowly specialized and many where the occupation is of an unspecialized or general character.

5. Geographical Distribution of Occupations.—The numbers of males and females recorded in each State and Territory, and in tropical and non-tropical regions of Australia, classified according to particular occupations and by groups of complementary occupations, are shown in Table 1 of Part XXIII. Reference to this table itself is necessary if it be desired to discover the proportionate geographical distribution of any particular occupation. In general, as might be expected, the difference of pattern of occupational distribution as between the

States and Territories, and as between the tropical and non-tropical regions, closely follows the difference of pattern of industrial distribution.

6. Occupations of Males and Females by Age Groups.—The following tables summarize details shown in Tables 2 and 3 of Part XXIII., in which

males and females respectively are classified according to particular occupations, and by groups of complementary occupations, in conjunction with age. The tables below give, in addition, the percentage which the number in each age group of each broad occupational group bears to the total of all ages in the occupational group.

OCCUPATIONS of MALES by AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Occupational Group.	MALES.					
	Age.					
	10-14.	15-20.	21-44.	45-64.	65 and over.	Total.
NUMBER.						
Fishermen and Trappers	78	2,200	7,930	3,408	360	13,976
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Occupations	4,371	80,456	270,412	138,863	31,669	525,771
Forestry Occupations	22	1,505	8,952	4,011	302	14,792
Miners and Quarrymen	37	3,547	32,804	21,407	2,271	60,066
Industrial (Manufacturing and Constructional) Occupations	1,594	59,836	306,737	152,667	12,857	533,691
Persons engaged in Transport and Communication	1,339	15,611	109,933	49,158	2,787	178,828
Persons engaged in Commerce and Finance	1,613	38,506	147,567	76,383	9,915	273,984
Persons engaged in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical Occupations	450	26,233	137,049	50,058	5,835	219,625
Persons engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	66	1,730	9,924	4,804	636	17,160
Persons engaged in Personal and Domestic Service	190	4,206	26,815	17,285	2,441	50,937
Other and Ill-defined Occupations	65	52,903	135,949	71,335	23,814	284,066
Total in Gainful Occupations	9,825	286,733	1,194,072	589,379	92,887	2,172,896
Persons not engaged in Gainful Occupations	917,099 ^a	86,268	30,179	38,807	121,862	1,194,215
TOTAL MALES	926,924 ^a	373,001	1,224,251	628,186	214,749	3,367,111

PERCENTAGE.

	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishermen and Trappers	0.56	15.74	56.74	24.38	2.58	100.00
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Occupations	0.83	15.30	51.43	26.41	6.03	100.00
Forestry Occupations	0.15	10.17	60.52	27.12	2.04	100.00
Miners and Quarrymen	0.06	5.91	54.61	35.64	3.78	100.00
Industrial (Manufacturing and Constructional) Occupations	0.30	11.21	57.47	28.61	2.41	100.00
Persons engaged in Transport and Communication	0.75	8.73	61.47	27.49	1.56	100.00
Persons engaged in Commerce and Finance	0.59	14.05	53.86	27.88	3.62	100.00
Persons engaged in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical Occupations	0.20	11.95	62.40	22.79	2.66	100.00
Persons engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	0.38	10.08	57.83	28.00	3.71	100.00
Persons engaged in Personal and Domestic Service	0.37	8.26	52.64	33.94	4.79	100.00
Other and Ill-defined Occupations	0.02	18.62	47.86	25.11	8.39	100.00
Total in Gainful Occupations	0.45	13.20	54.95	27.12	4.28	100.00
Persons not engaged in Gainful Occupations	76.80	7.22	2.53	3.25	10.20	100.00
TOTAL MALES	27.53	11.08	36.36	18.65	6.38	100.00

(a) Includes 290,461 males 0-4 years and 318,937 males 5-9 years.

OCCUPATIONS of FEMALES by AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Occupational Group.	FEMALES.					
	Age.					
	10-14.	15-20.	21-44.	45-64.	65 and over.	Total.
NUMBER.						
Fishermen and Trappers .. .. .	..	..	4	6	2	12
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Occupations	108	1,935	5,271	8,459	3,375	19,148
Forestry Occupations .. .. .	..	..	4	4	1	9
Miners and Quarrymen .. .. .	..	1	1	6	1	9
Industrial (Manufacturing and Constructional) Occupations	2,310	47,481	56,988	9,098	567	116,444
Persons engaged in Transport and Communication	94	2,244	4,661	1,673	170	8,842
Persons engaged in Commerce and Finance	905	26,859	37,078	11,019	1,433	77,294
Persons engaged in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical Occupations	46	35,350	102,845	17,544	1,821	157,606
Persons engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	3	503	1,970	375	26	2,877
Persons engaged in Personal and Domestic Service	1,817	50,119	97,621	41,687	3,720	194,964
Other and Ill-defined Occupations	132	12,163	11,633	13,263	14,806	51,997
Total in Gainful Occupations	5,415	176,655	318,076	103,134	25,922	629,202
Persons not engaged in Gainful Occupations	889,228 ^b	186,297	867,341	501,631	189,029	2,633,526
TOTAL FEMALES	894,643 ^b	362,952	1,185,417	604,765	214,951	3,262,728
PERCENTAGE.						
Fishermen and Trappers	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Occupations	0.56	10.11	27.53	44.18	17.62	100.00
Forestry Occupations .. .. .	..	..	44.44	44.44	11.12	100.00
Miners and Quarrymen .. .. .	..	11.11	11.11	66.67	11.11	100.00
Industrial (Manufacturing and Constructional) Occupations	1.98	40.78	48.94	7.81	0.49	100.00
Persons engaged in Transport and Communication	1.06	25.38	52.72	18.92	1.92	100.00
Persons engaged in Commerce and Finance	1.17	34.75	47.97	14.26	1.85	100.00
Persons engaged in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical Occupations	0.03	22.43	65.25	11.13	1.16	100.00
Persons engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	0.11	17.48	68.47	13.04	0.90	100.00
Persons engaged in Personal and Domestic Service	0.93	25.71	50.07	21.38	1.91	100.00
Other and Ill-defined Occupations	0.25	23.39	22.37	25.51	28.48	100.00
Total in Gainful Occupations	0.86	28.08	50.55	16.39	4.12	100.00
Persons not engaged in Gainful Occupations	33.77	7.07	32.93	19.05	7.18	100.00
TOTAL FEMALES	27.42	11.12	36.33	18.54	6.59	100.00

(b) Includes 278,504 females 0-4 years and 308,443 females 5-9 years.

It will be observed from the tables that, as far as males are concerned, occupations in which the proportion of young boys (age group 10-14) engaged or attached was higher than the average in all gainful occupations included Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying, Transport and Communication, Commerce and Finance, and Fishing and Trapping. The proportion of youths (age group 15-20) was higher than average in Fishing and Trapping, in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying occupations, and in Commerce and Finance. The proportion of males in the age group 21-44 was higher than average in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical occupations,

in Transport and Communication, in Forestry occupations, in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, in Manufacturing and Constructional occupations, and in Fishing and Trapping. Higher than average proportions for the male age group 45-64 were found among Miners and Quarrymen, among males engaged in Personal and Domestic Service, in Manufacturing and Constructional occupations, among males engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, in Commerce and Finance, and in Transport and Communication. Only in the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying occupations and in Personal and Domestic Service were the numbers of males in the age group 65

and over higher than the average in all gainful occupations.

As far as females are concerned, occupations in which the proportion of female children (age group 10-14) engaged or attached was higher than the average in all gainful occupations included Manufacturing (more particularly Fibrous Materials and Textiles, in which the percentage was 3.17, and Clothing and Dress, in which the percentage was 1.77), Commerce and Finance, Communication (in which 92 of the 94 female children were messengers), and Personal and Domestic Service. The proportion of girls in the age group 15-20 was higher than average in Manufacturing (more particularly in Rubber and Leatherware, 45.52 per cent.; Fibrous Materials and Textiles, 43.51 per cent.; Food Manufacture, 36.70 per cent.; Printing and Bookbinding, 32.65 per cent.; and Clothing and Dress, 31.26 per cent.), and in Commerce and Finance. The proportion of females in the age group 21-44 was higher than average in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, in Professional and Clerical occupations, and

in Communication. A similar analysis of females in the age groups 45-64 and 65 and over points firstly to the smallness of their numbers relatively to those in the age groups 15-20 and 21-44, and secondly to the relatively high proportion found in the ill-defined occupations. In certain occupations the high percentages shown for the two higher age groups have no significance because of the very small numbers involved. The high percentages in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying occupations, however, are significant, indicating the important place taken by women of years beyond middle age in the work of farming.

7. Conjugal Condition of Males and Females in Occupational Groups.—In Tables 2 and 3 of Part XXIII. males and females respectively are classified according to occupation in conjunction with conjugal condition. Reference to this table will be necessary if details are required in respect of any particular occupation. The following table summarizes the numbers and percentages for the broad occupational groups:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION of MALES in OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.					
Occupational Group.	Males.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
NUMBER.					
Fishermen and Trappers	7,672	5,827	415	62	13,976
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Occupations ..	257,733	252,310	14,595	1,133	525,771
Forestry Occupations	6,428	7,888	443	33	14,792
Miners and Quarrymen	22,723	34,498	2,481	364	60,066
Industrial (Manufacturing and Constructional) Occupations	185,717	331,015	14,521	2,438	533,691
Persons engaged in Transport and Communication ..	55,205	117,977	4,747	899	178,828
Persons engaged in Commerce and Finance	99,844	166,208	6,581	1,351	273,984
Persons engaged in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical Occupations	92,260	122,298	4,154	913	219,625
Persons engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	6,995	9,477	508	180	17,160
Persons engaged in Personal and Domestic Service ..	18,890	29,686	1,983	378	50,937
Other and Ill-defined Occupations	137,547	132,284	12,884	1,351	284,066
Total in Gainful Occupations	891,014	1,209,468	63,312	9,102	2,172,896
Persons not engaged in Gainful Occupations	1,059,894	97,979	35,146	1,196	1,194,215
TOTAL MALES	1,950,908	1,307,447	98,458	10,298	3,367,111
PERCENTAGE.					
Fishermen and Trappers	% 54.89	% 41.69	% 2.97	% 0.45	100.00
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Occupations ..	49.02	47.99	2.78	0.21	100.00
Forestry Occupations	43.46	53.33	2.99	0.22	100.00
Miners and Quarrymen	37.83	57.43	4.13	0.61	100.00
Industrial (Manufacturing and Constructional) Occupations	34.80	62.02	2.72	0.46	100.00
Persons engaged in Transport and Communication ..	30.87	65.97	2.66	0.50	100.00
Persons engaged in Commerce and Finance	36.44	60.67	2.40	0.49	100.00
Persons engaged in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical Occupations	42.01	55.68	1.89	0.42	100.00
Persons engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	40.76	55.23	2.96	1.05	100.00
Persons engaged in Personal and Domestic Service ..	37.09	58.28	3.89	0.74	100.00
Other and Ill-defined Occupations	48.42	46.57	4.54	0.47	100.00
Total in Gainful Occupations	41.01	55.66	2.91	0.42	100.00
Persons not engaged in Gainful Occupations	88.75	8.21	2.94	0.10	100.00
TOTAL MALES	57.94	38.83	2.92	0.31	100.00

CONJUGAL CONDITION of FEMALES in OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Occupational Group.	Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
NUMBER.					
Fishermen and Trappers	2	5	5	..	12
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Occupations ..	6,660	4,639	7,785	64	19,148
Forestry Occupations	2	2	5	..	9
Miners and Quarrymen	2	2	5	..	9
Industrial (Manufacturing and Constructional) Occupations	103,363	9,231	2,978	872	116,444
Persons engaged in Transport and Communication ..	6,182	1,824	796	40	8,842
Persons engaged in Commerce and Finance	61,397	10,594	4,659	644	77,294
Persons engaged in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical Occupations	147,463	6,416	2,999	728	157,606
Persons engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	2,113	532	155	77	2,877
Persons engaged in Personal and Domestic Service ..	140,352	31,608	19,935	3,069	194,964
Other and Ill-defined Occupations	29,315	5,976	16,185	521	51,997
Total in Gainful Occupations	496,851	70,829	55,507	6,015	629,202
Persons not engaged in Gainful Occupations	1,226,027	1,226,993	175,633	4,873	2,633,526
TOTAL FEMALES	1,722,878	1,297,822	231,140	10,888	3,262,728

PERCENTAGE.					
	%	%	%	%	%
Fishermen and Trappers	16.66	41.67	41.67	..	100.00
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Occupations ..	34.78	24.23	40.66	0.33	100.00
Forestry Occupations	22.22	22.22	55.56	..	100.00
Miners and Quarrymen	22.22	22.22	55.56	..	100.00
Industrial (Manufacturing and Constructional) Occupations	88.76	7.93	2.56	0.75	100.00
Persons engaged in Transport and Communication ..	69.92	20.63	9.00	0.45	100.00
Persons engaged in Commerce and Finance	79.43	13.71	6.03	0.83	100.00
Persons engaged in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical Occupations	93.57	4.07	1.90	0.46	100.00
Persons engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	73.44	18.49	5.39	2.68	100.00
Persons engaged in Personal and Domestic Service ..	71.99	16.21	10.22	1.58	100.00
Other and Ill-defined Occupations	56.38	11.49	31.13	1.00	100.00
Total in Gainful Occupations	78.96	11.26	8.82	0.96	100.00
Persons not engaged in Gainful Occupations	46.55	46.59	6.67	0.19	100.00
TOTAL FEMALES	52.81	39.78	7.08	0.33	100.00

Among males there was a higher than average proportion "never married" in Fishing and Trapping, in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying occupations, in Forestry occupations, and in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical occupations. The percentage of the "married" was, correspondingly, lower than average for the same occupations, with the exception of Public Administration, Professional and Clerical occupations. The proportion of "widowed" was strikingly high among Miners and Quarrymen.

Among females, in those occupations in which numbers are large enough to be significant, the

proportion of "never married" was above average in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical occupations, in Manufacturing occupations, and in Commerce and Finance. The "married", on the other hand, were above average in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying occupations, in Communication, in the occupations of Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, in Domestic Service, and in Commerce and Finance. The very high proportion of "widowed" in the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying occupations (in which numbers are significantly large) is noteworthy.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GRADE OF OCCUPATION.

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

1. Significance of Grade of Occupation Statistics.—

Among the statistics which a modern community requires for the fuller understanding of its social and economic problems, and for the elaboration of measures directed towards their solution, are those which show the numbers of the population in terms of industrial status or *grade* of occupation. At the Census of 1891 all the States except Queensland and Western Australia published particulars of grade in conjunction with occupation. At the Census of 1901 similar information was published by all the States except Queensland. At the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1933 comparable particulars were published for all States, with somewhat fuller differentiation in 1933 than at earlier Censuses. In Section 2 of Chapter XXII. reference was made to the form of inquiry in 1933 concerning grades of occupation. The directions were as follows:—

“(iii) **Grade.**—For any person who employs other persons in connexion with the industry, trade or service stated in reply to Question 17 (i) write ‘E.’. If working on own account but without paid assistants write ‘O.’, if receiving wages or salary write ‘W.’, and if apprenticed add ‘A.’. If unemployed write ‘U.’. If wage-earner employed part-time write ‘P.T.’. If helping but not receiving wages or salary write ‘H.’. For pensioners and dependants write ‘N.A.’.”

“(iv) Unemployment :

(a) **Time lost.**—If out of work at the time of the Census state the number of **days** or **weeks** or **months** since last regularly employed.

(b) **Cause.**—For each person unemployed state the cause of unemployment whether ‘scarcity of work’, ‘illness’, ‘industrial dispute’, ‘accident’ or other cause, specifying the cause definitely. If voluntarily unemployed write ‘voluntarily’.”

supplemented by the following instructions:—

“(iii) **Grade.**—In the case of pensioners; persons of private means not in business; those engaged in home duties; scholars and other dependants, write ‘N.A.’ (not applicable).”

“(iv) **Unemployment.**—For each person out of work on 30th June, 1933, state the time either in number of **days** or **weeks** or **months**, whichever is most suitable, since last regularly employed, and clearly state the **cause** of unemployment. This question does not apply to those who have retired.”

In addition to those provided for by the grades stated, there were other members of the community to whom grade of occupation was not applicable, including members of religious orders, certain inmates of religious and charitable institutions, persons of independent means, and persons, aged sixteen years and over, with no industry.

2. Classification and Tabulation of the Data.—

In Part XXIV. tables are published giving details of the population classified according to grade of occupation, and in conjunction with age and conjugal condition. Grade of occupation particulars in conjunction with other features of the Census statistics (birthplace, nationality, etc.) are shown in Parts dealing with those statistics. Whereas in the tables in Part XXIV. the numbers for which grade was not stated are shown as such, they have been distributed *pro rata* in the tables in this chapter.

GENERAL VIEW OF GRADE OF OCCUPATION STATISTICS.

3. Grade of Occupation Structure of the Population in 1933.—Even though obvious mis-statements can be detected and allowed for in the classification and tabulation of data collected in a census, the results as published must substantially reflect the information supplied by persons filling in the returns, whether or not the answers received accurately represent the facts sought to be established. The

inquiry relating to grade of occupation, for instance, while framed to discover, *inter alia*, how many persons were in full normal employment, how many were in part-time employment, and how many were without employment at a wage or salary at the date of the Census, could not anticipate the interpretations which people would place upon these descriptions of grade.

The instructions required all persons "out of work on 30th June, 1933", to describe themselves as unemployed and to state the number of days or weeks or months since they were last regularly employed. Those recording themselves as "employed wage-earners" or "wage-earners employed part-time" were persons who were in fact or who regarded themselves as "receiving wages or salary", were not "out of work on 30th June, 1933", and in respect of whom there was a "nil" entry as to time "since last regularly employed".

The interpretation in regard to both these classes is that those so recorded were in work on 30th June, 1933. Although the schedule did not specifically ask them to state whether they actually worked on 30th June, 1933, the fact of a "nil" entry for period of unemployment means that the number recorded as "W." or "P.T." worked on 30th June, 1933. On this interpretation, the total of persons recorded as "W." or "P.T." would represent the equivalent of full-time employment as at the date of the Census. It is possible, however, that numbers of intermittent and casual workers (e.g., shearers, wharf labourers, coal-miners, etc.), who did not actually work on 30th June, 1933, regarded themselves as regularly employed, and therefore did not record any days of unemployment. In that case, the total number of persons recorded as "W." or "P.T." would represent not the absolute equivalent of full-time employment but the equivalent of persons in "normal time" employment at that date.

It is not precisely known how persons on public relief works recorded themselves in Census schedules. Rationed relief work was, in general,

a recent innovation at the time of the Census, and no special provision was made for recording it on Census forms. Nevertheless, a number of persons who recorded themselves as employed part-time indicated that they were so employed on relief work.

It is sometimes assumed that, in a census, the motive of personal pride leads certain individuals who are in fact unemployed to state that they are employed. While such a possibility exists, there is very little evidence to indicate that the practice is extensive. On the other hand, there is a possibility that motives of personal gain might have led some persons who were in fact employed to state that they were unemployed. Cases of this kind were not unknown in unemployment relief administration. There is, however, no conclusive evidence of the extent of mis-statements of either kind, and the net effect of the mis-statements may well be negligible.

Other possible sources of mis-statement are that persons who had retired from active work recorded themselves as occupied in their former calling; or, on the other hand, that persons who were actually working stated that they were of independent means. The instructions on the Census forms in 1933 were sufficiently definite to warrant the belief that relatively few would make mis-statements either way. Reference to detail in Census tabulations substantiates this view.

The first table below presents a picture of the structure of the Australian male and female population as a whole engaged in or attached to occupations as at 30th June, 1933, in terms of the main status groups:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of the AUSTRALIAN POPULATION engaged in or attached to OCCUPATIONS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Number.			Proportion Per Cent. to Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer	187,424	20,912	208,336	8.76	3.56	7.64
Working on own account	319,970	50,570	370,540	14.95	8.61	13.59
Wage or salary earning Group—						
Wage or salary earner	1,021,228	402,141	1,423,369	47.72	68.48	52.19
Apprenticed wage earner	20,674	5,695	26,369	0.97	0.97	0.97
Wage or salary earner employed part-time ..	144,246	26,846	171,092	6.74	4.57	6.27
Unemployed	405,432	75,817	481,249	18.95	12.91	17.65
Total	1,591,580	510,499	2,102,079	74.38	86.93	77.08
Helper not receiving wage or salary	40,903	5,280	46,183	1.91	0.90	1.69
Grand Total	2,139,877	587,261	2,727,138	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be seen that the wage or salary earning group as a whole represented a little more than three-quarters of all persons engaged in or nominally attached to occupations. The comparable proportion in New Zealand, according to the Census taken in the Dominion on 20th April, 1926, was 75.83 per cent. Employers as a whole, as shown by the table above, represented 7.64 per cent. and workers on own account 13.59 per cent. The

corresponding proportions in New Zealand were, in 1926, 9.43 per cent. and 12.79 per cent. It will also be observed that males were proportionately greater than females among employers and workers on own account, but that females were proportionately greater than males among the wage or salary earning group. An almost identical relationship in this respect was revealed in the New Zealand Census of 1926.

The next two tables show, for males and females in each State and Territory at 30th June, 1933, in respectively, the structure of the whole population terms of grade of occupation:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER.										
E.	.. ..	57,478	53,698	32,513	20,547	15,572	7,277	162	177	187,424
O.	.. ..	118,778	85,263	51,519	26,201	25,677	11,887	220	425	319,970
Wage Earning Group	W.	385,639	290,462	146,535	87,078	74,675	33,341	2,052	1,446	1,021,228
	W.A.	8,393	5,985	2,949	1,315	1,448	550	23	11	20,674
	P.T.	50,638	35,530	31,260	10,623	11,438	4,193	452	112	144,246
	U.	189,710	98,751	46,808	37,820	21,478	10,226	278	361	405,432
	Total	634,380	430,728	227,552	136,836	109,039	48,310	2,805	1,930	1,591,580
H.	.. ..	13,903	12,400	6,291	3,739	2,770	1,752	17	31	40,903
N.A.	.. ..	493,932	321,155	179,342	103,639	80,879	45,871	1,601	815	1,227,234
Total	.. ..	1,318,471	903,244	497,217	290,962	233,937	115,097	4,805	3,378	3,367,111
PROPORTION PER CENT.										
E.	.. ..	% 4.36	% 5.95	% 6.54	% 7.06	% 6.66	% 6.32	% 3.37	% 5.24	% 5.57
O.	.. ..	9.02	9.44	10.36	9.00	10.98	10.33	4.58	12.58	9.50
Wage Earning Group	W.	29.24	32.16	29.47	29.93	31.92	28.97	42.71	42.80	30.33
	W.A.	0.64	0.66	0.59	0.45	0.62	0.48	0.48	0.33	0.61
	P.T.	3.84	3.94	6.29	3.65	4.89	3.64	9.41	3.32	4.29
	U.	14.39	10.93	9.42	13.00	9.18	8.88	5.78	10.68	12.04
	Total	48.11	47.69	45.77	47.03	46.61	41.97	58.38	57.13	47.27
H.	.. ..	1.05	1.37	1.27	1.29	1.18	1.52	0.35	0.92	1.21
N.A.	.. ..	37.46	35.55	36.06	35.62	34.57	39.86	33.32	24.13	36.45
Total	.. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As between the States, it will be seen that Western Australia had the largest proportion of employers and workers on own account combined among males, and New South Wales the smallest. New South Wales had the largest proportion of those with a wage

or salary earning status (including the unemployed), and Tasmania the lowest proportion. On the other hand, Tasmania had the highest proportion of dependants.

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade.		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER.										
E.	.. ..	5,798	7,063	3,706	1,917	1,596	798	19	15	20,912
O.	.. ..	18,869	16,695	6,646	3,788	3,089	1,423	33	27	50,570
Wage Earning Group	W.	146,216	133,575	50,641	34,435	24,173	12,266	652	183	402,141
	W.A.	1,978	2,367	643	326	312	65	4	..	5,695
	P.T.	10,310	9,154	2,959	2,414	1,242	751	12	4	26,846
	U.	32,796	21,040	10,567	5,926	3,996	1,442	31	19	75,817
	Total	191,300	166,136	64,810	43,101	29,723	14,524	699	206	510,499
H.	.. ..	1,899	1,920	868	272	170	116	12	23	5,280
N.A.	.. ..	1,064,510	725,203	374,287	240,909	170,337	95,641	3,379	1,201	2,675,467
Total	.. ..	1,282,376	917,017	450,317	289,987	204,915	112,502	4,142	1,472	3,262,728

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Grade.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
PROPORTION PER CENT.									
E.	% 0.45	% 0.77	% 0.82	% 0.66	% 0.78	% 0.71	% 0.46	% 1.02	% 0.64
O.	1.47	1.82	1.48	1.31	1.51	1.27	0.80	1.84	1.55
Wage Earning Group	W. ..	11.40	14.57	11.25	11.87	11.80	10.90	15.74	12.33
	W.A. ..	0.16	0.26	0.14	0.11	0.15	0.06	0.10	0.18
	P.T. ..	0.80	1.00	0.66	0.83	0.61	0.67	0.29	0.82
	U. ..	2.56	2.29	2.34	2.05	1.95	1.28	1.29	2.32
	Total ..	14.92	18.12	14.39	14.86	14.51	12.91	16.88	15.65
H.	0.15	0.21	0.19	0.09	0.08	0.10	0.29	1.56	0.16
N.A.	83.01	79.08	83.12	83.08	83.12	85.01	81.57	81.59	82.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As to females, it will be seen that, confining attention to States only, Victoria had the largest proportion of employers and workers on own account combined and the largest proportion of those with a wage or salary earning status. This was associated with a low proportion of dependants. On the other hand, New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania had relatively low proportions of employers and workers on own account combined,

and Tasmania the smallest proportion of those with a wage or salary earning status.

4. Census Comparisons, 1891-1933.—The following table provides a summary of the changes in the structure of grades of occupations for the population of Australia as a whole for the three Census years 1911, 1921, and 1933, in which data for all six States are available:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of the AUSTRALIAN POPULATION at the CENSUSES of 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
NUMBER.									
Employer	204,213	131,046	187,424	18,653	10,524	20,912	222,866	141,570	208,336
Working on own account	148,427	300,874	319,970	36,734	46,376	50,570	185,161	347,250	370,540
Wage or salary earning Group—									
Wage or salary earner	1,056,405	1,162,055	1,021,228	295,035	356,981	402,141	1,351,440	1,519,036	1,423,369
Apprenticed wage earner .. ..	..	..	20,674	..	..	5,695	..	..	26,369
Employed part time .. ..	..	..	144,246	..	..	26,846	..	..	171,092
Unemployed	47,997	139,438	405,432	8,285	21,518	75,817	56,282	160,956	481,249
Total	1,104,402	1,301,493	1,591,580	303,320	378,499	510,499	1,407,722	1,679,992	2,102,079
Helper	64,371	31,798	40,903	14,056	3,185	5,280	78,427	34,983	46,183
Not applicable	791,622	997,659	1,227,234	1,769,207	2,234,280	2,675,467	2,560,829	3,231,939	3,902,701
Grand Total	2,313,035	2,762,870	3,367,111	2,141,970	2,672,864	3,262,728	4,455,005	5,435,734	6,629,839
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH GRADE.									
Employer	% 8.83	% 4.74	% 5.57	% 0.87	% 0.39	% 0.64	% 5.00	% 2.60	% 3.14
Working on own account	6.42	10.89	9.50	1.71	1.74	1.55	4.16	6.39	5.59
Wage or salary earning Group—									
Wage or salary earner	45.67	42.06	30.33	13.77	13.35	12.33	30.34	27.95	21.47
Apprenticed wage earner .. ..	..	..	0.61	..	..	0.17	..	..	0.40
Employed part time .. ..	..	..	4.29	..	..	0.82	..	..	2.58
Unemployed	2.08	5.05	12.04	0.39	0.81	2.33	1.26	2.96	7.26
Total	47.75	47.11	47.27	14.16	14.16	15.65	31.60	30.91	31.71
Helper	2.78	1.15	1.21	0.66	0.12	0.16	1.76	0.64	0.70
Not applicable	34.22	36.11	36.45	82.60	83.59	82.00	57.48	59.46	58.86
Grand Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
TOTAL EMPLOYEE GROUP (WAGE OR SALARY EARNING GROUP PLUS HELPERS NOT RECEIVING WAGE OR SALARY.)									
Number	1,168,773	1,333,291	1,632,483	317,376	381,684	515,779	1,486,149	1,714,975	2,148,262
Per cent. of population	% 50.53	% 48.26	% 48.48	% 14.82	% 14.28	% 15.81	% 33.36	% 31.55	% 32.41

The following tables provide a comparative State in each Census year since 1891 for which the picture of the grade of occupation structure in each data were obtained:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in each STATE at the CENSUSES of 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Year.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NEW SOUTH WALES.(a)										
1891 ..	53,589	49,664	246,365	..	..	19,526	265,891	8,970	229,889	608,003
1901 ..	49,077	65,798	291,322	..	..	21,177	312,499	17,674	264,957	710,005
1911 ..	71,315	51,707	399,548	..	..	16,431	415,979	20,843	298,846	858,690
1921 ..	45,496	106,399	462,845	..	..	54,869	517,714	9,787	393,672	1,073,068
1933 ..	57,640	118,998	387,691	8,416	51,090	189,988	637,185	13,920	495,533	1,323,276
VICTORIA.										
1891 ..	40,013	59,031	246,536	..	..	18,523	265,059	20,787	213,199	598,089
1901 ..	43,288	66,811	233,211	..	..	12,183	245,394	26,889	221,338	603,720
1911 ..	63,127	39,895	287,268	..	..	15,220	302,488	19,910	230,171	655,591
1921 ..	41,199	83,591	318,872	..	..	32,822	351,694	10,808	267,432	754,724
1933 ..	53,698	85,263	290,462	5,985	35,530	98,751	430,728	12,400	321,155	903,244
QUEENSLAND.										
1891(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911 ..	26,691	24,661	150,714	..	..	8,131	158,845	10,144	109,165	329,506
1921 ..	18,349	48,964	152,672	..	..	30,698	183,370	5,175	143,111	398,969
1933 ..	32,513	51,519	146,535	2,949	31,260	46,808	227,552	6,291	179,342	497,217
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.(c)										
1891 ..	16,475	11,186	65,031	..	..	2,997	68,028	7,372	63,740	166,801
1901 ..	14,369	16,082	79,490	..	..	3,384	82,874	5,536	65,840	184,701
1911 ..	20,869	12,938	97,114	..	..	3,076	100,190	7,061	69,034	210,092
1921 ..	12,901	28,177	107,314	..	..	9,691	117,005	2,740	90,265	251,088
1933 ..	20,724	26,626	88,524	1,326	10,735	38,181	138,766	3,770	104,454	294,340
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.										
1891(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	7,792	10,322	61,848	..	..	3,195	65,043	1,920	27,798	112,875
1911 ..	13,734	12,484	81,206	..	..	3,647	84,853	2,497	47,997	161,565
1921 ..	8,656	20,434	77,589	..	..	7,752	85,341	1,413	61,434	177,278
1933 ..	15,572	25,677	74,675	1,448	11,438	21,478	109,039	2,770	80,879	233,937
TASMANIA.										
1891 ..	5,215	8,071	29,937	..	..	1,328	31,265	4,008	29,001	77,560
1901 ..	6,213	9,100	36,063	..	..	1,810	37,873	4,098	32,340	89,624
1911 ..	8,477	6,742	40,555	..	..	1,492	42,047	3,916	36,409	97,591
1921 ..	4,445	13,309	42,763	..	..	3,606	46,369	1,875	41,745	107,743
1933 ..	7,277	11,887	33,341	550	4,193	10,226	48,310	1,752	45,871	115,097

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory. (b) Not available. (c) Includes Northern Territory.

PROPORTION PER CENT. of MALES in each GRADE of OCCUPATION, STATES, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Year.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NEW SOUTH WALES.(a)											
1891	..	% 8.81	% 8.17	% 40.52	% ..	% ..	% 3.21	% 43.73	% 1.48	% 37.81	% 100.00
1901	..	6.91	9.27	41.03	..	..	2.98	44.01	2.49	37.32	100.00
1911	..	8.31	6.02	46.53	..	..	1.91	48.44	2.43	34.80	100.00
1921	..	4.24	9.92	43.13	..	..	5.11	48.24	0.91	36.69	100.00
1933	..	4.36	8.99	29.30	0.64	3.86	14.35	48.15	1.05	37.45	100.00
VICTORIA.											
1891	..	6.69	9.87	41.22	..	..	3.10	44.32	3.47	35.65	100.00
1901	..	7.17	11.07	38.63	..	..	2.02	40.65	4.45	36.66	100.00
1911	..	9.63	6.08	43.82	..	..	2.32	46.14	3.04	35.11	100.00
1921	..	5.46	11.08	42.25	..	..	4.35	46.60	1.43	35.43	100.00
1933	..	5.95	9.44	32.16	0.66	3.94	10.93	47.69	1.37	35.55	100.00
QUEENSLAND.											
1891(b)
1901(b)
1911	..	8.10	7.48	45.74	..	..	2.47	48.21	3.08	33.13	100.00
1921	..	4.60	12.27	38.27	..	..	7.69	45.96	1.30	35.87	100.00
1933	..	6.54	10.36	29.47	0.59	6.29	9.42	45.77	1.27	36.06	100.00
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.(c)											
1891	..	9.88	6.70	38.99	..	..	1.80	40.79	4.42	38.21	100.00
1901	..	7.78	8.71	43.04	..	..	1.83	44.87	3.00	35.64	100.00
1911	..	9.93	6.16	46.23	..	..	1.46	47.69	3.36	32.86	100.00
1921	..	5.14	11.22	42.74	..	..	3.86	46.60	1.09	35.95	100.00
1933	..	7.04	9.05	30.07	0.45	3.65	12.97	47.14	1.28	35.49	100.00
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.											
1891(b)
1901	..	6.90	9.15	54.79	..	..	2.83	57.62	1.70	24.63	100.00
1911	..	8.50	7.73	50.26	..	..	2.26	52.52	1.54	29.71	100.00
1921	..	4.88	11.53	43.77	..	..	4.37	48.14	0.80	34.65	100.00
1933	..	6.66	10.98	31.92	0.62	4.89	9.18	46.61	1.18	34.57	100.00
TASMANIA.											
1891	..	6.72	10.41	38.60	..	..	1.71	40.31	5.17	37.39	100.00
1901	..	6.93	10.15	40.24	..	..	2.02	42.26	4.57	36.09	100.00
1911	..	8.69	6.91	41.55	..	..	1.53	43.08	4.01	37.31	100.00
1921	..	4.13	12.35	39.69	..	..	3.35	43.04	1.74	38.74	100.00
1933	..	6.32	10.33	28.97	0.48	3.64	8.88	41.97	1.52	39.86	100.00

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory. (b) Not available. (c) Includes Northern Territory.

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in each STATE at the CENSUSES of 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Year.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NEW SOUTH WALES.(a)											
1891	..	2,643	14,141	54,943	..	..	2,867	57,810	7,534	433,823	515,951
1901	..	4,939	16,848	72,386	..	..	3,649	76,035	6,084	540,935	644,841
1911	..	5,827	13,136	102,412	..	..	2,713	105,125	4,974	660,696	789,758
1921	..	3,215	17,409	131,270	..	..	7,658	138,928	1,264	869,059	1,029,875
1933	..	5,817	18,902	146,868	1,982	10,322	32,827	191,999	1,911	1,067,889	1,286,518
VICTORIA.											
1891	..	3,072	15,942	73,014	..	..	3,270	76,284	5,899	440,554	541,751
1901	..	5,007	20,556	84,171	..	..	2,731	86,902	30,111	454,774	597,350
1911	..	7,793	12,555	105,131	..	..	3,044	108,175	3,093	528,344	659,960
1921	..	4,090	14,702	118,807	..	..	7,621	126,428	995	630,341	776,556
1933	..	7,063	16,695	133,575	2,367	9,154	21,040	166,136	1,920	725,203	917,017
QUEENSLAND.											
1891(b)
1901(b)
1911	..	1,859	4,235	35,399	..	..	1,106	36,505	3,490	230,218	276,307
1921	..	1,421	5,338	44,493	..	..	2,967	47,460	573	302,211	357,003
1933	..	3,706	6,646	50,641	643	2,959	10,567	64,810	868	374,287	450,317
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.(c)											
1891	..	1,013	1,851	18,989	..	..	419	19,408	1,578	129,780	153,630
1901	..	1,095	3,566	23,492	..	..	692	24,184	2,252	147,359	178,456
1911	..	1,528	3,356	26,123	..	..	434	26,557	1,527	168,808	201,776
1921	..	790	4,323	31,637	..	..	1,357	32,994	201	209,631	247,939
1933	..	1,932	3,815	34,618	326	2,418	5,945	43,307	295	242,110	291,459
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.											
1891(b)
1901	..	651	1,814	9,173	..	..	479	9,652	951	58,181	71,249
1911	..	1,004	2,203	15,255	..	..	662	15,917	561	100,864	120,549
1921	..	661	3,011	19,290	..	..	1,405	20,695	85	131,002	155,454
1933	..	1,596	3,089	24,173	312	1,242	3,996	29,723	170	170,337	204,915
TASMANIA.											
1891	..	323	1,421	8,059	..	..	418	8,477	1,935	56,951	69,107
1901	..	462	2,434	10,229	..	..	356	10,585	2,071	67,299	82,851
1911	..	642	1,249	10,715	..	..	326	11,041	411	80,277	93,620
1921	..	347	1,593	11,484	..	..	510	11,994	67	92,036	106,037
1933	..	798	1,423	12,266	65	751	1,442	14,524	116	95,641	112,502

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Not available.

(c) Includes Northern Territory.

PROPORTION PER CENT. of FEMALES in each GRADE of OCCUPATION, STATES, 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Year.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	C.	Total.			
NEW SOUTH WALES.(a)										
1891 ..	% 0.51	% 2.74	% 10.65	% ..	% ..	% 0.56	% 11.21	% 1.46	% 84.08	% 100.00
1901 ..	0.77	2.61	11.22	..	..	0.57	11.79	0.94	83.89	100.00
1911 ..	0.74	1.66	12.97	..	..	0.34	13.31	0.63	83.66	100.00
1921 ..	0.31	1.69	12.75	..	..	0.75	13.50	0.12	84.38	100.00
1933 ..	0.45	1.47	11.42	0.15	0.80	2.55	14.92	0.15	83.01	100.00
VICTORIA.										
1891 ..	0.57	2.94	13.48	..	..	0.60	14.08	1.09	81.32	100.00
1901 ..	0.84	3.44	14.09	..	..	0.46	14.55	5.04	76.13	100.00
1911 ..	1.18	1.90	15.93	..	..	0.46	16.39	0.47	80.06	100.00
1921 ..	0.53	1.89	15.30	..	..	0.98	16.28	0.13	81.17	100.00
1933 ..	0.77	1.82	14.57	0.26	1.00	2.29	18.12	0.21	79.08	100.00
QUEENSLAND.										
1891(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1911 ..	0.67	1.53	12.81	..	..	0.40	13.21	1.27	83.32	100.00
1921 ..	0.40	1.50	12.46	..	..	0.83	13.29	0.16	84.65	100.00
1933 ..	0.82	1.48	11.25	0.14	0.66	2.34	14.39	0.19	83.12	100.00
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.(c)										
1891 ..	0.66	1.20	12.36	..	..	0.27	12.63	1.03	84.48	100.00
1901 ..	0.61	2.00	13.16	..	..	0.39	13.55	1.26	82.58	100.00
1911 ..	0.76	1.66	12.95	..	..	0.21	13.16	0.76	83.66	100.00
1921 ..	0.32	1.74	12.76	..	..	0.55	13.31	0.08	84.55	100.00
1933 ..	0.66	1.31	11.88	0.11	0.83	2.04	14.86	0.10	83.07	100.00
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.										
1891(b) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1901 ..	0.91	2.55	12.87	..	..	0.67	13.54	1.34	81.66	100.00
1911 ..	0.83	1.83	12.65	..	..	0.55	13.20	0.47	83.67	100.00
1921 ..	0.43	1.94	12.41	..	..	0.90	13.31	0.05	84.27	100.00
1933 ..	0.78	1.51	11.80	0.15	0.61	1.95	14.51	0.08	83.12	100.00
TASMANIA.										
1891 ..	0.47	2.06	11.66	..	..	0.60	12.26	2.80	82.41	100.00
1901 ..	0.56	2.94	12.34	..	..	0.43	12.77	2.50	81.23	100.00
1911 ..	0.68	1.33	11.45	..	..	0.35	11.80	0.44	85.75	100.00
1921 ..	0.33	1.50	10.83	..	..	0.48	11.31	0.06	86.80	100.00
1933 ..	0.71	1.27	10.90	0.06	0.67	1.28	12.91	0.10	85.01	100.00

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Not available.

(c) Includes Northern Territory.

As a proportion of the total male population, male employers were more numerous and male workers on own account less numerous in 1911 in all States than in any other Census year for which grade of occupation data were obtained, the one exception

being male employers in New South Wales, who were proportionately more numerous in 1891. In 1921, on the other hand, male employers were less numerous and male workers on own account more numerous than in any other Census year. No

discernible long-period trend characterizes the changing proportions of either of these two grades in any State. When, however, the proportions of the two grades are combined, it will be seen that there was a tendency for male employers and male workers on own account together to become proportionately less numerous in each successive Census year in New South Wales. A similar tendency is not so evident in Victoria and South Australia, though it was possibly operating. In Queensland and Western Australia the evidence, as far as it is available, shows a tendency in the opposite direction. In Tasmania the tendency was downward from 1891 to 1911, and thereafter upward to 1933.

Changes in the proportions of male employers and workers on own account combined tended in general to be accompanied in the several States by corresponding changes, in an opposite direction, in the proportions of the male wage or salary earning group. The changes and possible long-period trend in the proportions of the latter were affected, however, by changes in the proportions of male helpers not receiving wage or salary and of male dependants and other males to whom grade of occupation is not applicable. Thus, although there was a well-defined long-period tendency for male employers and male workers on own account in New South Wales to become less numerously represented over the period from 1891 to 1933, there was not an equally well-defined tendency for male wage or salary earners to become more numerously represented, because of the changing proportions of male helpers without wage or salary and of those males to whom grade is not applicable. In only Queensland and Western Australia among the other States was there a clearly-defined tendency downward in the proportion of the male wage or salary earning group, in correspondence with the well-defined tendency upward in the proportion of male employers and male workers on own account combined, notwithstanding variations in the proportions of male helpers and of males to whom grade is not applicable.

The change in the proportions of male wage or salary earners in employment (including apprentices and part-time employees) and in the proportions of the male unemployed were not characterized by long-period trends, since the conditions affecting employment and unemployment were not alike at the several Census dates, nor were they necessarily identical in all States at a particular Census date. The changes in the proportions of these two grades were also affected by changes in the relationship between the proportions of the total male wage or salary earning group and the proportions of other grades in the male population. It is nevertheless clear that the fall in all States in the proportions of male wage or salary earners in employment and the rise in the proportion of the male unemployed in 1921 reflect the relatively severe depression prevailing in that year. It is equally clear that the still greater fall in all States in the proportions of male wage or salary earners in employment and the correspondingly

greater rise in the proportions of the male unemployed in 1933 are a record of the much greater severity of depression in the latter year.

It is noteworthy that in all States the proportion represented by male helpers not receiving wages or salary was lower (markedly lower in Tasmania) in 1921 and 1933 than in earlier Census years. For those States for which the data are available from 1891, viz., New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, the proportion of males to whom grade is not applicable decreased from 1891 to 1911, and thereafter increased to 1933. A similar increase in the proportion from 1911 to 1933 occurred in Queensland and Western Australia.

Changes in the proportions of the female population of the several States represented by female employers and by workers on own account are not characterized in either case by well-defined long-period trends, with the exception of female workers on own account in Queensland from 1911 to 1933. When the proportions of the two grades are combined it is seen that female employers and workers on own account in all States (again with the exception of Queensland, for which the data were not obtained) were proportionately more numerous in 1901 than in any other Census year. The lower proportions of these two grades combined in later Census years show no decisive trend, except in New South Wales and South Australia, where the trend was downward.

Changes in the proportions of female employers and workers on own account combined did not have, in general, as marked a tendency as with males, to be accompanied in the several States (except in New South Wales) by corresponding changes, in an opposite direction, in the proportions of the wage or salary earning group of the same sex. In the case of females the changes in the proportions of helpers not receiving wages, and of dependants and others to whom grade of occupation is not applicable, influenced the changes in the proportions of the wage or salary earning group more markedly than in the case of males.

The comments on changes in the proportions of male wage or salary earners in employment and of the male unemployed apply also to the changes in the proportions of the females in these two grades. As in the case of males, the proportion in all States represented by female helpers not receiving wages or salary was lower in 1921 and 1933 than in earlier Census years. The proportion in all States was least in 1921. No well-defined trend characterizes the change in any State in the proportion of female dependants and other females to whom grade of occupation is not applicable.

A variety of factors operated to produce as well as to obscure such long-period trends as are depicted in the tables above. Among the more important of these factors were the technical changes in industry and commerce which enlarge the scope for female employees; the mechanization of agriculture, insofar as it played a part in bringing about a relative decline in the demand for male employed labour; and the development in many fields of

industry and business of larger-scale enterprise, accompanied by a relative contraction of opportunity for small-scale employers and workers on own account. Among the more important factors which operated to distort, or at any rate to obscure, the long-period tendencies, were wars and depressions, more particularly the War of 1914-1919 and the immediate post-war Depression of 1920-21 and the delayed post-war Depression of 1930-33.

The least uncertain of discernible long-period changes in the grade of occupation structure of the country up to 1933 were the tendencies for small employers, workers on own account and helpers not receiving wages to shift to the ranks of wage or salary earners. It has already been pointed out above that no safe conclusion can be drawn as to tendencies in the proportion of employers and workers on own account separately to increase or decrease. In 1933 two-thirds of the breadwinners of Australia were in New South Wales and Victoria. From the evidence available for these two States over the 42 years from 1891 to 1933, it is possible to conclude that there was a tendency in Australia for the proportion of employers and workers on own account combined to diminish over the period, and for the proportion of wage or salary earners to increase.

The shifts among grades in the period from 1911 to 1933 require special consideration. The forces operating during the war period of 1914-1919 appear to have been a stronger influence than the immediate post-war depression in producing the grade of occupation structure peculiar to 1921. Mainly because of the war, money wage rates rose rapidly by over 80 per cent. between 1911 and 1921, and this may have accounted in part for the elimination of many small employers and have caused the actual and relative increase in the number working on own account recorded in 1921. In addition repatriation aid to soldiers, who otherwise would have become wage-earners, may, at least temporarily, have caused some thousands to try working on their own account. Judged by the standards of the time, the country was in a fairly severe depression when the Census was taken in April, 1921. Because of this situation, some unemployed wage-earners doubtless set up temporarily on their own account, and some persons, previously small employers and workers on own account, would for the same reason have increased the ranks of the unemployed. It is not possible, however, from the figures of a Census taken at the time, to gauge with any certainty the net effects of the shift during a depression of small employers and workers on own account to the ranks of the unemployed, and of the shift of unemployed wage or salary earners to the ranks of workers on own account. The net effect of *all* factors operating from 1911 to 1921 was to diminish substantially, by 1921, the proportion of employers, to increase substantially the proportion of workers on own account, to diminish the proportion of wage or salary earners, and to increase substantially the proportion of the unemployed.

The depression prevailing at the date of the Census of June, 1933, was much more severe and

had been much more prolonged than that during which the 1921 Census was taken. The effect upon small employers of rapidly rising wage rates had not been felt for a number of years, as it had prior to 1921. For this reason it might have been expected that the proportion of employers in 1933, as compared with 1921, would have increased. Nevertheless, the increase actually recorded did not bring the proportion to the level of 1911. This can in part be explained by the increasing difficulties created for small-employer enterprises by the accelerating development of larger-scale enterprise in the post-war years. Many former small employers must have joined the ranks of the workers on own account or the ranks of the unemployed during the depression of 1930-1933. Nevertheless, while many former workers on wages or salary must also have tried their fortunes working on their own account, the net effect of all influences operating upon the grade of occupation structure was a slight increase, as compared with 1921, in the proportion of employers, a slight decrease in the proportion of workers on own account, a slight increase in the proportion of the wage or salary earning group as a whole, and a very substantial increase in the proportion of the unemployed (with whom ought to be associated many of the part-time workers on relief work).

It should be pointed out that the relative increase in the proportion of employers, apparently at the expense of the proportion of workers on own account, in all States between 1921 and 1933, took place chiefly in agriculture, dairying and associated farming activities. Annual statistics of rural industries show that there were larger numbers of persons permanently engaged in all rural occupations, and larger numbers of persons permanently engaged in occupations which are principally farming (cultivating), and in occupations which are principally dairying, in 1932-1933 than in 1929-1930, despite the depression, but that there were smaller numbers permanently engaged in pursuits which are principally pastoral. A shift of several thousands of the population engaged in pastoral pursuits to other rural activities, particularly to dairying and its associated activities, as well as the flow of new entrepreneurs into the latter, was probably accompanied by a change from the one-man dairy farm to the two-man farm of one employer and one permanent employee. The shift from grazing and from agriculture and grazing combined to dairying between 1921 and 1933 is also shown by the statistics of holdings used for these purposes in New South Wales. Relatively more employed labour is required for the tending of dairy herds. The shift to dairying would therefore help to account for the relative increase in the proportion of employers, apparently at the expense of the proportion of workers on own account, in 1933 as compared with 1921. Another contributory factor, operating over the post-war period prior to rather than during the depression, was the mechanization of agriculture, which tended to produce a relative decline in the use of employed labour,

GRADES of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in each INDUSTRY ORDER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	Grand Total.
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.										
Fishing and Trapping ..	12	12	14	..	..	..	14	3	..	41
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	7,961	7,276	2,945	..	269	98	3,312	1,262	..	19,811
Forestry ..	9	..	106	..	..	..	106	..	..	115
Mining and Quarrying ..	9	4	182	..	..	..	182	..	..	195
Total Primary Production..	7,991	7,292	3,247	..	269	98	3,614	1,265	..	20,162
Industrial ..	2,533	8,430	89,748	4,513	12,267	21,893	128,421	181	..	139,565
Transport and Communication ..	211	102	10,670	..	465	414	11,549	24	..	11,886
Commerce and Finance ..	3,778	11,779	82,302	448	3,478	10,592	96,820	1,472	..	113,849
Public Administration and Professional ..	1,505	8,067	74,500	304	2,374	10,733	87,911	475	10,682	108,640
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	62	110	2,790	5	397	660	3,852	6	..	4,030
Personal and Domestic Service ..	4,832	14,790	138,884	425	7,596	23,639	170,544	1,857	483	192,506
Pensioners ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	158,505	158,505
Independents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,259	30,259
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over) ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,788	7,788	..	651	8,439
Dependants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,474,887	2,474,887
Total ..	20,912	50,570	402,141	5,695	26,846	75,817	510,499	5,280	2,675,467	3,262,728

PROPORTION PER CENT. ON ALL GRADES.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing and Trapping ..	29.27	29.27	34.15	..	..	..	34.15	7.31	..	100.00
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	40.19	36.72	14.87	..	1.36	0.49	16.72	6.37	..	100.00
Forestry ..	7.83	..	92.17	..	..	..	92.17	..	..	100.00
Mining and Quarrying ..	4.62	2.05	93.33	..	..	..	93.33	..	..	100.00
Total Primary Production..	39.63	36.17	16.10	..	1.33	0.49	17.92	6.28	..	100.00
Industrial ..	1.81	6.04	64.31	3.23	8.79	15.69	92.02	0.13	..	100.00
Transport and Communication ..	1.78	0.86	89.77	..	3.91	3.48	97.16	0.20	..	100.00
Commerce and Finance ..	3.32	10.35	72.29	0.39	3.06	9.30	85.04	1.29	..	100.00
Public Administration and Professional ..	1.39	7.43	68.58	0.27	2.19	9.88	80.92	0.43	9.83	100.00
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	1.54	2.73	69.23	0.12	9.85	16.38	95.58	0.15	..	100.00
Personal and Domestic Service ..	2.51	7.68	72.15	0.22	3.95	12.28	88.60	0.96	0.25	100.00
Pensioners ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
Independents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over) ..	..	..	..	..	..	92.29	92.29	..	7.71	100.00
Dependants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
Total ..	0.64	1.55	12.33	0.18	0.82	2.32	15.65	0.16	82.00	100.00

PROPORTION PER CENT. ON ALL CLASSES.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing and Trapping ..	0.06	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	..	..
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	38.07	14.39	0.73	..	1.00	0.13	0.65	23.90	..	0.61
Forestry ..	0.04	..	0.03	..	..	..	0.02	..	..	..
Mining and Quarrying ..	0.04	0.01	0.05	..	..	..	0.04	..	..	0.01
Total Primary Production..	38.21	14.42	0.81	..	1.00	0.13	0.71	23.96	..	0.62
Industrial ..	12.11	16.67	22.32	79.24	45.69	28.88	25.16	3.43	..	4.28
Transport and Communication ..	1.01	0.20	2.65	..	1.73	0.54	2.26	0.45	..	0.36
Commerce and Finance ..	18.07	23.29	20.47	7.87	12.96	13.97	18.97	27.88	..	3.49
Public Administration and Professional ..	7.20	15.95	18.53	5.34	8.84	14.16	17.22	9.00	0.40	3.33
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	0.30	0.22	0.69	0.09	1.48	0.87	0.75	0.11	..	0.12
Personal and Domestic Service ..	23.10	29.25	34.53	7.46	28.30	31.18	33.41	35.17	0.02	5.90
Pensioners ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.92	4.86
Independents ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.13	0.93
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over) ..	..	..	..	..	..	10.27	1.52	..	0.03	0.26
Dependants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.50	75.85
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The table for males is characterized by several interesting features. As a proportion of all males engaged in or attached to the respective industries, employers and workers on their own account were

relatively more numerous in Fishing and Trapping and in the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries, as also were unpaid helpers, than were males in the same grades in other industries, and

the wage-earning group was correspondingly less numerous. Part-time workers were proportionately a larger part of the total males in Forestry than were part-time workers in any other industrial field. Apprenticed workers were a larger proportion of the total males in Manufacturing and Constructional industries (the "Industrial" order) than apprenticed workers were among gainfully employed males in any other field. Manufacturing and Constructional industries had a larger part of their total numbers unemployed than did any other major division of industry. Taking the total number in each grade in the whole male population, it will be seen that nearly 86 per cent. of unpaid helpers, nearly 55 per cent. of all employers, and nearly 49 per cent. of all workers on their own account, were engaged in the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries, and that these industries absorbed a correspondingly small proportion of all male wage and salary earning employees. Nearly 42 per cent. of all male wage and salary earning employees were engaged in or attached to Manufacturing and Constructional industries (the "Industrial" order). It was in these fields, also, that the largest proportion of all the males actually in full-time wage or salary-paid employment, the largest proportion of all the males in part-time employment, the largest proportion of all the male apprentices, and the largest proportion of all the male unemployed at the date of the Census, were to be found.

Among industries in which the numbers of females were sufficiently large to make proportions

significant, employers and workers on their own account, as a proportion of all females engaged in or attached to the industries, were notably numerous in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries. Unpaid helpers were a larger proportion of the females engaged in or attached to these same industries than unpaid helpers were of those engaged in or attached to other significant industries, just as the same relationship held among males. Certain other interesting aspects of women in farming activities have already been discussed in Section 17 of Chapter XXII. Another interesting feature of the table is the high proportion of the females in Transport and Communication who were wage-earners in full employment. The relatively small numbers of employers and workers on their own account among females in industries other than farming merely confirms the observation made in Section 3 of Chapter XXIII. that entrepreneurial occupations in 1933 were more restricted among females than among males. About one-third of the females in the employee group were in domestic service and about one-quarter in manufacturing industry. Of all unemployed females, the largest proportions were also in these two fields, and the same was true of females employed part-time.

The following table shows, for Australia as a whole, the proportionate distribution of persons (males and females combined) according to grade of occupation by industry orders, with the exclusion of pensioners, independents and dependants:—

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION of PERSONS ACCORDING to SPECIFIED GRADES of OCCUPATION by INDUSTRY ORDERS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	Grand Total.	Ratio of E. to W.E. Group.
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	
Fishing and Trapping ..	3.22	68.28	20.82	..	2.68	3.37	26.87	1.63	100.00	1: 8.36
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	20.13	29.56	33.37	..	3.54	6.80	43.71	6.60	100.00	1: 2.17
Forestry	5.19	19.55	48.70	0.05	15.63	9.92	74.30	0.96	100.00	1: 14.32
Mining and Quarrying ..	0.79	20.28	46.76	0.20	5.79	26.06	78.81	0.12	100.00	1: 99.57
Total Primary Production..	17.14	29.05	35.10	0.02	4.24	8.86	48.22	5.59	100.00	1: 2.81
Industrial	3.55	5.62	47.35	2.41	10.97	29.95	90.68	0.15	100.00	1: 25.59
Transport and Communication ..	2.68	7.70	69.86	0.29	7.68	11.53	89.36	0.26	100.00	1: 33.43
Commerce and Finance ..	7.86	14.52	61.02	0.56	2.97	11.59	76.74	0.88	100.00	1: 9.75
Public Administration and Professional	4.02	8.63	73.71	0.31	2.09	10.95	87.06	0.29	100.00	1: 21.67
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	6.35	10.74	54.36	1.79	8.68	17.64	82.47	0.44	100.00	1: 12.99
Personal and Domestic Service ..	4.86	9.98	67.19	0.34	4.00	12.57	84.10	1.06	100.00	1: 17.30
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over) ..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	..
Total	7.64	13.59	52.19	0.97	6.27	17.65	77.08	1.69	100.00	1: 10.09

This table affords a better picture than do those immediately preceding it of the proportions which the numbers of persons in gainfully occupied grades in each industry order specified bore to the total gainfully occupied in the industry order. It shows that of all persons directly engaged in or normally attached to the social and productive services of the community in 1933 (not allowing for the relatively small numbers in religious orders),

77.08 per cent. were in the wage and salary earning class. The corresponding percentage in 1921 was 76.22. The table also shows (in the last column) the ratio of employers to employees in each industry. The striking contrast revealed in this connexion is between Mining and Quarrying, on the one hand, and Agriculture, Pastoral industry and Dairying on the other.

6. Geographical Distribution of the Primary Industry Group in Grades.—The tables within this section of the present chapter show the distribution of the numbers of males and females in each grade among the several States and Territories. They do not include among “grade not applicable” pensioners, independents, persons with no industry or

industry not stated, and dependants on public and private support. The tables first presented give the figures for the whole field of primary production; those which follow cover successively (a) Fishing and Trapping, (b) Agriculture, Pastoral industry and Dairying, (c) Forestry, and (d) Mining and Quarrying.

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in PRIMARY PRODUCTION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NUMBER.											
New South Wales	30,011	62,906	78,806	52	9,054	27,290	115,202	11,772	205	220,096	
Victoria	27,537	46,908	47,152	23	6,630	9,674	63,479	10,767	142	148,833	
Queensland	21,397	33,786	45,770	18	5,028	10,919	61,735	5,701	214	122,833	
South Australia	12,131	15,315	19,364	21	2,427	3,950	25,762	3,243	52	56,503	
Western Australia	9,562	17,413	24,833	22	2,986	3,936	31,777	2,537	122	61,411	
Tasmania	4,437	7,934	11,731	24	1,550	2,498	15,803	1,607	1	29,782	
Federal Capital Territory	77	130	285	..	35	18	338	16	..	561	
Northern Territory	116	300	761	..	24	159	944	27	..	1,387	
Australia	105,268	184,692	228,702	160	27,734	58,444	315,040	35,670	736	641,406	
PROPORTION PER CENT.											
New South Wales	13.64	28.58	35.81	0.02	4.11	12.40	52.34	5.35	0.09	100.00	
Victoria	18.50	31.52	31.68	0.02	4.45	6.50	42.65	7.23	0.10	100.00	
Queensland	17.42	27.51	37.26	0.02	4.09	8.89	50.26	4.64	0.17	100.00	
South Australia	21.47	27.10	34.27	0.04	4.29	6.99	45.59	5.74	0.10	100.00	
Western Australia	15.57	28.35	40.44	0.03	4.86	6.41	51.74	4.14	0.20	100.00	
Tasmania	14.90	26.64	39.39	0.08	5.20	8.39	53.06	5.40	0.00	100.00	
Federal Capital Territory	13.73	23.17	50.80	..	6.24	3.21	60.25	2.85	..	100.00	
Northern Territory	8.36	21.63	54.87	..	1.73	11.46	68.06	1.95	..	100.00	
Australia	16.41	28.79	35.66	0.03	4.32	9.11	49.12	5.56	0.12	100.00	

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in PRIMARY PRODUCTION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.										
New South Wales	2,166	2,028	1,136	..	39	16	1,191	497	..	5,882
Victoria	2,443	2,789	784	..	74	31	889	324	..	6,445
Queensland	1,753	1,370	926	..	97	30	1,053	357	..	4,533
South Australia	811	571	175	..	20	8	203	51	..	1,636
Western Australia	533	360	132	..	7	6	145	20	..	1,058
Tasmania	276	167	75	..	32	7	114	15	..	572
Federal Capital Territory	5	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	11
Northern Territory	4	3	17	..	..	..	17	1	..	25
Australia	7,991	7,292	3,247	..	269	98	3,614	1,265	..	20,162
PROPORTION PER CENT.										
New South Wales	36.82	34.48	19.32	..	0.66	0.27	20.25	8.45	..	100.00
Victoria	37.91	43.27	12.16	..	1.15	0.48	13.79	5.03	..	100.00
Queensland	38.67	30.22	20.43	..	2.14	0.66	23.23	7.88	..	100.00
South Australia	49.57	34.90	10.70	..	1.22	0.49	12.41	3.12	..	100.00
Western Australia	50.37	34.03	12.48	..	0.66	0.57	13.71	1.89	..	100.00
Tasmania	48.25	29.20	13.11	..	5.60	1.22	19.93	2.62	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	45.46	36.36	18.18	..	..	..	18.18	..	..	100.00
Northern Territory	16.00	12.00	68.00	..	..	..	68.00	4.00	..	100.00
Australia	39.63	36.17	16.10	..	1.33	0.49	17.92	6.28	..	100.00

The States with the highest and lowest percentages in the several grades for males were as follows:—Employers, South Australia 21.47 per cent., New South Wales 13.64 per cent.; on own account, Victoria 31.52 per cent., Tasmania 26.64 per cent.; assisting without wages, Victoria 7.23 per cent., Western Australia 4.14 per cent.; wage-earners in employment, Western Australia 40.44 per cent., Victoria 31.68 per cent.; apprentices, Tasmania 0.08 per cent., New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland 0.02 per cent.; wage-earners on part-time, Tasmania 5.20 per cent., Queensland 4.09 per cent.; unemployed, New South Wales 12.40 per cent., Western Australia 6.41 per cent. If the 20,590 males shown as “grade not applicable” in the grade figures for primary production at the 1921 Census (see Statistician’s Report on the 1921 Census, page 210) are excluded from those figures on the ground that substantially all of them were pensioners, it will be found that, whereas male employers as a proportion of all male grades were 10.59 per cent. in 1921,

they were 16.41 per cent. in 1933; workers on own account were 32.30 per cent. in 1921 and 28.79 per cent. in 1933; males assisting without wages were 5.11 per cent. in 1921 and 5.56 per cent. in 1933; wage-earners in employment were 47.58 per cent. in 1921 and (including apprentices and those in part-time employment) 40.01 per cent. in 1933; male unemployed were 4.40 per cent. in 1921 and 9.11 per cent. in 1933; all males in the wage and salary earning group were 51.98 per cent. in 1921 and 49.12 per cent. in 1933. The increase in the proportion of male employers was slightly more at the expense of workers on own account than at the expense of wage-earners. The increase in employers, both male and female, was less marked in New South Wales and Victoria than in the other four States.

The following are similar tables for Fishing and Trapping (Order 1), Agriculture, Pastoral and Dairying (Order 2), Forestry (Order 3), and Mining and Quarrying (Order 4), separately, showing numbers and percentages for both males and females:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in FISHING and TRAPPING, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.										
New South Wales	128	4,899	735	..	129	217	1,081	92	..	6,200
Victoria	58	1,760	172	..	83	58	313	48	..	2,179
Queensland	66	951	899	..	47	72	1,018	35	..	2,070
South Australia	70	1,068	120	..	58	61	239	36	..	1,413
Western Australia	64	563	870	..	21	48	939	13	..	1,579
Tasmania	67	738	150	..	52	32	234	14	..	1,053
Federal Capital Territory	2	33	10	..	2	..	12	..	..	47
Northern Territory	6	20	93	..	2	7	102	..	..	128
Australia	461	10,032	3,049	..	394	495	3,938	238	..	14,669
PROPORTION PER CENT.										
New South Wales	2.06	79.02	11.86	..	2.08	3.50	17.44	1.48	..	100.00
Victoria	2.66	80.77	7.89	..	3.81	2.66	14.36	2.21	..	100.00
Queensland	3.19	45.94	43.43	..	2.27	3.48	49.18	1.69	..	100.00
South Australia	4.95	75.58	8.49	..	4.11	4.32	16.92	2.55	..	100.00
Western Australia	4.05	35.66	55.10	..	1.33	3.04	59.47	0.82	..	100.00
Tasmania	6.36	70.09	14.24	..	4.94	3.04	22.22	1.33	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	4.26	70.21	21.27	..	4.26	..	25.53	..	..	100.00
Northern Territory	4.68	15.63	72.66	..	1.56	5.47	79.69	..	..	100.00
Australia	3.14	68.39	20.79	..	2.69	3.37	26.85	1.62	..	100.00

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in FISHING and TRAPPING, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					II.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NUMBER.											
New South Wales	5	5	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	18
Victoria	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
Queensland .. ..	..	2	4	..	..	..	4	3	..	9
South Australia	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Western Australia	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tasmania .. ..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Australia	12	12	14	..	..	..	14	3	..	41

PROPORTION PER CENT.											
		%	%	%				%	%		%
New South Wales	..	..	27.78	27.78	44.44	..	..	..	44.44	..	100.00
Victoria	..	..	25.00	50.00	25.00	..	..	..	25.00	..	100.00
Queensland	..	..	..	22.22	44.45	..	..	..	44.45	33.33	100.00
South Australia	..	..	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
Western Australia	..	..	80.00	20.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
Tasmania	..	..	..	50.00	50.00	..	..	..	50.00	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
Australia	..	..	29.27	29.27	34.14	..	..	..	34.14	7.32	100.00

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL and DAIRYING INDUSTRIES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NUMBER.											
New South Wales	29,460	52,720	60,059	4	5,668	13,404	79,135	11,582	205	173,102	
Victoria	27,070	40,925	39,609	6	4,842	7,117	51,574	10,600	142	130,311	
Queensland	20,825	29,731	38,241	..	4,144	9,035	51,420	5,605	214	107,795	
South Australia	12,011	13,688	17,660	1	1,804	3,358	22,823	3,203	52	51,777	
Western Australia	9,260	12,131	16,487	..	1,514	2,569	20,570	2,509	122	44,592	
Tasmania	4,112	6,128	8,129	..	1,227	1,737	11,093	1,555	1	22,889	
Federal Capital Territory	73	97	136	..	12	16	164	16	..	350	
Northern Territory	103	109	553	..	20	123	696	25	..	933	
Australia	102,914	155,529	180,874	11	19,231	37,359	237,475	35,095	736	531,749	

PROPORTION PER CENT.												
		%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%	%	
New South Wales	17.02	30.46	34.70	..	3.28	7.74	45.72	6.69	0.11	100.00
Victoria	20.77	31.41	30.40	..	3.72	5.46	39.58	8.13	0.11	100.00
Queensland	19.32	27.58	35.48	..	3.84	8.38	47.70	5.20	0.20	100.00
South Australia	23.20	26.43	34.11	..	3.49	6.48	44.08	6.19	0.10	100.00
Western Australia	20.77	27.20	36.97	..	3.40	5.76	46.13	5.63	0.27	100.00
Tasmania	17.97	26.77	35.52	..	5.36	7.59	48.47	6.79	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	20.86	27.71	38.86	..	3.43	4.57	46.86	4.57	..	100.00
Northern Territory	11.04	11.68	59.27	..	2.14	13.19	74.60	2.68	..	100.00
Australia	19.35	29.25	34.01	..	3.62	7.03	44.66	6.60	0.14	100.00

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL and DAIRYING INDUSTRIES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.										
New South Wales	2,158	2,021	1,024	..	39	16	1,079	497	..	5,755
Victoria	2,436	2,787	717	..	74	31	822	324	..	6,369
Queensland	1,746	1,367	871	..	97	30	998	354	..	4,465
South Australia	810	569	155	..	20	8	183	51	..	1,613
Western Australia	529	359	96	..	7	6	109	20	..	1,017
Tasmania	274	166	63	..	32	7	102	15	..	557
Federal Capital Territory	5	4	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	11
Northern Territory	3	3	17	..	..	..	17	1	..	24
Australia	7,961	7,276	2,945	..	269	98	3,312	1,262	..	19,811

PROPORTION PER CENT.										
New South Wales	37.50	35.12	17.79	..	0.68	0.28	18.75	8.63	..	100.00
Victoria	38.25	43.76	11.26	..	1.16	0.49	12.91	5.08	..	100.00
Queensland	39.10	30.62	19.51	..	2.17	0.67	22.35	7.93	..	100.00
South Australia	50.22	35.28	9.61	..	1.24	0.49	11.34	3.16	..	100.00
Western Australia	52.01	35.30	9.44	..	0.69	0.59	10.72	1.97	..	100.00
Tasmania	49.19	29.80	11.31	..	5.74	1.26	18.31	2.70	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	45.46	36.36	18.18	..	..	..	18.18	..	..	100.00
Northern Territory	12.50	12.50	70.83	..	..	..	70.83	4.17	..	100.00
Australia	40.18	36.73	14.87	..	1.36	0.49	16.72	6.37	..	100.00

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in FORESTRY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.										
New South Wales	316	2,086	2,798	4	495	742	4,039	64	..	6,505
Victoria	330	1,174	3,681	1	1,395	610	5,687	101	..	7,292
Queensland	381	756	2,145	4	297	454	2,900	47	..	4,084
South Australia	31	174	774	..	492	83	1,349	3	..	1,557
Western Australia	79	654	1,813	4	1,247	405	3,469	7	..	4,209
Tasmania	215	298	1,357	..	169	317	1,843	29	..	2,385
Federal Capital Territory	2	..	133	..	18	..	151	..	..	153
Northern Territory	2	3	4	..	..	..	4	2	..	11
Australia	1,356	5,145	12,705	13	4,113	2,611	19,442	253	..	26,196

PROPORTION PER CENT.										
New South Wales	4.86	32.07	43.01	0.06	7.61	11.41	62.09	0.98	..	100.00
Victoria	4.53	16.10	50.48	0.01	19.13	8.37	77.99	1.38	..	100.00
Queensland	9.33	18.51	52.52	0.10	7.27	11.12	71.01	1.15	..	100.00
South Australia	1.99	11.18	49.71	..	31.60	5.33	86.64	0.19	..	100.00
Western Australia	1.88	15.54	43.08	0.09	29.63	9.62	82.42	0.16	..	100.00
Tasmania	9.01	12.49	56.90	..	7.09	13.29	77.28	1.22	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	1.31	..	86.93	..	11.76	..	98.69	..	..	100.00
Northern Territory	18.18	27.28	36.36	..	..	..	36.36	18.18	..	100.00
Australia	5.18	19.64	48.50	0.05	15.70	9.97	74.22	0.96	..	100.00

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in FORESTRY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.			Grade of Occupation.								Grand Total.	
			E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.		N.A.
					W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.												
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	39	..	..	..	39	..	..	39
Victoria	..	..	5	..	24	..	..	..	24	..	..	29
Queensland	..	..	4	..	23	..	..	..	23	..	..	27
South Australia	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	8	..	..	8
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	7
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	..	..	5
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	..	..	9	..	106	..	..	..	106	..	..	115

PROPORTION PER CENT.

	%		%				%			%
New South Wales .. ..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
Victoria	17.24	..	82.76	..	..	..	82.76	..	..	100.00
Queensland	14.81	..	85.19	..	..	..	85.19	..	..	100.00
South Australia .. ..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
Western Australia .. ..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	7.83	..	92.17	..	..	..	92.17	..	..	100.00

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in MINING and QUARRYING, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.			Grade of Occupation.								Grand Total.	
			E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.		N.A.
					W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.												
New South Wales	..	..	107	3,201	15,214	44	2,762	12,927	30,947	34	..	34,289
Victoria	..	..	79	3,049	3,690	16	310	1,889	5,905	18	..	9,051
Queensland	..	..	125	2,348	4,485	14	540	1,358	6,397	14	..	8,884
South Australia	..	..	19	385	810	20	73	448	1,351	1	..	1,756
Western Australia	..	..	159	4,065	5,663	18	204	914	6,799	8	..	11,031
Tasmania	..	..	43	770	2,095	24	102	412	2,633	9	..	3,455
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	6	..	3	2	11	..	..	11
Northern Territory	..	..	5	168	111	..	2	29	142	..	..	315
Australia	..	..	537	13,986	32,074	136	3,996	17,979	54,185	84	..	68,792

PROPORTION PER CENT.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%
New South Wales	0.31	9.34	44.37	0.13	8.05	37.70	90.25	0.10	..	100.00
Victoria	0.87	33.69	40.77	0.18	3.42	20.87	65.24	0.20	..	100.00
Queensland	1.40	26.43	50.48	0.16	6.08	15.29	72.01	0.16	..	100.00
South Australia	1.08	21.92	46.13	1.14	4.16	25.51	76.94	0.06	..	100.00
Western Australia	1.44	36.85	51.34	0.16	1.85	8.29	61.64	0.07	..	100.00
Tasmania	1.24	22.29	60.64	0.69	2.95	11.93	76.21	0.26	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	..	54.55	..	27.27	18.18	100.00	..	..	100.00
Northern Territory	1.59	53.33	35.24	..	0.63	9.21	45.08	..	..	100.00
Australia	0.78	20.33	46.62	0.20	5.81	26.14	78.77	0.12	..	100.00

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in MINING and QUARRYING, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NUMBER.											
New South Wales	3	2	65	..	..	..	65	..	..	70
Victoria	1	..	42	..	..	..	42	..	..	43
Queensland	3	1	28	..	..	..	28	..	..	32
South Australia .. ..	..	1	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	13
Western Australia .. ..	..	..	29	..	..	..	29	..	..	29
Tasmania	2	..	6	..	..	..	6	..	..	8
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	9	4	182	..	..	..	182	..	..	195
PROPORTION PER CENT.											
New South Wales	% 4.29	% 2.86	% 92.85	..	..	..	% 92.85	..	..	% 100.00
Victoria	2.33	..	97.67	..	..	..	97.67	..	..	100.00
Queensland	9.38	3.12	87.50	..	..	..	87.50	..	..	100.00
South Australia .. ..	..	7.69	92.31	..	..	..	92.31	..	..	100.00
Western Australia .. ..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
Tasmania	25.00	..	75.00	..	..	..	75.00	..	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	4.62	2.05	93.33	..	..	..	93.33	..	..	100.00

Among the more interesting features in the tables above are the following:—

Among males in Fishing and Trapping in the States the proportion of workers on own account was particularly high in Victoria and New South Wales, high in South Australia and Tasmania, and relatively low in Western Australia and Queensland; wage-earners were a correspondingly low proportion in Victoria, South Australia, New South Wales and Tasmania, and a correspondingly high proportion in Western Australia and Queensland. Part-time employment and unemployment were relatively low in all States.

Among males in Agriculture, Pastoral Industry and Dairying in the States, employers as a proportion of all grades were highest in South Australia, lowest in New South Wales; workers on own account highest in Victoria, lowest in South Australia; wage-earners highest in Western Australia, lowest in Victoria; part-time workers highest in Tasmania, lowest in New South Wales; and the unemployed highest in Queensland, lowest in Victoria. Among females, whose numbers throughout were much smaller than those of males, the percentage of wage-earners in all States was considerably lower than the percentages of employers and workers on own account. In Western Australia and South Australia more than half of the females of all grades were employers.

Among males in the Forestry industry in the States, a very high proportion of workers on own account was found in New South Wales, as compared with other States. This is probably to be explained by the scope for enterprise by partners engaged in the felling and hewing of sleeper and pole timber in scattered pockets of timber country in New South Wales, as compared, for instance, with the relatively greater concentration of bush saw-milling enterprises with employees in Victoria. A further feature of the grading in Forestry was the very unequal proportions as between the States in part-time employment and unemployment. These disparities reflect, in the main, the different policies of loan and revenue expenditure on relief in forestry work pursued by the States, with South Australia and Western Australia spending on forestry work in 1932-33 considerably more per person engaged in forestry than the other States.

Among males in Mining and Quarrying there were considerable disparities between the States in the proportions of workers on own account, wage-earners in full employment, wage-earners in part-time employment, and the unemployed. The relatively high proportions of employers, workers on own account, and wage-earners, and the low proportions of part-time workers and unemployed in Western Australia, reflect the activity in the gold-mining engendered by the rise in the value of gold. The relatively high proportion for wage-earners in

full employment and the relatively low proportions for part-time employment and unemployment in Tasmania are a reflection largely of the specially favourable price conditions under which the copper industry in that State operated during most of the depression period.

7. Geographical Distribution of the Secondary "Industrial" Group in Grades.—In the next two tables will be found for States and Territories particulars concerning males and females respectively in the Secondary Industry ("Industrial") group by grade of occupation:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in SECONDARY INDUSTRY (INDUSTRIAL), 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NUMBER.											
New South Wales	9,014	16,055	125,680	7,005	29,436	111,494	273,615	423	..	299,107	
Victoria	9,690	11,914	109,367	4,580	19,236	62,310	195,493	347	..	217,444	
Queensland	3,787	5,364	36,791	2,404	21,748	24,748	85,691	126	..	94,968	
South Australia	2,937	3,602	26,554	1,022	4,884	23,755	56,215	140	..	62,894	
Western Australia	2,002	2,384	15,749	1,088	6,062	11,320	34,219	48	..	38,653	
Tasmania	935	1,290	8,869	430	1,717	5,645	16,661	27	..	18,913	
Federal Capital Territory	27	28	534	20	373	200	1,127	..	..	1,182
Northern Territory	19	38	170	11	41	154	376	2	..	435	
Australia	28,411	40,675	323,714	16,560	83,497	239,626	663,397	1,113	..	733,596	

PROPORTION PER CENT.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%
New South Wales	3.01	5.37	42.02	2.34	9.84	37.28	91.48	0.14	..	100.00
Victoria	4.46	5.48	50.30	2.11	8.84	28.65	89.90	0.16	..	100.00
Queensland	3.99	5.65	38.74	2.53	22.90	26.06	90.23	0.13	..	100.00
South Australia	4.67	5.73	42.22	1.62	7.77	37.77	89.38	0.22	..	100.00
Western Australia	5.18	6.17	40.74	2.82	15.68	29.29	88.53	0.12	..	100.00
Tasmania	4.95	6.82	46.89	2.27	9.08	29.85	88.09	0.14	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	2.28	2.37	45.18	1.69	31.56	16.92	95.35	..	..	100.00
Northern Territory	4.37	8.74	39.08	2.53	9.43	35.40	86.44	0.45	..	100.00
Australia	3.87	5.55	44.13	2.26	11.38	32.66	90.43	0.15	..	100.00

Outstanding features in this table are the high proportion represented by the unemployed in all States, as compared with unemployment in other fields of industry, the particularly high proportion for unemployment in South Australia and New South Wales, and the relatively high proportion of the part-time employed in Queensland and (less strikingly) in Western Australia. The majority of part-time workers in the general field covered by the table were in each State found in the building, road and earthwork construction industries. It was in these fields that the greater part of the relief workers were given intermittent employment during the depression. Queensland and Western Australia in 1933 were making ampler provision in this direction than other States. Although (as explained in Section 3 of this chapter) the Census figures of part-time employment include,

among other persons, a portion only of workers on public relief works, the relatively higher proportion of part-time workers in Queensland and Western Australia is largely a reflection of the unemployment relief policies of those two States. This also had some influence on their relatively low proportion of unemployed. If the proportions for part-time employment and unemployment be combined in each State, on the assumption that the combined figure gives a better picture of the inadequacy of normal full employment, this measure of inadequacy places the States in the following order: Queensland, 48.96 per cent.; New South Wales, 47.12 per cent.; South Australia, 45.54 per cent.; Western Australia, 44.97 per cent.; Tasmania, 38.93 per cent.; and Victoria, 37.49 per cent.

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in SECONDARY INDUSTRY ("INDUSTRIAL"), 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NUMBER.											
New South Wales	805	3,322	30,566	1,562	4,860	8,923	45,911	77	..	50,115	
Victoria	1,028	2,579	43,667	1,814	4,705	8,503	58,689	68	..	62,364	
Queensland	300	1,142	6,482	554	1,186	2,269	10,491	26	..	11,959	
South Australia	159	633	4,319	264	850	1,199	6,632	6	..	7,430	
Western Australia	155	486	2,872	260	425	720	4,277	3	..	4,921	
Tasmania	82	255	1,801	55	241	278	2,375	1	..	2,713	
Federal Capital Territory	4	6	40	4	..	1	45	..	..	55
Northern Territory .. ..	..	7	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
Australia	2,533	8,430	89,748	4,513	12,267	21,893	128,421	181	..	139,565	

PROPORTION PER CENT.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%
New South Wales	1.61	6.63	60.99	3.12	9.70	17.80	91.61	0.15	..	100.00
Victoria	1.65	4.14	70.03	2.91	7.54	13.63	94.11	0.10	..	100.00
Queensland	2.51	9.55	54.20	4.63	9.92	18.97	87.72	0.22	..	100.00
South Australia	2.14	8.52	58.13	3.55	11.44	16.14	89.26	0.08	..	100.00
Western Australia	3.15	9.88	58.36	5.28	8.64	14.63	86.91	0.06	..	100.00
Tasmania	3.02	9.40	66.38	2.03	8.88	10.25	87.54	0.04	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	7.27	10.91	72.73	7.27	..	1.82	81.82	..	..	100.00
Northern Territory .. ..	..	87.50	12.50	..	..	..	12.50	..	..	100.00
Australia	1.81	6.04	64.31	3.23	8.79	15.69	92.02	0.13	..	100.00

This table shows that among females of all grades the proportion unemployed was lower in each State than the corresponding proportion among males, whereas in respect of part-time employment, with the exception of Queensland, the proportions for males and females were substantially similar. The incidence of under-employment (combining part-time employment and unemployment) among females was, relatively, heaviest in Queensland

(28.89 per cent.) and lightest in Tasmania (19.13 per cent.).

8. Geographical Distribution of the Transport and Communication Group in Grades.—The next two tables give particulars for States and Territories concerning males and females respectively in the Transport and Communication group by grade of occupation:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in TRANSPORT and COMMUNICATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NUMBER.											
New South Wales	1,986	7,569	59,394	302	5,237	12,623	77,556	263	..	87,374	
Victoria	1,703	4,132	37,051	129	5,112	5,855	48,147	128	..	54,110	
Queensland	780	2,819	21,652	89	2,646	2,170	26,557	63	..	30,219	
South Australia	650	1,007	12,687	57	1,894	2,971	17,609	60	..	19,326	
Western Australia	436	1,050	11,733	46	1,364	1,386	14,529	36	..	16,051	
Tasmania	244	648	3,963	21	558	533	5,075	22	..	5,989	
Federal Capital Territory	5	16	126	..	6	9	141	..	..	162
Northern Territory	11	19	209	..	37	19	265	..	..	295
Australia	5,815	17,260	146,815	644	16,854	25,566	189,879	572	..	213,526	

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in TRANSPORT and COMMUNICATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.								Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.		N.A.
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
PROPORTION PER CENT.										
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%
New South Wales	2.27	8.66	67.98	0.34	5.99	14.45	88.76	0.31	..	100.00
Victoria	3.15	7.64	68.47	0.24	9.45	10.82	88.98	0.23	..	100.00
Queensland	2.58	9.33	71.65	0.29	8.76	7.18	87.88	0.21	..	100.00
South Australia	3.36	5.21	65.65	0.29	9.80	15.38	91.12	0.31	..	100.00
Western Australia	2.72	6.54	73.10	0.29	8.50	8.63	90.52	0.22	..	100.00
Tasmania	4.07	10.82	66.17	0.35	9.32	8.90	84.74	0.37	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	3.09	9.87	77.79	..	3.70	5.55	87.04	..	..	100.00
Northern Territory	3.73	6.44	70.85	..	12.54	6.44	89.83	..	..	100.00
Australia	2.72	8.08	68.76	0.30	7.89	11.98	88.93	0.27	..	100.00

Outstanding features in this table, as compared with the table for males in Secondary Industry, is the relatively more important place workers on own account had relatively to employers, and the lower proportion of unemployed, in all States. On the

other hand, apprenticed male workers were a noticeably smaller proportion of the gainfully-employed males in Transport and Communication in all States than in secondary industry.

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in TRANSPORT and COMMUNICATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.										
New South Wales	77	54	3,648	..	125	156	3,929	7	..	4,067
Victoria	59	32	3,209	..	129	86	3,424	12	..	3,527
Queensland	19	5	1,706	..	70	68	1,844	4	..	1,872
South Australia	18	3	966	..	62	58	1,086	1	..	1,108
Western Australia	23	4	627	..	56	35	718	..	..	745
Tasmania	14	3	498	..	22	11	531	..	..	548
Federal Capital Territory	1	1	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	14
Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	..	5
Australia	211	102	10,670	..	465	414	11,549	24	..	11,886

PROPORTION PER CENT.										
New South Wales	1.89	1.33	89.70	..	3.07	3.84	96.61	0.17	..	100.00
Victoria	1.67	0.91	90.98	..	3.66	2.44	97.08	0.34	..	100.00
Queensland	1.01	0.27	91.13	..	3.74	3.63	98.50	0.22	..	100.00
South Australia	1.63	0.27	87.18	..	5.60	5.23	98.01	0.09	..	100.00
Western Australia	3.09	0.53	84.16	..	7.52	4.70	96.38	..	..	100.00
Tasmania	2.55	0.55	90.88	..	4.01	2.01	96.90	..	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	7.14	7.14	85.72	..	..	..	85.72	..	..	100.00
Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	80.00	..	20.00	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
Australia	1.78	0.86	89.77	..	3.91	3.48	97.16	0.20	..	100.00

Features to which attention may be drawn in this table are, firstly, the low proportions which female employers and workers on own account in Transport and Communication represented as compared

with females in other industrial fields, and, secondly, the uniqueness of this field, insofar as females were concerned, in showing a larger proportion in part-time employment than unemployed.

9. Geographical Distribution of the Commerce and Finance Group in Grades.—The next two tables show for States and Territories particulars concerning

males and females respectively in the Commerce and Finance group by grade of occupation:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in COMMERCE and FINANCE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.										
New South Wales	10,523	22,524	72,880	570	4,243	19,239	96,932	1,022	..	131,001
Victoria	10,451	15,621	61,103	880	2,770	11,416	76,169	780	..	103,021
Queensland	4,086	6,462	25,757	297	1,178	4,436	31,668	302	..	42,518
South Australia	3,502	4,722	18,980	150	974	3,972	24,076	226	..	32,526
Western Australia	2,317	3,430	13,699	142	607	2,319	16,767	115	..	22,629
Tasmania	1,098	1,454	5,458	46	237	735	6,476	79	..	9,107
Federal Capital Territory	35	19	202	1	6	13	222	1	..	277
Northern Territory	19	45	84	..	3	3	90	..	..	154
Australia	32,031	54,277	198,163	2,086	10,018	42,133	252,400	2,525	..	341,233
PROPORTION PER CENT.										
New South Wales	% 8.04	% 17.19	% 55.62	% 0.44	% 3.24	% 14.69	% 73.99	% 0.78	..	% 100.00
Victoria	10.14	15.16	59.31	0.86	2.69	11.08	73.94	0.76	..	100.00
Queensland	9.61	15.20	60.58	0.70	2.77	10.43	74.48	0.71	..	100.00
South Australia	10.77	14.52	58.36	0.46	2.99	12.21	74.02	0.69	..	100.00
Western Australia	10.24	15.16	60.54	0.63	2.68	10.25	74.10	0.50	..	100.00
Tasmania	12.05	15.97	59.93	0.51	2.60	8.07	71.11	0.87	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	12.64	6.86	72.92	0.36	2.17	4.69	80.14	0.36	..	100.00
Northern Territory	12.34	29.22	54.54	..	1.95	1.95	58.44	..	..	100.00
Australia	9.39	15.90	58.07	0.61	2.94	12.35	73.97	0.74	..	100.00

Male employers and workers on own account represented relatively high proportions of male breadwinners in Commerce and Finance, as compared with several other industrial fields, their proportions being exceeded only in the primary production industries as a whole and in the field of personal and domestic service. In all States the proportion of unemployed males in commercial fields in 1933 was considerably lower than the pro-

portion of unemployed males in the fields of secondary production as a whole (including building construction and the construction and maintenance of roads, railways, earthworks, etc.), and was appreciably lower than the proportion of unemployed males in the field of manufacturing proper. The proportions of both unemployed and part-time workers in Commerce and Finance were highest in New South Wales and lowest in Tasmania.

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in COMMERCE and FINANCE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.										
New South Wales	1,046	3,973	31,578	132	1,432	4,717	37,859	544	..	43,422
Victoria	1,376	4,097	24,769	200	1,084	2,661	28,714	637	..	34,824
Queensland	426	1,458	9,804	53	285	1,378	11,520	118	..	13,522
South Australia	416	1,068	7,937	42	399	919	9,297	91	..	10,872
Western Australia	333	726	5,908	19	196	744	6,867	39	..	7,965
Tasmania	173	450	2,257	2	82	172	2,513	39	..	3,175
Federal Capital Territory	5	4	42	..	..	1	43	1	..	53
Northern Territory	3	3	7	..	..	..	7	3	..	16
Australia	3,778	11,779	82,302	448	3,478	10,592	96,820	1,472	..	113,849

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in COMMERCE and FINANCE, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

State or Territory.			Grade of Occupation.							Grand Total.			
			E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.							H.	N.A.
					W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
PROPORTION PER CENT.													
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%		
New South Wales	..	..	2.41	9.15	72.72	0.30	3.30	10.87	87.19	1.25	..	100.00
Victoria	..	..	3.95	11.76	71.13	0.58	3.10	7.64	82.45	1.84	..	100.00
Queensland	..	..	3.15	10.78	72.50	0.39	2.11	10.19	85.19	0.88	..	100.00
South Australia	..	..	3.83	9.82	73.00	0.39	3.67	8.45	85.51	0.84	..	100.00
Western Australia	..	..	4.18	9.12	74.17	0.24	2.46	9.34	86.21	0.49	..	100.00
Tasmania	..	..	5.45	14.17	71.09	0.06	2.58	5.42	79.15	1.23	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	9.43	7.55	79.24	..	..	1.89	81.13	1.89	..	100.00
Northern Territory	..	..	18.75	18.75	43.75	..	..	..	43.75	18.75	..	100.00
Australia	..	..	3.32	10.35	72.29	0.39	3.06	9.30	85.04	1.29	..	100.00

It is interesting to observe from this table that in Australia as a whole the proportion of employers among females was about one-third the proportion of male employers among males, that the proportion of workers on own account among females was about two-thirds the proportion among males, and that the disparity in the proportion for males and females was marked in all States. The fields in which females working on their own account were chiefly represented were dealing in cakes, bread, biscuits, pastry and confectionery, groceries and provisions, and textiles, clothing, drapery, hosiery, haberdashery, hats and millinery.

While part-time employment was slightly greater, unemployment was appreciably less among females in Commerce and Finance than among males in almost all States. In Queensland the proportion represented by females unemployed in this field was almost as high as that represented by males unemployed.

10. Geographical Distribution of the Public Administration and Professional Group in Grades.—The next two tables show for States and Territories particulars concerning males and females respectively in the Public Administration and Professional group by grade of occupation:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION and PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NUMBER.											
New South Wales	2,900	4,755	35,384	160	1,027	5,930	42,501	69	1,430	51,655	
Victoria	2,048	3,222	24,104	91	541	3,436	28,172	93	910	34,445	
Queensland	1,066	1,308	12,315	49	268	1,573	14,205	3	595	17,177	
South Australia	595	720	6,908	28	155	1,113	8,204	2	317	9,838	
Western Australia	498	642	5,821	43	169	1,062	7,095	3	331	8,569	
Tasmania	224	255	2,370	6	40	232	2,648	2	119	3,248	
Federal Capital Territory	8	17	739	1	14	15	769	..	..	794
Northern Territory	4	8	178	..	3	9	190	..	10	212	
Australia	7,343	10,927	87,819	378	2,217	13,370	103,784	172	3,712	125,938	

PROPORTION PER CENT.

New South Wales	5.61	9.21	68.50	0.31	1.99	11.48	82.28	0.13	2.77	100.00
Victoria	5.95	9.35	69.98	0.26	1.57	9.98	81.79	0.27	2.64	100.00
Queensland	6.21	7.61	71.69	0.29	1.56	9.16	82.70	0.02	3.46	100.00
South Australia	6.05	7.32	70.22	0.28	1.58	11.31	83.39	0.02	3.22	100.00
Western Australia	5.81	7.49	67.93	0.51	1.97	12.39	82.80	0.04	3.86	100.00
Tasmania	6.90	7.85	72.97	0.19	1.23	7.14	81.53	0.06	3.66	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	1.01	2.14	93.07	0.13	1.76	1.89	96.85	..	..	100.00
Northern Territory	1.89	3.77	83.96	..	1.41	4.25	89.62	..	4.72	100.00
Australia	5.83	8.68	69.73	0.30	1.76	10.62	82.41	0.13	2.95	100.00

Within the composite field of Public Administration and Professional activities, employers and workers on own account are for obvious reasons not found at all in public administration proper, in the services of defence, in the spheres of religion and social welfare, and over the larger part of the activities of education. The percentages for such grades shown in the table above in consequence lose significance when compared with the corresponding percentages in the tables for the spheres in which private enterprise is predominant. Among the professions in which male employers and workers on own account were prominent are the legal profession, in which employers were more than twice the number of workers on own account; the medical profession, in which workers on own account were greatly in excess of employers; the dental profession, in which each grade was about equally represented; and the accountancy profession, in which employers were somewhat more numerous

than workers on own account. For similar reasons the percentages representing the proportion unemployed in the field of Public Administration and Professional are not comparable with the corresponding percentages for the unemployed in other spheres. Of the 13,370 unemployed males shown in the table above, upwards of 8,800 were clerks whose industry was undefined. The statistical necessity for including such unemployed clerks, together with some 8,000 employed clerks, in one of the industry orders, rather than any special reason for supposing them to have been concerned in public administration or professional services, will account for the greater part of the numbers, and for the greater part of each percentage figure, of unemployed in the table. In other words, unemployment for males in the spheres of public administration and the professions proper was considerably lower in each State than suggested by the percentages in the table.

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION and PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NUMBER.											
New South Wales	532	3,084	27,882	136	905	4,439	33,362	193	5,176	42,347	
Victoria	473	2,608	21,174	154	745	2,607	24,680	222	2,195	30,178	
Queensland	210	910	10,879	8	267	1,847	13,001	25	1,497	15,643	
South Australia	146	693	6,426	1	218	885	7,530	8	643	9,020	
Western Australia	101	488	5,370	4	145	725	6,244	10	951	7,794	
Tasmania	43	280	2,424	1	90	224	2,739	4	217	3,283	
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	4	265	..	4	5	274	7	..	285
Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	80	..	..	1	81	6	3	90
Australia	1,505	8,067	74,500	304	2,374	10,733	87,911	475	10,682	108,640	
PROPORTION PER CENT.											
New South Wales	1.26	7.28	65.84	0.32	2.14	10.48	78.78	0.46	12.22	100.00	
Victoria	1.57	8.64	70.16	0.51	2.47	8.64	81.78	0.74	7.27	100.00	
Queensland	1.34	5.82	69.55	0.05	1.71	11.80	83.11	0.16	9.57	100.00	
South Australia	1.62	7.68	71.24	0.01	2.42	9.81	83.48	0.09	7.13	100.00	
Western Australia	1.30	6.26	68.90	0.05	1.86	9.30	80.11	0.13	12.20	100.00	
Tasmania	1.31	8.53	73.83	0.03	2.74	6.83	83.43	0.12	6.61	100.00	
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	1.40	92.98	..	1.40	1.76	96.14	2.46	..	100.00
Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	88.89	..	..	1.11	90.00	6.67	3.33	100.00
Australia	1.39	7.43	68.58	0.27	2.19	9.88	80.92	0.43	9.83	100.00	

Much the same kind of observation as applies to males also applies to females in the composite field of Public Administration and Professional Activities. Private hospitals were alone a field of any importance for female employers; but female workers on own account were prominent in the spheres of tutoring and teaching of music, languages and the arts, in the practice of the arts, and in private nursing. Unemployed private nurses

represented about one-quarter of the gainfully occupied in the last-mentioned sphere, which was the only purely professional field in which the numbers of unemployed females were large. As with males, the percentage figures for females unemployed are inflated by the presence of clerks, and of a still larger number of typistes, whose industry was undefined.

11. Geographical Distribution of the Entertainment, Sport and Recreation Group in Grades.—The next two tables show for States and Territories particulars concerning males and females respectively in the Entertainment, Sport and Recreation group by grade of occupation:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in ENTERTAINMENT, SPORT and RECREATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NUMBER.											
New South Wales	558	1,102	3,916	172	701	1,685	6,474	47	..	8,181	
Victoria	428	617	3,565	124	557	1,089	5,335	26	..	6,406	
Queensland	240	394	1,333	38	200	406	1,977	15	..	2,626	
South Australia	97	162	674	25	105	223	1,027	9	..	1,295	
Western Australia	128	163	673	66	118	186	1,043	4	..	1,338	
Tasmania	36	75	322	7	39	60	428	1	..	540	
Federal Capital Territory	2	2	10	..	3	3	16	..	..	20
Northern Territory	1	1	7	..	2	..	9	..	..	11
Australia	1,490	2,516	10,500	432	1,725	3,652	16,309	102	..	20,417	
PROPORTION PER CENT.											
New South Wales	6.82	13.47	47.86	2.10	8.57	20.60	79.13	0.58	..	100.00	
Victoria	6.68	9.63	55.65	1.94	8.69	17.00	83.28	0.41	..	100.00	
Queensland	9.14	15.00	50.76	1.45	7.62	15.46	75.29	0.57	..	100.00	
South Australia	7.49	12.51	52.05	1.93	8.11	17.22	79.31	0.69	..	100.00	
Western Australia	9.57	12.18	50.30	4.93	8.82	13.90	77.95	0.30	..	100.00	
Tasmania	6.67	13.89	59.63	1.30	7.22	11.11	79.26	0.18	..	100.00	
Federal Capital Territory	10.00	10.00	50.00	..	15.00	15.00	80.00	..	..	100.00
Northern Territory	9.09	9.09	63.64	..	18.18	..	81.82	..	..	100.00
Australia	7.30	12.32	51.43	2.12	8.45	17.88	79.88	0.50	..	100.00	

Employers were prominent in the moving picture industry and in activities connected with horse-racing. Forty-one per cent. of all the male workers on own account were also engaged in activities connected with horse-racing. Part-time employment among the wage and salary earning group was relatively high in all States. In those States in which numbers and percentages in this field were sufficiently large to be significant unemployment among males was low relatively to unemployment in secondary industries and high relatively to unemployment in commercial activities. Nearly 30 per cent. of the unemployment was among wage or salary earning workers normally engaged in activities connected with horse-racing.

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in ENTERTAINMENT, SPORT and RECREATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.										
New South Wales	21	59	1,180	5	179	321	1,685	5	..	1,770
Victoria	14	33	752	..	104	208	1,064	1	..	1,112
Queensland	17	5	439	..	74	77	590	..	..	612
South Australia	4	7	191	..	25	21	237	..	..	248
Western Australia	5	1	130	..	10	28	168	..	..	174
Tasmania	1	5	96	..	5	5	106	..	..	112
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Australia	62	110	2,790	5	397	660	3,852	6	..	4,030

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in ENTERTAINMENT, SPORT and RECREATION, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
PROPORTION PER CENT.										
		%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%
New South Wales	1.19	3.33	66.67	0.28	10.11	18.14	95.20	0.28	..	100.00
Victoria	1.26	2.98	67.63	..	9.35	18.70	95.68	0.08	..	100.00
Queensland	2.78	0.82	71.73	..	12.09	12.58	96.40	..	..	100.00
South Australia	1.62	2.82	77.01	..	10.08	8.47	95.56	..	..	100.00
Western Australia	2.87	0.58	74.71	..	5.75	16.09	96.55	..	..	100.00
Tasmania	0.89	4.47	85.70	..	4.47	4.47	94.64	..	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Northern Territory .. ..	..	..	100.00	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
Australia	1.54	2.73	69.23	0.12	9.85	16.38	95.58	0.15	..	100.00

Employers and workers on own account among females in the field of Entertainment, Sport and Recreation were a relatively small proportion of the gainfully occupied in all States. About 45 per cent. of the female wage or salary earners in employment were engaged in activities connected with the moving picture industry. Disparities as between the States in the percentages of part-time employment and unemployment cannot be con-

sidered significant, on account of the small numbers involved.

12. Geographical Distribution of the Personal and Domestic Service Group in Grades.—The following two tables show for States and Territories particulars concerning males and females respectively in the Personal and Domestic Service group by grade of occupation:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in PERSONAL and DOMESTIC SERVICE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.										
New South Wales	2,486	3,867	9,579	132	940	3,384	14,035	307	..	20,695
Victoria	1,841	2,849	8,120	158	684	1,838	10,800	259	..	15,749
Queensland	1,157	1,386	2,917	54	192	733	3,896	81	..	6,520
South Australia	635	673	1,911	12	184	546	2,653	59	..	4,020
Western Australia	629	595	2,167	41	132	506	2,846	27	..	4,097
Tasmania	303	231	628	16	52	93	789	14	..	1,337
Federal Capital Territory	8	8	156	1	15	15	187	..	..	203
Northern Territory	7	14	37	..	2	13	52	2	..	75
Australia	7,066	9,623	25,515	414	2,201	7,128	35,258	749	..	52,696
PROPORTION PER CENT.										
New South Wales	12.01	18.69	46.29	0.64	4.54	16.35	67.82	1.48	..	100.00
Victoria	11.69	18.09	51.56	1.00	4.35	11.67	68.58	1.64	..	100.00
Queensland	17.75	21.26	44.74	0.83	2.94	11.24	59.75	1.24	..	100.00
South Australia	15.79	16.74	47.54	0.30	4.58	13.58	66.00	1.47	..	100.00
Western Australia	15.35	14.52	52.90	1.00	3.22	12.35	69.47	0.66	..	100.00
Tasmania	22.66	17.28	46.97	1.20	3.89	6.95	59.01	1.05	..	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	3.94	3.94	76.85	0.49	7.39	7.39	92.12	..	..	100.00
Northern Territory	9.33	18.67	49.33	..	2.67	17.33	69.33	2.67	..	100.00
Australia	13.41	18.26	48.42	0.79	4.18	13.52	66.91	1.42	..	100.00

Noteworthy features of this table are the high percentages for male employers and workers on own account in all States. Reference to the tables in Part XXII. "Industry", showing details of grade of occupation, will show that 52 per cent. of all the employers were hotelkeepers, nearly 17 per cent. boarding and lodging house keepers, and 19 per cent. hairdressers. Of all the male workers on their own account nearly 51 per cent. were in the hair-

dressng business, 14 per cent. in hotelkeeping, and 14 per cent. keeping boarding and lodging houses. Employers and workers on own account together, as a proportion of gainfully occupied in the field of Personal and Domestic Service, were relatively much more numerous in Queensland and Tasmania than in other States, and in both States were predominantly hotelkeepers.

GRADE of OCCUPATION of FEMALES in PERSONAL and DOMESTIC SERVICE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.								Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.		N.A.
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.										
New South Wales	1,151	6,349	50,226	143	2,770	9,939	63,078	576	267	71,421
Victoria	1,670	4,557	39,220	199	2,313	5,611	47,343	656	79	54,305
Queensland	981	1,756	20,405	28	980	3,834	25,247	338	48	28,370
South Australia	363	813	14,421	19	840	2,240	17,520	115	36	18,847
Western Australia	446	1,024	9,134	29	403	1,376	10,942	98	52	12,562
Tasmania	209	263	5,115	7	279	605	6,006	57	1	6,536
Federal Capital Territory	4	14	291	..	8	19	318	4	..	340
Northern Territory	8	14	72	..	3	15	90	13	..	125
Australia	4,832	14,790	138,884	425	7,596	23,639	170,544	1,857	483	192,506

PROPORTION PER CENT.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	1.61	8.89	70.32	0.20	3.88	13.92	88.32	0.81	0.37	100.00
Victoria	3.08	8.39	72.22	0.37	4.26	10.33	87.18	1.21	0.14	100.00
Queensland	3.46	6.19	71.92	0.10	3.45	13.52	88.99	1.19	0.17	100.00
South Australia	1.93	4.31	76.52	0.10	4.46	11.88	92.96	0.61	0.19	100.00
Western Australia	3.55	8.15	72.71	0.23	3.21	10.95	87.10	0.78	0.42	100.00
Tasmania	3.20	4.02	78.26	0.11	4.27	9.25	91.89	0.87	0.02	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	1.18	4.11	85.59	..	2.35	5.59	93.53	1.18	..	100.00
Northern Territory	6.40	11.20	57.60	..	2.40	12.00	72.00	10.40	..	100.00
Australia	2.51	7.68	72.15	0.22	3.95	12.28	88.60	0.96	0.25	100.00

Among females in the field of Personal and Domestic Service, the proportions represented by employers and workers on own account were, as might be expected, much smaller than in the case of males, and the proportion represented by the wage or salary earning group considerably greater. About 43 per cent. of the female employers were boarding and lodging house keepers, and about 32 per cent. hotelkeepers. Nearly 84 per cent. of the female workers on own account were boarding and lodging house keepers. Taken together, these

two grades were relatively less numerous among females in South Australia than in the other States. Part-time employment and unemployment were only slightly less among females than among males. The conditions of depression appear to have affected females in domestic service, as far as part-time employment and unemployment are concerned, less seriously than females in manufacturing industries, but no less seriously than females in commercial and office pursuits.

13.—Geographical Distribution of the No Industry Group in Grades.—The following two tables show for States and Territories the numbers of males and females respectively who stated “no industry” but for whom particulars as to unemployment are available:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of MALES in ORDER 11.—NO INDUSTRY (Persons aged Sixteen Years and Over), 30th JUNE, 1933.											
State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NUMBER.											
New South Wales	8,065	8,065	..	25,046	33,111
Victoria	3,133	3,133	..	16,900	20,033
Queensland	1,823	1,823	..	10,871	12,694
South Australia	1,290	1,290	..	6,145	7,435
Western Australia	763	763	..	5,054	5,817
Tasmania	430	430	..	2,781	3,211
Federal Capital Territory	5	5	..	34	39
Northern Territory	4	4	..	5	9
Australia	15,513	15,513	..	66,836	82,349
PROPORTION PER CENT.											
New South Wales	% 24.36	% 24.36	..	% 75.64	% 100.00
Victoria	15.64	15.64	..	84.36	100.00
Queensland	14.36	14.36	..	85.64	100.00
South Australia	17.35	17.35	..	82.65	100.00
Western Australia	13.12	13.12	..	86.88	100.00
Tasmania	13.39	13.39	..	86.61	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	12.82	12.82	..	87.18	100.00
Northern Territory	44.44	44.44	..	55.56	100.00
Australia	18.84	18.84	..	81.16	100.00
GRADE of OCCUPATIONS of FEMALES in Order 11.—NO INDUSTRY (Persons aged Sixteen Years and Over), 30th JUNE, 1933.											
State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.		
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.				
NUMBER.											
New South Wales	4,285	4,285	..	347	4,632
Victoria	1,333	1,333	..	238	1,571
Queensland	1,064	1,064	..	37	1,101
South Australia	596	596	..	13	609
Western Australia	362	362	..	6	368
Tasmania	140	140	..	9	149
Federal Capital Territory	5	5	..	1	6
Northern Territory	3	3	..	..	3
Australia	7,788	7,788	..	651	8,439
PROPORTION PER CENT.											
New South Wales	% 92.51	% 92.51	..	% 7.49	% 100.00
Victoria	84.85	84.85	..	15.15	100.00
Queensland	96.64	96.64	..	3.36	100.00
South Australia	97.87	97.87	..	2.13	100.00
Western Australia	98.37	98.37	..	1.63	100.00
Tasmania	93.96	93.96	..	6.04	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	83.33	83.33	..	16.67	100.00
Northern Territory	100.00	100.00	..	..	100.00
Australia	92.29	92.29	..	7.71	100.00

It is suggested in Sections 14 and 15 that a considerable number of the males and some of the females in the column “N.A.” (grade Not Applicable) of these tables might reasonably be transferred to the column “U.” (Unemployed).

GRADE OF OCCUPATION IN CONJUNCTION WITH AGE.

14. Grade of Occupation and Age of Males. The the numbers and proportionate distribution of following table gives for quinquennial age groups males in grades of occupation:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION and AGE of MALES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age.	Grade of Occupation.								Grand Total.	
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.		N.A.
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.										
0- 4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	290,461	290,461
5- 9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	318,937	318,937
10-14 ..	..	113	6,731	481	351	332	7,895	1,734	307,784	317,526
15-19 ..	491	6,156	129,312	14,445	10,454	46,176	200,387	20,591	84,167	311,792
20-24 ..	5,326	22,431	149,815	5,636	20,160	73,414	249,025	10,450	10,769	298,001
25-29 ..	15,028	34,519	139,365	94	21,424	57,772	218,655	3,639	5,621	277,462
30-34 ..	20,766	36,069	126,846	10	17,997	43,085	187,938	1,498	5,244	251,515
35-39 ..	23,965	36,193	109,149	5	15,355	36,338	160,847	700	6,955	228,660
40-44 ..	26,854	38,952	105,249	3	15,160	35,180	155,592	489	7,935	229,822
45-49 ..	25,345	37,649	89,660	..	14,052	33,979	137,691	441	8,199	209,325
50-54 ..	21,565	32,744	67,299	..	11,134	29,185	107,618	351	9,410	171,688
55-59 ..	16,788	26,278	46,856	..	8,148	23,204	78,208	348	10,692	132,314
60-64 ..	13,787	22,750	31,553	..	6,407	20,675	58,635	328	19,359	114,859
65-69 ..	9,427	14,500	12,748	..	2,500	4,728	19,976	201	48,842	92,946
70 and over	8,082	11,616	6,645	..	1,104	1,364	9,113	133	92,859	121,803
Total ..	187,424	319,970	1,021,228	20,674	144,246	405,432	1,591,580	40,903	1,227,234	3,367,111

PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH AGE GROUP.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0-4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5-9 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
10-14 ..	..	0.03	2.12	0.15	0.11	0.11	2.49	0.55	96.93	100.00
15-19 ..	0.16	1.97	41.48	4.63	3.35	14.81	64.27	6.61	26.99	100.00
20-24 ..	1.79	7.53	50.27	1.89	6.77	24.64	83.57	3.50	3.61	100.00
25-29 ..	5.42	12.44	50.23	0.03	7.72	20.82	78.80	1.31	2.03	100.00
30-34 ..	8.26	14.34	50.43	0.00	7.16	17.13	74.72	0.60	2.08	100.00
35-39 ..	10.48	15.83	47.73	0.00	6.72	15.89	70.34	0.31	3.04	100.00
40-44 ..	11.69	16.95	45.79	0.00	6.60	15.31	67.70	0.21	3.45	100.00
45-49 ..	12.11	17.98	42.83	..	6.72	16.23	65.78	0.21	3.92	100.00
50-54 ..	12.56	19.07	39.20	..	6.48	17.00	62.68	0.21	5.48	100.00
55-59 ..	12.69	19.86	35.41	..	6.16	17.54	59.11	0.26	8.08	100.00
60-64 ..	12.00	19.81	27.46	..	5.58	18.01	51.05	0.29	16.85	100.00
65-69 ..	10.14	15.60	13.72	..	2.69	5.08	21.49	0.22	52.55	100.00
70 and over	6.64	9.54	5.46	..	0.90	1.12	7.48	0.10	76.24	100.00
Total ..	5.57	9.50	30.33	0.61	4.29	12.04	47.27	1.21	36.45	100.00

In each case, except that in which grade was not applicable (mainly dependants), the numbers increase with age from zero to a maximum, and then regularly diminish. This was the case also in 1911 and 1921. The maximum in the grade employers is reached in the age group 40-44; the maximum was also in that age group in 1911 but in the age group 35-39 in 1921. The maximum in the grade on own account is likewise reached in the age group 40-44 in 1933, as it was in 1911; but in 1921 it was in the age group 30-34. The maximum in the grade wage-earners is reached in the age group 20-24 in 1933, as it was in 1911; but in 1921 it was in the age group 15-19. The maximum in the grade helpers without wages is reached in the age group 15-19 in 1933, as it was

in both 1911 and 1921. The maximum in the grade unemployed is in the age group 20-24 in 1933, as it was in both previous Censuses. In 1933 part-time male workers were most numerous in the age group 25-29 and apprentices in the age group 15-19. (Comparison with 1911 and 1921 for these grades is not possible.) The group embracing males to whom grade was not applicable diminishes with age from group 5-9 to group 30-34 (to 30-34 in 1911, to 40-44 in 1921), then increases regularly to group 70 and over (to 70 and over in 1911, to 65-69 in 1921). In the grade helpers without wages, 80 per cent. of the total were under 25 years of age in 1933, as in 1911, compared with 81 per cent. under 25 years in 1921.

In the case of employers, workers on own account, wage-earners, and part-time workers, the proportionate figures show a regular increase from the earlier ages to a maximum, and a regular decrease thereafter to the oldest ages. The maximum proportion is attained by employers in the age group 55-59 (45-49 in 1911, 50-54 in 1921), by workers on own account in the age group 55-59 (65-69 in 1911, 55-59 in 1921), by wage-earners in the age group 30-34 (20-24 in both 1911 and 1921), and by part-time workers in the age group 25-29. In the cases of apprentices and helpers without wages the proportionate figures rise sharply to a maximum in the age group 15-19, and thereafter decline precipitately to zero with apprentices, and, with helpers without wages, rather sharply to low proportions for the middle-aged, with a slight increase for the age groups 55-59 and 60-64. In the case of the unem-

ployed, the proportionate figures rise sharply to a maximum in the age group 20-24, then decline to the age group 40-44, and rise again to the age group 60-64.

It is to be observed, however, that an examination made of the table in single ages, in conjunction with Section 6 of Chapter XX. "Schooling", indicated that there were a considerable number of males aged 14 and onwards who might reasonably be transferred from the column "N.A." to the unemployed on the ground that, but for the depression, they would have been recorded as unemployed wage or salary earners.

15.—Grade of Occupation and Age of Females.—
The next table gives for quinquennial age groups the numbers and proportionate distribution of females in grades of occupation:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION and AGE of FEMALES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age.	Grade of Occupation.									Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.					H.	N.A.	
			W.	W.A.	P.T.	U.	Total.			
NUMBER.										
0- 4	278,504	278,504
5- 9	308,443	308,443
10-14	..	4	4,180	496	265	311	5,252	130	302,310	307,696
15-19	..	53	894	103,030	4,621	7,003	24,191	138,845	1,724	162,102
20-24	..	428	3,328	109,237	493	6,686	21,610	138,026	1,105	143,730
25-29	..	929	3,748	59,354	62	3,391	9,232	72,039	555	179,237
30-34	..	1,424	3,967	34,053	19	1,973	5,105	41,150	399	190,724
35-39	..	1,993	5,228	25,685	3	1,805	4,297	31,790	312	198,170
40-44	..	2,603	6,454	21,433	1	1,689	3,458	26,581	270	190,561
45-49	..	2,943	6,762	17,176	..	1,491	3,034	21,701	260	167,722
50-54	..	2,971	6,643	12,400	..	1,108	2,288	15,796	200	137,164
55-59	..	2,514	5,352	8,768	..	831	1,634	11,233	147	109,611
60-64	..	2,004	3,934	4,406	..	378	493	5,277	102	102,429
65-69	..	1,546	2,348	1,687	..	153	134	1,974	40	84,591
70 and over	..	1,504	1,908	732	..	73	30	835	36	120,169
Total	..	20,912	50,570	402,141	5,695	26,846	75,817	510,499	5,280	2,675,467
PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH AGE GROUP.										
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0- 4	100.00	100.00
5- 9	100.00	100.00
10-14	..	0.00	1.36	0.16	0.09	0.10	1.71	0.04	98.25	100.00
15-19	..	0.02	0.29	33.93	1.52	2.31	7.97	45.73	0.57	53.39
20-24	..	0.15	1.16	38.12	0.17	2.33	7.54	48.16	0.38	50.15
25-29	..	0.36	1.46	23.14	0.02	1.32	3.60	28.08	0.22	69.88
30-34	..	0.60	1.67	14.33	0.00	0.83	2.15	17.31	0.17	80.25
35-39	..	0.84	2.20	10.82	0.00	0.76	1.81	13.39	0.13	83.44
40-44	..	1.15	2.85	9.46	0.00	0.75	1.53	11.74	0.12	84.14
45-49	..	1.48	3.39	8.61	..	0.75	1.52	10.88	0.13	84.12
50-54	..	1.83	4.08	7.62	..	0.68	1.40	9.70	0.12	84.27
55-59	..	1.95	4.15	6.81	..	0.64	1.27	8.72	0.12	85.06
60-64	..	1.76	3.46	3.88	..	0.33	0.43	4.64	0.09	90.05
65-69	..	1.71	2.59	1.86	..	0.17	0.15	2.18	0.05	93.47
70 and over	..	1.21	1.53	0.59	..	0.06	0.02	0.67	0.03	96.56
Total	..	0.64	1.55	12.33	0.18	0.82	2.32	15.65	0.16	82.00

Omitting the females to whom grade of occupation was not applicable, the regular increase by successive age groups to a maximum and subsequent decline are noticeable in all grades. This was also the case in 1921, and in 1911 except for the grade workers on own account. It will be observed that

the numbers of helpers without wages, apprentices, part-time workers and the unemployed rise more sharply to a maximum in age group 15-19, and wage-earners more sharply to a maximum in age group 20-24, than employers, who attain a maximum in age group 50-54, and workers on own account who reach a maximum in age group 45-49. The distribution among age groups of females to whom grade was not applicable, like that of all the grades except employers and workers on own account, shows marked positive skewness, but differs in being marked also by irregularity.

In the cases of employers, workers on own account, wage-earners, part-time workers, and unemployed, the proportionate figures show a regular increase from the earlier ages to a maximum, and a regular decrease thereafter to the oldest ages. The maximum is attained by female employers in the age group 55-59 (60-64 in 1911, 50-54 in 1921), by workers on own account in the age group 55-59 (as also in 1911 and 1921), by wage-earners in the age group 20-24

(15-19 in 1911 and 1921), by part-time workers in the age group 20-24, and by unemployed in the age group 15-19 (15-19 and 20-24 in 1911 and 15-19 in 1921). In the cases of apprentices and helpers without wages the proportionate figures rise sharply to a maximum in the age group 15-19, and thereafter decline precipitately to zero with apprentices, and with helpers not on wages rather sharply to low proportions for the middle-aged (starting with age group 35-39), with a tendency to diminish still lower for the age groups 60-64, 65-69, and 70 and over.

It will be observed, however, that as with males an examination made of the table for single ages, in conjunction with Section 6 of Chapter XX. "Schooling", indicates that there were a number of females who might reasonably be transferred from the column "N.A." to the unemployed on the ground that, but for the depression, they would have been recorded as unemployed wage or salary earners.

GRADE OF OCCUPATION IN CONJUNCTION WITH CONJUGAL CONDITION.

16. Grade of Occupation and Conjugal Condition of Males.—Detailed tables for Australia and for each State and Territory of grade of occupation in conjunction with conjugal conditions for males,

females and persons will be found in Part XXIV. pages 1658-1689. In the table immediately below is given a summary for males in Australia:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION and CONJUGAL CONDITION of MALES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Conjugal Condition.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
NUMBER.					
Employer	30,625	148,964	7,278	557	187,424
Working on own account	88,647	217,981	11,956	1,386	319,970
Wage or salary earning Group—					
Wage or salary earner	436,439	559,314	21,931	3,544	1,021,228
Apprenticed wage earner	20,360	313	1	..	20,674
Wage or salary earner employed part time ..	56,317	83,040	4,188	701	144,246
Unemployed	211,081	179,721	11,905	2,725	405,432
Total—Wage or salary earning Group ..	724,197	822,388	38,025	6,970	1,591,580
Helper not receiving wage or salary	38,990	1,661	217	35	40,903
Grade not applicable(a)	1,068,449	116,453	40,982	1,350	1,227,234
Total	1,950,908	1,307,447	98,458	10,298	3,367,111
PROPORTION PER CENT.					
Employer	% 16.34	% 79.48	% 3.88	% 0.30	% 100.00
Working on own account	27.70	68.13	3.74	0.43	100.00
Wage or salary earning Group—					
Wage or salary earner	42.73	54.77	2.15	0.35	100.00
Apprenticed wage earner	98.48	1.51	..	0.01	100.00
Wage or salary earner employed part time ..	39.04	57.57	2.90	0.49	100.00
Unemployed	52.06	44.33	2.94	0.67	100.00
Total—Wage or salary earning Group ..	45.50	51.67	2.39	0.44	100.00
Helper not receiving wage or salary	95.32	4.06	0.53	0.09	100.00
Grade not applicable(a)	87.06	9.49	3.34	0.11	100.00
Total	57.94	38.83	2.92	0.31	100.00

(a) Includes pensioners, males; private means not in business, scholars and other dependants.

Excluding the number shown in the never married column under grade not applicable (mainly children under 14 years), males receiving salary or wages were represented by the greatest number among the never married, the married and the divorced. They took second place after grade not applicable among the widowed. Workers on own account took second place among the married, and third place, after the unemployed, among the never married and the divorced, and third place, after workers receiving salary or wages, among the widowed.

The greatest proportions of the male helpers without wages, unemployed, apprentices, and grade not

applicable (mainly children) were bachelors, and the greatest proportions of employers, workers on own account, workers on salary or wages, and part-time workers were married males. Taking the percentages shown under each of the conjugal condition designations, apprenticed wage-earners had the highest representation under never married, employers under married and widowed, and unemployed under divorced.

17. Grade of Occupation and Conjugal Condition of Females.—In the next table is given a summary for females in Australia:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION and CONJUGAL CONDITION of FEMALES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Conjugal Condition.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
NUMBER.					
Employer	5,659	7,128	7,846	279	20,912
Working on own account	21,788	16,675	11,244	863	50,570
Wage or salary earning Group—					
Wage or salary earner	349,436	33,419	16,199	3,087	402,141
Apprenticed wage earner	5,675	18	2	..	5,695
Wage or salary earner employed part-time	21,469	3,408	1,669	300	26,846
Unemployed	67,706	4,105	2,909	1,097	75,817
Total—Wage or salary earning Group	444,286	40,950	20,779	4,484	510,499
Helper not receiving wage or salary	4,326	774	141	39	5,280
Grade not applicable(a)	1,246,819	1,232,295	191,130	5,223	2,675,467
Total	1,722,878	1,297,822	231,140	10,888	3,262,728
PROPORTION PER CENT.					
	%	%	%	%	%
Employer	27.06	34.09	37.52	1.33	100.00
Working on own account	43.09	32.97	22.23	1.71	100.00
Wage or salary earning Group—					
Wage or salary earner	86.89	8.31	4.03	0.77	100.00
Apprenticed wage earner	99.65	0.32	0.03	..	100.00
Wage or salary earner employed part-time	79.97	12.69	6.22	1.12	100.00
Unemployed	89.30	5.41	3.84	1.45	100.00
Total—Wage or salary earning Group	87.03	8.02	4.07	0.88	100.00
Helper not receiving wage or salary	81.93	14.66	2.67	0.74	100.00
Grade not applicable(a)	46.60	46.06	7.14	0.20	100.00
Total	52.80	39.78	7.09	0.33	100.00

(a) Includes pensioners, females of private means not in business, those engaged in home duties and other dependants.

Females classed as grade not applicable, who include pensioners, females of private means, children and wives, mothers, and others performing home duties, greatly predominated among the never married, the married and the widowed, and slightly predominated among the divorced. Those receiving salary or wages ranked second throughout. Workers on own account took third place among the married and widowed but fourth place, after the unemployed, among the never married and the divorced.

With the exception of employer, the highest proportion of each grade were spinsters. In the case of employers, widows represented the highest proportion. Of the grades in each conjugal condition, female apprenticed wage-earners ranked highest of the never married, the unemployed the next highest, and wage or salary-earners the third highest. Females of grade not applicable ranked highest of the married, employers highest of the widowed, and workers on own account of the divorced.

DISTRIBUTION OF GRADES OF OCCUPATION BY DIVISIONS OF STATES.

18. Metropolitan Males in Grades of Occupation.—Detailed tables of the grade of occupation of the population by Metropolitan, Urban Provincial and Rural Divisions of Australia as a whole and of the States and Territories, for males and females born in Australia and born outside Australia, appear in Part XXIV. pages 1654-1657. The following table

shows for each Metropolitan Division the number of males who belonged to each grade of occupation, the proportion per cent. of the metropolitan males in each grade of occupation, and the proportion of males in each grade resident in each metropolis at 30th June, 1933:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of METROPOLITAN MALES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
NUMBER.							
Employer	15,715	16,671	4,895	5,470	3,970	1,188	47,909
Working on own account	33,252	25,582	8,869	8,191	5,958	1,681	83,533
Wage or salary earning Group—							
Wage or salary earner	190,119	172,814	44,228	46,726	31,459	9,386	494,732
Apprenticed wage earner	5,793	4,442	1,379	934	1,120	211	13,879
Wage or salary earner employed part-time	25,653	16,582	13,974	5,665	4,498	978	67,350
Unemployed	104,767	62,549	16,202	26,490	13,322	3,419	226,749
Total—Wage or salary earning Group	326,332	256,387	75,783	79,815	50,399	13,994	802,710
Helper not receiving wage or salary	919	878	421	270	164	74	2,726
Grade not applicable(a)	214,886	165,257	53,557	54,190	38,797	11,414	538,101
Total	591,104	464,775	143,525	147,936	99,288	28,351	1,474,979

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF METROPOLITAN MALES IN EACH GRADE.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employer	2.66	3.59	3.41	3.70	4.00	4.19	3.25
Working on own account	5.62	5.50	6.18	5.54	6.00	5.93	5.66
Wage or salary earning Group—							
Wage or salary earner	32.16	37.18	30.81	31.58	31.68	33.11	33.54
Apprenticed wage earner	0.98	0.95	0.96	0.63	1.13	0.74	0.94
Wage or salary earner employed part-time	4.34	3.57	9.74	3.83	4.53	3.45	4.57
Unemployed	17.73	13.46	11.29	17.91	13.42	12.06	15.37
Total—Wage or salary earning Group	55.21	55.16	52.80	53.95	50.76	49.36	54.42
Helper not receiving wage or salary	0.16	0.19	0.29	0.18	0.17	0.26	0.18
Grade not applicable(a)	36.35	35.56	37.32	36.63	39.07	40.26	36.49
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF MALES IN EACH GRADE RESIDENT IN METROPOLIS.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employer	27.34	31.05	15.06	26.62	25.49	16.33	25.56
Working on own account	28.00	30.00	17.22	31.26	23.20	14.14	26.11
Wage or salary earning Group—							
Wage or salary earner	49.30	59.50	30.18	53.66	42.13	28.15	48.44
Apprenticed wage earner	69.02	74.22	46.76	71.03	77.35	38.36	67.13
Wage or salary earner employed part-time	50.66	46.67	44.70	53.33	39.33	23.32	46.69
Unemployed	55.22	63.34	34.61	70.04	62.03	33.43	55.93
Total—Wage or salary earning Group	51.44	59.52	33.30	58.33	46.22	28.97	50.43
Helper not receiving wage or salary	6.60	7.08	6.69	7.22	5.92	4.22	6.66
Grade not applicable(a)	43.51	51.46	29.86	52.29	47.97	24.88	43.85
Total	44.83	51.46	28.87	50.84	42.44	24.63	43.81

(a) Includes pensioners, males of private means not in business, scholars and other dependants.

The capital cities with the highest and lowest percentages of males in the various grades of occupation were as follows:—Employer, Hobart 4.19 per cent., Sydney 2.66 per cent.; working on own account, Brisbane 6.18 per cent., Melbourne 5.50 per cent.; wage or salary earner, Melbourne 37.18 per cent., Brisbane 30.81 per cent.; apprenticed wage-earner, Perth 1.13 per cent., Adelaide .63 per cent.; part-time worker, Brisbane 9.74 per cent., Hobart 3.45 per cent.; unemployed, Adelaide 17.91 per cent., Brisbane 11.29 per cent.; helper not receiving wage or salary, Brisbane .29 per cent., Sydney .16 per cent.; grade not applicable, Hobart 40.26 per cent., Melbourne 35.56 per cent. The most notable changes as compared with 1921 are the substantially higher percentages for unemployed in 1933. For the metropolitan areas generally there was little difference for the two Census years in the proportions of employers and workers on own account combined, although in 1933 the proportions of each of these grades separately for the metropolitan areas as a whole were slightly lower, and the proportion of the total wage or salary earning group (including the unemployed) slightly higher.

The lowermost portion of the table above shows the proportion which the males in the metropolitan area represented of the total number of males in the same grade in the State. The percentages given for Australia represent the ratio per cent. of the total for each grade in the six capital cities to the total for the same grade in Australia as a whole. In every State males in the grades of employer and working on own account were relatively less strongly represented in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas. This situation was also true of males receiving salary or wages in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania. In only Queensland and Tasmania were male apprentices relatively fewer in the capital cities than elsewhere in the State. A lower proportion of

part-time workers were in the metropolitan areas than in the extra-metropolitan areas in Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania. Only in Queensland and Tasmania were the unemployed relatively fewer in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas. A very small proportion of helpers not receiving wages were to be found in the metropolitan areas. Grade not applicable was less strongly represented in the metropolitan areas in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania. The proportions of males in the metropolitan area of each State shown as unemployed were higher in 1933 than in 1921, especially in South Australia. The proportions shown as employer were substantially lower, and the proportions of those shown as working on own account substantially higher, in 1933 than in 1921; the proportions of those shown as earning salary or wages were substantially higher and of those shown as helper not receiving salary or wages, and of grade not applicable, also substantially higher. In addition to an expansion of the size of the metropolitan population relatively to that of the extra-metropolitan in all States, the figures of the two Censuses thus indicate a more than proportionate decline of employers in the metropolitan as compared with the extra-metropolitan areas, a more than proportionate increase in workers on own account, unemployed, and helpers not receiving salary or wages, and a less than proportionate increase in those actually receiving salary or wages. It is difficult to disentangle the short-period (depression) from the long-period influences producing this change in the structure of grades as between the male populations in the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas over the period 1921 to 1933.

19. Metropolitan Females in Grades of Occupation.—The following is a table for females similar to that for males in Section 18 above:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of METROPOLITAN FEMALES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
NUMBER.							
Employer	2,153	2,970	786	758	627	214	7,508
Working on own account	11,079	9,717	2,587	2,381	1,873	535	28,172
Wage or salary earning Group—							
Wage or salary earner	95,389	95,903	23,274	23,575	15,683	4,768	258,592
Apprenticed wage earner	1,682	2,041	481	296	241	39	4,780
Wage or salary earner employed part-time	7,719	6,846	1,654	1,828	909	288	19,244
Unemployed	22,958	15,165	5,818	4,681	3,048	614	52,284
Total—Wage or salary earning Group	127,748	119,955	31,227	30,380	19,881	5,709	334,900
Helper not receiving wage or salary ..	519	761	192	114	58	24	1,668
Grade not applicable(a)	502,664	393,756	121,431	131,050	85,713	25,573	1,260,187
Total	644,163	527,159	156,223	164,683	108,152	32,055	1,632,435

(a) Includes pensioners, females of private means not in business, those engaged in home duties and other dependants.

GRADE of OCCUPATION of METROPOLITAN FEMALES, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Grade of Occupation.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF METROPOLITAN FEMALES IN EACH GRADE.							
Employer	0.33	0.56	0.50	0.46	0.58	0.67	0.46
Working on own account	1.72	1.84	1.66	1.44	1.73	1.67	1.73
Wage or salary earning Group—							
Wage or salary earner	14.81	18.19	14.90	14.32	14.50	14.87	15.84
Apprenticed wage earner	0.26	0.39	0.31	0.18	0.22	0.12	0.29
Wage or salary earner employed part-time	1.20	1.30	1.06	1.11	0.84	0.90	1.18
Unemployed.. .. .	3.56	2.88	3.72	2.84	2.82	1.92	3.20
Total—Wage or salary earning group	19.83	22.76	19.99	18.45	18.38	17.81	20.51
Helper not receiving wage or salary	0.08	0.14	0.12	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.10
Grade not applicable(a)	78.04	74.70	77.73	79.58	79.26	79.78	77.20
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF FEMALES IN EACH GRADE RESIDENT IN METROPOLIS.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employer	37.13	42.05	21.21	39.54	39.29	26.82	35.90
Working on own account	58.72	58.20	38.93	62.86	60.63	37.60	55.71
Wage or salary earning Group—							
Wage or salary earner	65.24	71.80	45.96	68.46	64.88	38.87	64.30
Apprenticed wage earner	85.04	86.27	74.81	90.80	77.24	60.00	83.93
Wage or salary earner employed part-time	74.87	74.79	55.90	75.72	73.19	38.35	71.68
Unemployed.. .. .	70.00	72.08	55.06	78.99	76.28	42.58	68.96
Total—Wage or salary earning group	66.78	72.20	48.18	70.49	66.89	39.31	65.60
Helper not receiving wage or salary	27.33	39.64	22.12	41.91	34.12	20.69	31.59
Grade not applicable(a)	47.22	54.30	32.44	54.40	50.32	26.74	47.10
Total	50.23	57.49	34.69	56.79	52.78	28.49	50.03

(a) Includes pensioners, females of private means not in business, those engaged in home duties and other dependants.

The capital cities with the highest and lowest percentages in each grade of occupation, excluding female helpers not receiving salary or wages (who were numerically unimportant), were as follows:—Employer, Hobart .67 per cent., Sydney .33 per cent.; working on own account, Melbourne 1.84 per cent., Adelaide 1.44 per cent.; wage or salary earner, Melbourne 18.19 per cent., Adelaide 14.32 per cent.; apprenticed wage-earner, Melbourne .39 per cent., Hobart .12 per cent.; part-time worker, Melbourne 1.30 per cent., Perth .84 per cent.; unemployed, Brisbane 3.72 per cent., Hobart 1.92 per cent.; grade not applicable, Hobart 79.78 per cent., Melbourne 74.70 per cent. Grades which increased in proportion between 1921 and 1933 were employer and unemployed, while the grades working on own account, wage or salary earner, helper not receiving wage or salary, and females to whom grade was not applicable experienced proportional decreases.

From that portion of the table showing the proportion which the metropolitan females in each grade of occupation were of the total number of females belonging to that grade in the State in

question, it will be seen that females working on their own account and females working for salary or wages were relatively more numerous in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, but not in Queensland and Tasmania. Female apprentices, who were relatively very few in number, predominated in the metropolitan area in every State. The larger part of the unemployed females in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia were in the metropolitan areas. On the other hand female employers were relatively less numerous in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan area of every State. In only Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia did females in the metropolitan area to whom grade was not applicable exceed those in the non-metropolitan area. As between 1921 and 1933, the metropolitan proportion of female employers decreased substantially by 1933, the proportion of workers on own account scarcely changed, the proportion actually earning salary or wages increased substantially, the proportion unemployed increased very slightly, the proportion of

helpers not receiving salary or wages increased rather more, and the proportion of those females to whom grade was not applicable showed a substantial increase.

20. Extra-metropolitan Males in Grades of Occupation.—The next table shows the number and proportion of males in each grade of occupation in the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of EXTRA-METROPOLITAN MALES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Extra-metropolitan Male Population of—								
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER.									
Employer	41,763	37,027	27,618	15,077	11,602	6,089	162	177	139,515
Working on own account ..	85,526	59,681	42,650	18,010	19,719	10,206	220	425	236,437
Wage or salary earning Group—									
Wage or salary earner ..	195,520	117,648	102,307	40,352	43,216	23,955	2,052	1,446	526,496
Apprenticed wage earner ..	2,600	1,543	1,570	381	328	339	23	11	6,795
Wage or salary earner employed part-time..	24,985	18,948	17,286	4,958	6,940	3,215	452	112	76,896
Unemployed	84,943	36,202	30,606	11,330	8,156	6,807	278	361	178,683
Total—Wage or salary earning Group ..	308,048	174,341	151,769	57,021	58,640	34,316	2,805	1,930	788,870
Helper not receiving wage or salary	12,984	11,522	5,870	3,469	2,606	1,678	17	31	38,177
Grade not applicable(a) ..	279,046	155,898	125,785	49,449	42,082	34,457	1,601	815	689,133
Total	727,367	438,469	353,692	143,026	134,649	86,746	4,805	3,378	1,892,132
PERCENTAGE IN EACH GRADE.									
Employer	% 5.74	% 8.44	% 7.81	% 10.54	% 8.62	% 7.02	% 3.37	% 5.24	% 7.37
Working on own account ..	11.76	13.61	12.06	12.59	14.64	11.77	4.58	12.58	12.50
Wage or salary earning Group—									
Wage or salary earner ..	26.88	26.83	28.93	28.21	32.10	27.62	42.71	42.80	27.83
Apprenticed wage earner ..	0.36	0.35	0.44	0.27	0.24	0.39	0.48	0.33	0.36
Wage or salary earner employed part-time..	3.43	4.32	4.89	3.47	5.15	3.71	9.41	3.32	4.06
Unemployed	11.68	8.26	8.65	7.92	6.06	7.84	5.78	10.68	9.44
Total—Wage or salary earning Group ..	42.35	39.76	42.91	39.87	43.55	39.56	58.38	57.13	41.69
Helper not receiving wage or salary	1.79	2.63	1.66	2.43	1.94	1.93	0.35	0.92	2.02
Grade not applicable(a) ..	38.36	35.56	35.56	34.57	31.25	39.72	33.32	24.13	36.42
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes pensioners, males of private means not in business, scholars and other dependants.

Excluding the Territories, the highest and lowest percentages of males in the various grades were as follows:—Employer, South Australia 10.54 per cent., New South Wales 5.74 per cent.; working on own account, Western Australia 14.64 per cent., New South Wales 11.76 per cent.; wage or salary earner, Western Australia 32.10 per cent., Victoria 26.83 per cent.; apprenticed wage-earner, Queensland .44 per cent., Western Australia .24 per cent.; part-time worker, Western Australia 5.15 per cent., New South Wales 3.43 per cent.; unemployed, New South Wales 11.68 per cent., Western Australia 6.06 per cent.; helper not receiving salary or wages, Victoria 2.63 per cent., Queensland 1.66 per cent.; grade not

applicable, Tasmania 39.72 per cent., Western Australia 31.25 per cent. Omitting grade not applicable, workers receiving salary or wages were the largest proportion in all States. Workers on own account were second in numerical importance in all States. Employers were third in numerical importance in Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, but were fourth, after the unemployed, in New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania. In all States part-time workers took numerical precedence over helpers not receiving salary or wages. Substantial changes appear for the proportion of male employers, workers on own account, and unemployed as between 1921 and 1933, in the extra-metropolitan areas,

as shown by the following comparative figures for the two Census years: Employer, 5.34 per cent. (1921), 7.37 per cent. (1933); worker on own account, 14.13 per cent. (1921), 12.50 per cent. (1933); unemployed, 4.20 per cent. (1921), 9.44 per cent. (1933). This is in striking contrast with the position as between the two Census years for the

metropolitan areas. A discussion of the possible explanation of this change in the rural areas will be found in Section 4 of this chapter.

21. Extra-metropolitan Females in Grades of Occupation.—The following table shows the number and proportion of females in each grade of occupation in the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of EXTRA-METROPOLITAN FEMALES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Extra-metropolitan Female Population of—								
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER.									
Employer	3,645	4,093	2,920	1,159	969	584	19	15	13,404
Working on own account ..	7,790	6,978	4,059	1,407	1,216	888	33	27	22,398
Wage or salary earning group—									
Wage or salary earner ..	50,827	37,672	27,367	10,860	8,490	7,498	652	183	143,549
Apprenticed wage earner ..	296	326	162	30	71	26	4	..	915
Wage of salary earner employed part time ..	2,591	2,308	1,305	586	333	463	12	4	7,602
Unemployed	9,838	5,875	4,749	1,245	948	828	31	19	23,533
Total—Wage or salary earning group ..	63,552	46,181	33,583	12,721	9,842	8,815	699	206	175,599
Helper not receiving wage or salary	1,380	1,159	676	158	112	92	12	23	3,612
Grade not applicable(a) ..	561,846	331,447	252,856	109,859	84,624	70,068	3,379	1,201	1,415,280
Total	638,213	389,858	294,094	125,304	96,763	80,447	4,142	1,472	1,630,293
PERCENTAGE IN EACH GRADE.									
Employer	% 0.57	% 1.05	% 0.99	% 0.93	% 1.00	% 0.73	% 0.46	% 1.02	% 0.82
Working on own account ..	1.22	1.79	1.38	1.12	1.26	1.10	0.80	1.84	1.38
Wage or salary earning group—									
Wage or salary earner ..	7.96	9.66	9.31	8.67	8.77	9.32	15.74	12.43	8.80
Apprenticed wage earner ..	0.05	0.08	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.03	0.10	..	0.06
Wage of salary earner employed part time ..	0.41	0.59	0.44	0.47	0.35	0.58	0.29	0.27	0.47
Unemployed	1.54	1.51	1.61	0.99	0.98	1.03	0.75	1.29	1.44
Total—Wage or salary earning group ..	9.96	11.84	11.42	10.15	10.17	10.96	16.88	13.99	10.77
Helper not receiving wage or salary	0.22	0.30	0.23	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.29	1.56	0.22
Grade not applicable(a) ..	88.03	85.02	85.98	87.67	87.45	87.10	81.57	81.59	86.81
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes pensioners, females of private means not in business, those engaged in home duties and other dependants.

Omitting grade not applicable (mainly dependants), females in receipt of salary or wages were by far the most numerous, representing 8.80 per cent. of the extra-metropolitan population of Australia, and varying in the States between 7.96 per cent. in New South Wales and 9.66 per cent. in Victoria. Workers on own account were next in numerical importance in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, but came third after the unemployed in New South Wales and Queensland.

Employers took fourth place in all States, followed by part-time workers. There were less than one thousand apprenticed females in the whole of the extra-metropolitan area of Australia. The changes as between 1921 and 1933 in the proportions represented by female employers and workers on own account in the extra-metropolitan areas were in the same directions as with male employers and workers on own account, although the numbers

involved were far fewer. The economic influences affecting the choice of the alternative status of employer and worker on own account among the farming population bore upon women as well as men at the dates of the two Censuses.

22. Metropolitan and Extra-metropolitan Comparisons.—The table which follows affords a comparison of the number and proportion of the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan population in each grade of occupation:—

GRADE of OCCUPATION of POPULATION in METROPOLITAN and EXTRA-METROPOLITAN AREAS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Metropolitan.			Extra-metropolitan.			Australia.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
NUMBER.									
Employer	47,909	7,508	55,417	139,515	13,404	152,919	187,424	20,912	208,336
Working on own account	83,533	28,172	111,705	236,437	22,398	258,835	319,970	50,570	370,540
Wage or salary earning Group—									
Wage or salary earner	494,732	258,592	753,324	526,496	143,549	670,045	1,021,228	402,141	1,423,369
Apprenticed wage earner	13,879	4,780	18,659	6,795	915	7,710	20,674	5,695	26,369
Wage or salary earner employed part-time	67,350	19,244	86,594	76,896	7,602	84,498	144,246	26,846	171,092
Unemployed	226,749	52,284	279,033	178,683	23,533	202,216	405,432	75,817	481,249
Total—Wage or salary earning Group	802,710	334,900	1,137,610	788,870	175,599	964,469	1,591,580	510,499	2,102,079
Helper not receiving wage or salary ..	2,726	1,668	4,394	38,177	3,612	41,789	40,903	5,280	46,183
Grade not applicable	538,101	1,260,187	1,798,288	689,133	1,415,280	2,104,413	1,227,234	2,675,467	3,902,701
Total	1,474,979	1,632,435	3,107,414	1,892,132	1,630,293	3,522,425	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839
PERCENTAGE IN EACH GRADE.									
Employer	% 3.25	% 0.46	% 1.78	% 7.37	% 0.82	% 4.34	% 5.57	% 0.64	% 3.14
Working on own account	5.66	1.73	3.56	12.50	1.38	7.35	9.50	1.55	5.59
Wage or salary earning Group—									
Wage or salary earner	33.54	15.84	24.24	27.83	8.80	19.02	30.33	12.33	21.47
Apprenticed wage earner	0.94	0.29	0.60	0.36	0.06	0.22	0.61	0.18	0.40
Wage or salary earner employed part-time	4.57	1.18	2.79	4.06	0.47	2.40	4.29	0.82	2.58
Unemployed	15.37	3.20	8.98	9.44	1.44	5.74	12.04	2.32	7.26
Total—Wage or salary earning Group	54.42	20.51	36.61	41.69	10.77	27.38	47.27	15.65	31.71
Helper not receiving wage or salary ..	0.18	0.10	0.14	2.02	0.22	1.19	1.21	0.16	0.70
Grade not applicable	36.49	77.20	57.87	36.42	86.81	59.74	36.45	82.00	58.86
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The numerical order of the grades in the metropolitan area, omitting grade not applicable, was (i) worker receiving salary or wages, (ii) unemployed, (iii) working on own account, (iv) part-time worker, (v) employer, (vi) apprenticed worker, (vii) helper not receiving salary or wages. The order in the extra-metropolitan area was rather different, as follows: (i) worker receiving salary or wages, (ii) working on own account, (iii) unemployed, (iv) employer, (v) part-time worker, (vi) helper not receiving salary or wages,

(vii) apprenticed worker. The changes in the proportions of the various grades in metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas between 1921 and 1933 have been discussed in Sections 20 and 21 above. The wage and salary earning group (covering full-time workers actually earning wages or salary, apprenticed workers, part-time workers, and the unemployed) increased slightly as a proportion of the total metropolitan population between 1921 and 1933, but remained virtually unchanged as a proportion of the extra-metropolitan population.

CHAPTER XXV. THE EMPLOYEE GROUP.

EXPLANATORY INTRODUCTION.

1. Significance of Statistics of Employee Status.—Certain of the salient features of the material covered by this chapter on the employee group, and the next two chapters, Chapter XXVI. "Unemployment" and Chapter XXVII. "Part-time Employment", have already been discussed in Chapter XXIV. "Grade of Occupation". The great numerical importance of the employee group which represented nearly one-third of the population and four-fifths of the breadwinning population of Australia in 1933, as well as the widened range of information about this group obtained at the 1933 Census, justified the special tabulations in Parts XXV., XXVI. and XXVII., and the corresponding chapters in this Report. The employee group constitutes by far the largest part of the nation's labour resources. It is this large proportion of the total working population, whose employ-

ment opportunities differ from, and yet depend upon and largely reflect, the fortunes of the rest, which is normally regarded as comprising the labour resources proper. An adequate view, therefore, as far as it can be given by a census, of the social and economic condition or status of the country's labour resources at any time, or over a period of time, is of great importance for many reasons which need not be enumerated.

2. Tabulation of the Data.—The detailed particulars from which the summary tables in this chapter are drawn will be found in Part XXV. It should be noted that neither the tables in that Part nor those used in this chapter give any particulars of apprenticed wage-earners. For details as to this sub-group of the total employee group, reference should be made to the tables in Part XXIV.

NUMBERS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE EMPLOYEE GROUP.

3. Census Comparisons, 1911, 1921 and 1933.—The following table brings out certain salient features

of changes affecting the employee group over the period 1911 to 1933:—

MALES and FEMALES in the EMPLOYEE GROUP, AUSTRALIA, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Wage or salary earner ..	1,056,405	1,162,055	1,041,902	295,035	356,981	407,836	1,351,440	1,519,036	1,449,738
Wage or salary earner employed part-time ..			144,246			26,846			171,092
Unemployed ..			405,432			75,817			481,249
Total wage earning group	1,104,402	1,301,493	1,591,580	303,320	378,499	510,499	1,407,722	1,679,992	2,102,079
Unemployed as percentage of total wage earning group %	4.35	10.71	25.47	2.73	5.69	14.85	4.00	9.58	22.89
Helper not receiving wage or salary ..	64,371	31,798	40,903	14,056	3,185	5,280	78,427	34,983	46,183
Total employee group ..	1,168,773	1,333,291	1,632,483	317,376	381,684	515,779	1,486,149	1,714,975	2,148,262
Total breadwinners in Australia (excluding Order 11) (a) ..	1,583,182	1,851,994	2,128,812	386,238	456,295	590,638	1,969,420	2,308,289	2,719,450
Percentage of employee group to breadwinners .. %	73.82	71.99	76.69	82.17	83.65	87.33	75.46	74.30	79.00

(a) Order 11 includes pensioners, independents and persons aged 16 years and over with no industry.

NOTE.—The figures in the table above (including breadwinners) include the proportionate spread of "Not Stated" grade.

By simple calculations from the data given in the first table of Section 4 of Chapter XXIV., it will be seen that, as a proportion of the total male population, the male employee group was 50.53 per cent. in 1911, 48.26 per cent. in 1921, and 48.48 per cent. in 1933. From the table above it will be seen that the male employee group, as a proportion of the male breadwinning population, was 73.82 per cent. in 1911, 71.99 per cent. in 1921, and 76.69 per cent. in 1933. Between 1911 and 1921, the male

employee group contracted relatively to the total male population and relatively to the male breadwinning population. Between 1921 and 1933 the proportionate numerical importance of the male employee group in relation to the total male population remained virtually unchanged, but its proportionate numerical importance in relation to the male breadwinning population was substantially increased. A larger part of all male breadwinners were employees in 1933 than in either 1911 or 1921; but male

employees were a smaller part of the male population in 1933 than in 1911, and about the same proportion as in 1921.

Again from the first table in Section 4 of Chapter XXIV. it will be seen that, as a proportion of the total female population, the female employee group was 14.82 per cent. in 1911, 14.28 per cent. in 1921, and 15.81 per cent. in 1933. From the table above it will be observed that the female employee group, as a proportion of the female breadwinning population, was 82.17 per cent. in 1911, 83.65 per cent. in 1921, and 87.33 per cent. in 1933. Between 1911 and 1921, the female employee group contracted relatively, but slightly, to the total female population, and expanded relatively to the female breadwinning population. Between 1921 and 1933, the female employee group increased in relation to the total female population and to the female breadwinning population.

As a proportion of the total population, the male and female employee group combined was 33.36 per cent. in 1911, 31.55 per cent. in 1921, and 32.41 per cent. in 1933. As a proportion of the total breadwinning population, the male and female employee group combined was 75.46 per cent. in 1911, 74.30 per cent. in 1921, and 79.00 per cent. in 1933. A larger part of all breadwinners were employees in 1933 than in either 1911 or 1921; but employees (males and females combined) were a slightly smaller part of the whole population in 1933 than 1911, and only a slightly larger part than in 1921.

4. The Employee Group in States and Territories.—

The following table shows the absolute numbers of the employee group—males, females and persons—in each State and Territory, as well as their distribution between the tropical and non-tropical regions of Australia in 1933, together with the unemployed as a percentage of the wage-earning group:—

MALES and FEMALES in the EMPLOYEE GROUP, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.		
									Tropical.	Non-Tropical.	Total.
MALES.											
Wage or salary earner ..	394,032	296,447	149,484	88,393	76,123	33,891	2,075	1,457	49,141	992,761	1,041,902
Wage or salary earner employed part-time (a) ..	50,638	35,530	31,260	10,623	11,438	4,193	452	112	8,137	136,109	144,246
Unemployed ..	189,710	98,751	46,808	37,820	21,478	10,226	278	361	14,595	390,837	405,432
Total wage earning group ..	634,380	430,728	227,552	136,836	109,039	48,310	2,805	1,930	71,873	1,519,707	1,591,580
Unemployed as percentage of wage earning group % ..	29.90	22.93	20.57	27.64	19.70	21.17	9.91	18.70	20.31	25.72	25.47
Helper not receiving wage or salary ..	13,903	12,400	6,291	3,739	2,770	1,752	17	31	1,199	39,704	40,903
Total employee group	648,283	443,128	233,843	140,575	111,809	50,062	2,822	1,961	73,072	1,559,411	1,632,483
FEMALES.											
Wage or salary earner ..	148,194	135,042	51,284	34,761	24,485	12,331	656	183	11,061	396,775	407,836
Wage or salary earner employed part-time (a) ..	10,310	9,154	2,959	2,414	1,242	751	12	4	561	26,285	26,846
Unemployed ..	32,796	21,040	10,567	5,926	3,996	1,442	31	19	1,926	73,891	75,817
Total wage earning group ..	191,300	166,136	64,810	43,101	29,723	14,524	699	206	13,548	496,951	510,499
Unemployed as percentage of wage earning group % ..	17.14	12.66	16.30	13.75	13.44	9.93	4.43	9.22	14.22	14.87	14.85
Helper not receiving wage or salary ..	1,899	1,920	868	272	170	116	12	23	203	5,077	5,280
Total employee group	193,199	168,056	65,678	43,373	29,893	14,640	711	229	13,751	502,028	515,779
PERSONS.											
Wage or salary earner ..	542,226	432,389	200,768	123,154	100,608	46,222	2,731	1,640	60,202	1,389,536	1,449,738
Wage or salary earner employed part-time (a) ..	60,948	44,684	34,219	13,037	12,680	4,944	464	116	8,698	162,394	171,092
Unemployed ..	222,506	119,791	57,375	43,746	25,474	11,668	309	380	16,521	464,728	481,249
Total wage earning group ..	825,680	596,864	292,362	179,937	138,762	62,834	3,504	2,136	85,421	2,016,658	2,102,079
Unemployed as percentage of wage earning group % ..	26.95	20.07	19.62	24.31	18.36	18.57	8.82	17.79	19.34	23.04	22.89
Helper not receiving wage or salary ..	15,802	14,320	7,159	4,011	2,940	1,868	29	54	1,402	44,781	46,183
Total employee group	841,482	611,184	299,521	183,948	141,702	64,702	3,533	2,190	86,823	2,061,439	2,148,262

(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work at the 30th June, 1933.

5. Distribution of the Employee Group in Urban and Rural Divisions.—The next table shows the absolute numbers of the employee group—males, females and persons—in the metropolitan, urban provincial, and rural divisions, as well as those who

were on board ships and railway trains, for Australia as a whole, on 30th June, 1933, together with the unemployed as a percentage of the wage earning group:—

MALES and FEMALES in the EMPLOYEE GROUP in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.(a)		Total.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Wage or salary earner ..	508,611	263,372	169,388	64,976	351,259	79,112	12,644	376	1,041,902	407,836
Wage or salary earner employed part-time (b) ..	67,350	19,244	26,779	3,858	49,929	3,733	188	11	144,246	26,846
Unemployed ..	226,749	52,284	73,851	12,002	104,331	11,458	501	73	405,432	75,817
Total wage earning group ..	802,710	334,900	270,018	80,836	505,519	94,303	13,333	460	1,591,580	510,499
Unemployed as percentage of wage earning group % ..	28.25	15.61	27.35	14.85	20.64	12.15	3.76	15.87	25.47	14.85
Helper not receiving wage or salary	2,726	1,668	2,466	1,138	35,692	2,472	19	2	40,903	5,280
Total employee group ..	805,436	336,568	272,484	81,974	541,211	96,775	13,352	462	1,632,483	515,779

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

(b) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work at the 30th June, 1933.

As a proportion of the total male employee group in Australia, metropolitan male employees were 49.35 per cent., urban provincial male employees were 16.68 per cent., and rural male employees were 33.16 per cent. As a proportion of the total female employee group in Australia, metropolitan female employees were 65.23 per cent., urban provincial female employees were 15.89 per cent. and rural female employees were 18.76 per cent. Throughout Australia as a whole there were roughly three times as many male employees as there were female employees. This relationship held also for the

urban provincial divisions, whereas in the rural areas male employees were between five and six times as numerous as female employees, and in the metropolitan areas slightly under two and a half times as numerous.

6. Distribution of Australian-born and Oversea-born of the Employee Group in Urban and Rural Divisions.—The following table divides the employee group in the metropolitan, urban provincial and rural divisions according as they were born in Australia or outside Australia:—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN and OVERSEA-BORN MALES and FEMALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.(a)		Total.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
BORN IN AUSTRALIA.										
Wage or salary earner ..	411,006	229,848	143,555	60,494	290,934	71,704	3,136	268	848,631	362,314
Wage or salary earner employed part-time(b) ..	51,140	16,839	22,432	3,591	39,760	3,409	89	8	113,421	23,847
Unemployed ..	174,954	46,383	61,659	11,328	84,301	10,629	306	50	321,220	68,390
Total wage earning group ..	637,100	293,070	227,646	75,413	414,995	85,742	3,531	326	1,283,272	454,551
Unemployed as percentage of wage earning group % ..	27.46	15.83	27.09	15.02	20.31	12.40	8.67	15.34	25.03	15.05
Helper not receiving wage or salary ..	2,284	1,373	2,262	1,034	33,857	2,329	16	..	38,419	4,736
Total employee group ..	639,384	294,443	229,908	76,447	448,852	88,071	3,547	326	1,321,691	459,287
BORN OUTSIDE AUSTRALIA.										
Wage or salary earner ..	97,605	33,524	25,833	4,482	60,325	7,408	9,508	108	193,271	45,522
Wage or salary earner employed part-time(b) ..	16,210	2,405	4,347	267	10,169	324	99	3	30,825	2,999
Unemployed ..	51,795	5,901	12,192	674	20,030	829	195	23	84,212	7,427
Total wage earning group ..	165,610	41,830	42,372	5,423	90,524	8,561	9,802	134	308,308	55,948
Unemployed as percentage of wage earning group % ..	31.28	14.11	28.77	12.43	22.13	9.68	1.99	17.16	27.31	13.27
Helper not receiving wage or salary ..	442	295	204	104	1,835	143	3	2	2,484	544
Total employee group ..	166,052	42,125	42,576	5,527	92,359	8,704	9,805	136	310,792	56,492

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

(b) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work at the 30th June, 1933.

THE EMPLOYEE GROUP IN RELATION TO CONJUGAL CONDITION, DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AND AGE.

7. **Conjugal Condition of Males in the Employee Group with Dependent Children.**—The following table shows, for Australia as a whole, males in the employee group classified according to conjugal condition in conjunction with dependent children under sixteen years of age, as at 30th June, 1933:—

MALES in the EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to **CONJUGAL CONDITION** in conjunction with **DEPENDENT CHILDREN** under **SIXTEEN YEARS** of AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Males without Dependent Children.	Males with Dependent Children to the Number of—								Total Males with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8 and over.			Per Male with Dependent Children.	Per Adult Male.
WAGE OR SALARY EARNER.													
Never Married	452,543	859	293	89	51	26	15	3	4	1,340	2,190	1.63	0.01
Married ..	188,621	144,777	111,274	58,350	28,683	13,367	6,404	2,544	1,401	366,800	791,906	2.16	1.44
Widowed ..	14,520	3,423	1,987	986	454	208	91	24	12	7,185	14,026	1.95	0.65
Divorced ..	2,652	479	251	99	22	10	2	1	..	864	1,435	1.66	0.41
Not Stated ..	5,246	38	12	8	2	..	1	..	..	61	100	1.64	0.02
Total ..	663,582	149,576	113,817	59,532	29,212	13,611	6,513	2,572	1,417	376,250	809,657	2.15	0.95
WAGE OR SALARY EARNER EMPLOYED PART-TIME.													
Never Married	55,772	211	65	32	26	13	3	2	1	353	647	1.83	0.02
Married ..	26,832	19,691	15,468	9,551	5,452	2,921	1,509	663	356	55,611	132,370	2.38	1.62
Widowed ..	2,881	546	345	212	91	55	14	8	1	1,272	2,659	2.09	0.65
Divorced ..	550	74	51	12	6	1	..	..	1	145	249	1.72	0.36
Not Stated ..	739	5	8	..	..	1	..	1	..	15	33	2.20	0.05
Total ..	86,774	20,527	15,937	9,807	5,575	2,991	1,526	674	359	57,396	135,958	2.37	1.05
UNEMPLOYED.													
Never Married	209,121	508	156	61	34	23	10	2	6	800	1,378	1.72	0.01
Married ..	68,366	41,581	30,635	17,901	9,854	5,265	2,663	1,199	634	109,732	251,994	2.30	1.43
Widowed ..	9,037	1,321	716	391	186	88	32	10	3	2,747	5,396	1.96	0.46
Divorced ..	2,348	198	102	35	11	5	..	1	..	352	583	1.66	0.22
Not Stated ..	2,733	14	8	7	2	2	..	..	..	33	69	2.09	0.03
Total ..	291,605	43,622	31,617	18,395	10,087	5,383	2,705	1,212	643	113,664	259,420	2.28	0.75
TOTAL, WAGE EARNING GROUP.													
Never Married	717,436	1,578	514	182	111	62	28	7	11	2,493	4,215	1.69	0.01
Married ..	283,819	206,049	157,377	85,802	43,989	21,553	10,576	4,406	2,391	532,143	1,176,270	2.21	1.45
Widowed ..	26,438	5,290	3,048	1,589	731	351	137	42	16	11,204	22,081	1.97	0.59
Divorced ..	5,550	751	404	146	39	16	2	2	1	1,361	2,267	1.67	0.33
Not Stated ..	8,718	57	28	15	4	3	1	1	..	109	202	1.85	0.02
Total ..	1,041,961	213,725	161,371	87,734	44,874	21,985	10,744	4,458	2,419	547,310	1,205,035	2.20	0.91
HELPER NOT RECEIVING WAGE OR SALARY.													
Never Married	38,803	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	23	1.35	0.00
Married ..	936	334	193	96	33	20	7	..	..	683	1,282	1.88	0.81
Widowed ..	193	13	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	19	33	1.74	0.16
Divorced ..	33	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2.00	0.11
Not Stated ..	67	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1.00	0.02
Total ..	40,032	359	203	97	35	21	7	..	..	722	1,343	1.86	0.09
TOTAL, EMPLOYEE GROUP.													
Never Married	756,239	1,589	520	182	111	62	28	7	11	2,510	4,238	1.69	0.01
Married ..	284,755	206,383	157,570	85,898	44,022	21,573	10,583	4,406	2,391	532,826	1,177,552	2.21	1.45
Widowed ..	26,631	5,303	3,050	1,590	733	352	137	42	16	11,223	22,114	1.97	0.59
Divorced ..	5,583	751	406	146	39	16	2	2	1	1,363	2,271	1.67	0.33
Not Stated ..	8,785	58	28	15	4	3	1	1	..	110	203	1.85	0.02
GRAND TOTAL	1,081,993	214,084	161,574	87,831	44,909	22,006	10,751	4,458	2,419	548,032	1,206,378	2.20	0.90

Among the salient features of the table above are the following:—Of 817,581 married males in the employee group, 284,755 were without and 532,826 were with dependent children numbering in the aggregate 1,177,552. Of the 548,032 males in the employee group with dependent children, 214,084, or 39.06 per cent., had only one dependent child. Of the 532,826 married males in the employee group with dependent children, 206,383, or 38.73 per cent., had only one dependent child. Whilst the average number of dependent children was 2.20 per member of the male employee group with dependent children, the average number per fully-employed male wage or salary earner with dependent children was 2.15, per male part-time worker with dependent children was 2.37, and per male unemployed with dependent children was 2.28. The average number of dependent children per adult male of the employee group was 0.90 and per married adult male 1.45. The average number per adult male wage or salary earner in full employment was 0.95, per adult male wage or salary earner employed

part-time 1.05, and per adult unemployed male 0.75. Whilst the average number of dependent children per married adult male worker in full employment and per married adult unemployed worker was virtually the same (1.44 and 1.43 respectively), the average per married adult employed part-time was appreciably higher, viz., 1.62. Married male part-time workers would thus appear to have carried during the depression a heavier proportional responsibility, in terms of dependent children, than males in any other section of the employee group, whatever the conjugal condition of the latter. It should be remembered that it was the policy of the Governments to give preference to married men with dependent children in providing part-time relief work.

8. Conjugal Condition of Females in the Employee Group with Dependent Children.—The next table shows, for Australia as a whole, females in the employee group classified according to conjugal condition in conjunction with dependent children under sixteen years of age, as at 30th June, 1933:—

FEMALES in the EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to CONJUGAL CONDITION in conjunction with DEPENDENT CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Females without Dependent Children.	Females with Dependent Children to the Number of—								Total Females with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8 and over.			Per Female with Dependent Children.	Per Adult Female.

WAGE OR SALARY EARNER.

Never Married	350,746	1,607	207	36	12	8	3	1	..	1,874	2,242	1.20	0.01
Married ..	28,000	3,146	1,177	350	124	33	11	2	1	4,844	7,300	1.51	0.23
Widowed ..	11,671	2,671	1,025	366	118	44	12	1	2	4,239	6,606	1.56	0.42
Divorced ..	2,128	688	185	46	9	3	1	..	..	932	1,253	1.34	0.41
Not Stated ..	3,210	28	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	34	1.10	0.01
Total ..	395,755	8,140	2,597	798	263	88	27	4	3	11,920	17,435	1.46	0.06

WAGE OR SALARY EARNER EMPLOYED PART-TIME.

Never Married	21,223	136	32	8	1	..	1	..	..	178	234	1.31	0.02
Married ..	2,814	318	147	58	25	10	2	1	..	561	955	1.69	0.29
Widowed ..	1,079	303	163	73	26	7	..	1	..	573	994	1.73	0.61
Divorced ..	203	60	26	6	4	..	..	..	..	96	146	1.52	0.49
Not Stated ..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	25,419	817	368	145	56	17	3	2	..	1,408	2,329	1.65	0.13

UNEMPLOYED.

Never Married	66,383	855	110	21	3	5	..	..	..	994	1,175	1.18	0.03
Married ..	3,156	579	197	61	23	5	4	..	..	869	1,297	1.49	0.34
Widowed ..	2,097	477	197	54	18	9	1	..	2	758	1,172	1.55	0.41
Divorced ..	779	212	74	20	4	1	..	..	1	312	449	1.44	0.41
Not Stated ..	417	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	1.20	0.04
Total ..	72,832	2,131	580	156	48	20	5	..	3	2,943	4,105	1.39	0.09

TOTAL, WAGE EARNING GROUP.

Never Married	438,352	2,598	349	65	16	13	4	1	..	3,046	3,651	1.20	0.01
Married ..	33,970	4,043	1,521	469	172	48	17	3	1	6,274	9,552	1.52	0.24
Widowed ..	14,847	3,451	1,385	493	162	60	13	2	4	5,570	8,772	1.57	0.43
Divorced ..	3,110	960	285	72	17	4	1	..	1	1,340	1,848	1.38	0.42
Not Stated ..	3,727	36	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	41	46	1.12	0.02
Total ..	494,006	11,088	3,545	1,099	367	125	35	6	6	16,271	23,869	1.47	0.07

FEMALES in the EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to CONJUGAL CONDITION in conjunction with DEPENDENT CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Conjugal Condition.	Females without Dependent Children.	Females with Dependent Children to the Number of—								Total Females with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children.	
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8 and over.			Per Female with Dependent Children.	Per Adult Female.

HELPER NOT RECEIVING WAGE OF SALARY.

Never Married	4,246	38	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	44	51	1.16	0.02
Married ..	697	42	13	3	2	..	..	..	..	60	85	1.42	0.12
Widowed ..	110	19	4	2	3	..	..	..	..	28	45	1.61	0.33
Divorced ..	29	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	1.20	0.31
Not Stated ..	37	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1.00	0.04
Total ..	5,119	109	22	7	5	..	..	..	..	143	194	1.36	0.06

TOTAL, EMPLOYEE GROUP.

Never Married	442,598	2,636	354	66	16	13	4	1	..	3,090	3,702	1.20	0.01
Married ..	34,667	4,085	1,534	472	174	48	17	3	1	6,334	9,637	1.52	0.24
Widowed ..	14,957	3,470	1,389	495	165	60	13	2	4	5,598	8,817	1.58	0.43
Divorced ..	3,139	969	285	73	17	4	1	..	1	1,350	1,860	1.38	0.42
Not Stated ..	3,764	37	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	47	1.12	0.02
GRAND TOTAL	499,125	11,197	3,567	1,106	372	125	35	6	6	16,414	24,063	1.47	0.07

Among the salient features of the table above are the following:—Of 41,001 married females in the employee group, 34,667 were without and 6,334 were with dependent children numbering in the aggregate 9,637. Of the 16,414 females in the employee group with dependent children, 11,197, or 68.21 per cent., had only one dependent child. Of the 6,334 married females in the employee group with dependent children, 4,085, or 64.49 per cent., had only one dependent child. The average number of dependent children was 1.47 per member of the female employee group with dependent children and 1.46 per fully-employed female wage or salary earner with dependent children. The average per female part-time worker with dependent children was 1.65, and per female unemployed with dependent children was 1.39. The average number of dependent children per adult female of the employee group was 0.07 and per married adult female 0.24. The average number per adult female

wage or salary earner in full employment was 0.06, per adult female part-time worker was 0.13, and per adult female unemployed 0.09. The widowed had a higher average number of dependent children than the married in every division of the employee group. There is probably a tendency for widows who have dependent children to enter the employee group. As in the case of males, those employed part-time had the highest average number of dependent children. The average number of dependent children was considerably lower for females than for males throughout.

9. Age of Males in the Employee Group classified according to Conjugal Condition.—The following table shows, for Australia as a whole, the numbers of males in the employee group, in age groups corresponding to childhood, youth, and the periods 20–44, 45–64, and 65 years and over, classified according to conjugal condition:—

MALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to CONJUGAL CONDITION in AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Age Group.					Total.
	10–14 years.	15–19 years.	20–44 years.	45–64 years.	65 years and over.	

WAGE OR SALARY EARNER.

Never Married	..	..	7,212	143,042	277,852	26,004	2,689	456,799
Married ..	..	..	..	708	350,406	195,215	13,298	559,627
Widowed ..	..	..	..	7	5,837	12,760	3,328	21,932
Divorced ..	..	..	..	..	2,077	1,389	78	3,544
Total ..	..	..	7,212	143,757	636,172	235,368	19,393	1,041,902

MALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to **CONJUGAL CONDITION in AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA,**
30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Conjugal Condition.	Age Group.					Total.	
	10-14 years.	15-19 years.	20-44 years.	45-64 years.	65 years and over.		
WAGE OR SALARY EARNER EMPLOYED PART-TIME.							
Never Married	351	10,333	38,951	6,192	490	56,317	
Married .. ..	..	120	49,798	30,639	2,483	83,040
Widowed .. ..	..	1	951	2,613	623	4,188
Divorced .. ..	..	..	396	297	8	701
Total	351	10,454	90,096	39,741	3,604	144,246	
UNEMPLOYED.							
Never Married	332	45,748	139,302	24,500	1,199	211,081	
Married .. ..	..	426	102,306	73,050	3,939	179,721
Widowed .. ..	..	2	2,694	8,280	929	11,905
Divorced .. ..	..	..	1,487	1,213	25	2,725
Total	332	46,176	245,789	107,043	6,092	405,432	
TOTAL, WAGE OR SALARY EARNING GROUP.							
Never Married	7,895	199,123	456,105	56,696	4,378	724,197	
Married .. ..	..	1,254	502,510	298,904	19,720	822,388
Widowed .. ..	..	10	9,482	23,653	4,880	38,025
Divorced .. ..	..	..	3,960	2,899	111	6,970
Total	7,895	200,387	972,057	382,152	29,089	1,591,580	
HELPER NOT RECEIVING WAGE OR SALARY.							
Never Married	1,734	20,579	15,828	738	111	38,990	
Married .. ..	..	12	907	594	148	1,661
Widowed .. ..	..	..	30	116	71	217
Divorced .. ..	..	..	11	20	4	35
Total	1,734	20,591	16,776	1,468	334	40,903	
TOTAL, EMPLOYEE GROUP.							
Never Married	9,629	219,702	471,933	57,434	4,489	763,187	
Married .. ..	..	1,266	503,417	299,498	19,868	824,049
Widowed .. ..	..	10	9,512	23,769	4,951	38,242
Divorced .. ..	..	..	3,971	2,919	115	7,005
Total	9,629	220,978	988,833	383,620	29,423	1,632,483	

An analysis of the table above will show that those males in the employee group who were aged 10-14 were .59 per cent. only of the total males in the employee group. Youths aged 15-19 years were 13.53 per cent. of the total and nearly all of them had never married. Those aged 20-44 years were 60.58 per cent. of the total, and just over half of them (50.91 per cent.) were married, 47.72 per cent. never married, and .96 per cent. widowed. Those aged 45-64 years were 23.50 per cent. of the total, and 78.04 per cent. of them were married, 14.97 per cent. never married, and 6.20 per cent. widowed. Those aged 65 years and over were only 1.80 per cent. of the total; 67.51 per cent. of them were married, 16.82 per cent. were widowed, and 15.26

per cent. had never married. The incidence of unemployment in 1933 was relatively heavier upon the never married than upon the married in the age group 20-44, which constituted 60 per cent. of the employee group. Of the unemployed in the age group 20-44, the never married were 56.68 per cent. and the married 41.62 per cent. It should again be pointed out (see Section 14, Chapter XXIV.) that a number of males, who might be regarded as being unemployed but did not state themselves to be such, might reasonably be added to the unemployed in the table above, and that nearly all of these would be added to the never married.

10. Age of Females in the Employee Group classified according to Conjugal Condition.—The next table shows, for Australia as a whole, the numbers of females in the employee group, in the age groups 10-14, 15-19, 20-44, 45-64, and 65 years and over, classified according to conjugal condition:—

FEMALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to CONJUGAL CONDITION IN AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.			Age Group.					Total.
			10-14 years.	15-19 years.	20-44 years.	45-64 years.	65 years and over.	
WAGE OR SALARY EARNER.								
Never Married	..	..	4,676	107,394	219,223	22,704	1,114	355,111
Married	..	..	..	248	23,322	9,516	351	33,437
Widowed	..	..	..	7	5,498	9,754	942	16,201
Divorced	..	..	..	2	2,297	776	12	3,087
Total	..	..	4,676	107,651	250,340	42,750	2,419	407,836
WAGE OR SALARY EARNER EMPLOYED PART-TIME.								
Never Married	..	..	265	6,982	12,498	1,621	103	21,469
Married	..	..	..	20	2,265	1,086	37	3,408
Widowed	..	..	..	1	555	1,027	86	1,669
Divorced	..	..	..	..	226	74	..	300
Total	..	..	265	7,003	15,544	3,808	226	26,846
UNEMPLOYED.								
Never Married	..	..	311	24,104	38,773	4,418	100	67,706
Married	..	..	..	81	2,922	1,086	16	4,105
Widowed	..	..	..	6	1,185	1,673	45	2,909
Divorced	..	..	..	..	822	272	3	1,097
Total	..	..	311	24,191	43,702	7,449	164	75,817
TOTAL, WAGE OR SALARY EARNING GROUP.								
Never Married	..	..	5,252	138,480	270,494	28,743	1,317	444,286
Married	..	..	..	349	28,509	11,688	404	40,950
Widowed	..	..	..	14	7,238	12,454	1,073	20,779
Divorced	..	..	..	2	3,345	1,122	15	4,484
Total	..	..	5,252	138,845	309,586	54,007	2,809	510,499
HELPER NOT RECEIVING WAGE OR SALARY.								
Never Married	..	..	130	1,712	2,073	363	48	4,326
Married	..	..	..	12	494	257	11	774
Widowed	..	..	..	..	38	86	17	141
Divorced	..	..	..	..	36	3	..	39
Total	..	..	130	1,724	2,641	709	76	5,280
TOTAL, EMPLOYEE GROUP.								
Never Married	..	..	5,382	140,192	272,567	29,106	1,365	448,612
Married	..	..	..	361	29,003	11,945	415	41,724
Widowed	..	..	..	14	7,276	12,540	1,090	20,920
Divorced	..	..	..	2	3,381	1,125	15	4,523
Total	..	..	5,382	140,569	312,227	54,716	2,885	515,779

Analysis of the table above shows that those females who were aged 10-14 in the employee group were 1.04 per cent. of the total females in the employee group. Girls aged 15-19 were 27.25 per cent. of the total and nearly all of them had never married. Those aged 20-44 years were 60.53 per cent. of the total; 87.29 per cent. had never married, 9.29 per cent. were married, and 2.33 per cent. were widows. Those aged 45-64 years were 10.61 per cent. of the total; 53.19 per cent. of them had never married, 22.92 per cent. were widows, and 21.83 per cent. were married. Those aged 65 years and over were only .56 per cent. of the total; 47.31 per cent. of them had never married, 37.78 per cent. were widows, and 14.38 per cent. were married. As with the male unemployed never married, the female unemployed never married bore an appre-

ciably heavier proportionate share of unemployment than the married female unemployed; for, as contrasted with their numerical proportions in the age groups 20-44 and 45-64 (the numbers in the age group 65 and over are too small for percentages to be significant) as shown in the foregoing sentences, their numerical proportions of the unemployed were as follows:—Age group 20-44: never married 88.70 per cent., married 6.68 per cent.; age group 45-64: never married 59.31 per cent., married 14.58 per cent. It should again be pointed out (see Section 15, Chapter XXIV.) that a number of females, who might be regarded as being unemployed but did not state themselves to be such, might reasonably be added to the unemployed in the table above, and that most of these would be added to the never married.

THE EMPLOYEE GROUP IN RELATION TO CONJUGAL CONDITION, INCOME AND INDUSTRY.

11. **Conjugal Condition of the Male and Female Employee Groups, classified according to Industry.**—The following tables show, for males and females respectively, the number and percentage in each conjugal condition, classified according to industry order, in Australia as a whole in 1933:—

MALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to CONJUGAL CONDITION and INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	Conjugal Condition.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
NUMBER.					
Fishing and Trapping	2,743	1,336	75	16	4,170
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	199,127	67,631	5,063	675	272,496
Forestry	8,458	10,694	513	51	19,716
Mining and Quarrying	17,603	34,553	1,898	274	54,328
Industrial	279,077	365,214	17,220	2,999	664,510
Transport and Communication	53,864	130,488	5,143	956	190,451
Commerce and Finance	122,779	126,734	4,319	1,093	254,925
Public Administration and Professional	39,423	61,854	2,193	486	103,956
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	7,212	8,603	433	163	16,411
Personal and Domestic Service	17,462	16,868	1,385	292	36,007
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	15,439	74	..	..	15,513
Total	763,187	824,049	38,242	7,005	1,632,483
PERCENTAGE.					
Fishing and Trapping	% 0.36	% 0.16	% 0.20	% 0.23	% 0.25
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	26.09	8.21	13.24	9.64	16.69
Forestry	1.11	1.30	1.34	0.73	1.21
Mining and Quarrying	2.31	4.19	4.96	3.91	3.33
Industrial	36.57	44.32	45.03	42.81	40.71
Transport and Communication	7.06	15.83	13.45	13.65	11.67
Commerce and Finance	16.09	15.38	11.29	15.60	15.62
Public Administration and Professional	5.17	7.51	5.74	6.94	6.37
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	0.94	1.04	1.13	2.33	1.00
Personal and Domestic Service	2.28	2.05	3.62	4.16	2.20
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	2.02	0.01	..	..	0.95
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

FEMALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to CONJUGAL CONDITION and INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	Conjugal Condition.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
NUMBER.					
Fishing and Trapping	15	1	1	..	17
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	3,929	491	138	16	4,574
Forestry	97	7	2	..	106
Mining and Quarrying	169	7	6	..	182
Industrial	117,461	8,026	2,315	800	128,602
Transport and Communication	8,652	1,934	929	58	11,573
Commerce and Finance	91,524	4,614	1,593	561	98,292
Public Administration and Professional	81,440	4,142	2,289	515	88,386
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	3,072	530	173	83	3,858
Personal and Domestic Service	134,489	21,956	13,467	2,489	172,401
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	7,764	16	7	1	7,788
Total	448,612	41,724	20,920	4,523	515,779
PERCENTAGE.					
Fishing and Trapping	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	0.88	1.18	0.66	0.35	0.89
Forestry	0.02	0.02	0.01	..	0.02
Mining and Quarrying	0.04	0.02	0.03	..	0.04
Industrial	26.18	19.24	11.07	17.69	24.93
Transport and Communication	1.93	4.62	4.44	1.28	2.24
Commerce and Finance	20.40	11.06	7.61	12.40	19.06
Public Administration and Professional	18.15	9.93	10.94	11.39	17.14
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	0.69	1.27	0.83	1.84	0.75
Personal and Domestic Service	29.98	52.62	64.37	55.03	33.42
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over)	1.73	0.04	0.03	0.02	1.51
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Among the noteworthy features in the table for males are the following:—Whereas 40.71 per cent. of the total male employee group were engaged in or normally attached to Secondary Industries (“Industrial”), these industries accounted for 44.32 per cent. of the married, 45.03 per cent. of the widowed, and 42.81 per cent. of the divorced. Whereas Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Activities accounted for 16.69 per cent. of the total male employee group, they accounted for 26.09 per cent. of the never married. Commerce and Finance accounted for 15.62 per cent. of the total male employee group, and for comparable proportions of the never married (16.09 per cent.), the married (15.38 per cent.), and the divorced (15.60 per cent.). Personal and Domestic Service accounted for 2.20 per cent. of the total male employee group, but for 3.62 per cent. of the widowed and 4.16 per cent. of the divorced. Entertainment, Sport and Recreation accounted for 1 per cent. of the total male

employee group, but for 2.33 per cent. of the total divorced.

Among the more interesting features of the table for females are the following:—Personal and Domestic Service accounted for just about one-third (33.42 per cent.) of the total female employee group; but it accounted for nearly two-thirds (64.37 per cent.) of the widows and for rather more than half of the married (52.62 per cent.) and of the divorced (55.03 per cent.). Secondary Industries (“Industrial”) accounted for one-quarter (24.93 per cent.) of the female employee group and for a slightly larger proportion (26.18 per cent.) of the never married. Commerce and Finance accounted for little under one-fifth (19.06 per cent.) of the female employee group and slightly more than one-fifth (20.40 per cent.) of the never married. Public Administration and Professional Services accounted for 17.14 per cent. of the total female employee group and for 18.15 per cent. of the never married.

12. Income of the Employee Group classified in Australia as a whole the numbers of the **according to Conjugal Condition.**—The following employee group in various income groups, classified tables show, for males, females and persons according to conjugal condition:—

MALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to CONJUGAL CONDITION and INCOME, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Income for the Year ended 30th June, 1933.							
	No Income.	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Total.
WAGE OR SALARY EARNER.								
Never Married	157,229	118,170	66,545	52,689	37,723	24,443	456,799
Married	29,041	48,795	66,210	128,724	130,326	156,531	559,627
Widowed	2,842	2,907	3,080	4,718	3,960	4,425	21,932
Divorced	451	523	479	750	650	691	3,544
Total	189,563	170,395	136,314	186,881	172,659	186,090	1,041,902

WAGE OR SALARY EARNER EMPLOYED PART-TIME.								
Never Married .. ..	..	33,633	15,151	5,351	1,681	409	92	56,317
Married .. ..	..	25,027	29,193	18,369	7,841	2,058	552	83,040
Widowed .. ..	..	1,799	1,345	701	258	63	22	4,188
Divorced .. ..	..	314	223	121	33	6	4	701
Total .. ..	..	60,773	45,912	24,542	9,813	2,536	670	144,246

UNEMPLOYED.								
Never Married	112,053	74,606	16,545	5,334	1,707	584	252	211,081
Married	60,428	70,105	30,180	11,623	4,621	1,801	963	179,721
Widowed	5,311	4,506	1,310	486	172	74	46	11,905
Divorced	1,339	975	251	93	37	17	13	2,725
Total	179,131	150,192	48,286	17,536	6,537	2,476	1,274	405,432

TOTAL, WAGE OR SALARY EARNING GROUP.								
Never Married	112,053	265,468	149,866	77,230	56,077	38,716	24,787	724,197
Married	60,428	124,173	108,168	96,202	141,186	134,185	158,046	822,388
Widowed	5,311	9,147	5,562	4,267	5,148	4,097	4,493	38,025
Divorced	1,339	1,740	997	693	820	673	708	6,970
Total	179,131	400,528	264,593	178,392	203,231	177,671	188,034	1,591,580

HELPER NOT RECEIVING WAGE OR SALARY.								
Never Married	38,990	..	..	..	..	..	..	38,990
Married	1,661	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,661
Widowed	217	..	..	..	..	..	..	217
Divorced	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
Total	40,903	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,903

TOTAL, EMPLOYEE GROUP.								
Never Married	151,043	265,468	149,866	77,230	56,077	38,716	24,787	763,187
Married	62,089	124,173	108,168	96,202	141,186	134,185	158,046	824,049
Widowed	5,528	9,147	5,562	4,267	5,148	4,097	4,493	38,242
Divorced	1,374	1,740	997	693	820	673	708	7,005
Total	220,034	400,528	264,593	178,392	203,231	177,671	188,034	1,632,483

FEMALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to CONJUGAL CONDITION and INCOME, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Income for the Year ended 30th June, 1933.							
	No Income.	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Total.
WAGE OR SALARY EARNER.								
Never Married	131,015	116,515	67,025	26,869	8,978	4,709	355,111
Married	10,954	11,897	7,199	2,077	737	573	33,437
Widowed	4,644	5,752	3,707	1,234	518	346	16,201
Divorced	785	1,041	843	259	101	58	3,087
Total	147,398	135,205	78,774	30,439	10,334	5,686	407,836

WAGE OR SALARY EARNER EMPLOYED PART-TIME.								
Never Married .. ..	..	14,166	6,413	770	87	20	13	21,469
Married .. ..	..	2,194	1,052	140	16	1	5	3,408
Widowed .. ..	..	1,044	513	78	22	9	3	1,669
Divorced .. ..	..	169	95	30	1	2	3	300
Total .. ..	..	17,573	8,073	1,018	126	32	24	26,846

UNEMPLOYED.								
Never Married	34,976	25,548	5,813	1,115	198	34	22	67,706
Married	1,740	1,728	486	118	22	5	6	4,105
Widowed	1,261	1,231	333	64	14	2	4	2,909
Divorced	542	419	98	26	11	..	1	1,097
Total	38,519	28,926	6,730	1,323	245	41	33	75,817

TOTAL, WAGE OR SALARY EARNING GROUP.								
Never Married	34,976	170,729	128,741	68,910	27,154	9,032	4,744	444,286
Married	1,740	14,876	13,435	7,457	2,115	743	584	40,950
Widowed	1,261	6,919	6,598	3,849	1,270	529	353	20,779
Divorced	542	1,373	1,234	899	271	103	62	4,484
Total	38,519	193,897	150,008	81,115	30,810	10,407	5,743	510,499

HELPER NOT RECEIVING WAGE OR SALARY.								
Never Married	4,326	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,326
Married	774	..	..	..	..	..	..	774
Widowed	141	..	..	..	..	..	..	141
Divorced	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Total	5,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,280

TOTAL, EMPLOYEE GROUP.								
Never Married	39,302	170,729	128,741	68,910	27,154	9,032	4,744	448,612
Married	2,514	14,876	13,435	7,457	2,115	743	584	41,724
Widowed	1,402	6,919	6,598	3,849	1,270	529	353	20,920
Divorced	581	1,373	1,234	899	271	103	62	4,523
Total	43,799	193,897	150,008	81,115	30,810	10,407	5,743	515,779

PERSONS in EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to CONJUGAL CONDITION and INCOME, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Income for the Year ended 30th June, 1933.							
	No Income.	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Total.
WAGE OR SALARY EARNER.								
Never Married .. ..	..	288,244	234,685	133,570	79,558	46,701	29,152	811,910
Married .. ..	..	39,995	60,692	73,409	130,801	131,063	157,104	593,064
Widowed .. ..	..	7,486	8,659	6,787	5,952	4,478	4,771	38,133
Divorced .. ..	..	1,236	1,564	1,322	1,009	751	749	6,631
Total .. ..	..	336,961	305,600	215,088	217,320	182,993	191,776	1,449,738
WAGE OR SALARY EARNER EMPLOYED PART-TIME.								
Never Married .. ..	..	47,799	21,564	6,121	1,768	429	105	77,786
Married .. ..	..	27,221	30,245	18,509	7,857	2,059	557	86,448
Widowed .. ..	..	2,843	1,858	779	280	72	25	5,857
Divorced .. ..	..	483	318	151	34	8	7	1,001
Total .. ..	..	78,346	53,985	25,560	9,939	2,568	694	171,092
UNEMPLOYED.								
Never Married	147,029	100,154	22,358	6,449	1,905	618	274	278,787
Married	62,168	71,833	30,666	11,741	4,643	1,806	969	183,826
Widowed	6,572	5,737	1,643	550	186	76	50	14,814
Divorced	1,881	1,394	349	119	48	17	14	3,822
Total	217,650	179,118	55,016	18,859	6,782	2,517	1,307	481,249
TOTAL, WAGE OR SALARY EARNING GROUP.								
Never Married	147,029	436,197	278,607	146,140	83,231	47,748	29,531	1,168,483
Married	62,168	139,049	121,603	103,659	143,301	134,928	158,630	863,338
Widowed	6,572	16,066	12,160	8,116	6,418	4,626	4,846	58,804
Divorced	1,881	3,113	2,231	1,592	1,091	776	770	11,454
Total	217,650	594,425	414,601	259,507	234,041	188,078	193,777	2,102,079
HELPER NOT RECEIVING WAGE OR SALARY.								
Never Married	43,316	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,316
Married	2,435	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,435
Widowed	358	..	..	..	..	..	..	358
Divorced	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
Total	46,183	..	..	..	..	..	..	46,183
TOTAL, EMPLOYEE GROUP.								
Never Married	190,345	436,197	278,607	146,140	83,231	47,748	29,531	1,211,799
Married	64,603	139,049	121,603	103,659	143,301	134,928	158,630	865,773
Widowed	6,930	16,066	12,160	8,116	6,418	4,626	4,846	59,162
Divorced	1,955	3,113	2,231	1,592	1,091	776	770	11,528
Total	263,833	594,425	414,601	259,507	234,041	188,078	193,777	2,148,262

In the three tables above the numbers of the employee group receiving any income up to £259 per annum have been grouped into five income classes, with equal intervals between the lowest and the highest income in each class. The tables also have a "no income" column and are open-end tables with a column for "£260 and over",

An inspection of the table for males shows that, numerically, the most significant proportion of the total male employee group was represented by the 400,528 falling within the income class "under £52", i.e., less than an average of £1 per week. This number represented roughly one-quarter (24.53 per cent.) of the total. Of this number,

150,192, or 37.50 per cent., were unemployed and another 60,773, or 15.17 per cent., were part-time workers. In other words, 189,563, or less than half (47.33 per cent.) of the male employees who had had an income or earnings during the year ended 30th June, 1933, of less than £52 were in full employment at the date of the Census. It cannot be determined from this table what proportion of the 189,563 were boys and youths and what proportion were adults. But on the evidence of the distribution of income among male breadwinners by ages from the table in Section 6 of Chapter XXVIII. "Income", it may be inferred that possibly as many as four-fifths were adults. This indicates the serious effects which the depression had upon the income of male employees of the lower income groups who

stated themselves to be wage or salary earners at the date of the Census. It may be assumed that those in the higher income classes who stated themselves to be wage or salary earners were similarly affected. In other words, the numbers affected by unemployment or under-employment during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1933, were considerably greater than the numbers actually unemployed or in part-time employment at the date of the Census.

The following table, based on the table for males above, shows the number of males in each income class as a percentage of the total male employee group, and the never married, married, widowed and divorced as a percentage of the total in each income class:—

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION of INCOME of MALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP according to INCOME CLASS and CONJUGAL CONDITION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Income Class.	Percentage of Total Employee Group.	Percentage of Total in Each Income Class.			
		Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
	%	%	%	%	%
No Income	13.48	68.65	28.22	2.51	0.62
Under £52	24.53	66.28	31.01	2.28	0.43
£52-£103	16.21	56.64	40.88	2.10	0.38
£104-£155	10.93	43.29	53.93	2.39	0.39
£156-£207	12.45	27.60	69.47	2.53	0.40
£208-£259	10.88	21.79	75.52	2.31	0.38
£260 and over	11.52	13.18	84.05	2.39	0.38

It will be observed that 88.48 per cent. of the total male employee group received less than £260 in the twelve months ending 30th June, 1933, and that the never married were a diminishing proportion and the married an increasing proportion of each income class as the scale of income rose.

An inspection of the table for females shows, as in the case of males, that, numerically, the most significant proportion of the total female employee group was represented by the "under £52" income class, viz., 193,897. These represented 37.59 per cent. of the total. Of this number, 28,926, or 14.92 per cent., were unemployed, and another 17,573, or 9.06 per cent., were part-time workers. The remaining three-quarters (76.02 per cent.) of the females in this income class were in full employment at the date of the Census. This is in striking contrast with males of the same income class of

whom less than half were in full employment. The evidence of the distribution of income among female breadwinners by ages from the table in Section 6 of Chapter XXVIII. "Income" suggests that less than three-quarters of the females in the "under £52" income class were adults, compared with four-fifths of the males. It may be assumed that the depression affected incomes of females in much the same way as it did the incomes of males. The female basic wage is in general a little more than half the male wage, so that those receiving it would come in the class "£52 to £103".

The following table, based on the table for females above, shows the number of females in each income class as a percentage of the total female employee group, and the never married, married, widowed and divorced as a percentage of the total in each income class:—

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME of FEMALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP according to INCOME CLASS and CONJUGAL CONDITION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Income Class.	Percentage of Total Employee Group.	Percentage of Total in Each Income Class.			
		Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
	%	%	%	%	%
No Income	8.49	89.73	5.74	3.20	1.33
Under £52	37.59	88.05	7.67	3.57	0.71
£52-£103	29.09	85.82	8.96	4.40	0.82
£104-£155	15.73	84.95	9.19	4.75	1.11
£156-£207	5.97	88.14	6.86	4.12	0.88
£208-£259	2.02	86.79	7.14	5.08	0.99
£260 and over	1.11	82.60	10.17	6.15	1.08

It will be observed that 98.89 per cent. of the total female employee group received less than £260 in the twelve months ended 30th June, 1933. The never married were a diminishing proportion up to the income class £104 to £155, rose as a proportion of the £156 to £207 class, and then diminished with the higher scales of incomes; the married, on the other hand, were an increasing proportion up to the income class £104 to £155, dropped as a proportion of the £156 to £207 class, and then again rose as a proportion with the higher scales of income.

The figures for persons naturally contain those already discussed for males and females. The "under £52" income class had the greatest number of persons, namely, 594,425, or 27.67 per cent. of the total. Of this number, 179,118, or 30.13 per cent.,

were unemployed and another 78,346, or 13.18 per cent., were part-time workers. The remaining 336,961, or 56.69 per cent. of this income class were in full employment at the date of the Census.

The distribution of income among breadwinners by ages shown in Section 6 of Chapter XXVIII. "Income" suggests that more than three-quarters of the persons in this class were adults. It has already been pointed out that the effect of the depression must be borne in mind in interpreting the numbers in all income classes.

The following table, based on the table for persons above, shows the number of persons in each income class as a percentage of the total employee group, and the never married, married, widowed and divorced as a percentage of the total in each income class:—

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION of INCOME of PERSONS in EMPLOYEE GROUP according to INCOME CLASS and CONJUGAL CONDITION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Income Class.	Percentage of Total Employee Group.	Percentage of Total in Each Income Class.			
		Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.
	%	%	%	%	%
No Income	12.28	72.14	24.49	2.63	0.74
Under £52	27.67	73.39	23.39	2.70	0.52
£52-£103	19.30	67.20	29.33	2.93	0.54
£104-£155	12.08	56.32	39.94	3.13	0.61
£156-£207	10.89	35.56	61.23	2.74	0.47
£208-£259	8.76	25.39	71.74	2.46	0.41
£260 and over	9.02	15.24	81.86	2.50	0.40

It will be observed that 90.98 per cent. of the total employee group received less than £260 in the twelve months ended 30th June, 1933. The never married were a slightly higher proportion of the "under £52" class than of the "no income" class, and were a diminishing proportion of the higher income classes; the married, conversely, were a slightly higher proportion of the "no income"

class than of the "under £52" class, and were an increasing proportion of the higher income classes.

13. Income of the Employee Group classified according to Industry.—The following tables show the number and proportion of males and females of the employee group in each income class in the eleven industry orders:—

INCOME of MALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	Income for Year ended 30th June, 1933.							
	No Income.	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Total.
Fishing and Trapping—								
Number	444	1,626	1,252	367	165	151	165	4,170
Percentage	10.65	38.99	30.02	8.80	3.96	3.62	3.96	100.00
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairy—								
ing—								
Number	46,179	106,696	65,258	31,675	12,820	5,218	4,650	272,496
Percentage	16.95	39.16	23.95	11.62	4.70	1.91	1.71	100.00
Forestry—								
Number	891	6,155	5,211	3,747	2,187	796	729	19,716
Percentage	4.52	31.22	26.43	19.00	11.09	4.04	3.70	100.00

INCOME of MALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Industry Order.	Income for Year ended 30th June, 1933.							
	No Income.	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Total.
Mining and Quarrying— Number	8,779	9,759	7,313	7,446	7,259	7,104	6,668	54,328
Percentage .. %	16.16	17.96	13.46	13.71	13.36	13.08	12.27	100.00
Industrial— Number	103,449	182,019	111,780	71,821	77,010	65,951	52,480	664,510
Percentage .. %	15.57	27.39	16.82	10.81	11.59	9.92	7.90	100.00
Transport and Communication— Number	11,667	24,149	20,330	23,681	53,240	33,775	23,609	190,451
Percentage .. %	6.13	12.68	10.67	12.43	27.95	17.74	12.40	100.00
Commerce and Finance— Number	21,978	45,362	34,567	25,190	31,549	39,817	56,462	254,925
Percentage .. %	8.62	17.79	13.56	9.88	12.38	15.62	22.15	100.00
Public Administration and Professional— Number	6,766	10,167	8,758	7,111	11,925	19,951	39,278	103,956
Percentage .. %	6.51	9.78	8.43	6.84	11.47	19.19	37.78	100.00
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation— Number	1,697	4,204	2,895	2,023	1,878	1,490	2,224	16,411
Percentage .. %	10.34	25.62	17.64	12.33	11.44	9.08	13.55	100.00
Personal and Domestic Service— Number	4,114	9,042	7,151	5,317	5,198	3,417	1,768	36,007
Percentage .. %	11.42	25.11	19.86	14.77	14.44	9.49	4.91	100.00
No Industry (males aged sixteen years and over)— Number	14,070	1,349	78	14	..	1	1	15,513
Percentage .. %	90.70	8.69	0.50	0.09	..	0.01	0.01	100.00
Total— Number	220,034	400,528	264,593	178,392	203,231	177,671	188,034	1,632,483
Percentage .. %	13.48	24.53	16.21	10.93	12.45	10.88	11.52	100.00

INCOME of FEMALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	Income for Year ended 30th June, 1933.							
	No Income.	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Total.
Fishing and Trapping— Number	3	3	3	2	4	..	2	17
Percentage .. %	17.65	17.65	17.65	11.76	23.53	..	11.76	100.00
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairy- ing— Number	1,382	1,987	808	242	98	35	22	4,574
Percentage .. %	30.21	43.44	17.67	5.29	2.14	0.77	0.48	100.00

INCOME of FEMALES in EMPLOYEE GROUP classified according to INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Industry Order.	Income for Year ended 30th June, 1933.							
	No Income.	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Total.
Forestry—								
Number .. .. .	..	15	30	32	18	5	6	106
Percentage .. %	..	14.15	28.30	30.19	16.98	4.72	5.66	100.00
Mining and Quarrying—								
Number .. .. .	..	27	38	44	44	19	10	182
Percentage .. %	..	14.84	20.88	24.17	24.17	10.44	5.50	100.00
Industrial—								
Number	9,143	48,362	45,305	20,325	3,788	1,023	656	128,602
Percentage .. %	7.10	37.61	35.23	15.80	2.95	0.80	0.51	100.00
Transport and Communication—								
Number	237	2,739	3,350	2,787	1,946	349	165	11,573
Percentage .. %	2.05	23.67	28.95	24.08	16.81	3.02	1.42	100.00
Commerce and Finance—								
Number	7,044	27,196	28,978	23,243	8,275	2,277	1,279	98,292
Percentage .. %	7.16	27.67	29.48	23.65	8.42	2.32	1.30	100.00
Public Administration and Professional—								
Number	6,006	18,004	22,522	18,636	13,972	5,980	3,266	88,386
Percentage .. %	6.80	20.37	25.48	21.08	15.81	6.76	3.70	100.00
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation—								
Number	317	1,098	1,200	819	261	91	72	3,858
Percentage .. %	8.22	28.46	31.10	21.23	6.77	2.36	1.86	100.00
Personal and Domestic Service—								
Number	12,621	93,766	47,739	14,978	2,404	628	265	172,401
Percentage .. %	7.32	54.39	27.69	8.69	1.39	0.37	0.15	100.00
No Industry (females aged sixteen years and over)—								
Number	7,046	700	35	7	..	..	..	7,788
Percentage .. %	90.47	8.99	0.45	0.09	..	..	..	100.00
Total—								
Number	43,799	193,897	150,008	81,115	30,810	10,407	5,743	515,779
Percentage .. %	8.49	37.59	29.09	15.73	5.97	2.02	1.11	100.00

Some illuminating contrasts are revealed when the income structure of the employee group in each broad field of industry or service is compared with the income structure of the employee group as a whole, both male and female.

Examining the table for males, it will be seen that the greatest dissimilarity existed between the income structure of the "No Industry" category (which comprises males aged sixteen years and over) and the income structure of the male employee group as a whole. Nine-tenths (90.70 per cent.) of the "No Industry" category (the whole of whom were unemployed—see Sections 5 and 13, Chapter XXIV.) had had no income during the twelve

months ended 30th June, 1933. To the 15,513 males in this category should be added the males who, had depression conditions not prevailed since their leaving school, would have been earning an income (see Section 14 of Chapter XXIV.). Of the income classes specified, the "under £52" class had the highest percentage of the male employee group as a whole and of the male employee group in Fishing and Trapping; in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries; in Forestry; in Mining and Quarrying; in Secondary Industries ("Industrial"); in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation; and in Personal and Domestic Service. The "£156 to £207" income class had the highest percentage of the male

employee group in Transport and Communication, and the "£260 and over" class in Commerce and Finance and in Public Administration and Professional services.

The following comparisons are with the income distribution of the whole male employee group. A larger proportion in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries, in Mining and Quarrying, in Secondary Production ("Industrial"), and in the "No Industry" group had had no income; a larger proportion in Fishing and Trapping, in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries, in Forestry, in Secondary Production ("Industrial"), in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, and in Personal and Domestic Service had had under £52; a larger proportion in Fishing and Trapping, in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries, in Forestry, in Secondary Industry ("Industrial"), in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, and in Personal and Domestic Service had had from £52 to £103; a larger proportion in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries, in Forestry, in Mining and Quarrying, in Transport and Communication, in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, and in Personal and Domestic Service had had from £104 to £155; a larger proportion in Mining and Quarrying, in Transport and Communication, and in Personal and Domestic Service had had from £156 to £207; a larger proportion in Mining and Quarrying, in Transport and Communication, in Commerce and Finance, and in Public Administration and Professional services had had from £208 to £259; and a larger proportion in Mining and Quarrying, in Transport and Communication, in Commerce and Finance, in Public Administration and Professional Services, and in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation had had £260 or over. While there is considerable dissimilarity in the income structures of the male employee group in the various broad divisions of industry, it is apparent that the structure for the male employee group as a whole is strongly influenced by the structure in Secondary Industry (the "Industrial" order), which accounted for 40.71 per cent. of the total male employee group.

Examining the table for females it will be seen that, as with males, the greatest dissimilarity existed between the income structure of the "No Industry" category and the income structure of the female employee group as a whole. To the 7,788 females in this category should be added the females who, had depression conditions not prevailed since their leaving school, would have been earning an income (see Section 15, Chapter XXIV.). Of the income classes specified, the "under £52" class had the

greatest percentage of the female employee group as a whole and of the female employee group in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries; Secondary Industries ("Industrial"); and Personal and Domestic Service. The "£52 to £103" income class had the highest percentage of the female employee group in Transport and Communication, in Commerce and Finance, in Public Administration and Professional services, and in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation. The numbers of females employed in Forestry, in Mining and Quarrying, and in Fishing and Trapping are too small to permit any significance to be attached to the percentages shown.

Excluding Fishing and Trapping, Forestry, and Mining and Quarrying, the income structure of the female employee group in the remaining industry orders may be contrasted with the income structure of the female employee group as a whole. There was a larger proportion of the female employee group in the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries, a slightly larger proportion in Secondary Industry ("Industrial"), and a considerably larger proportion in Personal and Domestic Service than in the female employee group as a whole, who had had under £52; a larger proportion in Secondary Industry ("Industrial"), a slightly larger proportion in Commerce and Finance, and a larger proportion in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation had had from £52 to £103; a slightly larger proportion in Secondary Industry ("Industrial"), a larger proportion in Transport and Communication, in Commerce and Finance, in Public Administration and Professional services, and in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation had had from £104 to £155; a larger proportion in Transport and Communication, in Commerce and Finance, and in Public Administration and Professional services, and a slightly larger proportion in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation had had from £156 to £207; a slightly larger proportion in Transport and Communication, in Commerce and Finance, and in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, and a larger proportion in Public Administration and Professional services had had £260 or over. The number of females who had had £260 or over was less than 2 per cent. of the total female employee group, whereas males in this income class were 11.52 per cent. of the total male employee group.

CHAPTER XXVI.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. Importance of the Census Count of Unemployment.—The grade “unemployed” differs from the other grades in the Census (with the possible exception of “wage or salary earner employed part-time”) in that, for the great majority of the persons to whom it is applied, it represents an undesirable status in which they normally do not expect to remain permanently.

A general population Census, at which facts relating to unemployment are collected, provides the materials for a very comprehensive measure of mal-adjustment of labour markets at the time. If comparable information has been collected at previous Censuses, it becomes possible to check, for each Census date, other but less comprehensive data of unemployment normally used as part of the data for tracing cyclical and seasonal variations in economic activity. Unfortunately, however, the dates at which successive general Census counts are taken are not necessarily identical with comparable time-points in the phases which tend to repeat themselves in successive business cycles, or in the same phase of the seasonal movements in successive solar years. For this reason the information on unemployment in, say, the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1933, is not much use in itself for estimating long-period trends, in the manner in which other data drawn from the Censuses may be used. It does serve, however, as a check on the trends shown by the mid-quarterly unemployed percentage of the membership of reporting trade unions. Based on returns from selected trade unions, the trade union figures have been published for quarterly periods in the *Official Year-Book*, the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, the annual *Labour Report* since 1913, and in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics* since 1938.

The information collected goes back to 1891. In 1933 the membership of reporting trade unions represented about 400,000 persons, that is, 19 per cent. of the wage or salary earning group. A check

on the trade union figures of unemployment is particularly needed, because of—

- (a) their possible inaccuracy at the source;
- (b) the variable number and the unequal and fluctuating membership of the reporting unions;
- (c) the sex composition of the reporting unions;
- (d) the different experiences of unemployment from quarter to quarter of the reporting unions, singly and in groups;
- (e) their representing only a sample of the wage or salary earning group.

The following table makes a comparison between Census unemployment figures and trade union percentages in 1911*, 1921 and 1933. For 1933 the Census figures have been adjusted to include 26,920 persons unemployed part-time on sustenance and relief work. As pointed out in Sections 14 and 15 of Chapter XXIV., a further considerable number of males and females might reasonably have been added. In Australia as a whole the Census and trade union figures in 1911 and 1933 (the unadjusted figure) were close. In 1921, however, there was great disparity. As for the States, the figures for Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania in 1921, and for New South Wales, Victoria, and possibly Tasmania, in 1933, corresponded fairly well.

The check of the trade union figures by those of the Census suggests that the trade union unemployment percentage for Australia as a whole gives a rough indication of the trend of unemployment generally throughout the country. The percentage in any State cannot be used in the same way with equal assurance, nor can the trade union percentages by States be used safely for interstate comparisons of general unemployment. For the smaller States it appears that the scope of the trade union returns is too narrow.

* See footnote (e) to next table.

COMPARISON OF CENSUS UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES WITH TRADE UNION PERCENTAGES, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

State.	1911.		1921.			1933.			
	All Unemployed as Percentage of Wage earning Group, Census, 3rd April.	Trade Union Unemployment Percentage, 1911 (end of year).	All Unemployed as Percentage of Wage earning Group, Census, 4th April.	Trade Union Unemployment Percentage.		All Unemployed as Percentage of Wage earning Group, Census, 30th June.		Trade Union Unemployment Percentage.	
				March Quarter.(a)	June Quarter.(b)	Unadjusted.	Adjusted.(d)	June Quarter.(b)	September Quarter.(c)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	3.67	(e)	9.52	13.70	13.50	26.95	27.53	29.6	28.8
Victoria ..	4.45	(e)	8.45	8.70	9.80	20.07	21.03	23.0	22.5
Queensland ..	4.73	(e)	14.57	15.50	21.80	19.62	24.40	15.6	15.1
South Australia ..	2.65	(e)	7.21	7.90	9.10	24.31	24.47	30.0	30.3
Western Australia ..	4.28	(e)	8.66	8.90	8.30	18.36	19.60	26.0	25.6
Tasmania ..	4.03	(e)	7.05	4.80	10.30	18.57	18.67	18.4	18.4
Australia ..	4.00	4.70	9.57	11.40	12.50	22.89	24.17	25.7	25.1

(a) During one week in February. (b) During one week in May. (c) During one week in August. (d) Allowing for inclusion among the unemployed of the number of persons who stated themselves to be employed part-time on sustenance or relief work. (e) Not available. The first date for which the trade union unemployment percentages for States were published was the mid-month of the quarter ending December, 1912, i.e., November, when the percentages were as follows:—New South Wales, 4.90; Victoria, 6.79; Queensland, 4.00; South Australia, 5.00; Western Australia, 5.80; Tasmania, 3.40; Australia, 5.50.

2. The Form of Inquiry in 1933.—As stated in Section 2 of Chapter XXII., the form of inquiry relating to unemployment in the Personal Slip and Householder's Schedule of the 1933 Census was as follows:—

" (17) (iv) Unemployment—

(a) Time Lost.—If out of work at the time of the Census state the number of days or weeks or months since last regularly employed.

(b) Cause.—If unemployed state the cause of the unemployment, whether "scarcity of work", "illness", "industrial dispute", or other cause, definitely specifying the cause. If voluntarily unemployed write "voluntarily".

Information was also asked as to usual industry, trade or service and as to usual craft or calling.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

3. Distribution of the Unemployed by States and Territories.—The following two tables show, respectively, the distribution of the unemployed (males, females and persons) by States and Territories, and

by tropical and non-tropical regions, and the number of the unemployed and part-time employed for Australia as a whole as percentages of the number in the wage-earning group:—

NUMBER and PERCENTAGE of UNEMPLOYED, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Number in Wage earning Group.	Number Unemployed.	Percentage Unemployed.	Number in Wage earning Group.	Number Unemployed.	Percentage Unemployed.	Number in Wage earning Group.	Number Unemployed.	Percentage Unemployed.
			%			%			%
New South Wales ..	634,380	189,710	29.90	191,300	32,796	17.14	825,680	222,506	26.95
Victoria ..	430,728	98,751	22.93	166,136	21,040	12.66	596,864	119,791	20.07
Queensland ..	227,552	46,808	20.57	64,810	10,567	16.30	292,362	57,375	19.62
South Australia ..	136,836	37,820	27.64	43,101	5,926	13.75	179,937	43,746	24.31
Western Australia ..	109,039	21,478	19.70	29,723	3,996	13.44	138,762	25,474	18.36
Tasmania ..	48,310	10,226	21.17	14,524	1,442	9.93	62,834	11,668	18.57
Federal Capital Territory ..	2,805	278	9.91	699	31	4.43	3,504	309	8.82
Northern Territory ..	1,930	361	18.70	206	19	9.22	2,136	380	17.79
Tropical ..	71,869	14,595	20.31	13,549	1,926	14.22	85,418	16,521	19.34
Non-tropical ..	1,519,711	390,837	25.72	496,950	73,891	14.87	2,016,661	464,728	23.04
Australia ..	1,591,580	405,432	25.47	510,499	75,817	14.85	2,102,079	481,249	22.89

**PERCENTAGES of UNEMPLOYED and PART-TIME EMPLOYED,
AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.**

Category.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	%	%	%
Unemployed ..	25.47	14.85	22.89
Part-time Employed	9.06	5.26	8.14

The percentages in these two tables for the unemployed are not adjusted for the inclusion of persons on sustenance or relief work who stated themselves to be employed part-time on sustenance or relief work (these persons being included in the percentages for part-time shown above), or for the inclusion of youths without occupation and not recorded in the wage earning group. Part-time employment may or may not, according to the nature of the occupation concerned and the earnings

of the persons so employed, be regarded as under-employment. The percentages for unemployment and part-time employment are brought into conjunction in the table above, by way of suggesting that in appraising the employment situation in Australia in 1933, account should be taken of the existence of under-employment in the field of part-time employment.

4. Distribution of Unemployed in Urban and Rural

Areas.—The upper and lower parts of the following table show, respectively, the unemployed (males, females and persons) in urban and rural divisions of each State and Territory and in tropical and non-tropical regions, and that portion of the unemployed (males, females and persons) who were under 21 years of age, without previous occupation stated, in urban and rural divisions of each State and Territory and in tropical and non-tropical regions:—

UNEMPLOYED MALES and FEMALES in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	URBAN.				Rural.		Migratory.(a)		Total.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
New South Wales ..	104,767	22,958	41,803	5,751	42,980	4,065	160	22	189,710	32,796
Victoria ..	62,549	15,165	11,881	2,388	24,282	3,480	39	7	98,751	21,040
Queensland ..	16,202	5,818	11,491	2,616	18,980	2,118	135	15	46,808	10,567
South Australia ..	26,490	4,681	3,155	389	8,113	848	62	8	37,820	5,926
Western Australia ..	13,322	3,048	2,233	349	5,825	579	98	20	21,478	3,996
Tasmania ..	3,419	614	2,946	479	3,854	348	7	1	10,226	1,442
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	230	22	48	9	..	..	278	31
Northern Territory ..	..	..	112	8	249	11	..	..	361	19
Tropical ..	..	..	5,558	1,227	9,009	695	29	4	14,596	1,926
Non-Tropical ..	226,749	52,284	68,293	10,775	95,322	10,763	472	69	390,836	73,891
Australia ..	226,749	52,284	73,851	12,002	104,331	11,458	501	73	405,432	75,817
Total Wage earning Group ..	802,710	334,900	270,018	80,836	505,519	94,303	13,333	460	1,591,580	510,499
Percentage Unemployed %	28.25	15.61	27.35	14.85	20.64	12.15	3.76	15.87	25.47	14.85

UNEMPLOYED UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE WITHOUT PREVIOUS OCCUPATION STATED.

New South Wales ..	3,908	2,232	2,325	1,234	1,830	819	2	..	8,065	4,285
Victoria ..	1,736	661	599	276	798	396	..	..	3,133	1,333
Queensland ..	829	471	590	344	404	249	..	..	1,823	1,064
South Australia ..	938	450	163	71	186	75	3	..	1,290	596
Western Australia ..	461	288	113	26	189	68	..	..	763	362
Tasmania ..	127	42	152	39	150	59	1	..	430	140
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	3	4	2	1	..	..	5	5
Northern Territory ..	..	..	3	..	1	3	..	..	4	3
Tropical ..	..	..	244	149	132	74	..	..	376	223
Non-Tropical ..	7,999	4,124	3,704	1,845	3,428	1,596	6	..	15,137	7,565
Australia ..	7,999	4,124	3,948	1,994	3,560	1,670	6	..	15,513	7,788
Total Wage earning group under 21 years of age ..	125,766	112,038	41,133	29,483	91,334	35,052	907	37	259,140	176,610
Percentage Unemployed %	6.36	3.68	9.60	6.76	3.90	4.76	0.66	..	5.99	4.41

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

Analysis of the upper part of the table above will show that just about three-quarters of all unemployed males in Australia were in the urban areas and about the same proportion of unemployed males in the urban areas of New South Wales and Victoria, a little higher than three-quarters in the urban

areas of South Australia, a little lower than three-quarters in the urban areas of Western Australia, and about three-fifths in the urban areas of Queensland and Tasmania. Three-fifths of the unemployed males in Australia were in the metropolitan areas, about the same proportion of unemployed males in

the metropolitan area of New South Wales, rather higher proportions in the metropolitan areas of Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia, and considerably lower proportions in the metropolitan areas of Queensland and Tasmania. Of those unemployed males under 21 years of age for whom no previous occupation was stated, a little more than three-quarters of the total in Australia were in urban areas, with a little over half in the metropolitan areas. About three-quarters of these unemployed male minors of the respective States were in the urban areas of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia, about four-fifths in the urban areas of South Australia, and about three-fifths in the urban areas of Tasmania. The relative distribution of the unemployed male minors in metropolitan areas of the several States was rather different. Whereas roughly half of the number for Australia as a whole were in metropolitan areas, the proportion was somewhat lower for New South Wales and Queensland, considerably lower for Tasmania, somewhat higher for Victoria, about three-fifths for Western Australia, and nearly three-quarters for South Australia.

Rather more than four-fifths of all unemployed females in Australia were in urban areas and about the same proportion of unemployed females in the respective States in the urban areas of Victoria, rather higher proportions in New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, and rather lower proportions in Queensland and Tasmania. A little over two-thirds of all unemployed females in Australia were in the metropolitan areas, about the same proportion of unemployed females in New South Wales, a slightly higher proportion in Victoria, rather higher proportions in South Australia and Western Australia, and considerably lower proportions in Queensland and Tasmania. Of

those unemployed females under 21 years of age for whom no previous occupation was stated, a little more than three-quarters of the total in Australia were in urban areas, with rather more than half in the metropolitan areas. Rather more than three-quarters of these unemployed female minors of the respective States were in the urban areas of Queensland, higher proportions in the urban areas of New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia, and lower proportions in the urban areas of Victoria and Tasmania. As with male minors, the relative distribution of the unemployed female minors in metropolitan areas of the several States was rather different. Whereas a little more than half of the number for Australia as a whole and for New South Wales were in metropolitan areas, the proportion was somewhat lower for Victoria and Queensland, considerably lower for Tasmania, and considerably higher for South Australia and Western Australia.

Another feature of interest in the upper part of the table above is the slightly higher rate of unemployment, for both males and females, in the metropolitan than in the urban provincial areas, and the substantially higher rate in both these areas of denser populations than in the rural areas. In the lower part of the table the unemployment rates for minors without previous occupation stated is expressed as percentages of the total wage earning group under 21 years of age in the respective areas. It will be observed that these rates were higher for the urban provincial than for the metropolitan, and that the male rate was higher for the metropolitan than for the rural areas.

5. Census Comparisons, 1911, 1921 and 1933.—The following table shows for each State and Territory and for Australia as a whole the number of males, females and persons unemployed according to the Censuses of 1911, 1921 and 1933 (unadjusted):—

State or Territory.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
New South Wales ..	16,417	54,845	189,710	2,713	7,657	32,796	19,130	62,502	222,506
Victoria	15,220	32,822	98,751	3,044	7,621	21,040	18,264	40,443	119,791
Queensland	8,131	30,698	46,808	1,106	2,967	10,567	9,237	33,665	57,375
South Australia ..	2,917	9,338	37,820	433	1,354	5,926	3,350	10,692	43,746
Western Australia ..	3,647	7,752	21,478	662	1,405	3,996	4,309	9,157	25,474
Tasmania	1,492	3,606	10,226	326	510	1,442	1,818	4,116	11,668
Federal Capital Territory	14	24	278	..	1	31	14	25	309
Northern Territory ..	159	353	361	1	3	19	160	356	380
Australia	47,997	139,438	405,432	8,285	21,518	75,817	56,282	160,956	481,249
Total Wage earning Group	1,104,402	1,301,493	1,591,580	303,320	378,499	510,499	1,407,722	1,679,992	2,102,079
Percentage Unemployed %	4.35	10.71	25.47	2.73	5.69	14.85	4.00	9.58	22.89

From the comparative table of the Census percentages of unemployment in Section 1 of this chapter (using the unadjusted column for 1933) it will be seen that Queensland in 1911 and 1921

and New South Wales in 1933 had the highest, and South Australia in 1911, Tasmania in 1921 and Western Australia in 1933 had the lowest rate of unemployment expressed as a percentage of the

wage earning group. The States with a rate higher than the average for Australia in 1911 were Victoria, Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, in 1921 Queensland only, and in 1933 New South Wales and South Australia. On the adjusted figures for 1933 Queensland also was above the average for Australia. An interesting feature of the table immediately above is the similarity in the relationship between the percentage of females unemployed and the percentage of males unemployed for Australia as a whole at each of the Censuses. More precisely, the ratio of the percentage of unemployed females to the percentage of unemployed males was 1.00:1.59 in 1911, 1.00:1.88 in 1921, and 1.00:1.72 in 1933. The ratio of the number of unemployed females to the number of unemployed males was 1.00:5.79 in 1911, 1.00:6.48 in 1921, and 1.00:5.35 in 1933. The first set of ratios shows that in the two depression years, 1921 and 1933, the incidence of unemployment among the male wage earning group as compared with its incidence among the female wage earning group was relatively heavier than in the good year 1911, and that a prolonged depression appears to produce

a heavier relative incidence for female wage-earners than a short depression. The second set of ratios reveals the same kind of relationship as between 1911 and 1921, in terms of the absolute numbers of females and males unemployed, but not as between 1911 and 1933. The unadjusted figures in the table above would suggest that, whereas in 1933, as compared with 1911, the incidence of unemployment was relatively lighter among the female than among the male wage earning group, there were, nevertheless, relatively more females than males unemployed. That this was not likely to have been the case is suggested by allowing, in addition to the numbers shown in the table above, for those virtually unemployed males (numbering 26,830) who stated themselves to be employed part-time on sustenance or relief work and for those males not recorded in the wage earning group (see Section 14, Chapter XXIV.), and for those virtually unemployed females (numbering 90) who stated themselves to be employed part-time on sustenance or relief work, and for those females not recorded in the wage earning group (see Section 15, Chapter XXIV.).

UNEMPLOYMENT IN RELATION TO INDUSTRY AND OCCUPATION.

6. Unemployed in each State and Territory classified according to Industry.—The following two tables show for each State and Territory the number of unemployed males and females respectively in

relation to the male and female wage or salary earning group respectively, classified according to industry orders:—

MALE UNEMPLOYMENT according to INDUSTRY ORDERS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
WAGE OR SALARY EARNING GROUP (INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED).									
Fishing and Trapping	1,081	313	1,018	239	939	234	12	102	3,938
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairy- ing	79,135	51,574	51,420	22,823	20,570	11,093	164	696	237,475
Forestry	4,039	5,687	2,900	1,349	3,469	1,843	151	4	19,442
Mining and Quarrying	30,947	5,905	6,397	1,351	6,799	2,633	11	142	54,185
Total Primary Producers	115,202	63,479	61,735	25,762	31,777	15,803	338	944	315,040
Industrial	273,615	195,493	85,691	56,215	34,219	16,661	1,127	376	663,397
Transport and Communication	77,556	48,147	26,557	17,609	14,529	5,075	141	265	189,879
Commerce and Finance	96,932	76,169	31,668	24,076	16,767	6,476	222	90	252,400
Public Administration and Pro- fessional	42,501	28,172	14,205	8,204	7,095	2,648	769	190	103,784
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	6,474	5,335	1,977	1,027	1,043	428	16	9	16,309
Personal and Domestic Service	14,035	10,800	3,896	2,653	2,846	789	187	52	35,258
No Industry (males under 21 years of age unemployed but previous occupation not stated)	8,065	3,133	1,823	1,290	763	430	5	4	15,513
Total	634,380	430,728	227,552	136,836	109,039	48,310	2,805	1,930	1,591,580

MALE UNEMPLOYMENT according to INDUSTRY ORDERS, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Industry Order	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
UNEMPLOYED.									
Fishing and Trapping..	217	58	72	61	48	32	..	7	495
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairy- ing	13,404	7,117	9,035	3,358	2,569	1,737	16	123	37,359
Forestry	742	610	454	83	405	317	..	..	2,611
Mining and Quarrying ..	12,927	1,889	1,358	448	914	412	2	29	17,979
Total Primary Producers ..	27,290	9,674	10,919	3,950	3,936	2,498	18	159	58,444
Industrial	111,494	62,310	24,748	23,755	11,320	5,645	200	154	239,626
Transport and Communication ..	12,623	5,855	2,170	2,971	1,386	533	9	19	25,566
Commerce and Finance ..	19,239	11,416	4,436	3,972	2,319	735	13	3	42,133
Public Administration and Pro- fessional	5,930	3,436	1,573	1,113	1,062	232	15	9	13,370
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	1,685	1,089	406	223	186	60	3	..	3,652
Personal and Domestic Service ..	3,384	1,838	733	546	506	93	15	13	7,128
No Industry (males under 21 years of age unemployed but previous occupation not stated)	8,065	3,133	1,823	1,290	763	430	5	4	15,513
Total	189,710	98,751	46,808	37,820	21,478	10,226	278	361	405,432

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.(a)

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing and Trapping..	20.07	18.53	7.07	25.52	5.11	13.68	..	6.86	12.57
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairy- ing	16.94	13.80	17.57	14.71	12.49	15.66	9.76	17.67	15.73
Forestry	18.37	10.73	15.66	6.15	11.67	17.20	..	..	13.43
Mining and Quarrying ..	41.77	31.99	21.23	33.16	13.44	15.65	18.18	20.42	33.18
Total Primary Producers ..	23.69	15.24	17.69	15.33	12.39	15.81	5.33	16.84	18.55
Industrial	40.75	31.87	28.88	42.26	33.08	33.88	17.75	40.96	36.12
Transport and Communication ..	16.28	12.16	8.17	16.87	9.54	10.50	6.38	7.17	13.46
Commerce and Finance ..	19.85	14.99	14.01	16.50	13.83	11.35	5.86	3.33	16.69
Public Administration and Pro- fessional	13.95	12.20	11.07	13.57	14.97	8.76	1.95	4.74	12.88
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	26.03	20.41	20.54	21.71	17.83	14.02	18.75	..	22.39
Personal and Domestic Service ..	24.11	17.02	18.81	20.58	17.78	11.79	8.02	25.00	20.22
No Industry (males under 21 years of age unemployed but previous occupation not stated)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total	29.90	22.93	20.57	27.64	19.70	21.17	9.91	18.70	25.47

(a) Percentage of number unemployed on Total Wage or Salary Earning Group.

FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT according to INDUSTRY ORDERS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
WAGE OR SALARY EARNING GROUP (INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED).									
Fishing and Trapping	8	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	14
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	1,079	822	998	183	109	102	2	17	3,312
Forestry	39	24	23	8	7	5	..	..	106
Mining and Quarrying	65	42	28	12	29	6	..	..	182
Total Primary Producers ..	1,191	889	1,053	203	145	114	2	17	3,614
Industrial	45,911	58,689	10,491	6,632	4,277	2,375	45	1	128,421
Transport and Communication ..	3,929	3,424	1,844	1,086	718	531	12	5	11,549
Commerce and Finance	37,859	28,714	11,520	9,297	6,867	2,513	43	7	96,820
Public Administration and Professional	33,362	24,680	13,001	7,530	6,244	2,739	274	81	87,911
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	1,685	1,064	590	237	168	106	..	2	3,852
Personal and Domestic Service ..	63,078	47,343	25,247	17,520	10,942	6,006	318	90	170,544
No Industry (females under 21 years of age unemployed but previous occupation not stated)	4,285	1,333	1,064	596	362	140	5	3	7,788
Total	191,300	166,136	64,810	43,101	29,723	14,524	699	206	510,499

UNEMPLOYED.

Fishing and Trapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	16	31	30	8	6	7	..	..	98
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and Quarrying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Primary Producers ..	16	31	30	8	6	7	..	..	98
Industrial	8,923	8,503	2,269	1,199	720	278	1	..	21,893
Transport and Communication ..	156	86	68	58	35	11	..	..	414
Commerce and Finance	4,717	2,661	1,378	919	744	172	1	..	10,592
Public Administration and Professional	4,439	2,607	1,847	885	725	224	5	1	10,733
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	321	208	77	21	28	5	..	..	660
Personal and Domestic Service ..	9,939	5,611	3,834	2,240	1,376	605	19	15	23,639
No Industry (females under 21 years of age unemployed but previous occupation not stated)	4,285	1,333	1,064	596	362	140	5	3	7,788
Total	32,796	21,040	10,567	5,926	3,996	1,442	31	19	75,817

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.(a)

Fishing and Trapping	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Forestry	1.48	3.77	3.01	4.37	5.50	6.86	..	..	2.96
Mining and Quarrying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Primary Producers ..	1.34	3.49	2.85	3.94	4.14	6.14	..	..	2.71
Industrial	19.44	14.49	21.63	18.08	16.83	11.71	2.22	..	17.05
Transport and Communication ..	3.97	2.51	3.69	5.34	4.87	2.07	..	..	3.58
Commerce and Finance	12.46	9.27	11.96	9.88	10.83	6.84	2.33	..	10.94
Public Administration and Professional	13.31	10.56	14.21	11.75	11.61	8.18	1.82	1.23	12.21
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	19.05	19.55	13.05	8.86	16.67	4.72	..	..	17.13
Personal and Domestic Service ..	15.76	11.85	15.19	12.79	12.58	10.07	5.97	16.67	13.86
No Industry (females under 21 years of age unemployed but previous occupation not stated)	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total	17.14	12.66	16.30	13.75	13.44	9.93	4.43	9.22	14.85

(a) Percentage of number unemployed on Total Wage or Salary Earning Group.

From the table for males above it will be seen that in New South Wales and Victoria the rate of unemployment was much the highest in Mining and Quarrying (chiefly coal-mining in New South Wales) and in the Secondary Industries (predominantly in the construction and repair of buildings, roads, railways, earthworks, etc.). In the other States the rate was also relatively very high in the Secondary Industries, though not so markedly high in Queensland as in all other States. Exclusive of Forestry (in which the numbers unemployed were very small), the lowest rate was for Public Administration and Professional services in New South Wales, South Australia and Tasmania, and for Transport and Communication in Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia. For the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries (37 per cent. of the male unemployed in Australia as a whole stated their usual industry as mixed farming) the unemployment rate was highest in Queensland and lowest in Western Australia, but appreciably lower in all States than the rate for all industries. The male unemployment rates for each major division of industry were in all States much higher in 1933 than in 1921, with the exception of Transport and Communication in Queensland, in which the rate

was practically the same (8.14 per cent. in 1921, 8.17 per cent. in 1933).

From the table for females it will be observed that (excluding Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, in which the numbers unemployed were very small) the highest rate of unemployment in all States was in the Secondary Industries (predominantly in the manufacture of articles of dress). The next highest rate in all States was in the field of Personal and Domestic Service. The rates were also substantially high in each State, though below the average for all industries in each State, in Public Administration and Professional services (largely in typing, clerical and nursing services), and in general commercial activities. Leaving agriculture and the pastoral and dairying industries out of account, the female unemployment rates generally were substantially higher in all fields in 1933 than in 1921, but more particularly in manufacturing.

7. Age Grouping of the Unemployed classified according to Industry.—The following two tables show, for Australia as a whole, unemployed males and females respectively in age groups, classified according to industry orders:—

UNEMPLOYED MALES classified according to INDUSTRY and AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	Age last Birthday.								Total.
	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	
Fishing and Trapping.. ..	1	59	93	58	93	81	71	38	494
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	147	4,966	7,271	5,489	6,954	5,165	4,419	2,708	37,119
Forestry	2	210	414	394	568	457	366	211	2,622
Mining and Quarrying	2	558	2,151	2,344	4,019	4,122	3,375	1,638	18,209
Industrial	99	19,057	44,913	36,223	48,452	42,664	31,887	16,331	239,626
Transport and Communication	23	1,141	3,652	3,934	6,347	5,274	3,568	1,627	25,566
Commerce and Finance	52	4,508	9,044	5,988	7,887	6,909	5,326	2,419	42,133
Public Administration and Professional .. ..	..	1,154	2,907	1,913	2,685	2,236	1,614	861	13,370
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation .. ..	..	179	571	571	793	752	534	252	3,652
Personal and Domestic Service	6	336	893	858	1,625	1,499	1,229	682	7,128
No Industry (males aged sixteen years and over) .. ..	..	14,008	1,505	..	..	..	..	..	15,513
Total	332	46,176	73,414	57,772	79,423	69,159	52,389	26,767	405,432

UNEMPLOYED FEMALES classified according to INDUSTRY and AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	Age last Birthday.								Total.
	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	
Fishing and Trapping.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	2	41	33	9	4	6	3	..	98
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and Quarrying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	192	6,931	7,102	2,757	2,405	1,548	808	150	21,893
Transport and Communication	..	42	200	86	47	22	13	4	414
Commerce and Finance	20	2,867	3,785	1,560	1,333	710	277	40	10,592

UNEMPLOYED FEMALES classified according to INDUSTRY and AGE, AUSTRALIA, 1933—continued.

Industry Order.	Age last Birthday.								Total.
	16-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	
Public Administration and Professional .. ..	..	1,738	3,424	1,908	1,907	1,064	575	117	10,733
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	3	70	167	114	144	107	37	18	660
Personal and Domestic Service	94	5,695	5,918	2,798	3,562	3,035	2,209	328	23,639
No Industry (females aged sixteen years and over) ..	..	6,807	981	..	..	..	..	..	7,788
Total	311	24,191	21,610	9,232	9,402	6,492	3,922	657	75,817

The tables above show for unemployed males and females respectively, classified according to the industry orders, those under 30 years of age in quinquennial age groups, and those 30 years of age or over in decennial age groups together with the open-end group "60 and over". From the table

below it will be seen that, for all industries together, unemployment among both males and females under 30 years of age was relatively greater than among those of 30 years of age and over, as measured by the proportion they represented of the wage-earning group of all ages.

PERCENTAGE of UNEMPLOYMENT in AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Particulars.	Age last Birthday.								Total.
	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	

MALES.

Unemployed as percentage of all Unemployed .. %	0.08	11.39	18.11	14.25	19.59	17.06	12.92	6.60	100.00
Wage earning Group as percentage of Total Wage Earning Group .. %	0.50	12.60	15.64	13.74	21.91	18.42	11.67	5.52	100.00

FEMALES.

Unemployed as percentage of all Unemployed .. %	0.41	31.91	28.50	12.18	12.40	8.56	5.17	0.87	100.00
Wage earning Group as percentage of Total Wage Earning Group .. %	1.03	27.18	27.01	14.11	14.30	9.47	5.31	1.59	100.00

Among the male age groups under 30 years of age, males of the age group 20-24 experienced a disproportionately large share of unemployment. Among the female age groups under 30 years of age, it was females in the age group 15-19 who were called upon to take, relatively to their numbers in

the female wage earning group, the largest share of unemployment.

8. Conjugal Condition of the Unemployed classified according to Industry.—The following two tables show, for Australia as a whole, the conjugal condition of unemployed males and females respectively, classified according to industry orders:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION of UNEMPLOYED MALES classified according to INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	Conjugal Condition.				Total.
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	
Fishing and Trapping	279	193	20	2	494
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	23,519	12,484	994	122	37,119
Forestry	1,273	1,245	93	11	2,622
Mining and Quarrying	6,657	10,690	733	129	18,209
Industrial	117,984	112,843	7,278	1,521	239,626
Transport and Communication	11,145	13,310	871	240	25,566
Commerce and Finance	22,010	18,624	1,124	375	42,133
Public Administration and Professional ..	7,677	5,158	359	176	13,370
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	1,692	1,787	105	68	3,652
Personal and Domestic Service	3,405	3,314	328	81	7,128
No Industry (males aged sixteen years and over)	15,440	73	..	..	15,513
Total	211,081	179,721	11,905	2,725	405,432

CONJUGAL CONDITION of UNEMPLOYED FEMALES classified according to INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	Conjugal Condition.				Total.
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	
Fishing and Trapping .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	91	2	4	1	98
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	20,197	982	497	217	21,893
Transport and Communication	365	15	26	8	414
Commerce and Finance	10,036	280	186	90	10,592
Public Administration and Professional ..	10,107	263	251	112	10,733
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	484	110	39	27	660
Personal and Domestic Service	18,662	2,436	1,899	642	23,639
No Industry (females aged sixteen years and over)	7,764	17	7	..	7788
Total	67,706	4,105	2,909	1,097	75,817

Whereas unemployed males never married constituted 52.06 per cent. of the total males unemployed, they represented 63.36 per cent. of the males unemployed in the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries, 57.42 per cent. in Public Administration and Professional services, 52.23 per cent. in Commerce and Finance, 49.23 per cent. in Secondary Production ("Industrial"), 47.77 per cent. in Personal and Domestic Service, 43.59 per cent. in Transport and Communication, and 36.56 per cent. in Mining and Quarrying. Whereas unemployed females never married constituted 89.30

per cent. of the total females unemployed, they represented 94.76 per cent. of the females unemployed in Commerce and Finance, 94.16 per cent. in Public Administration and Professional services, 92.24 per cent. in Secondary Production (chiefly manufacturing), and 78.94 per cent. in Personal and Domestic Service.

9. Age Grouping of the Unemployed classified according to Usual Occupation.—The following two tables show, for Australia as a whole, unemployed males and females respectively in age groups, classified according to their usual occupation:—

UNEMPLOYED MALES classified according to USUAL OCCUPATION and AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Occupation.	Age last Birthday.								Total.
	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	
Fishermen and Trappers ..	1	57	86	49	88	74	66	33	454
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Occupations ..	186	4,737	6,801	5,257	6,670	4,945	4,221	2,592	35,409
Forestry Occupations ..	..	138	263	208	325	262	213	126	1,535
Miners and Quarrymen ..	2	513	1,872	2,095	3,592	3,724	2,964	1,410	16,172
Industrial (Manufacturing and Construction) Occupations ..	57	6,454	23,653	20,370	27,436	25,199	18,119	9,561	130,849
Persons engaged in Transport and Communication ..	35	1,490	3,247	3,802	6,024	4,919	3,294	1,452	24,263
Persons engaged in Commerce and Finance ..	39	3,515	6,681	4,563	6,113	5,607	4,367	2,009	32,894
Persons engaged in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical Occupations ..	6	1,708	4,701	3,082	4,132	3,263	2,397	1,215	20,504
Persons engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	1	156	485	493	641	631	464	212	3,083
Persons engaged in Personal and Domestic Service ..	5	314	817	788	1,532	1,426	1,174	626	6,682
Other and Ill-defined Occupations ..	..	27,094	24,808	17,065	22,870	19,109	15,110	7,531	133,587
Total	332	46,176	73,414	57,772	79,423	69,159	52,389	26,767	405,432

UNEMPLOYED FEMALES classified according to USUAL OCCUPATION and AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Occupation.	Age last Birthday.								Total.
	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	
Fishermen and Trappers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Occupations ..	2	38	26	7	6	6	3	..	88
Forestry Occupations ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miners and Quarrymen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial (Manufacturing and Construction) Occupations ..	167	5,945	5,508	2,180	1,960	1,289	692	143	17,884
Persons engaged in Transport and Communication ..	4	52	166	64	36	23	12	4	361
Persons engaged in Commerce and Finance ..	30	2,558	2,550	991	894	525	218	36	7,802
Persons engaged in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical Occupations ..	..	2,139	4,072	2,165	2,084	1,040	523	122	12,145
Persons engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	..	65	133	96	117	93	31	13	548
Persons engaged in Personal and Domestic Service ..	95	5,466	5,146	2,454	3,159	2,713	1,982	312	21,327
Other and Ill-defined Occupations ..	13	7,928	4,009	1,275	1,146	803	461	27	15,662
Total ..	311	24,191	21,610	9,232	9,402	6,492	3,922	657	75,817

Whereas 43.83 per cent. of all unemployed males were under 30 years of age, the under-30-years-of-age group represented 47.96 per cent. of the unemployed males in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying occupations, 46.31 per cent. of unemployed males in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical occupations, 44.98 per cent. of unemployed males engaged in occupations of Commerce and Finance, 38.6 per cent. of unemployed males in Secondary Industry ("Industrial") occupations, 35.34 per cent. of unemployed males engaged in occupations of Transport and Communication, 27.71 per cent. of unemployed miners and quarrymen, and 51.63 per

cent. of males unemployed in "other and ill-defined" occupations. As to females, whereas 72.99 per cent. of all females unemployed were under 30 years of age, the under-30-years-of-age group represented 78.56 per cent. of unemployed females engaged in occupations of Commerce and Finance, 68.98 per cent. of unemployed females in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical occupations, 61.70 per cent. of unemployed females in Personal and Domestic Service, and 84.42 per cent. of unemployed females in "other and ill-defined" occupations.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN RELATION TO DURATION AND CAUSE, TO INCOME AND TO DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN.

10. Unemployed classified according to Industry and Duration of Unemployment.—As indicated in Section 2 of this chapter, persons were requested at the Census of 1933 to state the number of days or weeks or months since last regularly employed, if out of work at the time of the Census, and to state

the cause of unemployment, whether it was due to "scarcity of work", "illness", "industrial dispute", or other cause. The following tables in this section give particulars of unemployed males and females classified according to both industry and duration of unemployment:—

UNEMPLOYED MALES according to INDUSTRY and DURATION of UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Duration of Unemployment.	Fishing and Trapping.	Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying.	Forestry.	Mining and Quarrying.	Total Primary Producers.	Industrial.	Transport and Communication.	Commerce and Finance.	Public Administration and Professional.	Entertainment, Sport and Recreation.	Personal and Domestic Service.	No Industry. (a)	Grand Total.
Under 1 Week ..	1	483	40	62	586	1,228	133	144	29	9	30	35	2,194
1 Week ..	3	1,031	69	107	1,210	2,978	322	368	77	34	87	100	5,176
2 Weeks ..	4	1,354	102	114	1,574	3,698	343	442	79	36	96	98	6,366
3 " ..	11	1,131	70	114	1,326	3,218	296	407	101	47	99	126	5,620
4 " and under 13 Weeks	66	6,484	408	816	7,774	18,956	2,092	3,098	703	295	622	909	34,449
13 " " 26 "	69	6,246	381	1,122	7,818	21,180	2,339	4,053	1,053	325	776	1,258	38,802
26 " " 39 "	68	6,485	382	1,297	8,232	22,210	2,263	3,954	1,130	375	749	2,031	40,944
39 " " 52 "	22	1,633	95	1,350	3,100	7,620	819	1,680	532	144	296	418	14,609
Total under 1 Year ..	244	24,847	1,547	4,982	31,620	81,088	8,607	14,146	3,704	1,265	2,755	4,975	148,160
1 Year and under 2 Years	80	4,339	274	3,117	7,810	29,138	3,857	7,262	2,393	699	1,186	3,231	55,576
2 Years " 3 "	73	3,659	361	3,505	7,598	45,478	5,014	9,141	3,232	700	1,416	3,582	76,161
3 " " 4 "	53	2,595	290	4,152	7,090	55,466	4,914	7,506	2,606	586	1,137	2,606	81,911
4 " and over ..	44	1,679	150	2,453	4,326	28,456	3,174	4,078	1,435	402	634	1,119	43,624
Total ..	494	37,119	2,622	18,209	58,444	239,626	25,566	42,133	13,370	3,652	7,128	15,513	405,432

(a) Males under 21 years of age stated as unemployed but without previous occupation stated.

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of UNEMPLOYED MALES according to DURATION of UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Duration of Unemployment.	Fishing and Trapping.	Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairy-ing.	Forestry.	Mining and Quarry-ing.	Total Primary Pro-ducers.	Indus-trial.	Trans-port and Commu-nication.	Com-merce and Finance.	Public Adminis-tration and Profes-sional.	Enter-tainment, Sport and Recrea-tion.	Personal and Domestic Service.	No In-dustry. (a)	Grand Total.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 1 Week	0.20	1.30	1.53	0.34	1.00	0.51	0.52	0.34	0.22	0.25	0.42	0.23	0.54
1 Week	0.61	2.78	2.63	0.59	2.07	1.24	1.26	0.87	0.58	0.93	1.22	0.64	1.27
2 Weeks	0.81	3.65	3.89	0.63	2.69	1.55	1.34	1.05	0.59	0.98	1.34	0.63	1.57
3	2.23	3.05	2.67	0.63	2.27	1.34	1.16	0.97	0.75	1.29	1.39	0.81	1.39
4 .. and under 13 Weeks	13.36	17.46	15.56	4.48	13.30	7.91	8.18	7.35	5.26	8.08	8.73	5.86	8.50
13 26	13.97	16.83	14.53	6.16	13.38	8.84	9.15	9.62	7.88	8.90	10.89	8.11	9.57
26 39	13.76	17.47	14.57	7.12	14.09	9.27	8.85	9.38	8.45	10.27	10.51	13.09	10.10
39 52	4.45	4.40	3.62	7.41	5.31	3.18	3.20	3.99	3.98	3.94	4.15	2.70	3.60
Total under 1 Year ..	49.39	66.94	59.00	27.36	54.11	33.84	33.66	33.57	27.71	34.64	38.65	32.07	36.54
1 Year and under 2 Years ..	16.19	11.69	10.45	17.12	13.36	12.16	15.09	17.24	17.90	19.14	16.64	20.83	13.71
2 Years .. 3 ..	14.78	9.86	13.77	19.25	13.00	18.98	19.61	21.70	24.17	19.17	19.87	23.09	18.79
3 4 ..	10.73	6.99	11.06	22.80	12.13	23.15	19.22	17.81	19.49	16.05	15.95	16.80	20.20
4 .. and over ..	8.91	4.52	5.72	13.47	7.40	11.87	12.42	9.68	10.73	11.00	8.89	7.21	10.76
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Males under 21 years of age stated as unemployed but without previous occupation stated.

This table for males presents several features of striking interest. Taking the unemployed males as a whole, it will be seen that the duration of unemployment for 36.54 per cent. had been under one year, but that for 63.46 per cent., or not far short of two-thirds of the total males unemployed, the duration had been for one year or more, and for 30.96 per cent., or not far short of one-third of the total males unemployed, the duration had been for three years or more. Between ten and eleven of every 100 unemployed males had, in June, 1933, not been in regular employment for four years or longer. Among the unemployed males whose usual spheres were stated to be mining (chiefly coal-mining) and clerical service, the proportion with unemployment prolonged beyond a year was very high, and among those in such numerically important spheres as Secondary Industry (manufacturing and the constructional industries), Commerce and Finance and Transport and Communication, and in the less numerically important sphere of Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, the proportion with unemployment lasting more than a year was higher than the corresponding proportion among the unemployed males taken as a whole. Among male minors stated as unemployed, but without previous

occupation stated, the proportion with unemployment lasting more than a year was also higher than the corresponding proportion among the males unemployed as a whole. Experience of unemployment in terms of its duration for the unemployed males in 1933 was much more severe than that of the unemployed males in 1921. As was stated above, about 63 per cent. of the unemployed males in 1933 had not been in regular employment for a year or more, and large numbers had been out of regular work for a period running over two, three or four years. In 1921 only 26.50 per cent., or roughly a quarter, of the unemployed males had been out of work for three months or longer. It must be pointed out that the wording of the question in the Personal Slip and Householder's Schedule in 1933 included the words "since last regularly employed", whereas in 1921 the wording read "the number of working days out of work up to and including 2nd April". This difference of wording may in part be responsible for the contrast shown by the Census figures for the two years. There can be no doubt, however, that the contrast does adequately reflect the great difference wrought upon the labour market by a short-lived depression and a prolonged depression, such as were experienced prior to 1921 and 1933 respectively.

UNEMPLOYED FEMALES according to INDUSTRY and DURATION of UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Duration of Unemployment.	Fishing and Trapping.	Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairy-ing.	Forestry.	Mining and Quarry-ing.	Total Primary Pro-ducers.	Indus-trial.	Trans-port and Commu-nication.	Com-merce and Finance.	Public Adminis-tration and Profes-sional.	Enter-tainment, Sport and Recrea-tion.	Personal and Domestic Service.	No In-dustry. (a)	Grand Total.
Under 1 Week	2	..	..	2	292	3	75	102	1	348	26	849
1 Week	2	..	..	2	1,125	13	244	206	11	813	69	2,483
2 Weeks	9	..	..	9	1,236	4	228	229	9	915	146	2,776
3	2	..	..	2	980	7	215	233	14	827	118	2,396
4 .. and under 13 Weeks	..	38	..	..	38	3,817	59	1,297	1,377	64	4,215	628	11,495
13 26	28	..	..	28	2,714	43	1,439	1,346	72	3,897	845	10,384
26 39	12	..	..	12	2,999	42	1,486	1,455	80	3,337	1,166	10,577
39 52	3	..	..	3	587	20	506	490	34	865	248	2,753
Total under 1 Year	96	..	..	96	13,750	191	5,490	5,438	285	15,217	3,246	43,713
1 Year and under 2 Years	1	..	..	1	2,053	74	1,762	1,849	118	3,668	1,703	11,828
2 Years .. 3	2,689	88	1,744	1,771	99	2,577	1,468	10,436
3 4	1	..	..	1	1,946	45	1,103	1,147	117	1,454	947	6,760
4 .. and over	855	16	493	528	41	723	424	3,080
Total	98	..	..	98	21,893	414	10,592	10,733	660	23,639	7,788	75,817

(a) Females under 21 years of age stated as unemployed but without previous occupation stated.

**DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of UNEMPLOYED FEMALES according to DURATION of UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA,
30th JUNE, 1933.**

Duration of Unemployment.	Fishing and Trapping.	Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying.	Forestry.	Mining and Quarrying.	Total Primary Producers.	Industrial.	Transport and Communication.	Commerce and Finance.	Public Administration and Professional.	Entertainment, Sport and Recreation.	Personal and Domestic Service.	No Industry. (a)	Grand Total.
Under 1 Week	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1 Week	2.04	..	..	2.04	1.33	0.73	0.71	0.95	0.15	1.47	0.33	1.12
2 Weeks	2.04	..	..	2.04	5.14	3.14	2.30	1.92	1.67	3.44	0.89	3.28
3 Weeks	9.18	..	..	9.18	5.65	0.97	2.15	2.13	1.36	3.87	1.87	3.66
4 Weeks	2.04	..	..	2.04	4.48	1.69	2.03	2.17	2.12	3.50	1.52	3.16
4 " and under 13 Weeks	38.78	..	..	38.78	17.43	14.25	12.25	12.83	9.70	17.83	8.06	15.16
13 " " 26 " "	28.57	..	..	28.57	12.40	10.39	13.58	12.54	10.91	16.48	10.85	13.70
26 " " 39 " "	12.25	..	..	12.25	13.70	10.14	14.03	13.56	12.12	14.12	14.97	13.95
39 " " 52 " "	3.06	..	..	3.06	2.68	4.83	4.78	4.57	5.15	3.66	3.19	3.63
Total under 1 Year	97.96	..	..	97.96	62.81	46.14	51.83	50.67	43.18	64.37	41.68	57.66
1 Year and under 2 Years	1.02	..	..	1.02	12.12	17.87	16.64	17.23	17.88	15.52	21.87	15.60
2 Years " 3 " "	12.28	21.26	16.47	16.50	15.00	10.90	18.85	13.76
3 " " 4 " "	1.02	..	..	1.02	8.89	10.87	10.41	10.68	17.73	6.15	12.16	8.92
4 " and over	3.90	3.86	4.65	4.92	6.21	3.06	5.44	4.06
Total	100.00	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Females under 21 years of age stated as unemployed but without previous occupation stated.

Experience of unemployment among females in terms of its duration was in general less severe than among males. From the table for females it will be seen that the duration of unemployment for 57.66 per cent., or well over half, had been under one year, and for 42.34 per cent. (as compared with 63.46 per cent. of males) for one year or more, and for only 12.98 per cent. (as compared with 30.96 per cent. of males) for three years or more. More than half of the females unemployed in Transport and Communication, in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, and among females under 21 years of age who were stated as unemployed but without previous occupation had been without regular employment for one year or more, and the same experience applied to nearly half of those in Commerce and Finance and in Professional services (chiefly nursing, clerical work and typing). Experience of unemployment in terms of its duration for the unemployed females in 1933 appears to have been more severe than that of the unemployed females in 1921, though the contrast is not so

striking as in the case of males. Whereas about 42 per cent. of the unemployed females in 1933 had not been in regular employment for a year or more, and most of these had been out of regular work for two years or more, in 1921 only about 25 per cent. of the unemployed females had been out of work for three months or more. The qualification attaching to the contrast between 1933 and 1921 in the case of males must be kept in mind also in the case of females. Duration of unemployment was nevertheless longer for females recorded as unemployed in 1933 than for those recorded as unemployed in 1921; but, whereas the experience was much the same for both sexes in the earlier Census, it was definitely more unfavourable for males in 1933.

11. Unemployed classified according to Industry and Cause of Unemployment.—The causes of unemployment of males and females respectively in each industry order are dealt with in the following two tables:—

UNEMPLOYED MALES according to INDUSTRY and CAUSE of UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Cause of Unemployment.	Fishing and Trapping.	Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying.	Forestry.	Mining and Quarrying.	Total Primary Producers.	Industrial.	Transport and Communication.	Commerce and Finance.	Public Administration and Professional.	Entertainment, Sport and Recreation.	Personal and Domestic Service.	No Industry. (Persons aged 16 years and over.)	Grand Total.
Scarcity of Work	422	33,506	2,282	16,393	52,603	225,170	22,507	38,047	11,851	3,157	6,233	15,001	374,569
Illness	44	2,180	173	888	3,285	8,757	1,485	2,425	937	235	626	333	18,083
Industrial Dispute .. ..	..	106	8	111	225	623	508	165	44	6	18	6	1,595
Accident	8	645	105	322	1,080	2,393	482	480	82	76	68	41	4,702
Other Causes(a)	21	922	43	265	1,251	2,683	584	1,016	456	178	183	132	6,483
Total	495	37,359	2,611	17,979	58,444	239,626	25,566	42,133	13,370	3,652	7,128	15,513	405,432

PROPORTION PER CENT.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Scarcity of Work	85.25	89.69	87.40	91.18	90.01	93.97	88.03	90.30	88.64	86.45	87.45	96.70	92.39
Illness	8.89	5.83	6.63	4.94	5.62	3.65	5.81	5.76	7.01	6.43	8.78	2.15	4.46
Industrial Dispute .. ..	..	0.28	0.30	0.62	0.38	0.26	1.99	0.39	0.33	0.16	0.25	0.04	0.39
Accident	1.62	1.73	4.02	1.79	1.85	1.00	1.89	1.14	0.61	2.08	0.95	0.26	1.16
Other Causes(a)	4.24	2.47	1.65	1.47	2.14	1.12	2.28	2.41	3.41	4.88	2.57	0.85	1.60
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes "voluntarily unemployed" (so described).

From the foregoing table it will be seen that 92.39 per cent. of the unemployment among males in Australia in 1933 was attributed to scarcity of work,

4.46 per cent. to illness, .39 per cent. to industrial dispute, 1.16 per cent. to accident, and 1.60 per cent. to other causes. These proportions are in striking

contrast to those of 1921, when scarcity of work accounted for 52.26 per cent., illness for 22.70 per cent., industrial dispute for 3.24 per cent., accident for 3.47 per cent., and other causes for 18.33 per cent. of the unemployment of males. Among those orders of industry in which numbers were sufficiently large to give significance to the percentages, it will be seen that the "No Industry" order (persons aged 16 years and over) was marked by

a very high proportion of unemployment due to scarcity of work, Personal and Domestic Service by a relatively high proportion due to illness, and Entertainment, Sport and Recreation by relatively high proportions due to accident and other causes. Unemployment due to industrial disputes was a minor factor in the total unemployment situation in 1921, and still less significant in 1933.

UNEMPLOYED FEMALES according to INDUSTRY and CAUSE of UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Cause of Unemployment.	Fishing and Trapping.	Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying.	Forestry.	Mining and Quarrying.	Total Primary Producers.	Industrial.	Transport and Communication.	Commerce and Finance.	Public Administration and Professional.	Entertainment, Sport and Recreation.	Personal and Domestic Service.	No Industry. (Persons aged 16 years and over)	Grand Total.
Scarcity of Work	83	..	..	83	19,409	342	9,096	8,245	569	17,685	7,201	62,630
Illness	12	..	..	12	1,879	44	1,058	1,503	50	4,272	375	9,193
Industrial Dispute	25	..	11	9	..	44	6	95
Accident	1	..	..	1	87	3	40	64	2	226	11	434
Other Causes (a)	2	..	..	2	493	25	387	912	39	1,412	195	3,465
Total	98	..	..	98	21,893	414	10,592	10,733	660	23,639	7,788	75,817

PROPORTION PER CENT.													
Scarcity of Work .. ..	..	84.69	..	..	84.69	88.65	82.61	85.88	76.82	86.21	74.81	92.46	82.61
Illness .. ..	..	12.25	..	..	12.25	8.58	10.63	9.99	14.00	7.58	18.07	4.82	12.12
Industrial Dispute .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.12	..	0.10	0.08	..	0.19	0.08	0.13
Accident .. ..	..	1.02	..	..	1.02	0.40	0.72	0.38	0.60	0.30	0.96	0.14	0.57
Other Causes(a) .. ..	..	2.04	..	..	2.04	2.25	6.04	3.65	8.50	5.91	5.97	2.50	4.57
Total .. ..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes "voluntarily unemployed" (so described).

Among females unemployed in 1933, illness played a more important part than among males unemployed. This was also the case in 1921. From the table immediately above it will be seen that 82.61 per cent. of the unemployment among females in Australia in 1933 was attributed to scarcity of work, 12.12 per cent. to illness, 0.13 per cent. to industrial dispute, 0.57 per cent. to accident, and 4.57 per cent. to other causes. In 1921 the proportions were—Scarcity of work, 30.00 per cent.; illness, 47.26 per cent; industrial dispute, 1.43 per cent.; accident, 1.21 per cent.; and other causes, 20.10 per cent. Among those orders of industry in which numbers were sufficiently large to give significance to the percentages, it will be seen that the "No Industry"

order (persons aged 16 years and over) was characterized by a very high proportion of unemployment due to scarcity of work, Personal and Domestic Service by a relatively high proportion due to illness, and Professional services (mainly nurses and typists) by a relatively high proportion due to other causes. Industrial disputes were negligible as a cause of unemployment among females in 1933, but accounted for 1.43 per cent. of the female unemployment of 1921.

12. Unemployed classified according to Duration and Cause of Unemployment.—In the next two tables duration of unemployment and cause of unemployment for males and females respectively are dealt with in conjunction:—

DURATION and CAUSE of UNEMPLOYMENT of MALES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Duration of Unemployment.					Cause of Unemployment.					Total.
					Scarcity of Work.	Illness.	Industrial Dispute.	Accident.	Other Causes.(a)	
Under 1 Week .. ..	..	..	..	..	1,854	106	16	62	156	2,194
1 Week .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,471	251	27	169	258	5,176
2 Weeks .. ..	..	..	..	..	5,621	284	29	169	263	6,366
3 " .. ..	..	..	..	..	4,884	326	32	173	205	5,620
4 " and under 13 Weeks .. ..	..	..	..	..	30,660	1,830	190	771	998	34,449
13 " " 26 " .. ..	..	..	..	..	35,289	1,937	104	624	848	38,802
26 " " 39 " .. ..	..	..	..	..	37,833	1,867	98	458	688	40,944
39 " " 52 " .. ..	..	..	..	..	13,305	813	24	230	237	14,609
Total under 1 Year .. ..	..	..	..	..	133,917	7,414	520	2,656	3,653	148,160
1 Year and under 2 Years .. ..	..	..	..	..	51,156	2,780	178	626	836	55,576
2 Years " 3 " .. ..	..	..	..	..	72,518	2,347	141	417	738	76,161
3 " " 4 " .. ..	..	..	..	..	78,575	2,198	182	380	576	81,911
4 " and over .. ..	..	..	..	..	38,403	3,344	574	623	680	43,624
Total .. ..	..	..	..	..	374,569	18,083	1,595	4,702	6,483	405,432

(a) Includes "voluntarily unemployed" (so described).

DURATION and CAUSE of UNEMPLOYMENT of MALES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Duration of Unemployment.						Cause of Unemployment.					Total.
						Scarcity of Work.	Illness.	Industrial Dispute.	Accident.	Other Causes.(a)	
PROPORTION PER CENT.											
Under 1 Week	..	..	..	..	..	% 0.50	% 0.59	% 1.00	% 1.32	% 2.41	% 0.54
1 Week	..	..	..	..	..	1.19	1.39	1.69	3.59	3.98	1.27
2 Weeks	..	..	..	..	..	1.50	1.57	1.82	3.59	4.06	1.57
3	..	..	..	..	..	1.30	1.80	2.01	3.68	3.16	1.39
4	..	..	..	..	..	8.19	10.12	11.91	16.40	15.39	8.50
13	..	..	26	..	..	9.42	10.71	6.52	13.27	13.08	9.57
26	..	..	39	..	..	10.10	10.32	6.14	9.74	10.61	10.10
39	..	..	52	..	..	3.55	4.50	1.51	4.90	3.66	3.60
Total under 1 Year						35.75	41.00	32.60	56.49	56.35	36.54
1 Year and under 2 Years						13.66	15.37	11.16	13.31	12.90	13.71
2 Years						19.36	12.98	8.84	8.87	11.38	18.79
3						20.98	12.16	11.41	8.08	8.88	20.20
4						10.25	18.49	35.99	13.25	10.49	10.76
Total						100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes "voluntarily unemployed" (so described).

From the foregoing table it will be seen that considerably more than half the males unemployed on account either of scarcity of work, illness or industrial dispute had not had regular employment for one year or more. Roughly one-third of those males whose unemployment was due to scarcity of work had not had regular employment for three years or more. Of the much smaller number whose unemployment was due to illness, nearly one-third

had been without regular work for three years or more. The numbers with unemployment due to industrial dispute were relatively very small, and the percentages therefore do not carry the same weight of significance as percentages based on large numbers, but it is interesting to observe that 574 out of 1,595 who attributed their unemployment to this cause had not been regularly employed for four years or more.

DURATION and CAUSE of UNEMPLOYMENT of FEMALES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Duration of Unemployment.						Cause of Unemployment.					Total.
						Scarcity of Work.	Illness.	Industrial Dispute.	Accident.	Other Causes.(a)	
Under 1 Week	..	..	..	..	..	603	84	4	9	149	849
1 Week	..	..	..	..	..	1,932	277	9	19	246	2,483
2 Weeks	..	..	..	..	..	2,196	317	8	25	230	2,776
3	..	..	..	..	..	1,904	286	4	15	187	2,396
4	..	..	..	..	..	8,924	1,622	28	89	832	11,495
13	..	..	26	..	..	8,171	1,629	14	74	496	10,384
26	..	..	39	..	..	8,864	1,288	8	56	361	10,577
39	..	..	52	..	..	2,166	465	6	18	98	2,753
Total under 1 Year						34,760	5,968	81	305	2,599	43,713
Year and under 2 Years						10,042	1,358	2	57	369	11,828
2 Years			3	..	..	9,381	796	5	29	225	10,436
3			..	4	..	6,028	551	4	21	156	6,760
4			..	..	..	2,419	520	3	22	116	3,080
Total			..	..	..	62,630	9,193	95	434	3,465	75,817

(a) Includes "voluntarily unemployed" (so described).

DURATION and CAUSE of UNEMPLOYMENT of FEMALES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Duration of Unemployment.					Cause of Unemployment.					Total.
					Scarcity of Work.	Illness.	Industrial Dispute.	Accident.	Other Causes.(a)	
PROPORTION PER CENT.										
Under 1 Week	..	..	..	..	% 0.96	% 0.91	% 4.21	% 2.07	% 4.30	% 1.12
1 Week	..	..	..	..	3.08	3.01	9.47	4.38	7.10	3.28
2 Weeks	..	..	..	..	3.51	3.45	8.42	5.76	6.64	3.66
3	..	..	..	..	3.04	3.11	4.21	3.46	5.40	3.16
4	..	..	..	..	14.25	17.65	29.47	20.51	24.01	15.16
13	..	..	26	..	13.05	17.72	14.74	17.05	14.31	13.70
26	..	..	39	..	14.15	14.01	8.42	12.90	10.42	13.95
39	..	..	52	..	3.46	5.06	6.32	4.15	2.83	3.63
Total under 1 Year					55.50	64.92	85.26	70.28	75.01	57.66
1 Year and under 2 Years					16.03	14.77	2.11	13.13	10.65	15.60
2 Years					14.98	8.66	5.26	6.68	6.49	13.76
3					9.63	5.99	4.21	4.84	4.50	8.92
4					3.86	5.66	3.16	5.07	3.35	4.06
Total					100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes " voluntarily unemployed " (so described).

Among females unemployed the duration of unemployment due to each of the causes specified was for the majority less than one year. This is to be contrasted with the position of males unemployed on account of scarcity of work, illness or industrial dispute. Whereas 31.23 per cent. of those males whose unemployment was due to scarcity of work had not had regular employment for three years or more, the corresponding percentage of females

was only 13.49 per cent. Roughly twice as many males as females were unemployed on account of illness, and of the males 30.65 per cent. and of the females only 11.65 per cent. had been without regular work for three years or more. The following two tables show for each specified period of unemployment the proportionate degree of unemployment, for males and females respectively, due to the several causes indicated in 1933:—

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of UNEMPLOYED MALES according to CAUSE and DURATION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Duration of Unemployment.					Cause of Unemployment.					Total.
					Scarcity of Work.	Illness.	Industrial Dispute.	Accident.	Other Causes.(a)	
Under 1 Year	..	..	..	..	% 90.39	% 5.00	% 0.35	% 1.79	% 2.47	% 100.00
1 Year and under 2 Years	..	..	..	..	92.05	5.00	0.32	1.13	1.50	100.00
2 Years	..	3	..	..	95.22	3.08	0.19	0.55	0.96	100.00
3	..	..	4	..	95.93	2.68	0.22	0.46	0.71	100.00
4	..	..	..	..	88.03	7.67	1.32	1.43	1.55	100.00
Total					92.39	4.46	0.39	1.16	1.60	100.00

(a) Includes " voluntarily unemployed " (so described).

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of UNEMPLOYED FEMALES according to CAUSE and DURATION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Duration of Unemployment.					Cause of Unemployment.					Total.
					Scarcity of Work.	Illness.	Industrial Dispute.	Accident.	Other Causes.(a)	
Under 1 Year	..	..	..	..	% 79.52	% 13.65	% 0.19	% 0.70	% 5.94	% 100.00
1 Year and under 2 Years	..	..	..	..	84.90	11.48	0.02	0.48	3.12	100.00
2 Years	..	3	..	..	89.89	7.63	0.05	0.28	2.15	100.00
3	..	..	4	..	89.17	8.15	0.06	0.31	2.31	100.00
4	..	..	..	..	78.54	16.88	0.10	0.71	3.77	100.00
Total					82.61	12.12	0.13	0.57	4.57	100.00

(a) Includes " voluntarily unemployed " (so described).

These tables show at a glance the predominance of scarcity of work as a cause of unemployment, of both males and females, irrespective of the duration of the unemployment itself. Among females, however, illness played an appreciable part as a cause, particularly amongst those females who had not had

regular employment for a period under one year, and for four years or more. The next table affords a comparison between 1921 and 1933 in terms of the degree of unemployment among males and females attributed to the causes specified:—

DISTRIBUTION of UNEMPLOYMENT according to CAUSE, 1921 and 1933.

1921.						1933.					
Scarcity of Work.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Other Causes.(a)	Total.	Scarcity of Work.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Other Causes.(a)	Total.
MALES.											
%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
52.27	22.70	3.47	3.23	18.33	100.00	92.39	4.46	1.16	0.39	1.60	100.00
FEMALES.											
30.00	47.26	1.21	1.43	20.10	100.00	82.61	12.12	0.57	0.13	4.57	100.00

(a) Includes " voluntarily unemployed " (so described).

13. Duration of Unemployment with Age Grouping of the Unemployed.—The following tables show for males and females separately the number of unemployed in age groups, together with the period for which they had been without regular employment at the date of the Census. It will be noticed that the most representative period of unemployment for both males and females was under one year. In the case of males, the number of unemployed over 19 years of age was greater relatively to the number

incurring risk than was the case with those under 20 years of age, and the duration of unemployment for most of them was longer. With females, on the other hand, the number of unemployed over 19 years of age was less relatively to the number incurring risk than was the case with those under 20 years of age, but the duration of unemployment for most of those from 40 to 59 years of age was longer.

DURATION of UNEMPLOYMENT with AGE of UNEMPLOYED MALES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age Group.				Duration of Unemployment in Years.					
				Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 3 years.	3 years and under 4 years.	4 years and over.	Total.
10-19 years	..	..	..	26,127	7,954	7,065	4,131	1,231	46,508
20-29	..	..	..	48,922	18,020	24,573	26,708	12,963	131,186
30-39	..	..	..	27,865	10,220	15,302	17,278	8,758	79,423
40-49	..	..	..	22,304	8,859	13,534	15,972	8,490	69,159
50-59	..	..	..	15,563	6,815	10,310	11,906	7,795	52,389
60 and over	..	..	..	7,379	3,708	5,377	5,916	4,387	26,767
Total	..	..	..	148,160	55,576	76,161	81,911	43,624	405,432

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. of UNEMPLOYED MALES according to DURATION of UNEMPLOYMENT in AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age Group.				Duration of Unemployment in Years.					
				Under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 3 years.	3 years and under 4 years.	4 years and over.	Total.
10-19 years	..	..	..	%	%	%	%	%	%
20-29	..	..	..	56.18	17.10	15.19	8.88	2.65	100.00
30-39	..	..	..	37.29	13.74	18.73	20.36	9.88	100.00
40-49	..	..	..	35.08	12.87	19.27	21.75	11.03	100.00
50-59	..	..	..	32.25	12.81	19.57	23.09	12.28	100.00
60 and over	..	..	..	29.71	13.00	19.68	22.73	14.88	100.00
Total	..	..	..	27.57	13.85	20.09	22.10	16.39	100.00
				36.54	13.71	18.79	20.20	10.76	100.00

**UNEMPLOYED MALES and FEMALES in each STATE and TERRITORY classified according to INCOME,
30th JUNE, 1933—continued.**

Income for the year ended 30th June, 1933.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Total.	Per Cent.
PERSONS.										
No Income	116,784	47,387	19,605	20,171	9,627	3,873	55	148	217,650	45.23
Under £52	74,890	52,287	20,114	16,840	9,130	5,539	153	165	179,118	37.22
£52 to £103	20,204	13,472	10,451	4,774	4,346	1,664	62	43	55,016	11.43
£104 to £155	6,785	4,348	4,322	1,385	1,552	428	24	15	18,859	3.92
£156 to £207	2,479	1,468	1,793	391	528	105	13	5	6,782	1.41
£208 to £259	884	533	741	117	205	34	1	2	2,517	0.52
£260 and over	480	296	349	68	86	25	1	2	1,307	0.27
Total	222,506	119,791	57,375	43,746	25,474	11,668	309	380	481,249	100.00

About 44 per cent. of the unemployed males and about half of the unemployed females were shown as having had no income or earnings and 37 per cent. of the unemployed males and 38 per cent. of the unemployed females were reported as having received under £52 during the year ended 30th June, 1933. The question in the Census schedule had reference to money income (including the money value of board and lodgings), and did not seek information as to other sources of maintenance,

such as money savings, credit, earned income in kind other than "keep" provided by an employer, and family help, charitable gifts or civil rights in money or kind.

15. Unemployed classified according to Dependent Children.—The final table in this chapter shows, for each State and Territory, the number of unemployed males and females classified according to the number of children under sixteen years of age dependent upon them:—

UNEMPLOYED MALES and FEMALES in each STATE and TERRITORY classified according to DEPENDENT CHILDREN under Sixteen Years of Age, 30th JUNE, 1933.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering---										Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
MALES.													
New South Wales	21,412	15,946	9,292	5,103	2,688	1,343	586	196	67	22	56,655	129,587	2.29
Victoria	10,328	7,094	4,107	2,280	1,155	579	292	121	34	17	26,007	58,695	2.26
Queensland	3,902	2,822	1,771	904	520	263	112	40	8	5	10,347	23,881	2.31
South Australia	4,702	3,341	1,850	976	554	272	113	36	15	5	11,864	26,307	2.23
Western Australia	2,128	1,563	858	507	270	125	49	27	3	4	5,534	12,582	2.27
Tasmania	1,110	827	506	307	196	121	59	29	13	1	3,169	7,988	2.52
Federal Capital Territory	22	12	3	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	41	74	1.80
Northern Territory	18	12	8	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	47	106	2.30
Australia	43,622	31,617	18,395	10,087	5,383	2,705	1,212	449	140	54	113,664	259,420	2.28
FEMALES.													
New South Wales	983	263	63	14	6	3	..	1	..	..	1,333	1,810	1.36
Victoria	583	176	53	22	9	1	..	2	..	..	846	1,249	1.48
Queensland	294	83	24	8	3	1	..	..	..	..	413	585	1.42
South Australia	147	28	11	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	188	245	1.30
Western Australia	86	19	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	110	144	1.31
Tasmania	34	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	68	1.39
Federal Capital Territory	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1.00
Northern Territory	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1.00
Australia	2,131	580	156	48	20	5	..	3	..	..	2,943	4,105	1.39

It will be seen that on an average the number of children to be supported per unemployed male with dependent children in all States and Territories was appreciably more than in the case of unemployed females with dependent children. For both sexes the predominant number of dependent children was one. Whereas for Australia as a whole the ratio of all unemployed females to all unemployed males was 1:5.35, the ratio of unemployed females with dependent children to unemployed males with dependent children was 1:38.63, and the ratio of children dependent upon unemployed females to

children dependent upon unemployed males was 1:63.23. The ratio of all female breadwinners to all male breadwinners (including the unemployed) was 1:3.00, and the ratio of the female wage earning group to the male wage earning group (including the unemployed) was 1:3.11. From these ratios it will be seen that not only did unemployment fall with relatively greater severity upon males than upon females in the great depression of the early 'thirties, but it was borne with even greater relative severity among males than among females who had children to support.

CHAPTER XXVII.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. **Nature of Inquiry in to Part-time Employment.**—The taking of the Census of 1933 was the first occasion in Australia of a national inquiry which sought to elicit the extent of part-time as distinct from full-time employment among wage or salary earners. The question as put in the Census Schedule under the heading of Grade, viz., “If wage earner employed part-time write ‘P.T.’”, was not of a character which could elicit information throwing light on the nature or causes of part-time employment. As already pointed out in Section 3 of Chapter XXIV. “Grade of Occupation”, no direct evidence could be obtained from the returns as to whether the part-time employment was due to the nature of the person’s usual industry or trade (e.g., an industry or trade normally requiring casual or seasonal supplies of labour), or to other factors making for intermittency. It was left to the person

filling in the return to determine the distinction between full-time and part-time employment. In view of these and other considerations mentioned in Section 3 of Chapter XXIV., the limited significance of the data dealt with in this chapter must be recognized.

2. **Tabulation of the Data.**—Part XXVII. of the Census Report contains detailed tables showing the wage earning group in the States and Territories classified according to part-time employment, and persons employed part-time classified according to dependent children, income, industry in conjunction with age and conjugal condition, and occupation in conjunction with age. Tables giving particulars of part-time employment in conjunction with birth-place, nationality, race, blindness and deaf-mutism, religion and war service will be found in the Census Parts relating to those demographic factors.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

3. **Distribution of Part-time Employment by States and Territories.**—The following table shows, for States and Territories, and for tropical and non-tropical areas, the number of males,

females and persons employed part-time, and this number in each case expressed as a proportion of the corresponding wage earning group:—

NUMBER and PERCENTAGE of PERSONS EMPLOYED PART-TIME,(a) 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Number in Wage Earning Group.(a)	Number Employed Part-time.(b)	(b) as per cent. of (a.)	Number in Wage Earning Group.(a)	Number Employed Part-time.(b)	(b) as per cent. of (a.)	Number in Wage Earning Group.(a)	Number Employed Part-time.(b)	(b) as per cent. of (a.)
			%			%			%
New South Wales ..	634,380	50,638	7.98	191,300	10,310	5.39	825,680	60,948	7.38
Victoria ..	430,728	35,530	8.25	166,136	9,154	5.51	596,864	44,684	7.49
Queensland ..	227,552	31,260	13.74	64,810	2,959	4.57	292,362	34,219	11.70
South Australia ..	136,836	10,623	7.76	43,101	2,414	5.60	179,937	13,037	7.25
Western Australia ..	109,039	11,438	10.49	29,723	1,242	4.18	138,762	12,680	9.14
Tasmania ..	48,310	4,193	8.68	14,524	751	5.17	62,834	4,944	7.87
Federal Capital Territory	2,805	452	16.11	699	12	1.72	3,504	464	13.24
Northern Territory ..	1,930	112	5.80	206	4	1.94	2,136	116	5.43
Tropical ..	71,869	8,137	11.32	13,549	561	4.14	85,418	8,698	10.18
Non-Tropical ..	1,519,711	136,109	8.96	496,950	26,285	5.29	2,016,661	162,394	8.05
Australia ..	1,591,580	144,246	9.06	510,499	26,846	5.26	2,102,079	171,092	8.14

(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work.

A little over 9 per cent. of all the male wage earning group in Australia, and 5¼ per cent. of all the female wage earning group, were at the date of the Census engaged in employment which, in the view of the persons concerned, was not full-time employment. Among the States, Queensland and Western Australia stand out as having an appreciably greater degree of part-time employment, as far as male wage earners were concerned, than other States.

The next table, which also appears in a slightly different form in Section 3 of Chapter XXVI., is

intended to afford a comparison of the degree of full unemployment and the degree of under-employment insofar as part-time employment may be regarded as a species of under-employment and not normal employment. It should be understood, however, that this table, apart from the uncertainty of meaning attached to the description “part-time employment,” does not completely reflect the extent of the unemployment situation in 1933, for reasons mentioned in the text accompanying the table in Section 3 of Chapter XXVI.

PERCENTAGES of PART-TIME^(a) EMPLOYED and UNEMPLOYED on TOTAL NUMBER in WAGE EARNING GROUP, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Category.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	%	%	%
Part-time Employed	9.06	5.26	8.14
Unemployed	25.47	14.85	22.89

(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work.

4. Distribution of Part-time Employed in Urban and Rural Divisions.—The next table shows how males and females employed part-time areas:—

MALES and FEMALES EMPLOYED PART-TIME^(a) in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.		Total.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
New South Wales ..	25,653	7,719	11,195	1,559	13,718	1,028	72	4	50,638	10,310
Victoria ..	16,582	6,846	3,699	1,002	15,228	1,304	21	2	35,530	9,154
Queensland ..	13,974	1,654	8,192	674	9,071	629	23	2	31,260	2,959
South Australia ..	5,665	1,828	1,156	200	3,769	385	33	1	10,623	2,414
Western Australia ..	4,498	909	1,140	116	5,775	215	25	2	11,438	1,242
Tasmania ..	978	288	1,003	294	2,198	169	14	..	4,193	751
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	321	11	131	1	..	..	452	12
Northern Territory ..	..	..	65	2	47	2	..	..	112	4
Tropical ..	..	..	4,129	321	4,001	240	7	..	8,137	561
Non-Tropical ..	67,350	19,244	22,642	3,537	45,936	3,493	181	11	136,109	26,285
Australia ..	67,350	19,244	26,771	3,858	49,937	3,733	188	11	144,246	26,846
Total, Wage Earning Group	802,710	334,900	270,018	80,836	505,519	94,303	13,333	460	1,591,580	510,499
Percentage employed Part-time .. %	8.39	5.75	9.92	4.77	9.88	3.96	1.41	2.39	9.06	5.26
Percentage wholly un-employed .. %	28.25	15.61	27.35	14.85	20.64	12.15	3.76	15.87	25.47	14.85

(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work.

Whereas the percentages of both the male and female wage earning groups who were wholly unemployed in the rural areas of Australia as a whole were substantially lower than in the urban areas, the percentages of males employed part-time were substantially the same in rural and urban areas, and the percentage of females employed part-time appreciably lower in the rural areas. A little more than half of the males employed part-time in Western Australia and Tasmania, about 43 per cent. of those in Victoria, about 35½ per cent. of those in South Australia, about 29 per cent. of those in Queensland, and about 27 per cent. of those in New South Wales, were in the rural areas. In all States an appreciably smaller proportion of females than of males employed part-time were in the rural areas, the proportions for females being about 17 per cent. in Western Australia, 22½ per cent. in Tasmania, about 14¼ per cent. in Victoria, nearly 16 per cent.

in South Australia, about 21¼ per cent. in Queensland, and nearly 10 per cent. in New South Wales. For Australia as a whole nearly 35 per cent. of the males and nearly 14 per cent. of the females employed part-time were in the rural areas; whereas about 31¼ per cent. of the male wage earning group and about 18½ per cent. of the female wage earning group were in the rural areas, and about 25¼ per cent. of the total males unemployed and a little over 15 per cent. of the total females unemployed were in the rural areas. It would thus appear that in 1933 the incidence of complete unemployment was less severe for both the male and the female wage earning groups in the rural than in the urban areas, and that the incidence of under-employment (insofar as such under-employment is indicated in part-time employment) was more severe for the male wage earning group and less severe for the female wage earning group in the rural than in the urban areas.

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT IN RELATION TO INDUSTRY, TO INCOME, AND TO DEPENDENCY OF CHILDREN.

5. Part-time Employment by Industries.—The next two tables provide a view of the distribution of male and female part-time employment by indus-

tries in each State and Territory. For particulars relating to individual industries and services reference should be made to Tables 4 and 5, pages 1870

to 1891, of Part XXVII. The numbers in the wage earning group in each industry order for each State and Territory are included in the table for the purpose of showing part of the necessary data for expressing the numbers employed part-time in terms of a rate of part-time employment.

MALE PART-TIME^(a) EMPLOYMENT by INDUSTRIES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
WAGE EARNING GROUP (INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED).									
Fishing and Trapping	1,081	313	1,018	239	939	234	12	102	3,938
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	79,135	51,574	51,420	22,823	20,570	11,093	164	696	237,475
Forestry	4,039	5,687	2,900	1,349	3,469	1,843	151	4	19,442
Mining and Quarrying	30,947	5,905	6,397	1,351	6,799	2,633	11	142	54,185
Total Primary Producers ..	115,202	63,479	61,735	25,762	31,777	15,803	338	944	315,040
Industrial	273,615	195,493	85,691	56,215	34,219	16,661	1,127	376	663,397
Transport and Communication ..	77,556	48,147	26,557	17,609	14,529	5,075	141	265	189,879
Commerce and Finance ..	96,932	76,169	31,668	24,076	16,767	6,476	222	90	252,400
Public Administration and Professional	42,501	28,172	14,205	8,204	7,095	2,648	769	190	103,784
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	6,474	5,335	1,977	1,027	1,043	428	16	9	16,309
Personal and Domestic Service ..	14,035	10,800	3,896	2,653	2,846	789	187	52	35,258
No Industry (Males under 21 years of age unemployed but previous occupation not stated) ..	8,065	3,133	1,823	1,290	763	430	5	4	15,513
Total	634,380	430,728	227,552	136,836	109,039	48,310	2,805	1,930	1,591,580

PART-TIME EMPLOYED.

Fishing and Trapping	129	83	47	58	21	52	2	2	394
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	5,668	4,842	4,144	1,804	1,514	1,227	12	20	19,231
Forestry	495	1,395	297	492	1,247	169	18	..	4,113
Mining and Quarrying	2,762	310	540	73	204	102	3	2	3,996
Total Primary Producers ..	9,054	6,630	5,028	2,427	2,986	1,550	35	24	27,734
Industrial	29,436	19,236	21,748	4,884	6,062	1,717	373	41	83,497
Transport and Communication ..	5,237	5,112	2,646	1,894	1,364	558	6	37	16,854
Commerce and Finance ..	4,243	2,770	1,178	974	607	237	6	3	10,018
Public Administration and Professional	1,027	541	268	155	169	40	14	3	2,217
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	701	557	200	105	118	39	3	2	1,725
Personal and Domestic Service ..	940	684	192	184	132	52	15	2	2,201
No Industry (Males under 21 years of age unemployed, but previous occupation not stated) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	50,638	35,530	31,260	10,623	11,438	4,193	452	112	144,246

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT RATE.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing and Trapping	11.93	26.52	4.62	24.27	2.24	22.22	16.67	1.96	10.01
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	7.16	9.39	8.06	7.90	7.36	11.06	7.32	2.87	8.10
Forestry	12.26	24.53	10.24	36.47	35.95	9.17	11.92	..	21.16
Mining and Quarrying	8.92	5.25	8.44	5.40	3.00	3.87	27.27	1.41	7.38
Total Primary Producers ..	7.86	10.44	8.14	9.42	9.40	9.81	10.36	2.54	8.80
Industrial	10.76	9.84	25.38	8.69	17.72	10.31	33.10	10.90	12.59
Transport and Communication ..	6.75	10.62	9.96	10.76	9.39	11.00	4.26	13.96	8.88
Commerce and Finance ..	4.38	3.64	3.72	4.05	3.62	3.66	2.70	3.33	3.97
Public Administration and Professional	2.42	1.92	1.89	1.89	2.38	1.51	1.82	1.58	2.14
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	10.83	10.44	10.12	10.22	11.31	9.11	18.75	22.22	10.58
Personal and Domestic Service ..	6.70	6.33	4.93	6.94	4.64	6.59	8.02	3.85	6.24
No Industry (Males under 21 years of age unemployed, but previous occupation not stated) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	7.98	8.25	13.74	7.76	10.49	8.68	16.11	5.80	9.06

(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work.

The part-time employment rate for males in Australia as a whole was highest in Forestry and next highest in Secondary Production ("Industrial"). A substantial part of the male workers employed part-time in the latter sphere were engaged, most of them as labourers, in constructional work, road work and other work provided to relieve unemployment. The part-time employment rate for males in Commerce and Finance, and in Public Administration and Professional services, was much lower than the average rate for all industries. It is also interesting to observe that the rate varied considerably in the Secondary Production ("Industrial") category from State to State, the rate being well above the Australian average in Queensland

and Western Australia. In Queensland 13,938 males employed part-time (or roughly two-thirds the number shown as employed part-time in the "Industrial" order in the table above) stated themselves to be employed part-time on sustenance or relief work. In other States the corresponding numbers of males so describing themselves, and their numbers as a percentage of the numbers shown as employed part-time in the "Industrial" order, were as follows:—New South Wales, 4,841 (16.45 per cent.); Victoria, 5,711 (29.69 per cent.); South Australia, 283 (5.80 per cent.); Western Australia, 1,731 (28.55 per cent.); Tasmania, 60 (3.49 per cent.).

FEMALE PART-TIME^(a) EMPLOYMENT by INDUSTRIES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
WAGE EARNING GROUP (INCLUDING UNEMPLOYED.)									
Fishing and Trapping	8	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	14
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	1,079	822	998	183	109	102	2	17	3,312
Forestry	39	24	23	8	7	5	..	..	106
Mining and Quarrying	65	42	28	12	29	6	..	..	182
Total Primary Producers	1,191	889	1,053	203	145	114	2	17	3,614
Industrial	45,911	58,689	10,491	6,632	4,277	2,375	45	1	128,421
Transport and Communication	3,929	3,424	1,844	1,086	718	531	12	5	11,549
Commerce and Finance	37,859	28,714	11,520	9,297	6,867	2,513	43	7	96,820
Public Administration and Professional	33,362	24,680	13,001	7,530	6,244	2,739	274	81	87,911
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	1,685	1,064	590	237	168	106	..	2	3,852
Personal and Domestic Service	63,078	47,343	25,247	17,520	10,942	6,006	318	90	170,544
No Industry (Females under 21 years of age unemployed, but previous occupation not stated)	4,285	1,333	1,064	596	362	140	5	3	7,788
Total	191,300	166,136	64,810	43,101	29,723	14,524	699	206	510,499

PART-TIME EMPLOYED.

Fishing and Trapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	39	74	97	20	7	32	..	..	269
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and Quarrying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Primary Producers	39	74	97	20	7	32	..	..	269
Industrial	4,860	4,705	1,186	850	425	241	..	..	12,267
Transport and Communication	125	129	70	62	56	22	..	1	465
Commerce and Finance	1,432	1,084	285	399	196	82	..	..	3,478
Public Administration and Professional	905	745	267	218	145	90	4	..	2,374
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	179	104	74	25	10	5	..	..	397
Personal and Domestic Service	2,770	2,313	980	840	403	279	8	3	7,596
No Industry (Females under 21 years of age unemployed, but previous occupation not stated)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	10,310	9,154	2,959	2,414	1,242	751	12	4	26,846

(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work.

FEMALE PART-TIME(a) EMPLOYMENT by INDUSTRIES, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Industry Order.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT RATE.									
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing and Trapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	3.61	9.00	9.72	10.93	6.42	31.37	..	..	8.12
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and Quarrying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Primary Producers ..	3.27	8.32	9.21	9.85	4.83	28.07	..	..	7.44
Industrial	10.59	8.02	11.30	12.82	9.94	10.15	..	..	9.55
Transport and Communication ..	3.18	3.77	3.80	5.71	7.80	4.14	..	20.00	4.03
Commerce and Finance ..	3.78	3.78	2.47	4.29	2.85	3.26	..	..	3.59
Public Administration and Professional	2.71	3.02	2.05	2.90	2.32	3.29	1.46	..	2.70
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	10.62	9.77	12.54	10.55	5.95	4.72	..	..	10.31
Personal and Domestic Service ..	4.39	4.89	3.88	4.79	3.68	4.65	2.52	3.33	4.45
No Industry (Females under 21 years of age unemployed, but previous occupation not stated)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	5.39	5.51	4.57	5.60	4.18	5.17	1.72	1.94	5.26

(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work.

The part-time employment rate for females in Australia as a whole was highest in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation, in which the numbers so employed were small, followed by Secondary Production (chiefly the manufacture of articles of dress, textiles and food), in which the numbers so employed were comparatively large. The part-time employment rate for females in Personal and Domestic Service was considerably lower (lower than the average rate for all industries), and still lower in Commerce and Finance, and in Public Administration and Professional services. As with the males, though not so markedly, the rate for

females varied considerably in the Secondary Production category from State to State, the rate being appreciably above the Australian average in South Australia and Queensland. The higher rate generally for males than for females in the Secondary Production category is probably to be accounted for largely by the much larger volume of relief work among males.

6. Age Grouping of Part-time Employed classified by Industry.—The following two tables show, for Australia as a whole, part-time employed males and females respectively in age groups, classified according to industry order:—

MALES EMPLOYED PART-TIME(a) classified according to INDUSTRY and AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	Age last Birthday.								Total.
	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	
Fishing and Trapping	4	67	79	50	70	66	39	22	397
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	114	2,545	3,568	3,070	3,778	2,565	2,054	1,485	19,179
Forestry	4	247	559	675	1,060	806	540	241	4,132
Mining and Quarrying	2	189	418	504	906	948	715	344	4,026
Industrial	101	5,305	11,587	12,484	19,908	17,595	11,161	5,356	83,497
Transport and Communication ..	32	509	1,264	2,227	4,274	4,431	2,875	1,242	16,854
Commerce and Finance ..	81	1,256	1,853	1,523	1,972	1,616	1,072	645	10,018
Public Administration and Professional .. ..	..	98	279	306	494	428	291	321	2,217
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	6	98	275	298	420	312	197	119	1,725
Personal and Domestic Service ..	7	140	278	287	470	445	338	236	2,201
Total	351	10,454	20,160	21,424	33,352	29,212	19,282	10,011	144,246

(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work.

FEMALES EMPLOYED PART-TIME^(a) classified according to INDUSTRY and AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	Age last Birthday.								Total.
	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	
Fishing and Trapping .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	10	117	66	24	21	21	6	4	269
Forestry .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and Quarrying .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	156	3,962	3,685	1,682	1,443	839	370	130	12,267
Transport and Communication ..	5	258	93	24	38	26	19	2	465
Commerce and Finance	27	953	1,116	509	464	273	108	28	3,478
Public Administration and Professional .. ..	..	230	498	434	524	382	204	102	2,374
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation .. ..	..	51	127	82	67	44	20	6	397
Personal and Domestic Service ..	67	1,432	1,101	636	1,221	1,595	1,212	332	7,596
Total	265	7,003	6,686	3,391	3,778	3,180	1,939	604	26,846

(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work.

Interesting light on the distribution of part-time employment among juniors and those aged 20 and over in several of the industry groups is shed by the tables above. Thus male juniors aged 19 and under employed part-time represented 7½ per cent. of all males employed part-time, whereas the corresponding percentage for female juniors was 27. Male juniors employed part-time in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Activities were nearly 14 per cent. of all males employed part-time in those activities. Females employed part-time in Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Activities were too few in number to make the proportion of juniors significant. In Secondary Industry ("Industrial") part-time employment among junior males was relatively low (6.47 per cent.), but among junior females

relatively high (33.57 per cent.). In the field of Commerce and Finance junior male part-time employment was 13.34 per cent., and junior female part-time employment 28.17 per cent., or relatively more than twice as great as among males. In Personal and Domestic Service junior males employed part-time were 6.68 per cent. of all the males employed part-time, and junior females employed part-time 19.70 per cent. of all the females employed part-time.

7. Conjugal Condition of Part-time Employed classified by Industry.—The next two tables show, for Australia as a whole, the conjugal condition of part-time employed males and females respectively, classified according to industry order:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION of PART-TIME^(a) EMPLOYED MALES classified according to INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	Conjugal Condition.				Total.
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	
Fishing and Trapping	231	156	9	1	397
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	11,735	6,858	508	78	19,179
Forestry	1,634	2,374	109	15	4,132
Mining and Quarrying	1,173	2,675	160	18	4,026
Industrial	29,595	51,198	2,342	362	83,497
Transport and Communication	4,510	11,610	626	108	16,854
Commerce and Finance	4,891	4,842	225	60	10,018
Public Administration and Professional	896	1,225	82	14	2,217
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	735	923	50	17	1,725
Personal and Domestic Service	917	1,179	77	28	2,201
Total	56,317	83,040	4,188	701	144,246

(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work.

**CONJUGAL CONDITION of PART-TIME^(a) EMPLOYED FEMALES classified according to INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA,
30th JUNE, 1933.**

Industry Order.	Conjugal Condition.				Total.
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	
Fishing and Trapping .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	233	32	4	..	269
Forestry .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Mining and Quarrying .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Industrial	10,951	943	280	93	12,267
Transport and Communication	398	50	16	1	465
Commerce and Finance	3,114	249	87	28	3,478
Public Administration and Professional	1,922	312	121	19	2,374
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	291	71	21	14	397
Personal and Domestic Service	4,560	1,751	1,140	145	7,596
Total	21,469	3,408	1,669	300	26,846

^(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work.

Considering the proportion of the never married to the totals in the tables above, it will be found that, for all industry categories combined, the never married males employed part-time were 39.04 per cent. of all males employed part-time and the never married females employed part-time 79.96 per cent. of all females employed part-time. Industry categories in which the proportion of the never married to the total males employed part-time was greater than the proportion for all categories combined were Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying (61.18 per cent.), Fishing and Trapping (58.18 per cent.), Commerce and Finance (48.82 per cent.), Entertainment, Sport and Recreation (42.61 per cent.), Personal and Domestic Service (41.66 per cent.), Public Administration and Professional (40.41 per cent.), and Forestry (39.54 per cent.). Categories in which the proportion was less than the proportion for

all categories combined were Mining and Quarrying (29.13 per cent.), Secondary Production ("Industrial") (35.44 per cent.) and Transport and Communication (26.76 per cent.). Among four industry categories in which the numbers of females employed part-time were significantly large, the proportion of the never married to the total in Commerce and Finance (89.52 per cent.), Secondary Production ("Industrial") (89.26 per cent.) and Public Administration and Professional (80.96 per cent.) was greater than the proportion for all categories combined, and in Personal and Domestic Service (60.00 per cent.) it was less.

8. Part-time Employed classified according to Income.—The next table shows the numbers of males, females and persons in each State and Territory employed part-time, classified according to income:—

**MALES and FEMALES in each STATE and TERRITORY EMPLOYED PART-TIME^(a) classified according to INCOME,
30th JUNE, 1933.**

Income for the year ended 30th June, 1933.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
MALES.									
Under £52	22,230	18,513	10,822	3,866	2,932	2,198	168	44	60,773
£52 to £103	14,930	9,608	11,480	3,599	4,792	1,293	175	35	45,912
£104 to £155	8,363	4,911	5,628	2,184	2,849	506	73	28	24,542
£156 to £207	3,766	1,952	2,413	834	675	139	31	3	9,813
£208 to £259	1,063	413	748	107	155	44	5	1	2,536
£260 and over	286	133	169	33	35	13	..	1	670
Total	50,638	35,530	31,260	10,623	11,438	4,193	452	112	144,246
FEMALES.									
Under £52	6,508	5,917	1,987	1,755	822	578	5	1	17,573
£52 to £103	3,291	2,809	834	613	375	146	3	2	8,073
£104 to £155	435	359	116	40	41	23	3	1	1,018
£156 to £207	49	50	19	4	1	3	..	..	126
£208 to £259	13	14	1	1	2	1	..	..	32
£260 and over	14	5	2	1	1	..	1	..	24
Total	10,310	9,154	2,959	2,414	1,242	751	12	4	26,846

^(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work.

**MALES and FEMALES in each STATE and TERRITORY EMPLOYED PART-TIME^(a) classified according to INCOME,
30th JUNE, 1933—continued.**

Income for the year ended 30th June, 1933.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
PERSONS.									
Under £52	28,738	24,430	12,809	5,621	3,754	2,776	173	45	78,346
£52 to £103	18,221	12,417	12,314	4,212	5,167	1,439	178	37	53,985
£104 to £155	8,798	5,270	5,744	2,224	2,890	529	76	29	25,560
£156 to £207	3,815	2,002	2,432	838	676	142	31	3	9,939
£208 to £259	1,076	427	749	108	157	45	5	1	2,568
£260 and over	300	138	171	34	36	13	1	1	694
Total	60,948	44,684	34,219	13,037	12,680	4,944	464	116	171,092

(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work.

An examination of the figures in this table will show that, for Australia as a whole, 42.13 per cent. of the males employed part-time and 65.46 per cent. of the females employed part-time had received during the year ended 30th June, 1933, income or earnings of less than £52. A larger proportion of the males employed part-time in Tasmania (52.41 per cent.), Victoria (52.10 per cent.) and New South Wales (43.90 per cent.) than of the males employed part-time in Australia as a whole, and a larger proportion of the corresponding females in Tasmania (76.96 per cent.), South Australia (72.70 per cent.), Queensland (67.14 per cent.) and Western Australia (66.18 per cent.) than of the corresponding females in Australia as a whole had received less than £52.

A table showing the proportionate distribution of numbers for Australia as a whole in each grade of occupation by categories of income will be found in Section 10 of Chapter XXVIII. It will be there seen that, whereas 42.13 per cent. of the males employed part-time and 65.46 per cent. of the females employed part-time had received under £52, the corresponding proportions for wage or salary earners employed on full-time were males 18.19 per cent. and females 36.14 per cent., and the corresponding proportions for the unemployed (including those who had received no income) were males 81.23 per cent. and females 88.96 per cent. Thus, as between income-receivers in the three

grades compared, the proportions of the part-time employed who received less than £52 were substantially greater than the proportions of the full-time employed and substantially smaller than the proportions of the unemployed with income less than £52.

From the table above it can be calculated that 97.77 per cent. of the males employed part-time in Australia as a whole received under £208 and 95.53 per cent. of the females employed part-time received under £104. These proportions may be compared with the corresponding proportions for wage or salary earners employed full-time (see table accompanying Section 10, Chapter XXVIII.). Of the male wage or salary earners employed full-time 65.57 per cent. received under £208, and of the female wage or salary earners employed full-time 69.29 per cent. received under £104. The average annual earnings of an adult male wage earner in Australia for 48 full weeks' work, on the basis of the weighted average nominal weekly rate of 81s. 9d. at 30th June, 1933, would be about £196, and of an adult female wage-earner, on the basis of the weighted average nominal weekly rate of 43s. 11d., about £105. It will be seen, therefore, that in respect of each sex a very much larger proportion of part-time workers than those fully employed failed to receive during the year ended 30th June, 1933, an income approximating the average annual earnings of an adult wage earner.

9. Part-time Employed classified according to Dependent Children.—The table below shows the numbers of males, females and persons in each State and Territory employed part-time, classified according to dependent children under sixteen years of age:—

MALES and FEMALES in each STATE and TERRITORY employed PART-TIME(a) classified according to DEPENDENT CHILDREN under Sixteen Years of Age, 30th June, 1933.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
MALES.													
New South Wales	7,639	5,699	3,532	1,941	1,061	546	243	84	31	4	20,780	48,670	2.34
Victoria	4,975	3,709	2,126	1,153	624	286	131	45	16	6	13,071	29,701	2.27
Queensland.. ..	4,343	3,543	2,380	1,438	760	393	179	65	19	4	13,124	32,464	2.47
South Australia	1,541	1,180	643	339	146	85	32	13	6	4	3,989	8,848	2.22
Western Australia	1,432	1,343	850	525	280	153	66	28	5	3	4,685	11,848	2.53
Tasmania	537	410	261	166	106	56	22	17	6	2	1,583	4,035	2.55
Federal Capital Territory	57	48	13	10	11	6	1	..	..	1	147	340	2.31
Northern Territory	3	5	2	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	17	52	3.06
Australia	20,527	15,937	9,807	5,575	2,991	1,526	674	252	83	24	57,396	135,958	2.37
FEMALES.													
New South Wales	328	111	40	17	4	..	..	..	..	..	500	758	1.52
Victoria	282	124	51	24	5	2	2	..	..	..	490	830	1.69
Queensland.. ..	87	70	33	8	5	1	..	..	..	..	204	389	1.91
South Australia	61	27	7	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	99	154	1.56
Western Australia	26	18	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	94	1.74
Tasmania	32	17	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	59	101	1.71
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2.00
Northern Territory	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1.00
Australia	817	368	145	56	17	3	2	..	..	..	1,408	2,329	1.65
PERSONS.													
New South Wales	7,967	5,810	3,572	1,958	1,065	546	243	84	31	4	21,280	49,428	2.32
Victoria	5,257	3,833	2,177	1,177	629	288	133	45	16	6	13,561	30,531	2.25
Queensland.. ..	4,430	3,613	2,413	1,446	765	394	179	65	19	4	13,328	32,853	2.46
South Australia	1,602	1,207	650	341	148	85	32	13	6	4	4,088	9,002	2.20
Western Australia	1,458	1,361	858	527	280	153	66	28	5	3	4,739	11,942	2.52
Tasmania	569	427	267	169	107	56	22	17	6	2	1,642	4,136	2.52
Federal Capital Territory	57	49	13	10	11	6	1	..	..	1	148	342	2.31
Northern Territory	4	5	2	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	18	53	2.94
Australia	21,344	16,305	9,952	5,631	3,008	1,529	676	252	83	24	58,804	138,287	2.35

(a) Includes those who stated they were on Sustenance or Relief Work.

In this table persons with dependent children whose grade was not stated are not distributed, whereas in the table accompanying Section 6 of Chapter XIX. such distribution is made. Reference to both tables will show that for Australia as a whole the average number of dependent children per part-time employed person with dependent children, viz., 2.35, was greater than the corresponding average for employers (2.32), wage or salary earners (2.13), the unemployed (2.26) and helpers not receiving wage or salary (1.78), and lower than the corresponding average for persons working on own account (2.38). From the table above it will be seen that there was an appreciable disparity in the average number of dependent children per part-time employed person with dependent children in

the several States, the largest number being in Western Australia and Tasmania (both 2.52), and the lowest in South Australia (2.20). In all States and Territories the average for the part-time employed was higher than the average for all persons, as will be seen by reference to the table accompanying Section 4 of Chapter XIX., even allowing for the non-distribution in the table above of persons with dependent children whose grade was not stated. As with persons generally with dependent children in Tasmania, the relatively high average number of dependent children per part-time employed person in that State may be attributed to the comparatively high percentage of families which include six or more children.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

I N C O M E.

SIGNIFICANCE AND SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. Census Statistics of Income.—The Census of 30th June, 1933, was the first occasion of a general population Census in Australia at which particulars of the income of individuals were elicited. The decision to gather such particulars was actuated in part by the increasing need for recurrent and comprehensive statistical measurement, in the place of occasional and partial measurement, of income distribution throughout the community, and in part by the special interest in the effects upon the pattern of distribution produced by more than three years of severe depression. From these standpoints the answers to the questions put at the Census are, up to a point, of great value. They permit a partial view to be taken of the stratification of the actual number of income-receivers in the population as a whole insofar as breadwinners and dependants are classifiable according to certain ranges of income, and of a similar stratification of the population seen under its age, geographical, industrial, occupational and other aspects. It is also possible to determine the proportions of total income-receivers which the numbers in the income classes represent. The answers to the questions put at the Census, however, do not in themselves permit a measurement to be made of that part of the national income received by individuals during the year 1932-33.

2. The Form of Inquiry.—The question as to income on the Personal Slip and the Householder's Schedule was as follows:—

“**Income**—Indicate the amount of income or earnings including allowances during the year ended 30th June, 1933, as follows:—

If no income or earnings write ‘O’.

If income for year was under £52 write ‘A’.

If income was from £52 to £103 write ‘B’.

If income £104 to £155 write ‘C’.

If income £156 to £207 write ‘D’.

If income £208 to £259 write ‘E’.

If income £260 or over write ‘F’.”

This was accompanied by the following instruction:—

“**Income.**—The actual income or earnings need not be stated but each person is required to indicate the **income group** in which his or her income falls. To determine this, all income for the year ended 30th June, 1933, by way of **salary or wages** or from any **business** must be included plus any income from **property** or **other sources**. The value of board and lodgings, rations, or other allowances received from an employer must be included.

In every case the income to be stated is the total income for the year without deduction for household or domestic expenditure.

Allowance received by wife from husband should not be included by wife as income nor should allowances from surviving parents or other relations be stated unless received as payment for services rendered.

This information is required for statistical purposes only and particulars relating to individuals will be treated as strictly confidential.”

Since the question itself specifically indicated a reply in terms of an income group or class (even though the instruction stated that “the actual income or earnings *need* not be stated”), very few returns gave an actual income. Nor did any show a separation of income from property from income from other sources.

3. Tabulation of the Data.—Detailed particulars concerning income will be found in the tables in Part XXVIII. In the corresponding summary tables (which in most cases give proportionate distribution of numbers) appearing in this chapter, the “not stated” numbers shown in the tables in Part XXVIII. have been distributed.

INCOME STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION.

4. Income Structure of Breadwinners and Dependants by States and Territories.—The following tables show for each State and Territory, and for tropical and non-tropical regions, the numbers

of breadwinners and dependants, and the percentages of breadwinners, males and females respectively, classified according to the income classes specified:—

MALE BREADWINNERS and DEPENDANTS in each STATE and TERRITORY classified according to INCOME, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Income for year ended 30th June, 1933.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.		
									Tropical.	Non- Tropical.	Total.

BREADWINNERS—NUMBER.(a)

No Income(b)—											
Unemployed	97,331	39,045	14,487	17,107	7,756	3,230	38	137	4,135	174,996	179,131
Helper	13,903	12,400	6,291	3,739	2,770	1,752	17	31	1,199	39,704	40,903
Other	30,929	17,322	12,150	5,798	7,264	2,523	61	125	3,530	72,642	76,172
Total No Income ..	142,163	68,767	32,928	26,044	17,790	7,505	116	293	8,864	287,342	296,206
Under £52	218,463	170,050	78,516	53,829	38,671	24,635	535	723	21,423	563,999	585,422
£52 to £103	142,713	99,695	64,707	37,496	33,071	15,724	559	485	17,992	376,458	394,450
£104 to £155	100,569	74,373	47,818	25,332	20,973	9,507	349	306	14,929	264,298	279,227
£156 to £207	102,640	78,570	39,750	23,684	17,939	7,700	354	229	11,837	259,029	270,866
£208 to £259	86,059	64,256	36,956	15,463	17,976	5,551	475	199	11,560	215,375	226,935
£260 and over	119,984	89,713	49,777	24,786	21,580	7,482	903	449	17,299	297,375	314,674
Total	912,591	645,424	350,452	207,234	168,000	78,104	3,291	2,684	103,904	2,263,876	2,367,780
Born in Australia ..	723,799	536,696	259,697	176,969	105,329	71,704	2,532	1,820	70,727	1,807,819	1,878,546
Born outside Australia ..	188,792	108,728	90,755	30,265	62,671	6,400	759	864	33,177	456,057	489,234

BREADWINNERS—PERCENTAGE.

No Income(b)—	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unemployed	10.67	6.05	4.13	8.26	4.62	4.14	1.15	5.11	3.98	7.73	7.57
Helper	1.52	1.92	1.80	1.80	1.65	2.24	0.52	1.15	1.15	1.75	1.73
Other	3.39	2.68	3.47	2.80	4.32	3.23	1.85	4.66	3.40	3.21	3.21
Total No Income ..	15.58	10.65	9.40	12.86	10.59	9.61	3.52	10.92	8.53	12.69	12.51
Under £52	23.94	26.35	22.40	25.98	23.02	31.54	16.26	26.94	20.62	24.91	24.73
£52 to £103	15.64	15.45	18.46	18.09	19.69	20.13	16.99	18.07	17.32	16.63	16.66
£104 to £155	11.02	11.52	13.65	12.22	12.48	12.17	10.60	11.40	14.37	11.68	11.79
£156 to £207	11.25	12.17	11.34	11.43	10.68	9.86	10.76	8.53	11.39	11.44	11.44
£208 to £259	9.43	9.96	10.55	7.46	10.70	7.11	14.43	7.41	11.12	9.51	9.58
£260 and over	13.14	13.90	14.20	11.96	12.84	9.58	27.44	16.73	16.65	13.14	13.29
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Born in Australia ..	79.31	83.15	74.10	85.40	62.70	91.81	76.94	67.81	68.07	79.86	79.34
Born outside Australia ..	20.69	16.85	25.90	14.60	37.30	8.19	23.06	32.19	31.93	20.14	20.66

DEPENDANTS—NUMBER.

No Income	402,345	254,972	145,745	82,837	65,443	36,637	1,510	675	38,163	952,001	990,164
Under £52	3,098	2,518	919	818	423	340	4	19	202	7,937	8,139
£52 to £103	244	161	46	49	43	9	..	..	10	542	552
£104 to £155	84	81	30	10	12	3	..	..	6	214	220
£156 to £207	54	42	17	3	8	2	..	..	5	121	126
£208 to £259	21	11	..	6	2	..	..	..	..	40	40
£260 and over	34	35	8	5	6	2	..	..	2	88	90
Total	405,880	257,320	146,765	83,728	65,937	36,993	1,514	694	38,388	960,943	999,331
Born in Australia ..	393,383	250,904	142,988	81,946	61,756	36,654	1,466	639	37,348	932,388	969,736
Born outside Australia ..	12,497	6,916	3,777	1,782	4,181	339	48	55	1,040	28,555	29,595

(a) The term "breadwinner" includes persons of all ages who are employers, working on own account, wage or salary earners, unemployed persons, relief and sustenance workers, helpers not receiving wage or salary, pensioners, retired persons, those of independent means, also persons engaged in religious and benevolent institutions.

(b) Includes deficit.

**FEMALE BREADWINNERS and DEPENDANTS in each STATE and TERRITORY, classified according to INCOME,
30th JUNE, 1933.**

Income for year ended 30th June, 1933.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.		
									Tropical.	Non- Tropical.	Total.
BREADWINNERS—NUMBER.(a)											
No Income (b)—											
Unemployed	19,453	8,342	5,118	3,064	1,871	643	17	11	918	37,601	38,519
Helper	1,899	1,920	868	272	170	116	12	23	203	5,077	5,280
Other	9,431	3,733	2,036	914	1,278	287	11	7	662	17,035	17,697
Total No Income ..	30,783	13,995	8,022	4,250	3,319	1,046	40	41	1,783	59,713	61,496
Under £52	119,374	106,044	41,438	33,371	19,040	13,502	236	120	8,430	324,695	333,125
£52 to £103	74,101	67,701	22,703	16,411	10,870	5,248	209	42	4,565	192,720	197,285
£104 to £155	41,168	36,569	12,260	7,606	6,747	2,593	169	35	2,547	104,600	107,147
£156 to £207	15,640	13,848	7,042	3,124	2,835	1,052	98	18	1,330	42,327	43,657
£208 to £259	6,301	6,609	2,934	1,213	1,179	411	45	10	684	18,018	18,702
£260 and over	9,847	9,343	3,462	1,939	1,177	620	24	17	833	25,596	26,429
Total	297,214	254,109	97,861	67,914	45,167	24,472	821	283	20,172	767,669	787,841
Born in Australia	248,567	222,448	78,099	59,864	34,546	22,615	664	259	16,156	650,906	667,062
Born outside Australia ..	48,647	31,661	19,762	8,050	10,621	1,857	157	24	4,016	116,763	120,779

BREADWINNERS—PERCENTAGE.											
No Income (b)—	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unemployed	6.55	3.28	5.23	4.51	4.14	2.63	2.07	3.89	4.55	4.00	4.89
Helper	0.64	0.76	0.69	0.40	0.38	0.47	1.46	8.13	1.01	0.66	0.67
Other	3.17	1.47	2.08	1.35	2.83	1.17	1.34	2.47	3.28	2.22	2.25
Total No Income ..	10.36	5.51	8.20	6.26	7.35	4.27	4.87	14.49	8.84	7.78	7.81
Under £52	40.17	41.73	42.34	49.14	42.15	55.17	28.75	42.40	41.79	42.30	42.28
£52 to £103	24.93	26.64	23.20	24.15	24.07	21.45	25.46	14.84	22.63	25.10	25.04
£104 to £155	13.85	14.39	12.53	11.20	14.94	10.60	20.58	12.37	12.62	13.63	13.60
£156 to £207	5.26	5.45	7.20	4.60	6.28	4.30	11.94	6.36	6.60	5.51	5.54
£208 to £259	2.12	2.60	3.00	1.79	2.61	1.68	5.48	3.53	3.39	2.35	2.37
£260 and over	3.31	3.68	3.53	2.86	2.00	2.53	2.92	6.01	4.13	3.33	3.36
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Born in Australia ..	83.63	87.54	79.81	88.15	76.49	92.41	80.88	91.52	80.09	84.79	84.67
Born outside Australia ..	16.37	12.46	20.19	11.85	23.51	7.59	19.12	8.48	19.91	15.21	15.33

DEPENDANTS—NUMBER.											
No Income	902,813	597,469	330,020	200,622	149,049	81,171	3,161	1,133	83,418	2,182,020	2,265,438
Under £52	49,229	40,095	13,694	14,651	6,480	4,596	86	41	2,628	126,244	128,872
£52 to £103	17,380	13,310	4,657	3,966	2,357	1,290	36	8	923	42,081	43,004
£104 to £155	7,199	5,346	1,953	1,309	904	465	11	6	406	16,787	17,193
£156 to £207	3,208	2,335	786	549	360	182	9	1	155	7,275	7,430
£208 to £259	1,842	1,398	447	295	204	97	2	..	81	4,204	4,285
£260 and over	3,491	2,955	899	681	394	229	16	..	231	8,434	8,665
Total	985,162	662,908	352,456	222,073	159,748	88,030	3,321	1,189	87,842	2,387,045	2,474,887
Born in Australia ..	879,806	603,128	306,934	205,830	127,315	84,240	2,884	1,085	76,286	2,134,936	2,211,222
Born outside Australia ..	105,356	59,780	45,522	16,243	32,433	3,790	437	104	11,556	252,109	263,665

(a) See footnote to Table for Males.

(b) Includes deficit.

It will be seen from these tables that for Australia as a whole 12.51 per cent. of the male breadwinners and 7.81 per cent. of the female breadwinners (see definition of "breadwinner" in note at foot of the first table) had received no income during the year ended 30th June, 1933, and that there were considerable disparities in the corresponding proportions among the States. As was pointed out in Section 14 of Chapter XXVI., the question in the Census Schedule had reference to money income (including the money value of board and lodging, rations, or other allowances received from an employer) and did not seek information as to other possible sources of maintenance of breadwinners

and their dependants, such as money savings, credit, earned income in kind other than "keep" provided by an employer, and family help, charitable gifts or civil rights in money or kind. It is possible also that the value of primary produce consumed from their own properties was not included by many persons. The percentages referred to above may therefore be regarded as indicating those proportions of male and female breadwinners who maintained themselves from money incomes.

Of the receivers of an actual income as defined in the Census Schedule, those receiving under £52 were predominant as a class among both males and females in all States and Territories, with the

exception of males in the Federal Capital Territory. The structure of income distribution in the Federal Capital Territory was markedly different from that of any of the States and of the Northern Territory. Whereas 22.87 per cent. of the male breadwinners in Australia as a whole received over £207 and 24.87 per cent. of the female breadwinners in Australia as a whole received over £103, the corresponding proportions for the Federal Capital Territory were 41.87 per cent. and 40.92 per cent. respectively. In other words, a far greater proportion of people in Canberra received income about and above the average earnings of adult wage earners than in Australia as a whole. Compared with the percentages mentioned for Australia as a whole, the percentages in New South Wales were approximately the same (22.57 per cent. of the male breadwinners received over £207 and 24.54 per cent. of the female breadwinners received over £103); they were higher in Victoria (23.86 per cent. of the males, 26.12 per cent. of the females), Queensland (24.75 per cent. of the males, 26.26 per cent. of the females), and Western Australia (23.54 per cent. of the males, 26.43 per cent. of the females), and they were lower in South Australia (19.42 per cent. of the males, 20.45 per cent. of the females), and Tasmania (16.69 per cent. of the males, 19.11 per cent. of the females). While the inequality of income distribution here indicated was not very different as between the States, there were fewer high incomes in South Australia and Tasmania than in other States.

In any consideration of the significance of the relatively high percentage of breadwinners who were classed to the categories "no income" and "under £52", several facts have to be borne in

mind. In the first place, the year ended 30th June, 1933, was one of intense depression and a broken period of earning even for large numbers who were not actually unemployed at the date of the Census. One-quarter of the combined number of breadwinners who had no income or under £52 were young persons under 20 years of age. Of the male breadwinners unemployed about 44 per cent., i.e., 179,131 males, had earned no income and 37 per cent., i.e., 150,192 males, under £52 during the year. Of the female breadwinners unemployed about 50 per cent., i.e., 38,519 females, had earned no income and about 38 per cent., i.e., 28,926 females, under £52 during the year. Of the total male breadwinners who had received no income, nearly 14 per cent. were helpers, a grade of worker to whom a money wage is not paid (most of them on farms), and of the total female breadwinners who had received no income nearly 9 per cent. were helpers. Because of the fall in the prices of most primary products to a level below average cost of production, and of business losses in other fields of production, a large number of employers and workers on own account would have finished the financial year with a debit income account or a very small actual money income. Another significantly large category of low income-earners was the body of old-age and invalid pensioners, nearly 250,000 in number, or nearly 8 per cent. of the breadwinning population, three-quarters of whom would have received under £52.

5. Income Structure of Breadwinners in Urban and Rural Areas.—The next table shows, for Australia as a whole, the distribution of male and female breadwinners classified according to income and recorded in urban and rural divisions:—

MALE and FEMALE BREADWINNERS^(a) in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS IN AUSTRALIA classified according to INCOME, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Income for year ended 30th June, 1933.	URBAN.				RURAL.		MIGRATORY. ^(b)		TOTAL.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						

BREADWINNERS—NUMBER.

No Income— ^(c)										
Unemployed ..	113,783	26,376	30,785	6,579	34,371	5,535	192	29	179,131	38,519
Helper ..	2,718	1,665	2,461	1,135	35,704	2,478	20	2	40,903	5,280
Other ..	25,919	9,871	10,857	3,861	39,290	3,953	106	12	76,172	17,697
Total No Income	142,420	37,912	44,103	11,575	109,365	11,966	318	43	296,206	61,496
Under £52 ..	225,562	195,537	88,989	59,019	267,377	78,456	3,494	113	585,422	333,125
£52 to £103 ..	143,851	130,766	56,449	30,439	185,670	35,912	3,480	168	394,450	197,285
£104 to £155 ..	113,405	75,007	44,098	15,528	119,544	16,503	2,180	109	279,227	107,147
£156 to £207 ..	136,072	28,851	46,833	6,747	86,066	7,998	1,895	61	270,866	43,657
£208 to £259 ..	123,404	12,066	41,652	3,066	60,666	3,514	1,213	56	226,935	18,702
£260 and over ..	159,832	16,381	51,052	3,586	101,777	6,352	2,013	110	314,674	26,429
Total ..	1,049,546	496,520	373,176	129,960	930,465	160,701	14,593	660	2,367,780	787,841

(a) See footnote to first table in this chapter.
(b) Persons on board ships and railway trains.
(c) Includes deficit.

MALE and FEMALE BREADWINNERS^(a) in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS in AUSTRALIA classified according to INCOME, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Income for year ended 30th June, 1933.	URBAN.				RURAL.		MIGRATORY.(b)		TOTAL.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.

BREADWINNERS—PERCENTAGE.										
No Income—(c)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unemployed ..	10.84	5.31	8.25	5.06	3.69	3.45	1.32	4.39	7.57	4.89
Helper ..	0.26	0.34	0.66	0.87	3.84	1.54	0.14	0.30	1.73	0.67
Other ..	2.47	1.99	2.91	2.97	4.22	2.46	0.72	1.82	3.21	2.25
Total No Income	13.57	7.64	11.82	8.90	11.75	7.45	2.18	6.51	12.51	7.81
Under £52 ..	21.49	39.38	23.85	45.42	28.74	48.82	23.94	17.12	24.73	42.28
£52 to £103 ..	14.18	26.34	15.13	23.42	19.95	22.35	23.85	25.46	16.66	25.04
£104 to £155 ..	10.81	15.10	11.81	11.95	12.85	10.27	14.94	16.52	11.79	13.60
£156 to £207 ..	12.96	5.81	12.55	5.19	9.25	4.98	12.99	9.24	11.44	5.54
£208 to £259 ..	11.76	2.43	11.16	2.36	6.52	2.18	8.31	8.48	9.58	2.37
£260 and over ..	15.23	3.30	13.68	2.76	10.94	3.95	13.79	16.67	13.29	3.36
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) See footnote to first table in this chapter.
(b) Persons on board ships and railway trains.
(c) Includes deficit.

One interesting feature of this table lies in the comparison of the proportion of male breadwinners in metropolitan, provincial and rural areas who received no income and in the similar comparison for female breadwinners. Among the male breadwinners a larger proportion had received no income in the metropolitan areas than in either provincial or rural areas. Among the female breadwinners the greatest proportion was in the provincial areas. Among those male breadwinners in each area specified who had received some income, the receivers of low income up to £155 were proportionately greater in number in the rural than in the provincial areas and greater in the provincial than in the metropolitan areas. Correspondingly the receivers of income above £155 were proportionately greater in number in the metropolitan than

in the provincial areas and greater in the provincial than in the rural areas. Among those female breadwinners in the respective areas who had received some income, the receivers of income up to £155 were approximately the same proportion in metropolitan, provincial and rural areas, and correspondingly the proportions of receivers of income above £155 were approximately equal in the three areas. It is to be noticed, however, that with respect to both male and female breadwinners the proportions of those receiving under £52 were higher in the rural than in the provincial areas and higher in the provincial than in the metropolitan areas. The proportion of female breadwinners who received £260 and over was highest in the rural and lowest in the provincial areas.

INCOME IN RELATION TO AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION.

6. Age Grouping of Breadwinners classified according to Income.—The next table shows, for Australia as a whole, male and female bread-

winner winners classified according to income, in conjunction with age:—

MALE and FEMALE BREADWINNERS classified according to INCOME, in conjunction with AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Income for year ended 30th June, 1933.	Age last Birthday.													Total.
	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	60-64.	65-69.	70 years and over.	
MALES—NUMBER.														
No Income (a) ..	1,948	73,492	54,888	32,629	21,394	16,939	16,483	16,396	15,125	13,055	13,715	8,220	11,922	296,206
Under £52 ..	7,548	112,193	83,936	61,922	43,604	35,316	33,464	33,066	31,077	26,802	27,806	32,751	55,937	585,422
£52 to £103 ..	328	54,189	59,367	49,590	39,875	33,498	32,420	29,906	25,389	19,940	18,194	14,642	17,112	394,450
£104 to £155 ..	..	11,045	42,962	34,907	32,574	29,889	29,864	26,992	21,350	15,826	12,891	10,379	10,548	279,227
£156 to £207 ..	..	1,273	32,232	36,040	36,810	35,519	35,120	30,095	22,918	16,069	11,350	6,914	6,526	270,866
£208 to £259 ..	..	345	15,477	33,985	34,341	31,883	31,895	27,045	19,529	13,238	9,243	5,275	4,679	226,935
£260 and over ..	..	133	4,797	26,148	41,001	43,798	48,535	43,975	34,523	25,885	19,995	13,204	12,680	314,674
Total ..	9,824	252,670	293,659	275,221	249,599	226,842	227,781	207,475	169,911	130,815	113,194	91,385	119,404	2,367,780

(a) Includes deficit.

MALE and FEMALE BREADWINNERS classified according to INCOME, in conjunction with AGE, AUSTRALIA,
30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Income for year ended 30th June, 1933.	Age last Birthday.													Total.
	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	60-64.	65-69.	70 years and over.	
MALES—PERCENTAGE.														
No Income (a) ..	19.83	29.09	18.69	11.86	8.57	7.47	7.24	7.90	8.90	9.98	12.12	8.99	9.98	12.51
Under £52 ..	76.83	44.40	28.58	22.50	17.47	15.57	14.69	15.94	18.29	20.49	24.56	35.84	46.85	24.73
£52 to £103 ..	3.34	21.45	20.22	18.02	15.98	14.76	14.23	14.41	14.94	15.24	16.07	16.02	14.33	16.66
£104 to £155 ..	..	4.37	14.63	12.68	13.05	13.18	13.11	13.01	12.57	12.10	11.39	11.36	8.83	11.79
£156 to £207 ..	..	0.50	10.98	13.09	14.75	15.66	15.42	14.51	13.49	12.28	10.03	7.57	5.47	11.44
£208 to £259 ..	..	0.14	5.27	12.35	13.76	14.06	14.00	13.04	11.49	10.12	8.17	5.77	3.92	9.58
£260 and over ..	..	0.05	1.63	9.50	16.42	19.30	21.31	21.19	20.32	19.79	17.66	14.45	10.62	13.29
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES—NUMBER.														
No Income (a) ..	202	16,123	14,272	6,771	4,382	4,054	3,438	3,182	2,594	2,183	1,627	1,062	1,606	61,496
Under £52 ..	5,129	90,362	45,507	19,644	12,581	11,643	11,601	11,576	11,694	11,677	25,215	28,018	48,478	333,125
£52 to £103 ..	84	34,367	52,388	22,977	13,376	11,722	11,396	10,499	8,970	7,451	7,433	6,660	9,962	197,285
£104 to £155 ..	..	2,416	28,222	19,872	11,205	8,934	8,093	7,070	5,781	4,402	3,879	2,993	4,280	107,147
£156 to £207 ..	..	160	5,390	9,053	6,177	4,704	4,204	3,303	2,693	2,061	2,012	1,555	2,336	43,657
£208 to £259 ..	..	40	555	2,097	2,500	2,315	2,190	1,944	1,668	1,362	1,313	1,125	1,593	18,702
£260 and over ..	..	29	240	760	1,391	2,001	2,576	2,909	3,005	2,969	3,149	2,810	4,590	26,429
Total ..	5,415	143,497	146,583	81,174	51,612	45,373	43,498	40,483	36,405	32,105	44,628	44,223	72,845	787,841
FEMALES—PERCENTAGE.														
No Income (a) ..	3.73	11.24	9.74	8.34	8.49	8.93	7.90	7.86	7.13	6.80	3.65	2.40	2.20	7.81
Under £52 ..	94.72	62.97	31.05	24.20	24.38	25.66	26.67	28.59	32.12	36.37	56.50	63.36	66.55	42.28
£52 to £103 ..	1.55	23.95	35.74	28.31	25.92	25.84	26.20	25.94	24.64	23.21	16.66	15.06	13.68	25.04
£104 to £155 ..	..	1.68	19.25	24.48	21.71	19.69	18.61	17.46	15.88	13.71	8.69	6.77	5.88	13.60
£156 to £207 ..	..	0.11	3.68	11.15	11.97	10.37	9.67	8.16	7.40	6.42	4.51	3.52	3.20	5.54
£208 to £259 ..	..	0.03	0.38	2.58	4.84	5.10	5.03	4.80	4.58	4.24	2.94	2.54	2.19	2.37
£260 and over ..	..	0.02	0.16	0.96	2.69	4.41	5.92	7.19	8.25	9.25	7.05	6.35	6.30	3.36
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes deficit.

The nature of the data on income obtained at the Census precludes the discovery of the weighted arithmetic average income or of the median income of all income-receivers. Whilst, on the other hand, it is possible to show from the data the most common range of income among the ranges specified in the Census Schedule and used in the published tables, the size of these income class-intervals, and the existence of the class-interval "under £52" at the lower extreme and of the open-end class-interval "£260 and over" at the upper extreme make difficult the location of the true mode or range of income with the greatest concentration of income-receivers. This may be illustrated from the table above. The figures in the table indicate that, among the specified ranges of actual income, the range with the greatest number of male breadwinners in the younger age groups 10-14, 15-19, 20-24, 25-29 and 30-34 and in the older age groups 55-59, 60-64, 65-69 and 70 and over is "under £52", and that the range with the greatest number of male breadwinners in the middle age groups 35-39, 40-44, 45-49 and 50-54 is the open-end range "£260 and over". Had narrower income ranges (class-

intervals) been used, it is probable that the income for which there was the greatest concentration of the younger age male breadwinners from 20 to 34 years of age and the older age male breadwinners from 55 to 64 years of age would be in the region of £52, and for which there was the greatest concentration of the middle age male breadwinners from 35 to 54 years of age in the region of £207. This conclusion is suggested by the distribution of male breadwinners between the class-intervals "under £52" and "£260 and over" in the table. The range with the greatest concentration of female breadwinners in the younger age groups 10-14 and 15-19 and in the older age groups 40-44, 45-49, 50-54, 55-59, 60-64, 65-69 and 70 and over is "under £52", and the range with the greatest concentration of female breadwinners in the age groups 20-24, 25-29, 30-34 and 35-39 is "£52 to £103". Among male breadwinners, the age group 40-44 had the largest proportion of incomes in excess of £207 and in excess of £259. Among female breadwinners, the age group 30-34 had the largest proportion of incomes in excess of £103. The age group 55-59 had the largest proportion in excess of £259.

7. Conjugal Condition of Breadwinners classified according to Income.—The following table shows the number of male and female breadwinners classified according to income in conjunction with their conjugal condition:—

MALE and FEMALE BREADWINNERS classified according to INCOME, in conjunction with CONJUGAL CONDITION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Income for year ended 30th June, 1933.	NEVER MARRIED.			MARRIED.	WIDOWED.	DIVORCED.	GRAND TOTAL.
	Under 15 years of age.	15 years of age and over.	Total.				
MALES—NUMBER.							
No Income—(a)							
Unemployed	135	111,602	111,737	60,427	5,617	1,350	179,131
Helper	1,767	37,267	39,034	1,609	224	36	40,903
Other	5	44,760	44,765	25,239	5,919	249	76,172
Total No Income	1,907	193,629	195,536	87,275	11,760	1,635	296,206
Under £52	7,652	324,662	332,314	215,950	34,298	2,860	585,422
£52 to £103	330	184,467	184,797	193,069	14,969	1,615	394,450
£104 to £155 .. .. .	..	95,621	95,621	172,476	10,040	1,090	279,227
£156 to £207 .. .. .	..	66,125	66,125	194,921	8,775	1,045	270,866
£208 to £259 .. .. .	..	44,982	44,982	174,417	6,711	825	226,935
£260 and over .. .. .	..	39,364	39,364	263,202	11,025	1,083	314,674
Total	9,889	948,850	958,739	1,301,310	97,578	10,153	2,367,780
MALES—PERCENTAGE.							
No Income—(a)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unemployed	1.37	11.76	11.65	4.64	5.76	13.30	7.57
Helper	17.87	3.93	4.07	0.12	0.23	0.35	1.73
Other	0.05	4.72	4.67	1.94	6.06	2.45	3.21
Total No Income	19.29	20.41	20.39	6.70	12.05	16.10	12.51
Under £52	77.37	34.22	34.66	16.59	35.15	28.17	24.73
£52 to £103	3.34	19.44	19.28	14.84	15.34	15.91	16.66
£104 to £155 .. .. .	..	10.08	9.97	13.26	10.29	10.74	11.79
£156 to £207 .. .. .	..	6.97	6.90	14.98	8.99	10.29	11.44
£208 to £259 .. .. .	..	4.74	4.69	13.40	6.88	8.13	9.58
£260 and over .. .. .	..	4.14	4.11	20.23	11.30	10.66	13.29
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES—NUMBER.							
No Income—(a)							
Unemployed	66	34,642	34,708	1,862	1,401	548	38,519
Helper	131	4,137	4,268	817	155	40	5,280
Other .. .. .	..	11,731	11,731	4,156	1,686	124	17,697
Total No Income	197	50,510	50,707	6,835	3,242	712	61,496
Under £52	5,219	196,466	201,685	60,046	69,087	2,307	333,125
£52 to £103	85	140,554	140,639	26,395	28,502	1,749	197,285
£104 to £155 .. .. .	..	74,557	74,557	14,158	17,286	1,146	107,147
£156 to £207 .. .. .	..	30,859	30,859	5,064	7,306	428	43,657
£208 to £259 .. .. .	..	11,286	11,286	2,719	4,481	216	18,702
£260 and over .. .. .	..	9,327	9,327	5,630	11,157	315	26,429
Total	5,501	513,559	519,060	120,847	141,061	6,873	787,841
FEMALES—PERCENTAGE.							
No Income—(a)	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Unemployed	1.20	6.75	6.69	1.54	0.99	7.97	4.89
Helper	2.38	0.81	0.82	0.68	0.11	0.58	0.67
Other .. .. .	..	2.28	2.26	3.44	1.20	1.81	2.25
Total No Income	3.58	9.84	9.77	5.66	2.30	10.36	7.81
Under £52	94.87	38.25	38.86	49.69	48.98	33.56	42.28
£52 to £103	1.55	27.37	27.09	21.84	20.21	25.45	25.04
£104 to £155 .. .. .	..	14.52	14.36	11.72	12.25	16.68	13.60
£156 to £207 .. .. .	..	6.01	5.95	4.19	5.18	6.23	5.54
£208 to £259 .. .. .	..	2.20	2.17	2.25	3.17	3.14	2.37
£260 and over .. .. .	..	1.81	1.80	4.65	7.91	4.58	3.36
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes deficit.

As far as male breadwinners who received no income are concerned, it will be seen from the table that a larger proportion were in this category among the never married than was the case among the married, widowed and divorced, and that among the married the proportion was relatively small (6.70 per cent.). As to the female breadwinners who received no income, it will be noticed that the proportions in this category are smaller and the disparities in the proportions are less as between the four conjugal conditions than in the case of males. This difference in the experience of breadwinners of the two sexes, whatever their conjugal condition, is to be explained by the fact that a relatively smaller number of the female population than of the male population are under the necessity of regarding themselves as breadwinners. It will be observed that the proportions of married male breadwinners and married female breadwinners with no income are not greatly different.

Among the specified ranges of actual income, the range with the greatest number of male breadwinners never married, widowed and divorced is "under £52", and the range with the greatest concentration of male breadwinners married is the open-end range "£260 and over". Had

narrower income ranges (class-intervals) been used, it is probable that the income for which there was the greatest concentration of the never married males under 15 years of age would be well under £52, of the never married males aged 15 years and over, the widowers and the divorced males round about £52. It is difficult to determine whether the true mode of the married would have been round about £52, £207 or £260. The range with the greatest concentration of female breadwinners, of whatever conjugal condition, is "under £52". With the use of narrower income ranges it would probably have been seen that the true modal income for the never married females under 15 was well below £52, and for the females of other conjugal conditions round about £52. Among male breadwinners, the married had the largest proportion of incomes in excess of £207 and in excess of £259. Among female breadwinners the divorced had the largest proportion of incomes in excess of £103, although widows had the largest proportion in excess of £259.

8. Income Structure of Breadwinners with Dependent Children.—In the following table male and female breadwinners are classified according to income in conjunction with dependent children under 16 years of age:—

MALE and FEMALE BREADWINNERS classified according to INCOME, in conjunction with DEPENDENT CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Income for the year ended 30th June, 1933.	Persons without Dependent Children.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number of Dependent Children per Person with Dependent Children.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			
MALES—NUMBER.														
No Income (a)	252,807	19,153	11,715	6,158	3,236	1,735	817	379	145	48	13	43,399	91,919	2.12
Under £52 ..	476,516	43,937	30,000	17,138	9,288	4,636	2,339	1,011	377	128	52	108,906	241,404	2.22
£52 to £103 ..	275,428	44,130	32,795	19,851	11,025	6,051	3,014	1,397	551	150	58	119,022	277,676	2.33
£104 to £155 ..	166,676	39,970	31,226	19,016	11,005	5,933	3,248	1,357	535	195	66	112,551	268,662	2.39
£156 to £207 ..	137,968	49,128	38,904	22,145	11,935	5,875	2,931	1,244	513	167	56	132,898	302,799	2.28
£208 to £259 ..	108,229	45,244	35,864	19,606	9,832	4,557	2,187	916	350	108	42	118,706	261,518	2.20
£260 and over	146,192	64,805	52,461	27,632	13,108	5,866	2,718	1,189	459	167	77	168,482	365,757	2.17
Total ..	1,563,816	306,367	232,965	131,546	69,429	34,653	17,254	7,493	2,930	903	364	803,964	1,809,735	2.25
FEMALES—NUMBER.														
No Income (a)	59,559	1,401	356	105	38	24	4	6	3	..	..	1,937	2,790	1.44
Under £52 ..	321,372	7,780	2,530	897	361	128	41	13	2	1	..	11,753	17,977	1.53
£52 to £103 ..	186,745	6,117	2,743	1,089	381	138	49	15	7	1	..	10,540	17,548	1.66
£104 to £155 ..	100,542	3,649	1,532	748	396	197	65	14	3	1	..	6,605	12,047	1.82
£156 to £207 ..	41,249	1,238	559	354	125	67	40	18	7	..	..	2,408	4,675	1.94
£208 to £259 ..	17,475	663	300	142	72	26	19	1	4	..	..	1,227	2,260	1.84
£260 and over	23,986	1,281	602	302	160	57	26	8	6	1	..	2,443	4,585	1.88
Total ..	750,928	22,129	8,622	3,637	1,533	637	244	75	32	4	..	36,913	61,882	1.68

(a) Includes defect.

MALE and FEMALE BREADWINNERS classified according to INCOME, in conjunction with DEPENDENT CHILDREN under SIXTEEN YEARS of AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Income for the year ended 30th June, 1933.	Persons without Dependent Children.	Persons with Dependent Children numbering—										Total Persons with Dependent Children.	Total Number of Dependent Children.	Average Number per Person with Dependent Children as percentage of the Australian average.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10 and over.			

MALES—PERCENTAGE.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No Income ..	16.17	6.25	5.03	4.68	4.66	5.01	4.73	5.06	4.95	4.98	3.57	5.40	5.08	94.22
Under £52 ..	30.47	14.34	12.88	13.03	13.38	13.38	13.56	13.49	12.87	13.29	14.29	13.55	13.34	98.67
£52 to £103 ..	17.61	14.40	14.08	15.09	15.88	17.46	17.47	18.64	18.80	15.58	15.93	14.80	15.34	103.56
£104 to £155 ..	10.66	13.05	13.40	14.46	15.85	17.12	18.82	18.11	18.26	20.25	18.13	14.00	14.85	106.22
£156 to £207 ..	8.82	16.04	16.70	16.83	17.19	16.95	16.99	16.60	17.51	17.34	15.39	16.53	16.73	101.33
£208 to £259 ..	6.92	14.77	15.39	14.90	14.16	13.15	12.68	12.23	11.94	11.22	11.54	14.76	14.45	97.78
£260 and over ..	9.35	21.15	22.52	21.01	18.88	16.93	15.75	15.87	15.67	17.34	21.15	20.96	20.21	96.44
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

FEMALES—PERCENTAGE.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
No Income ..	7.93	6.33	4.13	2.89	2.48	3.77	1.64	8.00	9.38	..	..	5.25	4.51	85.71
Under £52 ..	42.80	35.16	29.34	24.67	23.55	20.09	16.80	17.33	6.25	25.00	..	31.84	29.05	91.07
£52 to £103 ..	24.87	27.64	31.82	29.94	24.85	21.66	20.08	20.00	21.87	25.00	..	28.56	28.36	98.81
£104 to £155 ..	13.39	16.49	17.77	20.57	25.83	30.93	26.64	18.67	9.38	25.00	..	17.89	19.47	108.33
£156 to £207 ..	5.49	5.59	6.48	9.73	8.15	10.52	16.39	24.00	21.87	..	..	6.52	7.55	115.48
£208 to £259 ..	2.33	3.00	3.48	3.90	4.70	4.08	7.79	1.33	12.50	..	..	3.32	3.65	109.52
£260 and over ..	3.19	5.79	6.98	8.30	10.44	8.95	10.66	10.67	18.75	25.00	..	6.62	7.41	111.90
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	100.00	100.00

From this table it will be seen, first, that of all male breadwinners without dependent children, 16.17 per cent. had received no income, and that the corresponding proportion for all female breadwinners without dependent children was 7.93 per cent. This disparity as between the males and females is comparable to the disparity in the proportions of the never married male and female breadwinners with no income (see table in Section 7). On the other hand, it will be seen that of all male and female breadwinners with dependent children the proportions of the two sexes who had received no income were much the same, a relationship comparable to that of the married male and female breadwinners with no income, but dissimilar to that of the married and widowed male breadwinners combined and the married and widowed female breadwinners combined (see table in Section 7). The average number of dependent children per person with dependent children in all income categories, including "No Income", was higher among male than among female breadwinners. For both sexes the average in the "No Income" category was lower than the corresponding average for all the other income categories.

Among the specified ranges of actual income, the range with the greatest number of male breadwinners without dependent children is "under £52"; with 5, 7 and 8 children, "£52 to £103"; with 6 and 9 children, "£104 to £155"; and with 1, 2, 3, 4 and 10 or more children, "£260 and over".

Inspection of the table suggests, however, that the true modal income for male breadwinners with 1, 2, 3 and 4 children was near the top end of the range "£156 to £207". The numbers of breadwinners with 9 and 10 or more dependent children are so small as to make any generalizations based on the modal income range for each inconclusive. Excluding these categories of male breadwinners with dependent children, it would seem from the distribution of modal ranges among the other categories of male breadwinners with dependent children that heavier burdens of dependency of children are associated with lower ranges of income and lighter burdens with higher ranges of income. This conclusion could only have been tested had particulars of the actual amount of income been asked for at the Census. With females the range of income with the greatest concentration of breadwinners without dependent children and with one dependent child is "under £52"; with 2 and 3 children, "£52 to £103"; with 4 children, "£104 to £155". The numbers of female breadwinners with 5 or more children are too small to yield significant modes for ranges of income. Nor, with the size of the class-intervals used, is it desirable to attach much significance to the apparent direct correlation between size of income and number of children to be supported, for there do not appear to be any special reasons why the experience of male and female breadwinners in this respect should be contradictory.

INCOME IN RELATION TO INDUSTRY, GRADE OF OCCUPATION, BIRTHPLACE, NATIONALITY AND ETHNIC ORIGIN.

9. Income Structure of the Population classified according to Industry.—The next two tables show, for Australia as a whole, the classification of males and females according to industry order (including

the categories of pensioners, independent, no industry and dependants) in conjunction with income:—

MALES classified according to INDUSTRY in conjunction with INCOME, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry.	Income for the Year Ended 30th June, 1933.									
	No Income.(a)			Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Grand Total.(c)
	Unem- ployed.	Other.(b)	Total.							
Fishing and Trapping—										
Number	201	731	932	7,155	4,237	1,345	463	260	277	14,669
Percentage .. %	1.37	4.98	6.35	48.78	28.88	9.17	3.16	1.77	1.89	100.00
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying—										
Number	9,526	49,498	59,024	148,853	120,475	73,901	41,576	25,462	62,458	531,749
Percentage .. %	1.79	9.31	11.10	27.99	22.66	13.90	7.82	4.79	11.74	100.00
Forestry—										
Number	643	387	1,030	7,785	7,059	5,093	2,876	1,139	1,214	26,196
Percentage .. %	2.45	1.48	3.93	29.72	26.95	19.44	10.98	4.35	4.63	100.00
Mining and Quarrying—										
Number	8,813	3,145	11,958	16,329	9,879	8,367	7,660	7,337	7,282	68,792
Percentage .. %	12.81	4.57	17.38	23.74	14.36	12.16	11.14	10.67	10.55	100.00
Industrial—										
Number	103,376	3,373	106,749	188,797	127,426	86,106	86,768	72,827	64,923	733,596
Percentage .. %	14.09	0.46	14.55	25.74	17.37	11.74	11.83	9.92	8.85	100.00
Transport and Communication—										
Number	11,264	1,006	12,270	25,776	25,380	28,977	57,126	36,403	27,694	213,526
Percentage .. %	5.28	0.47	5.75	12.07	11.89	13.52	26.75	17.05	12.97	100.00
Commerce and Finance—										
Number	19,671	5,555	25,226	56,729	51,087	39,975	42,594	48,825	76,797	341,233
Percentage .. %	5.76	1.63	7.39	16.62	14.97	11.72	12.48	14.31	22.51	100.00
Public Administration and Professional—										
Number	6,673	2,195	8,868	11,027	10,430	8,750	13,477	21,621	51,765	125,938
Percentage .. %	5.30	1.74	7.04	8.76	8.28	6.95	10.70	17.17	41.10	100.00
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation—										
Number	1,614	599	2,213	4,989	3,714	2,605	2,268	1,750	2,878	20,417
Percentage .. %	7.91	2.93	10.84	24.44	18.19	12.76	11.10	8.57	14.10	100.00
Personal and Domestic Service—										
Number	3,391	1,702	5,093	11,201	10,375	8,544	7,593	5,012	4,878	52,696
Percentage .. %	6.44	3.23	9.67	21.25	19.69	16.21	14.41	9.51	9.26	100.00
Pensioners—										
Number .. ..	..	..	..	93,496	14,596	8,711	4,176	3,285	4,133	128,397
Percentage .. %	..	..	..	72.82	11.37	6.78	3.25	2.56	3.22	100.00
Independent—										
Number .. ..	..	..	..	4,235	5,567	4,413	3,107	2,404	8,496	28,222
Percentage .. %	..	..	..	15.01	19.72	15.64	11.01	8.52	30.10	100.00
No Industry (males aged sixteen years and over)—										
Number	13,959	48,884	62,843	9,050	4,225	2,540	1,182	610	1,899	82,349
Percentage .. %	16.95	59.36	76.31	10.99	5.13	3.08	1.44	0.74	2.31	100.00
Dependants—										
Number .. ..	..	990,164	990,164	8,139	552	220	126	40	90	999,331
Percentage .. %	..	99.08	99.08	0.81	0.06	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	100.00
Total—										
Number	179,131	1,107,239	1,286,370	593,561	395,002	279,447	270,992	226,975	314,764	3,367,111
Percentage .. %	5.32	32.88	38.20	17.63	11.73	8.30	8.05	6.74	9.35	100.00

(a) Includes deficit.

(b) Includes helper not receiving wage or salary.

(c) Includes wage or salary earner employed part-time.

FEMALES classified according to INDUSTRY in conjunction with INCOME, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry.	Income for the Year Ended 30th June, 1933.									
	No Income.(a)			Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Grand Total.(c)
	Unem- ployed.	Other.(b)	Total.							
Fishing and Trapping—										
Number .. ..	..	5	5	15	7	4	6	..	4	41
Percentage %	..	12.20	12.20	36.59	17.07	9.75	14.63	..	9.76	100.00
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying—										
Number	10	1,933	1,943	5,328	4,409	2,569	1,470	1,019	3,073	19,811
Percentage %	0.05	9.78	9.81	26.90	22.25	12.97	7.42	5.14	15.51	100.00
Forestry—										
Number .. ..	..	..	..	17	31	35	20	5	7	115
Percentage .. .. %	..	..	..	14.78	26.96	30.43	17.39	4.35	6.09	100.00
Mining and Quarrying—										
Number .. ..	..	1	1	31	38	45	45	19	16	195
Percentage %	..	0.50	0.50	15.90	19.49	23.08	23.08	9.74	8.21	100.00
Industrial—										
Number	8,976	775	9,751	51,540	48,937	22,297	4,556	1,331	1,153	139,565
Percentage %	6.43	0.56	6.99	36.93	35.06	15.98	3.26	0.95	0.83	100.00
Transport and Communication—										
Number	214	43	257	2,711	3,439	2,844	2,023	382	230	11,886
Percentage %	1.80	0.36	2.16	22.81	28.93	23.93	17.02	3.21	1.94	100.00
Commerce and Finance—										
Number	5,395	2,527	7,922	31,114	33,563	26,005	9,641	3,094	2,510	113,849
Percentage %	4.74	2.22	6.96	27.33	29.48	22.84	8.47	2.72	2.20	100.00
Public Administration and Professional—										
Number	5,170	11,092	16,262	21,102	25,283	20,145	14,931	6,599	4,318	108,640
Percentage %	4.76	10.21	14.97	19.42	23.27	18.54	13.74	6.08	3.98	100.00
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation—										
Number	317	25	342	1,106	1,251	850	278	104	99	4,030
Percentage %	7.87	0.62	8.49	27.44	31.04	21.09	6.90	2.58	2.46	100.00
Personal and Domestic Service—										
Number	11,682	6,576	18,258	95,398	53,205	17,775	4,008	1,680	2,182	192,506
Percentage %	6.07	3.41	9.48	49.56	27.64	9.23	2.08	0.87	1.14	100.00
Pensioners—										
Number .. ..	..	..	..	118,889	19,372	9,446	3,395	2,018	5,385	158,505
Percentage .. .. %	..	..	..	75.01	12.22	5.96	2.14	1.27	3.40	100.00
Independent—										
Number .. ..	..	..	..	5,530	7,365	4,896	3,108	2,318	7,042	30,259
Percentage .. .. %	..	..	..	18.28	24.34	16.18	10.27	7.66	23.27	100.00
No Industry (females aged sixteen years and over)—										
Number	6,755	..	6,755	344	385	236	176	133	410	8,439
Percentage %	80.05	..	80.05	4.08	4.56	2.80	2.09	1.57	4.85	100.00
Dependants—										
Number .. ..	..	2,265,438	2,265,438	128,872	43,004	17,193	7,430	4,285	8,665	2,474,887
Percentage %	..	91.54	91.54	5.21	1.74	0.69	0.30	0.17	0.35	100.00
Total—										
Number	38,519	2,288,415	2,326,934	461,997	240,289	124,340	51,087	22,987	35,094	3,262,728
Percentage %	1.18	70.14	71.32	14.16	7.36	3.81	1.57	0.71	1.07	100.00

(a) Includes deficit.

(b) Includes helper not receiving wage or salary.

(c) Includes wage or salary earner employed part-time.

Excluding the categories of pensioners, independent, no industry and dependants, it will be seen that the industry order in which the proportion of males with no income was highest was Mining and Quarrying (17.38 per cent.), and that the industry order in which the proportion of females with no income was highest was Public Administration and Professional (14.97 per cent.). Reference to Table 33, page 1,529, Part XXII., will show that approximately 45 per cent. of the females with no income in the order Public Administration and Professional were on kindergarten, primary and

secondary school staffs. A large proportion of these would be members of religious communities teaching in Catholic schools. In only three of the industries proper shown in the tables, viz., Transport and Communication, Commerce and Finance, and Public Administration and Professional, is the income range "under £52" not the range in which there is the greatest concentration of males receiving some income. In seven out of the ten industry orders (properly so called), the proportions of male income-receivers show an almost unbroken progression downwards

as the range of income increased from "under £52" to "£208 to £259". The exceptions are Transport and Communication, Commerce and Finance, and Public Administration and Professional. The greatest concentration of male income-receivers in the open-end range "£260 and over" is in Public Administration and Professional (41.10 per cent.) and the second greatest concentration in Commerce and Finance (22.51 per cent.). Among the industries proper in which the number of females is significant, Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying, Secondary Industry ("Industrial"), and Personal and Domestic Service are those in which the income range "under £52" shows the greatest concentration of female income-receivers. For Transport and Communication and for Entertainment, Sport and Recreation (in both of which fields the number of females is relatively small), for Commerce and Finance and for Public Administration and Professional, the income range of greatest concentration of females is "£52 to £103". It will be observed

that in Secondary Production ("Industrial") the income ranges "under £52" and "£52 to £103" have approximately the same degree of concentration of female income-receivers and together account for 71.99 per cent. of the total number of females engaged in or attached to secondary production. As compared with males, the proportions of female income-receivers fall off much more sharply in all the relevant industry orders (properly so-called) as the range of income increases from "under £52" to "£208 to £259". In no industry is the greatest concentration of female income-receivers in the open-end range "£260 and over".

Among both the male and the female pensioners the large majority (males, 72.82 per cent.; females, 75.01 per cent.) received under £52.

10. Grade of Occupation of Breadwinners classified according to Income.—In the next table male and female breadwinners, for Australia as a whole, are classified according to income in conjunction with grade of occupation:—

MALE and FEMALE BREADWINNERS classified according to INCOME, in conjunction with GRADE of OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Income for the year ended 30th June, 1933.	Grade of Occupation.								Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.				H.	N.A.(b)	
			W.(a)	P.T.	U.	Total.			
MALES.									
No Income (c) ..	6,018	17,105	..	..	179,131	179,131	40,903	53,049	296,206
Under £52 ..	12,803	75,344	189,563	60,773	150,192	400,528	..	96,747	585,422
£52 to £103 ..	22,788	81,381	170,395	45,912	48,286	264,593	..	25,688	394,459
£104 to £155 ..	26,819	57,190	136,314	24,542	17,536	178,392	..	16,826	279,227
£156 to £207 ..	24,178	33,463	186,881	9,813	6,537	203,231	..	9,994	270,866
£208 to £259 ..	21,635	19,960	172,659	2,536	2,476	177,671	..	7,669	226,935
£260 and over ..	73,183	35,527	186,090	670	1,274	188,034	..	17,930	314,674
Total ..	187,424	319,970	1,041,902	144,246	405,432	1,591,580	40,903	227,903	2,367,780
PERCENTAGE.									
No Income (c) ..	% 3.21	% 5.35	% ..	% ..	% 44.18	% 11.26	% 100.00	% 23.28	% 12.51
Under £52 ..	6.83	23.55	18.19	42.13	37.05	25.17	..	42.45	24.73
£52 to £103 ..	12.16	25.43	16.36	31.83	11.91	16.62	..	11.27	16.66
£104 to £155 ..	14.31	17.87	13.08	17.01	4.33	11.21	..	7.38	11.79
£156 to £207 ..	12.90	10.46	17.94	6.80	1.61	12.77	..	4.39	11.44
£208 to £259 ..	11.54	6.24	16.57	1.76	0.61	11.16	..	3.36	9.58
£260 and over ..	39.05	11.10	17.86	0.47	0.31	11.81	..	7.87	13.29
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES.									
No Income (c) ..	785	4,798	..	..	38,519	38,519	5,280	12,114	61,496
Under £52 ..	2,639	17,626	147,398	17,573	28,926	193,897	..	118,963	333,125
£52 to £103 ..	4,370	14,639	135,205	8,073	6,730	150,008	..	28,268	197,285
£104 to £155 ..	3,615	6,867	78,774	1,018	1,323	81,115	..	15,550	107,147
£156 to £207 ..	2,423	2,945	30,439	126	245	30,810	..	7,479	43,657
£208 to £259 ..	1,820	1,581	10,334	32	41	10,407	..	4,894	18,702
£260 and over ..	5,260	2,114	5,686	24	33	5,743	..	13,312	26,429
Total ..	20,912	50,570	407,836	26,846	75,817	510,499	5,280	200,580	787,841

(a) Includes apprenticed wage earner. (b) Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business and retired persons, also persons engaged in religious and benevolent institutions. (c) Includes deficit.

MALE and FEMALE BREADWINNERS classified according to INCOME, in conjunction with GRADE of OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Income for the year ended 30th June, 1933.	Grade of Occupation.								Grand Total.
	E.	O.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.				H.	N.A.(b)	
			W.(a)	P.T.	U.	Total.			
PERCENTAGE.									
No Income (c)	3.75	9.49	..	..	50.81	7.55	100.00	6.04	7.81
Under £52 ..	12.62	34.85	36.14	65.46	38.15	37.98	..	59.31	42.28
£52 to £103 ..	20.90	28.95	33.15	30.07	8.88	29.38	..	14.09	25.04
£104 to £155 ..	17.29	13.58	19.32	3.79	1.75	15.89	..	7.75	13.60
£156 to £207 ..	11.59	5.82	7.46	0.47	0.32	6.04	..	3.73	5.54
£208 to £259 ..	8.70	3.13	2.53	0.12	0.05	2.04	..	2.44	2.37
£260 and over ..	25.15	4.18	1.40	0.09	0.04	1.12	..	6.64	3.36
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes apprenticed wage earner.
and benevolent institutions.

(b) Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business and retired persons, also persons engaged in religious and benevolent institutions.

(c) Includes deficit.

This table reveals some interesting disparities. By definition, of course, all helpers, male and female, received no income. The most striking proportions among those breadwinners who could have received income but who received no income are among the unemployed. Of the male breadwinners unemployed, 44.18 per cent. are in this category and among the female breadwinners unemployed 50.81 per cent. These percentages are to be contrasted with the low percentages among both sexes of employers and workers on own account. Among part-time workers of both sexes the greatest concentration is in the low income range "under £52". This is also the range of greatest concentration for both male and female wage-earners, although the spread of the number of male wage-earners among all the income ranges specified is not marked by the degree of disparity characterizing the females. For female workers on own account the modal income range among those specified is also "under £52", whereas for male workers on own account it is "£52 to £103". Generally speaking, the spread of numbers in the direction of the higher incomes is relatively more favourable to male wage-earners than to male workers on own account, but this is less decisively the case in the relation between females in these two grades of occupation. Perhaps the most striking disparity in the table is seen in the very high proportion of male employers who

received £260 or over. The existence of the open-end range "£260 and over" precludes any conclusion as to whether the true modal income for male employers lies in the vicinity of or above £260 or somewhere within the range £104 to £259. As to female employers, the probability is that, despite the high proportion falling within the open-end range "£260 and over", the true modal income was near the upper limit of the range "£52 to £103". It is also interesting to note that, whereas 13.29 per cent. of all male breadwinners received incomes of £260 or over, the corresponding proportion for all male employers was 39.05 per cent., for all male wage-earners 17.86 per cent., and for all male workers on own account 11.10 per cent. Whereas 3.36 per cent. of all female breadwinners received incomes of £260 or over, the corresponding proportion for all female employers was 25.15 per cent., for all female workers on own account 4.18 per cent., and for all female wage-earners 1.40 per cent.

11. Income Structure of Breadwinners classified according to Birthplace, Nationality and Ethnic Origin.—The final two tables for this chapter show, for Australia as a whole, male and female breadwinners respectively, classified according to income in conjunction with birthplace, nationality and ethnic origin:—

MALE BREADWINNERS classified according to INCOME, in conjunction with BIRTHPLACE, NATIONALITY and ETHNIC ORIGIN, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Income for the year ended 30th June, 1933.							
	No Income. (a)	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Total.
BIRTHPLACE.								
Born in Australia—								
Number ..	240,921	459,175	308,991	219,878	215,623	180,430	253,528	1,878,546
Per Cent. ..	81.336	78.435	78.335	78.745	79.605	79.507	80.568	79.338
Born outside Australia—								
Number ..	55,285	126,247	85,459	59,349	55,243	46,505	61,146	489,234
Per Cent. ..	18.664	21.565	21.665	21.255	20.395	20.493	19.432	20.662
Total—								
Number ..	296,206	585,422	394,450	279,227	270,866	226,935	314,674	2,367,780
Per Cent. ..	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

(a) Includes deficit.

MALE BREADWINNERS classified according to INCOME, in conjunction with BIRTHPLACE, NATIONALITY and ETHNIC ORIGIN, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Birthplace.	Income for the year ended 30th June, 1933.							
	No Income. (a)	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Total.
NATIONALITY.								
British, born in Australia—								
Number	240,921	459,175	308,991	219,878	215,623	180,430	253,528	1,878,546
Per Cent. .. %	81.336	78.435	78.335	78.745	79.605	79.507	80.568	79.338
British, born outside Australia—								
Number	49,537	111,277	74,609	53,473	51,971	44,340	58,293	443,500
Per Cent. .. %	16.724	19.008	18.915	19.150	19.187	19.539	18.525	18.731
Foreign—								
Number	5,748	14,970	10,850	5,876	3,272	2,165	2,853	45,734
Per Cent. .. %	1.940	2.557	2.750	2.105	1.208	0.954	0.907	1.931
Total—								
Number	296,206	585,422	394,450	279,227	270,866	226,935	314,674	2,367,780
Per Cent. .. %	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
ETHNIC ORIGIN.								
European—Full-blood—								
Number	292,509	574,617	388,958	277,077	269,911	226,321	313,849	2,343,242
Per Cent. .. %	98.752	98.154	98.608	99.230	99.647	99.729	99.738	98.964
Non-European—Full-blood—								
Number	2,052	6,929	3,959	1,446	638	455	685	16,164
Per Cent. .. %	0.693	1.184	1.004	0.518	0.236	0.201	0.218	0.680
Half-caste—								
Number	1,645	3,876	1,533	704	317	159	140	8,374
Per Cent. .. %	0.555	0.662	0.388	0.252	0.117	0.070	0.044	0.354
Total—								
Number	296,206	585,422	394,450	279,227	270,866	226,935	314,674	2,367,780
Per Cent. .. %	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

(a) Includes deficit.

FEMALE BREADWINNERS classified according to INCOME, in conjunction with BIRTHPLACE, NATIONALITY and ETHNIC ORIGIN, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Income for the year ended 30th June, 1933.							
	No Income. (a)	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Total.
BIRTHPLACE.								
Born in Australia—								
Number	53,254	280,184	167,934	90,443	37,552	15,900	21,795	667,062
Per Cent. .. %	86.598	84.108	85.123	84.410	86.016	85.018	82.466	84.670
Born outside Australia—								
Number	8,242	52,941	29,351	16,704	6,105	2,802	4,634	120,779
Per Cent. .. %	13.402	15.892	14.877	15.590	13.984	14.982	17.534	15.330
Total—								
Number	61,496	333,125	197,285	107,147	43,657	18,702	26,429	787,841
Per Cent. .. %	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000
NATIONALITY.								
British, born in Australia—								
Number	53,254	280,184	167,934	90,443	37,552	15,900	21,795	667,062
Per Cent. .. %	86.598	84.108	85.123	84.410	86.016	85.018	82.466	84.670
British, born outside Australia—								
Number	7,896	51,949	28,607	16,398	6,001	2,752	4,540	118,143
Per Cent. .. %	12.840	15.594	14.500	15.304	13.746	14.715	17.178	14.996
Foreign—								
Number	346	992	744	306	104	50	94	2,636
Per Cent. .. %	0.562	0.298	0.377	0.286	0.238	0.267	0.356	0.334
Total—								
Number	61,496	333,125	197,285	107,147	43,657	18,702	26,429	787,841
Per Cent. .. %	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

(a) Includes deficit.

FEMALE BREADWINNERS classified according to INCOME, in conjunction with BIRTHPLACE, NATIONALITY, and ETHNIC ORIGIN, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Ethnic Origin.	Income for the year ended 30th June, 1933.							
	No Income. (a)	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £153.	£154 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Total.
ETHNIC ORIGIN.								
European, Full-blood—								
Number	61,009	331,406	196,742	106,925	43,600	18,671	26,382	784,735
Per Cent. .. %	99.208	99.484	99.725	99.793	99.869	99.834	99.822	99.606
Non-European, Full-blood—								
Number	144	392	206	109	31	22	34	938
Per Cent. .. %	0.234	0.118	0.104	0.102	0.071	0.118	0.129	0.119
Half-caste—								
Number	343	1,327	337	113	26	9	13	2,168
Per Cent. .. %	0.558	0.398	0.171	0.105	0.060	0.048	0.049	0.275
Total—								
Number	61,496	333,125	197,285	107,147	43,657	18,702	26,429	787,841
Per Cent. .. %	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

(a) Includes deficit.

From the birthplace portion of these tables it will be seen, first, that 20.662 per cent. of all male breadwinners and 15.330 per cent. of all female breadwinners in Australia were born outside Australia. The proportion of males represented by those born outside Australia approximates closely to one-fifth of the male breadwinning population within each of the several specified income categories. The smallest proportion is in the category “no income”, a fact to be explained by the much higher proportion of male breadwinners under 20 years of age born in Australia. In general, the proportion of male breadwinners born in Australia rises and the proportion of male breadwinners born outside Australia diminishes as the size of income increases, despite slight reversals in this relationship from “under £52” to “£52 to £103” and from “£156 to £207” to “£208 to £259”. Whereas 13.50 per cent. of all Australian-born male breadwinners received £260 or over, the comparable proportion of all male breadwinners born outside Australia was 12.50 per cent. These figures in the relationship between the Australian-born and oversea-born male breadwinners are not so clearly repeated in the case of female breadwinners. The relationship for the “no income” category is much the same for males and females, for the same general reason, and the tendency for the proportion of the Australian-born to rise and for the oversea-born to diminish with increase in income up to £259 is apparent with females as with males. But whereas 3.27 per cent. of all Australian-born female breadwinners received £260 or over, the comparable proportion of all female breadwinners born outside Australia was 3.84 per cent.

Of breadwinners of foreign nationality, the males represented a little under 2 per cent. of all male breadwinners and the females one-third of 1 per cent. of all female breadwinners. The numbers of foreign breadwinners of both sexes are so small relatively to all breadwinners as to make doubtful any generalizations drawn from the percentages shown in the tables. However, it will be observed that they are more numerous as a proportion of all breadwinners in the lower than in the higher income categories. Likewise the numbers of non-European full-blood and of half-caste breadwinners are relatively so small that the magnitudes of the corresponding percentages have no precise significance, more particularly in a comparison of the percentages in the “no income” category with those in the “under £52” category and in a comparison of the percentages in the higher income categories. In general, however, as with breadwinners of foreign nationality, non-European full-blood and half-caste breadwinners are more numerous as a proportion of all breadwinners in the lower than in the higher income categories. It will be seen from the evidence of the figures that, compared with the proportion of Australian-born breadwinners and with breadwinners of British nationality born outside Australia who were on low income, the proportion of foreign breadwinners on low income was relatively high and the proportions of non-European full-blood breadwinners and half-caste breadwinners were even higher. It would appear that incomplete assimilation into the national culture restricts opportunities for earning higher incomes.

CHAPTER XXIX. DWELLINGS.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. General.—Particulars relative to dwellings have been collected at every Census taken in Australia with the exception of the New South Wales Censuses of 1833 and 1836, but owing to the differences in the subjects of inquiry, and in the classification of the data, comparable results have been difficult to obtain.

2. The Form of Inquiry.—At the 1921 Census a special Dwelling Slip was provided to be filled in by the head of the household in addition to his Personal Slip. Although the form of inquiry at the 1933 Census was substantially the same as that in 1921, the questions relating to the description of the dwelling were included in the Householder's Schedule, a facsimile of which will be found in Chapter II. of this Report.

The questions under the heading "Description of Dwelling" in the Householder's Schedule were as follows:—

- "1. Class of Dwelling.
2. Materials of which Outer Walls are Built.
3. Number of Rooms.
4. Sleeping Out.
5. Occupancy.
6. Weekly Rent."

In the instructions issued with the Householder's Schedule the following directions were given:—

"1. Class of Dwelling.—State whether this schedule relates to a private house, tenement in a private house; flat, hotel, coffee palace, boarding or lodging house; caretaker's quarters; religious or educational institution; military or naval establishment; charitable institution; hospital; penal institution, etc. Where it relates to an institution, give the name of the institution.

2. Materials of which Outer Walls are Built.—These may be stone, brick, concrete, iron, wood, lath and plaster, etc. If built of different materials state the material most largely used.

3. Number of Rooms.—Include kitchen and enclosed sleep-out or portion of a verandah that has been permanently enclosed, but do not include bathroom, pantry, store or outhouse unless these are generally used for sleeping. In caretaker's quarters include only those rooms actually occupied by the caretaker and his family.

4. Sleeping Out.—Include only persons sleeping out through the year on verandahs or in sleep-outs which are not permanently enclosed.

5. Occupancy.—An occupier paying interest on mortgage on his dwelling should enter 'owner'.

6. Weekly Rent.—If the occupier is a tenant state the rent per week actually paid for the dwelling **unfurnished**. If the dwelling is rented furnished, state as accurately as possible the rental value per week of the dwelling **unfurnished**. If the occupier is a caretaker, state the **unfurnished** rental value per week as accurately as possible. The average weekly payments on account of a purchase by instalments should not be inserted. If the dwelling is **not** rented an answer to this question is not required."

In addition to this information, two other questions on the Householder's Schedule were of special significance to statistics of dwellings. Each individual was required to state his or her relation to the head of the household, and provision was also made for the recording of the number of persons who were inmates of the dwelling on the date of the Census.

The only buildings enumerated were those which were either used or were intended for use as dwellings. Shops, offices, stores, churches, schools, etc., in which no one resided were not enumerated. In all cases dwellings occupied or usually occupied solely by full-blood aboriginals have been excluded from the tabulation.

3. Tabulation of the Data.—Further details relating to dwellings will be found in Vol. III. Parts XXIX. to XXXVI. Particulars of the sex, age, conjugal condition, grade of occupation, industry, and dependent children of the householder have been tabulated in conjunction with the nature of occupancy, and detailed tables based on these combinations appear in Part XXXVI. The detailed tables for States and Territories are also contained in Part XXXVI. Detailed information relating to dwellings in the local government areas of the States and Territories will be found in Vol. III. Parts XXIX. to XXXV.

4. Unspecified Data.—The following table shows that the unspecified data, with the exception of the items dealing with the rental value of private dwellings and with the number of rooms in tenements

or flats, were relatively small. In 11.01 per cent. of and in 8.09 per cent. of the tenements and flats no all private dwellings no rental value was shown indication was given as to the number of rooms.

DWELLINGS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.
UNSPECIFIED DATA.

Item.	Particulars.						Total.	Not Stated.	Percentage Not Stated.
1	Class of dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	1,547,376	188	% 0.01
2	Material of Outer Walls—								
	Private House	..	..	..	..	..	1,434,519	4,651	0.32
	Tenement or Flat	..	..	..	..	..	75,152	1,030	1.37
	Other	..	..	..	..	..	37,705	613	1.63
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,547,376	6,294	0.41
3	Rooms—								
	Private House	..	..	..	..	..	1,434,519	12,709	0.89
	Tenement or Flat	..	..	..	..	..	75,152	6,081	8.09
	Other	..	..	..	..	..	37,705	1,722	4.57
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,547,376	20,512	1.33
5	Occupancy—								
	Private House	..	..	..	..	..	1,434,519	31,577	2.20
	Tenement or Flat	..	..	..	..	..	75,152	2,757	3.67
	Other	..	..	..	..	..	37,705	1,417	3.76
	Total	..	..	..	..	..	1,547,376	35,751	2.31
6	Weekly Rent—								
	Private House	..	..	..	..	..	549,275	61,724	11.24
	Tenement or Flat	..	..	..	..	..	66,137	6,037	9.13
	Total Private Dwellings..	..	..	..	..	..	615,412	67,761	11.01

GENERAL VIEW OF STATISTICS OF DWELLINGS.

5. Dwellings Occupied, Unoccupied and Being Built.—The total number of dwellings recorded throughout Australia at the Census of 1933 was 1,618,500, of which 1,547,376 were occupied dwellings, 68,772 unoccupied dwellings, and 2,352 dwellings in course of erection. An examination of the collectors' returns for the Census of 1933, however, afforded evidence that, as in 1911 and 1921, the enumeration of unoccupied dwellings and dwellings being built was carried out in a perfunctory manner with the result that the numbers for these two classes are under-

stated, but to what extent cannot be estimated. In the detailed analysis of the information relating to dwellings, occupied dwellings only have been dealt with. Ships, boats, and other craft, the occupants of which were enumerated at the Census, are also omitted from this chapter and from the detailed tables of the Census Parts referred to in Section 3. The number and proportion of dwellings recorded as occupied, unoccupied, and being built in each of the States and Territories at 30th June, 1933, were as follows:—

DWELLINGS OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, and BEING BUILT, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Number.				Proportion Per Cent.			
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.
					%	%	%	%
New South Wales	599,750	28,737	746	629,233	95.31	4.57	0.12	100.00
Victoria	432,872	18,763	750	452,385	95.69	4.15	0.16	100.00
Queensland	216,122	9,311	301	225,734	95.74	4.13	0.13	100.00
South Australia	139,274	5,353	160	144,787	96.19	3.70	0.11	100.00
Western Australia	103,578	4,029	260	107,867	96.02	3.74	0.24	100.00
Tasmania	52,484	2,421	129	55,034	95.37	4.40	0.23	100.00
Federal Capital Territory	1,995	103	5	2,103	94.86	4.90	0.24	100.00
Northern Territory	1,301	55	1	1,357	95.87	4.05	0.08	100.00
Australia	1,547,376	68,772	2,352	1,618,500	95.61	4.25	0.14	100.00

New South Wales had the highest proportion of unoccupied dwellings for the six States, while Western Australia and Tasmania had the highest proportion of dwellings being built.

6. Census Comparison of Occupied Dwellings, 1901-1933.—The next two tables show the number

of occupied dwellings in each State and Territory at the last four Census dates, together with the relative increase over 1901 for each State and for Northern Territory and over 1911 for Federal Capital Territory:—

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each STATE and TERRITORY at the Censuses of 1901, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

State or Territory.	OCCUPIED DWELLINGS.											
	1901.			1911.			1921.			1933.		
	Private.	Other.	Total.	Private.	Other.	Total.	Private.	Other.	Total.	Private.	Other.	Total.
New South Wales	237,448	15,054	252,502	319,766	10,939	330,705	414,468	18,508	432,976	585,450	14,300	599,750
Victoria.. ..	233,355	8,055	241,410	263,634	8,903	272,537	318,936	12,354	331,290	422,277	10,595	432,872
Queensland ..	95,791	2,683	98,474	121,753	3,862	125,615	153,313	6,826	160,139	210,427	5,695	216,122
South Australia ..	(a)	(a)	68,620	82,108	2,035	84,143	104,295	3,619	107,914	136,611	2,663	139,274
Western Australia	46,436	2,070	48,506	66,553	2,222	68,775	70,185	3,363	73,548	100,441	3,137	103,578
Tasmania	(a)	(a)	34,165	38,950	1,065	40,015	44,432	1,386	45,818	51,310	1,174	52,484
Federal Capital Territory ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	431	11	442	376	150	526	1,933	62	1,995
Northern Territory	(a)	(a)	1,236	1,194	33	1,227	1,005	69	1,074	1,222	79	1,301
Australia ..	(a)	(a)	744,913	894,389	29,070	923,459	1,107,010	46,275	1,153,285	1,509,671	37,705	1,547,376

(a) Not available. (b) Included in New South Wales.

RELATIVE GROWTH in NUMBER of OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each STATE and TERRITORY, 1901 to 1933.

State or Territory.					Total Occupied Dwellings.			
					1901.	1911.	1921.	1933.
					Relative.	Relative.	Relative.	Relative.
New South Wales	..	..	..	..	100	131	171	238
Victoria	..	..	..	..	100	113	137	179
Queensland	..	..	..	..	100	128	163	219
South Australia	..	..	..	..	100	123	157	203
Western Australia	..	..	..	..	100	142	152	214
Tasmania	..	..	..	..	100	117	134	154
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	..	..	..	100	119	451
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	100	99	87	105
Australia	..	..	..	..	100	124	155	208

It is interesting to note that, while in 1901 there were only 4,093 more private dwellings in New South Wales than in Victoria (237,448 to 233,355), there were in 1933, 163,173 more in New South Wales (585,450 to 422,277). Of the six States, New South Wales shows the highest proportional increase between 1901 and 1933 and Tasmania the lowest. Between 1921 and 1933, however, the greatest proportional increase was shown by Western Australia.

7. Occupied Dwellings and their Average Rent in relation to the Population and its Density.—The next table shows for urban metropolitan, urban provincial and rural districts in each State the average

weekly rent per occupied private dwelling, compared with the density of population and occupied dwellings, and with the average number of rooms and inmates per occupied private dwelling. Of the States, New South Wales had the highest average weekly rent in urban metropolitan areas and Queensland in urban provincial areas, while Victoria had the highest average in rural areas. South Australia had the lowest average in both of the urban areas and Tasmania had the lowest in rural areas. However, there is no apparent relation between the average rent in an area and any characteristic of the population tabulated in this table.

POPULATION, DENSITY, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS and AVERAGE RENT in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th June, 1933.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
URBAN METROPOLITAN.									
Area in Square Miles	244	197	385	159	190	87	..	..	1,262
Population	1,235,267	991,934	299,748	312,619	207,440	60,406	..	..	3,107,414
Ocupied Dwellings—									
Private Houses	244,167	214,462	64,118	72,667	43,674	12,050	..	..	651,139
Tenements and Flats	35,896	15,002	3,785	2,959	2,494	1,632	..	..	61,768
Total, Private Dwellings	280,063	229,464	67,903	75,626	46,168	13,682	..	..	712,906
Other (d)	8,177	6,208	1,632	1,395	1,545	384	..	..	19,341
Total, Occupied Dwellings	288,240	235,672	69,535	77,021	47,713	14,066	..	..	732,247
Population per Square Mile	5,062.98	5,028.56	778.57	1,967.27	1,090.13	693.76	..	..	2,461.28
Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile	1,181.41	1,194.73	180.61	484.65	250.74	161.55	..	..	679.99
Number of Rooms per Occupied Private Dwelling	5.14	5.33	5.49	5.29	4.83	5.25	..	..	5.23
Number of Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling (c)	4.08	4.01	4.07	3.90	4.06	4.06	..	..	4.04
Average Number of Persons Sleeping-out per Occupied Private Dwelling	0.15	0.09	0.30	0.11	0.30	0.10	..	..	0.15
Average Weekly Rent per Occupied Private Dwelling	21s. 11d.	19s. 11d.	18s. 1d.	15s. 3d.	18s. 7d.	18s. 5d.	..	..	20s. 2d.
URBAN PROVINCIAL.									
Area in Square Miles	2,180	226	394	63	51	139	42	5	3,100
Population	565,440	198,191	199,144	51,456	44,805	56,777	7,325	1,566	1,124,704
Ocupied Dwellings—									
Private Houses	119,314	44,969	41,718	11,595	9,322	11,423	1,460	398	240,199
Tenements and Flats	4,372	1,372	1,837	375	384	984	70	19	9,412
Total, Private Dwellings	123,686	46,341	43,555	11,970	9,706	12,407	1,530	416	249,611
Other (d)	3,504	1,327	1,434	391	481	437	53	21	7,648
Total, Occupied Dwellings	127,190	47,668	44,989	12,361	10,187	12,844	1,583	437	257,259
Population per Square Mile	259.33	877.03	505.44	822.24	877.15	406.86	175.32	345.70	382.82
Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile	58.33	210.94	114.19	197.52	199.43	92.04	37.89	96.47	82.99
Number of Rooms per Occupied Private Dwelling	4.94	5.31	5.21	5.11	4.56	5.13	4.84	3.00	5.06
Number of Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling (c)	4.22	3.93	4.13	3.99	4.05	4.15	4.16	3.22	4.13
Average Number of Persons Sleeping-out per Private Dwelling	0.22	0.09	0.40	0.08	0.36	0.08	0.11	0.40	0.22
Average Weekly Rent per Occupied Private Dwelling	15s. 8d.	15s. 3d.	16s. 3d.	12s. 10d.	15s. 8d.	15s. 6d.	23s. 2d.	14s. 8d.	15s. 7d.
RURAL.									
Area in Square Miles	307,008	87,461	669,721	379,848	975,679	25,989	898	523,615	2,970,219
Population	795,101	628,558	444,589	214,762	183,409	109,707	1,622	3,209	2,381,017
Ocupied Dwellings—									
Private Houses	180,369	145,546	98,181	48,566	44,312	25,006	398	804	543,182
Tenements and Flats	1,332	926	788	449	255	215	5	2	3,972
Total, Private Dwellings	181,701	146,472	98,969	49,015	44,567	25,221	403	806	547,154
Other (d)	2,619	3,060	2,629	877	1,111	353	9	58	10,716
Total, Occupied Dwellings	184,320	149,532	101,598	49,892	45,678	25,574	412	864	557,870
Population per Square Mile	2.59	7.19	0.66	0.57	0.19	4.22	1.81	0.006	0.08
Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile	0.60	1.71	0.15	0.13	0.05	0.98	0.46	0.002	0.19
Number of Rooms per Occupied Private Dwelling	4.62	4.96	4.47	4.89	3.90	4.74	4.45	2.56	4.65
Number of Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling (c)	4.19	4.05	4.20	4.22	3.81	4.26	3.88	2.57	4.13
Average Number of Persons Sleeping-out per Private Dwelling	0.27	0.13	0.28	0.09	0.23	0.06	0.09	0.34	0.21
Average Weekly Rent per Occupied Private Dwelling	11s. 6d.	12s. 3d.	11s. 9d.	9s. 5d.	9s. 4d.	8s. 0d.	9s. 7d.	9s. 0d.	11s. 2d.

POPULATION, DENSITY, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS and AVERAGE RENT in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th June, 1933—continued.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
TOTAL.									
Area in Square Miles	309,432	87,884	670,500	380,070	975,920	26,215	940	523,620	2,974,581
Population (a)	2,600,847	1,820,261	947,534	580,949	438,852	227,599	8,947	4,850	6,629,839
Ocupied Dwellings—									
Private Houses	543,850	404,977	204,017	132,828	97,308	48,479	1,858	1,202	1,434,519
Tenements and Flats	41,600	17,300	6,410	3,783	3,133	2,831	75	20	75,152
Total, Private Dwellings	585,450	422,277	210,427	136,611	100,441	51,310	1,933	1,222	1,509,671
Other (d)	14,300	10,595	5,695	2,663	3,137	1,174	62	79	37,705
Total, Occupied Dwellings	599,750	432,872	216,122	139,274	103,578	52,484	1,995	1,301	1,547,376
Population per Square Mile (b)	8.39	20.69	1.41	1.52	0.45	8.66	9.52	0.009	2.22
Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile	1.94	4.93	0.32	0.37	0.11	2.00	2.12	0.002	0.52
Number of Rooms per Occupied Private Dwelling	4.94	5.20	4.95	5.13	4.39	4.97	4.76	2.71	4.99
Number of Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling (c)	4.14	4.01	4.14	4.02	3.95	4.18	4.10	2.79	4.08
Average Number of Persons Sleeping-out per Private Dwelling	0.20	0.11	0.31	0.10	0.28	0.08	0.11	0.36	0.18
Average Weekly Rent per Occupied Private Dwelling	18s. 10d.	18s. 0d.	15s. 8d.	13s. 9d.	15s. 9d.	13s. 10d.	21s. 5d.	12s. 6d.	17s. 6d.

(a) Includes migratory population (persons on board ships and railway trains). (b) Excludes migratory population. (c) Includes persons sleeping on verandahs or in sleep-outs which were not permanently enclosed. (d) Includes "not stated."

DWELLINGS BY CLASS, NUMBER OF ROOMS, MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, RENT PER WEEK, AND NATURE OF OCCUPANCY.

8. Class of Dwelling.—The first classification deals with the class of dwelling, that is, whether the building was used as a private house, hotel, boarding house, etc. Particulars under this head are given for States and Territories in the following table:—

CLASS of OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Class of Dwelling.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Private House	543,850	404,977	204,017	132,828	97,308	48,479	1,858	1,202	1,434,519
Tenement or Flat	41,600	17,300	6,410	3,783	3,133	2,831	75	20	75,152
Total Private Dwellings	585,450	422,277	210,427	136,611	100,441	51,310	1,933	1,222	1,509,671
Caretaker's Quarters	868	705	366	166	241	88	18	8	2,460
Hotel	2,104	1,783	1,342	599	457	297	4	12	6,598
Boarding House, etc.	8,641	6,409	2,298	1,246	1,757	544	24	13	20,932
Educational Institution	546	251	124	87	91	35	4	3	1,141
Religious Institution	42	20	11	6	10	1	..	5	95
Hospital	826	532	347	176	180	72	1	5	2,139
Charitable Institution	154	101	67	44	41	18	1	2	428
Penal Establishment	19	10	5	7	5	2	..	1	59
Naval or Military Establishment	24	10	4	3	2	1	..	1	65
Police Barracks or Station	530	312	330	161	96	71	2	18	1,526
Fire Station	117	67	29	20	25	3	..	..	361
Other	312	342	763	147	231	41	5	8	1,744
Total other than Private	14,183	10,542	5,686	2,662	3,136	1,173	59	76	37,017
Not Stated	117	53	9	1	1	1	3	3	188
Grand Total	599,750	432,872	216,122	139,274	103,578	52,484	1,995	1,301	1,547,376
Wagon and Camp	3,717	1,669	2,673	430	482	61	5	344	9,381

Private houses in Australia at the Census of 1933 represented 92.7 per cent. of all occupied dwellings, and ranged in the States between 95.4 per cent. of the total in South Australia and 90.7 per cent. of the total in New South Wales. Tenements and flats, boarding houses and hotels occupied the next

three places in all States and for the Commonwealth as a whole. The most interesting changes since the Census of 1921 were the remarkable increase from 38,403 to 75,152 in the number of tenements and flats (6,344 in 1911) and the decrease

from 7,966 to 6,598 in the number of hotels in Australia (9,106 in 1911). In the next table occupied dwellings in Australia are shown by nature of dwelling and number of rooms in conjunction:—

CLASS of DWELLING and NUMBER of ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Class of Dwelling.	Number of Rooms per Dwelling.											
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Private House	57,522	42,731	74,935	306,696	423,143	303,820	122,184	49,175	19,860	9,967	4,021	3,250
Tenement and Flat	6,773	14,866	16,642	16,702	9,004	3,451	1,022	373	151	61	13	14
Total, Private Dwellings	64,295	57,587	91,577	323,398	432,147	307,271	123,206	49,548	20,011	10,028	4,034	3,264
Caretaker's Quarters	669	321	282	407	230	102	33	6	2	..	..	..
Hotel	2	5	4	8	8	30	43	80	127	230	227	412
Boarding House, etc.	9	18	88	414	1,337	3,069	3,343	3,128	2,160	1,647	980	857
Educational Institution .. ..	..	5	2	10	16	45	59	60	54	70	55	62
Religious Institution .. ..	..	2	1	..	2	6	3	1	5	3	1	5
Hospital .. ..	..	..	4	17	54	133	198	181	189	188	113	125
Charitable Institution .. ..	..	2	3	4	16	9	9	11	12	22	18	24
Penal Establishment .. ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	2	1	1	..
Naval or Military Establishment	7	8	3	..	3	3	3	2	2	1	..	..
Police Barracks or Station	29	23	25	139	510	426	206	58	24	14	9	7
Fire Station	20	21	24	34	74	27	11	13	7	7	5	1
Other	113	80	72	139	165	187	100	102	52	70	56	48
Total other than Private	849	485	508	1,173	2,416	4,037	4,010	3,644	2,636	2,253	1,465	1,541
Not Stated	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Grand Total	65,145	58,074	92,085	324,572	434,564	311,308	127,216	53,193	22,647	12,281	5,499	4,805

Class of Dwelling.	Number of Rooms per Dwelling.										
	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21 and over.	Not Stated.	Total.
Private House	1,132	1,222	654	425	276	197	85	186	329	12,709	1,434,519
Tenement and Flat	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,081	75,152
Total, Private Dwellings	1,136	1,227	654	425	276	197	85	186	329	18,790	1,509,671
Caretaker's Quarters .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	407	2,460
Hotel	297	503	378	388	309	300	220	375	2,522	130	6,598
Boarding House, etc.	461	538	325	286	214	198	121	213	1,098	428	20,932
Educational Institution	63	52	36	34	31	31	13	21	394	28	1,141
Religious Institution	2	3	3	6	5	..	1	6	38	2	95
Hospital	68	80	61	72	44	37	23	36	426	90	2,139
Charitable Institution	7	18	12	19	12	8	9	16	156	41	428
Penal Establishment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	18	49
Naval or Military Establishment .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	45
Police Barracks or Station	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	2	2	41	1,520
Fire Station .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	14	261
Other	31	40	22	25	9	11	14	18	160	335	1,849
Total other than Private	930	1,237	838	830	625	586	401	688	4,825	1,540	37,517
Not Stated .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	182	188
Grand Total	2,066	2,464	1,492	1,255	901	783	486	874	5,154	20,512	1,547,376
Wagon and Camp .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,381

Of the occupied private houses in Australia in 1933, approximately 84 per cent. contained six rooms or less, the respective percentages being under four rooms 12 per cent., four rooms 21 per cent., five rooms 30 per cent., and six rooms 21 per cent. Of the tenements and flats, about 85 per cent. were of five rooms or less, 9 per cent. being of one room, 20 per cent. of two rooms, 22 per cent. of

three rooms, 22 per cent. of four rooms, and 12 per cent. of five rooms. Of the hotels approximately 44 per cent. contained 20 rooms or more and 36 per cent. contained from twelve to nineteen rooms. The most popular for use as boardinghouses were dwellings of from five to ten rooms, houses within these limits accounting for 70 per cent. of the total.

In the following table occupied private dwellings 1911, 1921 and 1933 are compared:—
of over 20 rooms enumerated at the Censuses of

PRIVATE DWELLINGS containing TWENTY ROOMS and OVER, AUSTRALIA, 1911, 1921 and 1933.

Number of Rooms.	1911.	1921.	1933.	Number of Rooms.	1911.	1921.	1933.
20 and under 25	636	442	374	40 and under 45	22	10	10
25 and under 30	129	81	88	45 and under 50	3	1	3
30 and under 35	53	22	26	50 and under 60	7	..	..
35 and under 40	11	5	13	60 and over	1	..	1
				Total	862	561	515

The reduction in the number of occupied dwellings of over 20 rooms, especially between 1911 and 1921, was no doubt mainly due to the conversion into flats of many large private houses.

The aggregate and average number of inmates in private houses, tenements and flats, and other dwellings in Australia and in the States and Territories are shown in the following table :—

DWELLINGS and INMATES according to CLASS of DWELLING, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Number of Dwellings.				Number of Inmates.				Average Number of Inmates per Dwelling.			
	Private Houses.	Tenements and Flats.	Others. (a)	Total.	Private Houses.	Tenements and Flats.	Others.	Total.	Private Houses.	Tenements and Flats.	Others.	Total.
New South Wales	543,850	41,600	14,300	599,750	2,308,086	118,209	163,174	2,589,469	4.24	2.84	11.41	4.32
Victoria ..	404,977	17,300	10,595	432,872	1,650,032	44,571	121,472	1,816,075	4.07	2.58	11.47	4.20
Queensland ..	204,017	6,410	5,695	216,122	853,620	18,332	66,820	938,772	4.18	2.86	11.73	4.34
South Australia	132,828	3,783	2,663	139,274	539,488	10,184	28,400	578,072	4.06	2.69	10.66	4.15
Western Australia	97,308	3,133	3,137	103,578	387,731	8,641	38,110	434,482	3.98	2.76	12.15	4.19
Tasmania ..	48,470	2,831	1,174	52,484	206,809	7,661	12,362	226,832	4.27	2.71	10.53	4.32
Federal Capital Territory ..	1,858	75	62	1,995	7,781	151	970	8,902	4.19	2.01	15.65	4.46
Northern Territory	1,202	20	79	1,301	3,375	38	738	4,151	2.81	1.90	9.34	3.19
Australia ..	1,434,519	75,152	37,705	1,547,376	5,956,922	207,787	432,046	6,596,755	4.15	2.76	11.46	4.26

(a) Includes "not stated."

The average number of inmates per occupied private house in Australia in 1933 was 4.15, and per tenement or flat was 2.76, while the average number per other dwelling was 11.46. The averages for the various States differed little in each case from the respective averages for Australia. The average number of inmates per private dwelling (private houses, tenements and flats combined) in 1921 was 4.40, and the average per other dwelling 11.46, which indicates a large decrease in the average for private dwellings—due mainly to the increasing number of flats.

In addition to the total of 6,596,755 persons occupying dwellings in 1933, there were in Australia 16,380 persons living in wagons and vans or camping out, and a migratory population, consisting mainly of persons aboard ships, of 16,704 persons, the three groups making the total population of 6,629,839 persons. The number of persons enumerated in wagons, vans, and camps and the number enumerated as migratory, are shown for States and Territories in the following table:—

OCCUPANTS of WAGONS, VANS and CAMPS, and MIGRATORY POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Occupants of Wagons, Vans and Camps, without Dwellings ..	6,339	2,608	4,709	765	1,172	118	45	624	16,380
Migratory Population ..	5,039	1,578	4,053	2,112	3,198	649	..	75	16,704
Total	11,378	4,186	8,762	2,877	4,370	767	45	699	33,084

9. Number of Rooms.—(i) *Private Dwellings*.— proportionate distribution according to number of The number of occupied private houses and the rooms will be found in the next table:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES according to NUMBER of ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES.									
1	21,625	11,047	12,288	2,941	7,191	1,911	111	408	57,522
2	16,202	7,451	9,041	2,573	5,326	1,859	47	232	42,731
3	28,957	16,624	12,299	6,470	7,917	2,353	113	202	74,935
4	121,007	79,192	34,956	28,770	30,273	11,822	535	141	306,696
5	163,171	125,989	54,115	41,971	24,172	13,154	497	74	423,143
6	111,522	94,377	45,522	30,007	12,926	9,111	314	41	303,820
7	43,717	38,158	19,840	11,489	4,777	4,052	126	25	122,184
8	17,356	16,011	7,683	4,315	1,856	1,891	56	7	49,175
9	6,957	6,632	2,878	1,727	755	887	16	8	19,860
10	3,612	3,333	1,297	839	388	480	11	7	9,967
11	1,540	1,292	502	333	137	209	5	3	4,021
12	1,253	1,015	374	281	140	183	3	1	3,250
13	426	366	129	104	35	69	1	2	1,132
14	506	362	131	115	46	59	2	1	1,222
15	264	201	63	56	27	43	..	..	654
16	177	128	47	35	16	21	1	..	425
17	123	77	27	20	11	18	..	..	276
18	80	65	20	16	9	7	..	..	197
19	33	24	10	7	6	5	..	..	85
20	91	53	15	11	9	7	..	..	186
21 and over ..	139	97	49	19	11	12	1	1	329
Not Stated ..	5,092	2,483	2,731	729	1,280	326	19	49	12,709
Total ..	543,850	404,977	204,017	132,828	97,308	48,479	1,858	1,202	1,434,519

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.

1	% 4.01	% 2.74	% 6.10	% 2.23	% 7.49	% 3.97	% 6.04	% 35.38	% 4.04
2	3.01	1.85	4.49	1.95	5.55	3.86	2.56	20.12	3.01
3	5.37	4.13	6.11	4.90	8.24	4.89	6.15	17.52	5.27
4	22.46	19.68	17.37	21.78	31.52	24.55	29.09	12.23	21.57
5	30.29	31.30	26.88	31.77	25.17	27.32	27.03	6.42	29.76
6	20.70	23.45	22.62	22.71	13.46	18.92	17.07	3.55	21.37
7	8.12	9.48	9.86	8.70	4.97	8.42	6.85	2.17	8.59
8	3.22	3.98	3.82	3.27	1.93	3.93	3.05	0.61	3.46
9	1.29	1.65	1.43	1.30	0.79	1.84	0.87	0.69	1.40
10	0.67	0.83	0.64	0.63	0.40	1.00	0.60	0.61	0.70
11	0.29	0.32	0.25	0.25	0.14	0.43	0.27	0.26	0.28
12	0.23	0.25	0.19	0.21	0.15	0.38	0.16	0.09	0.23
13	0.08	0.09	0.06	0.08	0.04	0.14	0.05	0.17	0.08
14	0.09	0.09	0.07	0.09	0.05	0.12	0.11	0.09	0.09
15	0.05	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.09	..	..	0.05
16	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.04	0.05	..	0.03
17	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.04	..	..	0.02
18	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	..	0.01
19	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	..	0.01
20	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	..	..	0.01
21 and over ..	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.09	0.02
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In each State except Western Australia, private houses of five rooms, and in Western Australia private houses of four rooms, were most numerous. Private houses of four, five, and six rooms together represented 72.70 per cent. of the total private houses in Australia. The corresponding percentages in the States were South Australia 76.26 per cent., Victoria 74.43 per cent., New South Wales 73.45 per cent., Tasmania 70.79 per cent., Western Australia 70.15 per cent., and Queensland 66.87 per cent. The number of private houses in Western Australia with less than four rooms was much higher proportionately than in any other State, and was lowest proportionately in the more settled State of Victoria, indicating that many of these are temporary structures, replaced as settlement advances by larger

permanent buildings. In all States a very large percentage of the dwellings of one room had walls and roofing of calico, hessian, or similar materials.

A classification similar to the foregoing for private houses is shown for tenements and flats in the following table:—

OCCUPIED TENEMENTS and FLATS according to NUMBER of ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER OF TENEMENTS AND FLATS.									
1	3,113	1,782	562	381	421	480	24	10	6,773
2	7,467	3,503	1,522	796	837	718	12	1	14,856
3	8,857	3,801	1,603	1,014	715	634	13	5	16,642
4	10,187	3,662	1,206	672	469	496	9	1	16,702
5	5,862	1,966	548	254	184	186	3	1	9,004
6	2,212	746	219	108	67	96	2	1	3,451
7	689	194	59	32	22	26	..	..	1,022
8	232	81	20	14	13	13	..	..	373
9	91	32	7	8	7	6	..	..	151
10	31	18	9	..	1	2	..	..	61
11	6	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	13
12	6	2	2	..	3	1	..	..	14
13	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
14	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
Not Stated ..	2,841	1,511	649	502	393	172	12	1	6,081
Total ..	41,600	17,300	6,410	3,783	3,133	2,831	75	20	75,152

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	8.03	11.29	9.76	11.61	15.36	18.05	38.10	52.64	9.80
2	19.26	22.19	26.42	24.26	30.55	27.00	19.05	5.26	21.51
3	22.85	24.07	27.83	30.91	26.09	23.84	20.63	26.32	24.09
4	26.28	23.19	20.93	20.48	17.12	18.65	14.29	5.26	24.18
5	15.12	12.45	9.51	7.74	6.72	6.99	4.76	5.26	13.04
6	5.71	4.73	3.80	3.29	2.45	3.61	3.17	5.26	4.99
7	1.78	1.23	1.02	0.98	0.80	0.98	..	..	1.48
8	0.60	0.51	0.35	0.43	0.47	0.49	..	..	0.54
9	0.23	0.20	0.12	0.24	0.25	0.23	..	..	0.22
10	0.08	0.12	0.16	..	0.04	0.08	..	..	0.09
11	0.02	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.04	..	..	..	0.02
12	0.02	0.01	0.03	..	0.11	0.04	..	..	0.02
13	0.01	..	..	..	..	0.04	..	..	0.01
14	0.01	..	0.02	0.03	..	..	..	..	0.01
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The most frequent size of tenements and flats in New South Wales was four rooms, in Victoria, Queensland and South Australia was three rooms, and in Western Australia and Tasmania was two rooms. The main reason for the New South Wales figure being higher than that of each of the other States is that the number of flats (as opposed to

tenements, which usually have fewer rooms than flats) in Sydney is proportionately much higher than that of any of the other capital cities.

(ii) *Dwellings other than Private.*—The next table classifies occupied dwellings, other than private houses, tenements and flats, according to the number of rooms:—

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS(a) (other than PRIVATE HOUSES and TENEMENTS and FLATS) according to NUMBER of ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.									
1	304	167	193	56	97	22	5	6	850
2	161	97	124	36	43	15	7	4	487
3	164	110	112	47	51	15	1	8	508
4	395	273	202	70	177	43	4	10	1,174
5	974	563	342	191	256	78	6	7	2,417

(a) Includes "not stated".

**OCCUPIED DWELLINGS^(a) (other than PRIVATE HOUSES and TENEMENTS and FLATS) according to NUMBER of ROOMS,
30th JUNE, 1933—continued.**

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS—continued.									
6	1,791	1,025	496	285	348	84	3	5	4,037
7	1,729	1,116	514	253	300	87	3	8	4,010
8	1,561	1,127	406	219	254	75	..	3	3,645
9	1,031	830	298	186	211	78	1	1	2,636
10	823	752	309	142	160	64	..	3	2,253
11	536	457	225	101	97	45	1	3	1,465
12	554	474	254	120	93	44	..	2	1,541
13	311	299	144	77	60	38	..	1	930
14	414	376	215	105	89	37	1	..	1,237
15	265	255	147	68	59	43	..	1	838
16	261	259	126	73	65	44	1	1	830
17	218	156	115	54	43	38	1	..	625
18	180	164	111	49	46	34	..	2	586
19	134	109	79	26	32	20	..	1	401
20	233	194	121	50	54	33	2	1	688
21 and over ..	1,680	1,363	770	365	426	201	15	5	4,825
Not Stated ..	581	429	392	90	176	36	11	7	1,722
Total ..	14,300	10,595	5,695	2,663	3,137	1,174	62	79	37,705

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	2.22	1.64	3.64	2.18	3.28	1.93	9.80	8.33	2.36
2	1.17	0.95	2.34	1.40	1.45	1.32	13.73	5.55	1.35
3	1.20	1.08	2.11	1.83	1.72	1.32	1.96	11.11	1.41
4	2.88	2.69	3.81	2.72	5.98	3.78	7.84	13.89	3.26
5	7.10	5.54	6.45	7.42	8.64	6.85	11.76	9.72	6.72
6	13.05	10.08	9.35	11.08	11.75	7.38	5.89	6.94	11.22
7	12.60	10.98	9.69	9.83	10.13	7.65	5.89	11.11	11.14
8	11.38	11.09	7.66	8.51	8.58	6.59	..	4.17	10.13
9	7.51	8.16	5.62	7.23	7.13	6.85	1.96	1.39	7.33
10	6.00	7.40	5.83	5.52	5.40	5.62	..	4.17	6.26
11	3.91	4.50	4.24	3.93	3.28	3.95	1.96	4.17	4.07
12	4.04	4.66	4.79	4.66	3.14	3.87	..	2.78	4.28
13	2.27	2.94	2.72	2.99	2.03	3.34	..	1.39	2.58
14	3.02	3.70	4.05	4.08	3.01	3.25	1.96	..	3.44
15	1.93	2.51	2.77	2.64	1.99	3.78	..	1.39	2.33
16	1.90	2.55	2.38	2.84	2.20	3.87	1.96	1.39	2.31
17	1.59	1.53	2.17	2.10	1.45	3.34	1.96	..	1.74
18	1.31	1.61	2.09	1.90	1.55	2.99	..	2.78	1.63
19	0.98	1.07	1.49	1.01	1.08	1.76	..	1.39	1.12
20	1.70	1.91	2.28	1.94	1.82	2.90	3.92	1.39	1.91
21 and over ..	12.24	13.41	14.52	14.19	14.39	17.66	29.41	6.94	13.41
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

^(a) Includes "not stated".

Although the tendency to concentrate within a limited range of rooms was not so strongly marked as in the case of private dwellings, dwellings other than private of from six to eight rooms preponderated in Australia and in the States, except in Western Australia and Tasmania, where dwellings

of five rooms exceeded in number dwellings of eight rooms. The proportion of dwellings other than private in Australia which contained from six to eight rooms was 32.49 per cent. of the total. Of the remainder 15.10 per cent. contained less than six rooms, 37.09 per cent. from nine to nineteen rooms, and 15.32 per cent. 20 rooms or over.

(iii) *All Dwellings*.—The results for occupied are combined in the following table:—
private dwellings and dwellings other than private

TOTAL OCCUPIED DWELLINGS (PRIVATE and OTHER) according to NUMBER of ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.									
1	25,042	12,996	13,043	3,378	7,709	2,413	140	424	65,145
2	23,830	11,051	10,687	3,405	6,206	2,592	66	237	58,074
3	37,978	20,535	14,014	7,531	8,683	3,002	127	215	92,085
4	131,589	83,127	36,364	29,512	30,919	12,361	548	152	324,572
5	170,007	128,518	55,005	42,416	24,612	13,418	506	82	434,564
6	115,525	96,148	46,237	30,400	13,341	9,291	319	47	311,308
7	46,135	39,468	20,413	11,774	5,099	4,165	129	33	127,216
8	19,149	17,219	8,109	4,548	2,123	1,979	56	10	53,193
9	8,079	7,494	3,183	1,921	973	971	17	9	22,647
10	4,466	4,103	1,615	981	549	546	11	10	12,281
11	2,082	1,751	730	435	235	254	6	6	5,499
12	1,813	1,491	630	401	236	228	3	3	4,805
13	740	665	273	181	95	108	1	3	2,066
14	923	738	347	221	135	96	3	1	2,464
15	529	456	210	124	86	86	..	1	1,492
16	438	387	173	108	81	65	2	1	1,255
17	341	233	142	74	54	56	1	..	901
18	260	229	131	65	55	41	..	2	783
19	167	133	89	33	38	25	..	1	486
20	324	247	136	61	63	40	2	1	874
21 and over ..	1,819	1,460	819	384	437	213	16	6	5,154
Not Stated ..	8,514	4,423	3,772	1,321	1,849	534	42	57	20,512
Total ..	599,750	432,872	216,122	139,274	103,578	52,484	1,995	1,301	1,547,376

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	4.23	3.03	6.14	2.45	7.58	4.64	7.17	34.09	4.27
2	4.03	2.58	5.03	2.47	6.10	4.99	3.38	19.05	3.80
3	6.42	4.79	6.60	5.46	8.54	5.78	6.50	17.28	6.03
4	22.26	19.40	17.13	21.39	30.39	23.79	28.06	12.22	21.26
5	28.75	30.00	25.90	30.75	24.19	25.83	25.91	6.59	28.46
6	19.54	22.44	21.77	22.04	13.12	17.88	16.34	3.78	20.39
7	7.80	9.21	9.61	8.53	5.01	8.02	6.61	2.65	8.33
8	3.24	4.02	3.82	3.30	2.09	3.81	2.87	0.81	3.48
9	1.37	1.75	1.50	1.39	0.96	1.87	0.87	0.72	1.48
10	0.76	0.96	0.76	0.71	0.54	1.05	0.56	0.81	0.80
11	0.35	0.41	0.34	0.32	0.23	0.49	0.31	0.48	0.36
12	0.31	0.35	0.30	0.29	0.23	0.44	0.15	0.24	0.32
13	0.13	0.16	0.13	0.13	0.09	0.21	0.05	0.24	0.14
14	0.16	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.13	0.18	0.15	0.08	0.16
15	0.09	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.17	..	0.08	0.10
16	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.10	0.08	0.08
17	0.06	0.05	0.07	0.05	0.05	0.11	0.05	..	0.06
18	0.04	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.08	..	0.16	0.05
19	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.05	..	0.08	0.03
20	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06	0.08	0.10	0.08	0.06
21 and over ..	0.31	0.34	0.39	0.28	0.43	0.41	0.82	0.48	0.34
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Owing to the great preponderance of private dwellings, which represented 98 per cent. of the total dwellings in Australia, the proportionate distribution in the foregoing table follows closely the distribution shown for private dwellings. The only significant difference is that dwellings of all classes

containing four to seven rooms represented a slightly lower proportion and similar dwellings of under four rooms and over seven rooms a slightly higher proportion throughout as compared with private dwellings.

(iv) *Inmates of Private Dwellings.*—The next date of the Census in private houses containing from one room to 21 rooms and over:—
table shows for States and Territories the number
and proportion of the population resident at the

INMATES of PRIVATE HOUSES, according to NUMBER of ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER OF INMATES.									
1	30,951	14,699	18,977	4,224	9,976	2,831	181	579	82,418
2	42,261	16,323	24,745	5,800	12,714	4,534	106	601	107,084
3	98,935	51,106	45,068	20,296	26,215	8,244	402	667	250,933
4	476,984	292,750	139,759	107,630	119,689	48,438	2,497	534	1,188,281
5	719,291	516,831	233,132	173,729	108,416	58,723	2,002	314	1,812,438
6	526,370	417,560	209,478	132,010	62,392	43,111	1,407	182	1,392,510
7	218,999	181,628	99,089	53,861	24,712	20,092	601	129	599,111
8	90,397	79,586	40,704	20,979	9,849	9,572	295	59	251,441
9	36,848	33,228	15,826	8,595	4,228	4,451	111	65	103,352
10	19,756	16,981	7,542	4,307	2,282	2,372	69	54	53,363
11	8,784	6,915	3,020	1,777	892	1,049	11	26	22,474
12	7,254	5,512	2,505	1,464	950	921	15	5	18,626
13	2,650	1,993	874	582	224	344	6	13	6,686
14	3,278	2,129	899	644	387	335	12	8	7,692
15	1,721	1,245	492	300	202	253	..	..	4,213
16	1,282	810	363	212	122	125	4	..	2,918
17	930	510	231	132	79	104	..	..	1,986
18	608	432	191	106	87	40	..	..	1,464
19	273	151	87	65	55	34	..	..	665
20	629	379	127	89	74	28	..	..	1,326
21 and over ..	1,449	768	486	148	105	57	7	13	3,033
Not Stated ..	18,436	8,496	10,025	2,538	4,081	1,151	55	126	44,908
Total ..	2,308,086	1,650,032	853,620	539,488	387,731	206,809	7,781	3,375	5,956,922
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.									
1	1.35	0.90	2.25	0.79	2.60	1.38	2.34	17.82	1.40
2	1.85	0.99	2.93	1.08	3.31	2.20	1.37	18.50	1.81
3	4.32	3.11	5.34	3.78	6.83	4.01	5.20	20.53	4.25
4	20.83	17.83	16.57	20.04	31.20	23.55	32.32	16.44	20.10
5	31.41	31.48	27.63	32.35	28.26	28.55	25.91	9.66	30.66
6	22.99	25.44	24.83	24.59	16.26	20.96	18.21	5.60	23.55
7	9.56	11.07	11.75	10.03	6.44	9.77	7.78	3.97	10.13
8	3.95	4.85	4.82	3.91	2.57	4.66	3.82	1.82	4.25
9	1.61	2.02	1.88	1.60	1.10	2.17	1.44	2.00	1.75
10	0.86	1.03	0.89	0.80	0.60	1.15	0.89	1.66	0.90
11	0.38	0.42	0.36	0.33	0.23	0.51	0.14	0.80	0.38
12	0.32	0.34	0.30	0.27	0.25	0.45	0.20	0.15	0.32
13	0.12	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.06	0.17	0.08	0.40	0.11
14	0.14	0.13	0.11	0.12	0.10	0.16	0.16	0.25	0.13
15	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.12	..	..	0.07
16	0.06	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.06	0.05	..	0.05
17	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.05	..	..	0.03
18	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	..	..	0.03
19	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.02	..	..	0.01
20	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	..	..	0.02
21 and over ..	0.06	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.09	0.40	0.05
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

An appropriate grouping of the inmates of private houses in Australia gives the following percentages:—

Inmates of dwellings of—

less than four rooms ..	7.46 per cent.
four to six rooms ..	74.31 "
seven to nine rooms ..	16.13 "
ten rooms and over ..	2.10 "

It is of interest to note that private houses of four to six rooms, which represented 72.70 per cent. of the total private houses in Australia, accommodated 74.31 per cent. of the inmates of private houses. The percentages of the inmates of private houses in the States residing in four to six roomed houses were as follows:—New South Wales 75.23 per cent., Victoria 74.75 per cent., Queensland 69.03 per cent., South Australia 76.98 per cent., Western Australia 75.72 per cent., Tasmania 73.06 per cent.

The following table shows the number and flats with various numbers of rooms:—
proportion of the population resident in tenements

INMATES of TENEMENTS and FLATS, according to NUMBER of ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER OF INMATES.									
1	5,314	2,657	963	609	761	736	34	12	11,086
2	17,878	7,742	3,933	1,805	2,123	1,772	23	2	35,278
3	23,421	9,505	4,536	2,657	2,038	1,797	35	11	44,000
4	30,224	10,083	3,706	2,068	1,432	1,616	23	8	49,160
5	19,737	6,104	1,796	872	619	648	11	1	29,788
6	8,160	2,560	868	389	251	357	8	3	12,596
7	2,830	719	256	129	81	121	..	..	4,136
8	1,023	331	77	57	55	46	..	..	1,589
9	409	138	36	44	25	33	..	..	685
10	146	85	58	..	6	16	..	..	311
11	20	6	7	4	9	..	..	..	46
12	33	2	7	..	20	4	..	..	66
13	7	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	14
14	19	..	11	7	..	..	..	..	37
Not Stated..	8,988	4,639	2,078	1,543	1,221	508	17	1	18,995
Total ..	118,209	44,571	18,332	10,184	8,641	7,661	151	38	207,787

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1	4.87	6.65	5.93	7.05	10.26	10.29	25.38	32.43	5.87
2	16.37	19.39	24.20	20.89	28.61	24.77	17.16	5.41	18.69
3	21.44	23.80	27.91	30.75	27.47	25.12	26.12	29.73	23.31
4	27.67	25.25	22.80	23.93	19.30	22.59	17.16	21.62	26.04
5	18.07	15.29	11.05	10.09	8.34	9.06	8.21	2.70	15.78
6	7.47	6.41	5.34	4.50	3.38	4.99	5.97	8.11	6.67
7	2.59	1.80	1.57	1.49	1.09	1.69	..	..	2.19
8	0.94	0.83	0.47	0.66	0.74	0.64	..	..	0.84
9	0.37	0.34	0.22	0.51	0.34	0.46	..	..	0.36
10	0.13	0.21	0.36	..	0.08	0.23	..	..	0.16
11	0.02	0.02	0.04	0.05	0.12	..	..	..	0.02
12	0.03	0.01	0.04	..	0.27	0.06	..	..	0.04
13	0.01	..	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	0.01
14	0.02	..	0.07	0.08	..	..	..	..	0.02
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

A grouping of the inmates of tenements and flats in Australia gives the following percentages:—

Inmates of tenements and flats of—

one or two rooms ..	24.56 per cent.
three or four rooms ..	49.35 ..
five or six rooms ..	22.45 ..
seven rooms and over ..	3.64 ..

Tenements or flats of three or four rooms, which constituted 48.27 per cent. of all such dwellings, accommodated 49.35 per cent. of the inmates. The percentages of the inmates of tenements and flats of three or four rooms in the States were as follows:—
New South Wales 49.11 per cent., Victoria 49.05 per cent., Queensland 50.71 per cent., South Australia 54.68 per cent., Western Australia 46.77 per cent., and Tasmania 47.71 per cent.

(v) *Inmates per Private Dwelling.*—The average number of inmates in private houses and in tenements and flats of each size from one room to 21 rooms and over is given for States and Territories in the next table:—

AVERAGE NUMBER of INMATES per PRIVATE HOUSE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
1	1.43	1.33	1.54	1.44	1.39	1.48	1.63	1.42	1.43
2	2.61	2.19	2.74	2.25	2.39	2.44	2.26	2.59	2.51
3	3.42	3.07	3.66	3.14	3.31	3.50	3.56	3.30	3.35
4	3.94	3.70	4.00	3.74	3.95	4.10	4.67	3.79	3.87
5	4.41	4.10	4.31	4.14	4.49	4.46	4.03	4.24	4.28
6	4.72	4.42	4.60	4.40	4.83	4.73	4.48	4.44	4.58
7	5.01	4.76	4.99	4.69	5.17	4.96	4.77	5.16	4.90
8	5.21	4.97	5.30	4.86	5.31	5.06	5.27	8.43	5.11
9	5.30	5.01	5.50	4.98	5.60	5.02	6.94	8.13	5.20
10	5.47	5.09	5.81	5.13	5.88	4.94	6.27	7.71	5.35
11	5.70	5.35	6.02	5.34	6.51	5.02	2.20	8.67	5.59
12	5.79	5.43	6.70	5.21	6.79	5.03	5.00	5.00	5.73
13	6.22	5.45	6.78	5.60	6.40	4.99	6.00	6.50	5.91
14	6.48	5.88	6.86	5.60	8.41	5.68	6.00	8.00	6.29
15	6.52	6.19	7.81	5.36	7.48	5.88	..	..	6.44
16	7.24	6.33	7.72	6.06	7.63	5.95	4.00	..	6.87
17	7.56	6.62	8.56	6.60	7.18	5.78	..	..	7.20
18	7.60	6.65	9.55	6.63	9.67	5.71	..	..	7.43
19	8.27	6.29	8.70	9.29	9.17	6.80	..	..	7.82
20	6.91	7.15	8.47	8.09	8.22	4.00	..	..	7.13
21 and over ..	10.42	7.92	9.92	7.79	9.55	4.75	7.00	13.00	9.22
Not Stated ..	3.62	3.42	3.67	3.48	3.19	3.53	2.89	2.57	3.53
Total ..	4.24	4.07	4.18	4.06	3.98	4.27	4.19	2.81	4.15

AVERAGE NUMBER of INMATES per TENEMENT or FLAT, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
1	1.71	1.49	1.71	1.60	1.81	1.53	1.42	1.20	1.64
2	2.39	2.21	2.58	2.27	2.54	2.47	1.92	2.00	2.37
3	2.64	2.50	2.83	2.62	2.85	2.83	2.69	2.20	2.64
4	2.97	2.75	3.07	3.08	3.05	3.26	2.56	8.00	2.94
5	3.37	3.10	3.28	3.43	3.36	3.48	3.67	1.00	3.31
6	3.69	3.43	3.96	3.60	3.75	3.72	4.00	3.00	3.65
7	4.11	3.71	4.34	4.03	3.68	4.65	..	..	4.05
8	4.41	4.09	3.85	4.07	4.23	3.54	..	..	4.26
9	4.49	4.31	5.14	5.50	3.57	5.50	..	..	4.54
10	4.71	4.72	6.44	..	6.00	8.00	..	..	5.10
11	3.33	3.00	2.33	4.00	9.00	..	..	..	3.54
12	5.50	1.00	3.50	..	6.67	4.00	..	..	4.71
13	2.33	..	..	..	..	7.00	..	..	3.50
14	6.33	..	11.00	7.00	..	..	..	..	7.40
Not Stated ..	3.16	3.07	3.20	3.07	3.11	2.95	1.42	1.00	3.12
Total ..	2.84	2.58	2.86	2.69	2.76	2.71	2.01	1.90	2.76

Generally it may be said that the average number of inmates in private dwellings increases with the increase in the number of rooms. In each State this average is greater than the number of rooms in private houses containing from one to three rooms, but the reverse applies in private houses throughout the range from four rooms to 21 rooms and over. In Tasmania the average is less than the number of rooms for private houses of five rooms or more.

(vi) *Inmates per Room in Private Dwellings.*— room for private houses and for tenements and
A further analysis of the data relative to inmates flats in Australia and in the States and Terri-
in the next table shows the average number per tories:—

AVERAGE NUMBER of INMATES per ROOM, PRIVATE HOUSES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.			New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
1	..	..	1.43	1.33	1.54	1.44	1.39	1.48	1.63	1.42	1.43
2	..	..	1.31	1.10	1.37	1.13	1.20	1.22	1.13	1.30	1.26
3	..	..	1.14	1.02	1.22	1.05	1.10	1.17	1.19	1.10	1.12
4	..	..	0.99	0.93	1.00	0.94	0.99	1.03	1.17	0.95	0.97
5	..	..	0.88	0.82	0.86	0.83	0.90	0.89	0.81	0.85	0.86
6	..	..	0.79	0.74	0.77	0.73	0.81	0.79	0.75	0.74	0.76
7	..	..	0.72	0.68	0.71	0.67	0.74	0.71	0.68	0.74	0.70
8	..	..	0.65	0.62	0.66	0.61	0.66	0.63	0.66	1.05	0.64
9	..	..	0.59	0.56	0.61	0.55	0.62	0.56	0.77	0.90	0.58
10	..	..	0.55	0.51	0.58	0.51	0.59	0.49	0.63	0.77	0.54
11	..	..	0.52	0.49	0.55	0.49	0.59	0.46	0.20	0.79	0.51
12	..	..	0.48	0.45	0.56	0.43	0.57	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.48
13	..	..	0.48	0.42	0.52	0.43	0.49	0.38	0.46	0.50	0.45
14	..	..	0.46	0.42	0.49	0.40	0.60	0.41	0.43	0.57	0.45
15	..	..	0.43	0.41	0.52	0.36	0.50	0.39	..	..	0.43
16	..	..	0.45	0.40	0.48	0.38	0.48	0.37	0.25	..	0.43
17	..	..	0.44	0.39	0.50	0.39	0.42	0.34	..	..	0.42
18	..	..	0.42	0.37	0.53	0.37	0.54	0.32	..	..	0.41
19	..	..	0.44	0.33	0.46	0.49	0.48	0.36	..	..	0.41
20	..	..	0.35	0.36	0.42	0.40	0.41	0.20	..	..	0.36
21 and over	..	..	0.41	0.31	0.39	0.30	0.39	0.19	0.30	0.59	0.36
Total	..	..	0.84	0.77	0.84	0.78	0.90	0.84	0.87	1.03	0.82

AVERAGE NUMBER of INMATES per ROOM, TENEMENTS and FLATS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.			New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
1	..	..	1.71	1.49	1.71	1.60	1.81	1.53	1.42	1.20	1.64
2	..	..	1.20	1.11	1.29	1.14	1.27	1.24	0.96	1.00	1.19
3	..	..	0.88	0.83	0.94	0.87	0.95	0.94	0.90	0.73	0.88
4	..	..	0.74	0.69	0.77	0.77	0.76	0.82	0.64	2.00	0.74
5	..	..	0.67	0.62	0.66	0.69	0.67	0.70	0.73	0.20	0.66
6	..	..	0.62	0.57	0.66	0.60	0.63	0.62	0.67	0.50	0.61
7	..	..	0.59	0.53	0.62	0.58	0.53	0.66	..	..	0.58
8	..	..	0.55	0.51	0.48	0.51	0.53	0.44	..	..	0.53
9	..	..	0.50	0.48	0.57	0.61	0.40	0.61	..	..	0.50
10	..	..	0.47	0.47	0.64	..	0.60	0.80	..	..	0.51
11	..	..	0.30	0.27	0.21	0.36	0.82	..	..	..	0.32
12	..	..	0.46	0.08	0.29	..	0.56	0.33	..	..	0.39
13	..	..	0.18	..	..	..	..	0.54	..	..	0.27
14	..	..	0.45	..	0.79	0.50	..	..	..	..	0.53
Total	..	..	0.81	0.79	0.91	0.88	0.97	0.94	0.84	0.86	0.83

The average number of inmates per room in private houses decreases consistently in each of the States as the number of rooms increase, until the larger-sized houses are reached, after which the averages are somewhat irregular. The averages for Australia as a whole successively decline from 1.43 inmates per room for houses of one room to a minimum of .36 inmates per room for houses of twenty rooms and over.

10. Materials of Outer Walls.—(i) *Private Dwelling-houses* are classified according to the materials of which the outer walls were built:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES classified according to MATERIAL of OUTER WALLS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Material of Outer Walls.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER OF PRIVATE HOUSES.									
Stone	7,688	4,967	173	57,574	4,195	1,391	19	52	76,059
Brick	225,741	99,666	1,984	48,310	30,962	8,468	815	5	415,951
Concrete	6,248	3,447	611	4,331	1,074	365	46	28	16,150
Iron	21,978	5,848	20,979	10,264	11,022	583	55	744	71,473
Wood	242,201	275,140	169,779	8,962	38,436	36,732	771	151	772,172
Sun-dried Brick	1,319	1,793	36	177	2,170	4	..	7	5,506
Pisé	2,235	92	51	44	101	3	22	2	2,550
Lath and Plaster	1,125	2,747	35	414	222	341	1	..	4,885
Wattle and Dab	499	291	3	441	42	..	..	..	1,276
Fibro-cement	16,014	3,306	1,334	313	1,968	134	45	11	23,125
Bark	1,238	501	382	4	32	32	1	34	2,224
Bushes, Rushes	21	7	148	22	170	..	..	37	405
Calico, Canvas, Hessian	15,820	6,073	7,441	1,732	6,340	261	82	106	37,855
Rubberoid and other Compositions	51	22	42	4	18	3	..	..	140
Other	34	11	18	8	6	1	..	19	97
Not Stated	1,638	1,066	1,001	228	550	161	1	6	4,651
Total	543,850	404,977	204,017	132,828	97,308	48,479	1,858	1,202	1,434,519

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stone	1.42	1.23	0.08	43.42	4.34	2.88	1.02	4.35	5.32
Brick	41.63	24.68	0.98	36.43	32.00	17.52	43.89	0.42	29.09
Concrete	1.15	0.85	0.30	3.27	1.11	0.75	2.48	2.34	1.13
Iron	4.05	1.45	10.33	7.74	11.39	1.20	2.96	62.21	5.00
Wood	44.68	68.13	83.63	6.76	39.72	76.02	41.52	12.62	54.00
Sun-dried Brick	0.24	0.44	0.02	0.13	2.24	0.01	..	0.59	0.38
Pisé	0.41	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.11	0.01	1.19	0.17	0.18
Lath and Plaster	0.21	0.68	0.02	0.31	0.23	0.71	0.05	..	0.34
Wattle and Dab	0.09	0.07	0.00	0.33	0.04	..	..	..	0.09
Fibro-cement	2.95	0.82	0.66	0.24	2.03	0.28	2.42	0.92	1.62
Bark	0.23	0.12	0.19	0.00	0.03	0.07	0.05	2.84	0.15
Bushes, Rushes	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.02	0.18	..	..	3.09	0.03
Calico, Canvas, Hessian	2.92	1.50	3.66	1.31	6.55	0.54	4.42	8.86	2.65
Rubberoid and other Compositions	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.01	..	..	0.01
Other	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	..	1.59	0.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The figures in the foregoing table indicate that wood has been the most extensively used material in the construction of the outer walls of houses in Australia. Of the total private houses in 1933, 54.00 per cent. had walls of wood, 29.09 per cent. walls of brick, 5.32 per cent. walls of stone, 5.00 per cent. walls of iron, and 2.65 per cent. walls of calico, canvas, etc., other materials making up the balance of 3.94 per cent. The order of preference of the four materials most largely used in the States, which is governed to some extent by local conditions and accessibility, was as follows:—New South Wales, wood, brick, iron, fibro-cement; Victoria, wood, brick, calico, etc., iron; Queensland, wood, iron, calico, etc., brick; South Australia, stone, brick, iron, wood; Western Australia, wood, brick, iron, calico, etc.; Tasmania, wood, brick, stone, iron.

In the next table tenements and flats are classified according to the materials of which the outer walls were built.

OCCUPIED TENEMENTS and FLATS classified according to MATERIAL of OUTER WALLS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Material of Outer Walls.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER OF TENEMENTS AND FLATS.									
Stone	1,291	473	45	1,811	261	260	..	3	4,144
Brick	34,945	11,509	707	1,353	2,026	1,392	36	..	51,968
Concrete	764	310	121	85	28	46	21	..	1,375
Iron	157	55	264	108	137	9	..	9	739
Wood	4,005	4,482	4,947	153	488	1,011	11	2	15,099
Lath and Plaster	21	91	8	10	3	19	..	..	152
Fibro-cement	290	82	153	9	20	4	7	6	571
Other	26	23	6	4	15	..	..	..	74
Not Stated.. ..	101	275	159	250	155	90	..	..	1,030
Total	41,600	17,300	6,410	3,783	3,133	2,831	75	20	75,152

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stone	3.11	2.78	0.72	51.26	8.77	9.49	..	15.00	5.59
Brick	84.21	67.60	11.31	38.30	68.03	50.78	48.00	..	70.11
Concrete	1.84	1.82	1.94	2.41	0.94	1.68	28.00	..	1.85
Iron	0.38	0.32	4.22	3.06	4.60	0.33	..	45.00	1.00
Wood	9.65	26.33	79.14	4.33	16.39	36.88	14.67	10.00	20.37
Lath and Plaster	0.05	0.53	0.13	0.28	0.10	0.69	..	..	0.21
Fibro-cement	0.70	0.48	2.45	0.25	0.67	0.15	9.33	30.00	0.77
Other	0.06	0.14	0.09	0.11	0.50	..	..	..	0.10
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

For Australia as a whole, by far the greatest proportion of tenements and flats have been built with outer walls of brick. The same is the case in New South Wales, Victoria, Western Australia and Tasmania, but in Queensland the greatest proportion have outer walls of wood, and in South

Australia the greatest proportion have outer walls of stone.

(ii) *Inmates of Private Dwellings.*—The next table shows the number and percentage of inmates in private houses with walls as specified:—

INMATES of PRIVATE HOUSES, according to MATERIAL of OUTER WALLS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Material of Outer Walls.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
NUMBER OF INMATES.									
Stone	33,734	21,738	865	241,700	19,164	6,283	81	229	323,794
Brick	963,399	405,868	7,953	190,864	129,251	35,969	3,291	22	1,736,617
Concrete	28,213	14,902	2,431	18,450	4,941	1,571	181	103	70,792
Iron	83,974	20,141	79,677	41,767	39,553	1,909	205	2,102	269,328
Wood	1,068,286	1,138,673	735,711	36,746	159,382	157,943	3,524	461	3,300,726
Sun-dried Brick	5,590	7,500	137	621	9,886	15	..	23	23,772
Pisé	11,120	372	354	141	462	20	124	2	12,595
Lath and Plaster	4,749	10,903	126	1,698	951	1,460	10	..	19,897
Wattle and Dab	2,065	1,042	6	1,664	195	..	..	..	4,972
Fibro-cement	64,689	12,739	5,097	1,248	7,649	486	187	26	92,121
Bark	2,748	1,141	878	13	104	57	2	45	4,988
Bushes, Rushes	65	10	403	82	379	..	..	72	1,011
Calico, Canvas, Hessian	33,944	11,206	16,517	3,754	14,114	521	169	236	80,461
Rubberoid and other .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Compositions	193	87	146	6	60	12	..	..	504
Other	105	35	40	27	35	11	..	44	297
Not Stated.. ..	5,212	3,675	3,279	707	1,605	552	7	10	15,047
Total	2,308,086	1,650,032	853,620	539,488	387,731	206,809	7,781	3,375	5,956,922

The percentages in the table above are for each State almost identical with the corresponding percentages in the second table of Sub-section 10 (ii) above relating to the number of tenements and flats with various types of outer walls.

(iii) *Inmates per Private Dwelling.*—In the following table the average number of inmates is shown for occupied private houses with outer walls of the materials specified:—

AVERAGE NUMBER of INMATES per PRIVATE HOUSE, according to MATERIAL of OUTER WALLS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Material of Outer Walls.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Stone	4.39	4.38	5.00	4.20	4.57	4.52	4.26	4.40	4.26
Brick	4.27	4.07	4.01	3.95	4.17	4.25	4.04	4.40	4.18
Concrete	4.52	4.32	3.98	4.26	4.60	4.30	3.93	3.68	4.38
Iron	3.82	3.44	3.80	4.07	3.59	3.27	3.73	2.83	3.77
Wood	4.41	4.14	4.33	4.10	4.15	4.30	4.57	3.05	4.27
Sun-dried Brick ..	4.24	4.18	3.81	3.51	4.56	3.75	..	3.29	4.32
Pisé	4.98	4.04	6.94	3.20	4.57	6.67	5.64	1.00	4.94
Lath and Plaster ..	4.22	3.97	3.60	4.10	4.28	4.28	10.00	..	4.07
Wattle and Dab ..	4.14	3.58	2.00	3.77	4.64	..	..	..	3.90
Fibro-cement	4.04	3.85	3.82	3.99	3.89	3.63	4.16	2.36	3.98
Bark	2.22	2.28	2.30	3.25	3.25	1.78	2.00	1.32	2.24
Bushes, Rushes ..	3.10	1.43	2.72	3.73	2.23	..	..	1.95	2.50
Calico, Canvas, Hessian	2.15	1.85	2.22	2.17	2.23	2.00	2.06	2.23	2.13
Rubberoid and other									
Compositions	3.78	3.95	3.48	1.50	3.33	4.00	..	..	3.60
Other	3.09	3.18	2.22	3.38	5.83	11.00	..	2.32	3.06
Not Stated	3.18	3.45	3.28	3.10	2.92	3.43	7.00	1.67	3.24
Total	4.24	4.07	4.18	4.06	3.98	4.27	4.19	2.81	4.15

Of the occupied private houses shown in the classification, dwellings with walls of pisé had the highest average number of inmates for Australia, and for the States of New South Wales, Queensland and Tasmania. The materials showing the highest average number of inmates in the other States were as follows:—Victoria, stone; South Australia, concrete; and Western Australia, wattle and dab. Taking the dwellings with walls of the materials most largely used, those of wood had an average of 4.27 inmates per dwelling, dwellings of stone an

average of 4.26, dwellings of brick an average of 4.18, and dwellings of iron an average of 3.77. The average number of inmates per dwelling for New South Wales followed the same order as for Australia in respect of these four classes, but in all other States the average for stone was higher than that for wood.
The following table classifies tenements and flats according to materials used in the outer walls and the average number of inmates:—

AVERAGE NUMBER of INMATES per TENEMENT or FLAT, according to MATERIAL of OUTER WALLS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Material of Outer Walls.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Stone	2.86	2.68	2.91	2.74	2.96	2.62	..	1.67	2.77
Brick	2.83	2.55	2.73	2.68	2.72	2.64	2.17	..	2.75
Concrete	2.61	2.64	2.89	2.48	2.36	2.57	1.38	..	2.61
Iron	2.80	2.45	3.04	2.70	2.77	2.89	..	2.22	2.83
Wood	3.00	2.67	2.89	2.67	2.83	2.87	2.18	1.00	2.85
Lath and Plaster ..	3.48	2.45	2.88	2.50	3.33	3.21	..	..	2.73
Fibro-cement	2.81	2.56	2.52	3.33	3.40	3.25	2.86	1.83	2.72
Other	2.77	2.48	2.83	2.25	3.40	..	..	..	2.78
Not Stated	2.30	2.26	2.53	2.49	2.64	2.04	..	..	2.40
Total	2.84	2.58	2.86	2.69	2.76	2.71	2.01	1.90	2.76

The table above shows that there is very little variation for either States or materials from the general Australian average of 2.76 inmates per tenement or flat.

(iv) *Number of Rooms.*—Details for Australia and for the States and Territories in respect to

materials of walls and number of rooms of occupied private dwellings appear in Vol. III. Part XXXVI. pp. 2224–2231. A summary of occupied private houses for Australia in condensed form is given in the following table:—

NUMBER of OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES according to MATERIAL of OUTER WALLS and NUMBER of ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Material of Outer Walls.	Number of Rooms.					
	1 and 2 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	7 to 9 Rooms.	10 Rooms and over.	Not Stated.	Total.
Wood	35,720	633,336	92,585	6,858	3,673	772,172
Brick	3,620	324,642	75,003	10,808	1,878	415,951
Stone	1,799	56,028	14,948	2,965	319	76,059
Total Wood, Brick and Stone	41,139	1,014,006	182,536	20,631	5,870	1,264,182
Iron	21,643	45,918	2,608	304	1,000	71,473
Calico, Canvas, Hessian	31,463	3,582	37	7	2,766	37,855
Fibro-cement	1,816	19,480	1,618	118	93	23,125
Concrete	472	12,842	2,390	386	60	16,150
All other materials	3,229	11,333	1,876	281	364	17,083
Not Stated	491	1,433	154	17	2,556	4,651
Grand Total	100,253	1,108,594	191,219	21,744	12,709	1,434,519

Occupied private dwellings containing three, four, five, and six rooms represented 77 per cent. of the total. The corresponding percentages for dwellings with walls of the various materials were as follows:—Wood 82 per cent., brick 78 per cent., stone 74 per cent., iron 64 per cent., calico, canvas, hessian 10 per cent., fibro-cement 84 per cent., concrete 80 per

cent., other materials 66 per cent. No less than 83 per cent. of the dwellings with walls of calico, canvas, etc. (mainly tents), contained less than three rooms.
A corresponding summary for occupied tenements and flats is as follows:—

NUMBER of OCCUPIED TENEMENTS and FLATS according to MATERIAL of OUTER WALLS and NUMBER of ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Material of Outer Walls.	Number of Rooms.					
	1 and 2 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	7 to 9 Rooms.	10 Rooms and over.	Not Stated.	Total.
Wood	5,968	6,704	125	16	2,286	15,099
Brick	13,027	34,799	1,267	61	2,814	51,968
Stone	1,354	2,357	86	14	333	4,144
Total Wood, Brick and Stone	20,349	43,860	1,478	91	5,433	71,211
Iron	394	263	2	..	80	739
Fibro-cement	164	341	15	..	51	571
Concrete	249	1,017	47	6	56	1,375
All other materials	77	125	3	..	21	226
Not Stated	396	193	1	..	440	1,030
Grand Total	21,629	45,799	1,546	97	6,081	75,152

Occupied tenements and flats containing three, four, five or six rooms represented 61 per cent. of the total. The corresponding percentages for the various materials used for the walls were as

follows:—Wood 44 per cent., brick 67 per cent., stone 57 per cent., iron 36 per cent., fibro-cement 60 per cent., concrete 74 per cent., other materials 55 per cent.

(v) *Number of Inmates.*—Materials of walls and number of inmates of occupied private dwellings are dealt with in detail in Vol. III. Part XXXVI. pp. 2232–2239. A brief summary for occupied private houses in Australia is contained in the next table:—

NUMBER of OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES according to MATERIAL of OUTER WALLS and NUMBER of INMATES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Material of Outer Walls.	Number of Private Houses with Inmates Numbering—				
	1 and 2.	3 to 6.	7 to 9.	10 and over.	Total.
Wood	169,705	488,355	97,593	16,519	772,172
Brick	81,027	287,177	41,995	5,752	415,951
Stone	16,934	48,158	9,332	1,635	76,059
Total Wood, Brick and Stone	267,666	823,690	148,920	23,906	1,264,182
Iron	26,406	35,331	8,136	1,600	71,473
Calico, Canvas, Hessian	28,060	8,362	1,233	200	37,855
Fibro-cement	6,059	14,403	2,335	328	23,125
Concrete	3,240	10,388	2,155	367	16,150
All other materials	5,465	9,028	2,167	423	17,083
Not Stated	2,305	1,834	418	94	4,651
Grand Total.. .. .	339,201	903,036	165,364	26,918	1,434,519

The grouping of inmates in this table indicates that about 24 per cent. of the occupied private houses contained one or two inmates, and about 63 per cent. from three to six inmates, or together 87 per cent. of the total. The corresponding percentages for dwellings with walls of the materials specified were approximately:—Wood 22 and 63, brick 19 and 69, stone 22 and 63, iron 37 and 49, calico, etc., 74 and 22, fibro-cement 26 and 63, concrete 20 and 64, other materials 32 and 53. The corresponding figures for tenements and flats were as follows:—

NUMBER of TENEMENTS and FLATS according to MATERIAL of OUTER WALLS and NUMBERS of INMATES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Material of Outer Walls.	Number of Tenements and Flats with Inmates Numbering—				
	1 and 2.	3 to 6.	7 to 9.	10 and over.	Total.
Wood	7,087	7,659	334	19	15,099
Brick	26,172	24,952	815	29	51,968
Stone	2,081	1,963	96	4	4,144
Total Wood, Brick and Stone	35,340	34,574	1,245	52	71,211
Iron	369	347	18	5	739
Fibro-cement	282	282	7	..	571
Concrete	744	617	12	2	1,375
All other materials	121	98	7	..	226
Not Stated	615	408	7	..	1,030
Grand Total.. .. .	37,471	36,326	1,296	59	75,152

11. *Rent per Week.*—(i) *Number of Rooms.*—2322. The following table gives a brief summary of the number of private houses occupied by tenants of the number of private houses occupied by tenants grouped according to the number of rooms and Details of the rent per week payable by tenants of private dwellings in the States and Territories appear in Vol. III. Part XXXVI. pp. 2294–rentals:—

NUMBER of ROOMS and RENT per WEEK of PRIVATE HOUSES occupied by TENANTS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Weekly Rent.	Number of Private Houses with rooms numbering—					Total.
	1 and 2.	3 to 6.	7 to 9.	10 and over.	Not Stated.	
Under 5s.	7,807	9,524	289	26	207	17,853
5s. and under 10s.	4,690	50,952	1,582	86	311	57,621
10s. „ 15s.	1,526	117,564	4,295	150	571	124,106
15s. „ 20s.	364	112,527	5,406	163	513	118,973
20s. „ 25s.	158	81,646	9,281	295	350	91,730
25s. „ 30s.	45	33,551	7,769	223	149	41,737
30s. „ 35s.	23	13,231	6,296	267	78	19,895
35s. „ 40s.	6	3,709	2,652	127	28	6,522
£2 „ £3	2	2,716	4,153	544	30	7,445
£3 „ £4 .. .. .	..	194	731	265	4	1,194
£4 „ £5 .. .. .	..	15	150	106	1	272
£5 and over .. .. .	..	8	67	126	2	203
Not Stated	10,981	42,732	6,612	773	626	61,724
Total	25,602	468,369	49,283	3,151	2,870	549,275

Of the total of 549,275 private houses occupied by tenants, the rent payable was unspecified for 61,724, or approximately 12½ per cent. of the total. Omitting this number from the comparison the figures show that about 50 per cent. of the total was within the range of 10 shillings and under 20 shillings. Of the remainder the rent payable for 15 per cent. was under 10 shillings and for 35 per cent. 20 shillings or over.

The next table shows the number of tenements and flats occupied by tenants grouped according to the number of rooms and rentals:—

NUMBER of ROOMS and RENT per WEEK of TENEMENTS and FLATS occupied by TENANTS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Weekly Rent.					Number of Tenements and Flats with rooms numbering—					Total.
					1 and 2.	3 to 6.	7 to 9.	10 and over.	Not Stated.	
Under 5s.	..	..	..	..	1,204	173	1	..	138	1,516
5s. and under 10s.	..	..	..	..	5,998	1,747	7	..	908	8,660
10s.	..	15s.	..	..	5,896	4,709	23	1	1,073	11,702
15s.	..	20s.	..	..	2,606	5,525	33	1	449	8,614
20s.	..	25s.	..	..	1,221	7,168	51	1	268	8,709
25s.	..	30s.	..	..	418	6,596	71	3	122	7,210
30s.	..	35s.	..	..	199	4,995	119	..	73	5,386
35s.	..	40s.	..	..	48	2,494	72	1	29	2,644
£2	..	£3	..	..	65	3,681	212	9	47	4,014
£3	..	£4	..	..	6	797	155	10	12	980
£4	..	£5	..	..	2	262	97	4	10	375
£5 and over	..	..	..	..	..	139	125	18	8	290
Not Stated	..	..	..	..	2,201	2,452	66	2	1,316	6,037
Total	..	..	..	..	19,864	40,738	1,032	50	4,453	66,137

In 6,037 cases (or about 9 per cent.) the weekly rent was not stated. Of the remaining 60,100 tenements and flats, 17 per cent. had a weekly rent of less than 10 shillings, 34 per cent. a rent between 10 shillings and 20 shillings, 25 per cent. between 20 shillings and 30 shillings, and 24 per cent. above 30 shillings.

(ii) *Summary by States and Territories.*—The rent per week payable by tenants of private houses in Australia, and in the States and Territories, is shown in the next table:—

NUMBER of PRIVATE HOUSES occupied by TENANTS in each STATE and TERRITORY classified according to WEEKLY RENT, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Weekly Rent.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Under 5s.	6,387	3,413	1,836	1,993	2,106	1,981	85	52	17,853
5s. and under 10s.	19,857	13,432	7,174	9,273	3,545	4,163	130	47	57,621
10s.	50,284	35,148	14,215	13,952	6,433	3,724	281	69	124,106
15s.	51,710	35,836	12,443	9,305	6,681	2,813	129	56	118,973
20s.	43,220	26,922	8,853	4,940	4,893	2,663	208	31	91,730
25s.	21,219	11,937	3,155	1,906	2,097	1,237	170	16	41,737
30s.	10,741	5,558	1,298	754	815	489	236	4	19,895
35s.	3,610	1,961	341	196	216	145	52	1	6,522
£2	4,039	2,347	413	238	232	98	78	..	7,445
£3	650	419	50	37	24	5	9	..	1,194
£4	153	94	9	6	7	2	1	..	272
£5 and over	132	61	3	3	1	1	2	..	203
Not Stated	21,728	17,008	10,049	5,575	4,348	2,844	76	96	61,724
Total	233,730	154,136	59,839	48,178	31,398	20,165	1,457	372	549,275

In Australia, and in Queensland and South Australia, the predominant rental group was 10 shillings and under 15 shillings. In New South Wales, Victoria and Western Australia the predominant group was 15 shillings and under 20 shillings, while in Tasmania the group 5 shillings and under 10 shillings predominated.

The next table gives a summary of tenements and flats occupied by tenants in the various States and Territories and classified according to the weekly rent payable.

NUMBER of TENEMENTS and FLATS occupied by TENANTS in each STATE and TERRITORY classified according to WEEKLY RENT, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Weekly Rent.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Under 5s.	535	333	139	221	79	203	4	2	1,516
5s. and under 10s.	3,511	2,236	771	827	573	727	11	4	8,660
10s. 15s.	5,412	2,928	1,192	821	662	658	23	6	11,702
15s. 20s.	4,670	1,989	848	383	372	339	12	1	8,614
20s. 25s.	5,531	1,746	646	261	265	256	2	2	8,709
25s. 30s.	5,134	1,242	377	152	165	136	3	1	7,210
30s. 35s.	3,833	1,084	212	74	131	50	1	1	5,386
35s. 40s.	1,771	661	74	36	79	22	1	..	2,644
£2 £3	2,499	1,206	124	47	109	29	..	..	4,014
£3 £4	589	313	21	13	36	8	..	..	980
£4 £5	236	123	4	3	9	..	..	..	375
£5 and over	203	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	290
Not Stated	3,086	1,227	943	385	245	141	9	1	6,037
Total	37,010	15,175	5,351	3,223	2,725	2,569	66	18	66,137

For Australia as a whole, and for each State except South Australia and Tasmania, the predominant rental group was 10 shillings and under 15 shillings. For South Australia and Tasmania the 5 shillings and under 10 shillings group predominated.

(iii) *Average Rent per Private Dwelling.*—Full

details of the average weekly rent paid by tenants in private dwellings with various numbers of rooms in the States and Territories may be found in Vol. III. Part XXXVI. pp. 2315-2317. The following table presents a summary of the average rent per week payable for private houses occupied by tenants:—

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT of PRIVATE HOUSES occupied by TENANTS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 and 2	5 6	4 11	6 1	4 4	4 6	4 5	4 0	7 11	5 2
3 to 6	17 4	16 8	15 2	13 3	16 0	13 7	21 6	15 4	16 5
7 to 9	27 9	26 11	22 2	21 4	25 10	21 1	37 9	16 7	26 0
10 and over	46 7	43 8	34 3	32 8	35 3	25 2	73 7	15 6	41 8
Total	18 1	17 6	15 7	13 9	15 7	13 11	21 9	12 6	17 0

The average rent per week for all private houses in Australia occupied by tenants was 17s. Of the States, New South Wales had the highest average with 18s. 1d. and South Australia the lowest with 13s. 9d. The next table shows a similar summary for occupied tenements and flats:—

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT of TENEMENTS and FLATS occupied by TENANTS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 and 2	12 6	11 4	11 4	8 5	10 10	8 2	9 11	10 11	11 7
3 to 6	27 5	27 10	19 11	16 6	23 10	17 2	16 6	14 9	26 1
7 to 9	61 1	62 5	35 7	27 2	46 1	29 4	..	..	57 9
10 and over	115 9	88 11	49 6	47 6	54 6	56 6	..	..	94 8
Total	23 9	22 3	16 8	13 7	17 5	13 3	12 11	12 5	21 9

The average rent per week for all tenements and flats in Australia occupied by tenants (21s. 9d.) was considerably higher than the average for private houses occupied by tenants. This was the case in each of the States except South Australia and Tasmania.

(iv) *Average Rent per Room*.—Full details of the average weekly rent per room for private dwellings in each State and Territory may be found in Vol. III., Part XXXVI., pp. 2317–2319. In the following

table a summary is given of the average weekly rent per room for private houses in the States and Territories:—

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT per ROOM of PRIVATE HOUSES occupied by TENANTS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 and 2	3 6	3 1	3 9	2 8	3 1	2 8	3 3	5 1	3 3
3 to 6	3 8	3 6	3 1	2 10	3 7	2 11	4 8	3 10	3 5
7 to 9	3 9	3 7	3 0	2 11	3 6	2 10	5 2	2 3	3 6
10 and over ..	4 3	4 0	3 2	2 11	3 2	2 3	6 3	1 5	3 9
Total ..	3 8	3 6	3 1	2 10	3 7	2 11	4 9	3 11	3 6

It may be seen that, with minor exceptions, the general tendency is for the average weekly rent per room in private houses to increase with the number of rooms.
The table below reveals a similar tendency,

although not quite so marked, for tenements and flats. In most cases the average weekly rent per room in tenements and flats with one or two rooms is higher than that in tenements and flats with from three to six rooms.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT per ROOM of TENEMENTS and FLATS occupied by TENANTS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
1 and 2	7 4	6 10	6 6	5 0	6 5	5 2	7 9	9 10	6 10
3 to 6	6 9	7 1	5 3	4 5	6 6	4 7	4 5	4 0	6 7
7 to 9	8 3	8 5	4 11	3 8	6 1	3 10	..	..	7 10
10 and over ..	10 9	8 10	4 7	3 5	4 10	4 11	..	..	8 10
Total ..	6 11	7 1	5 6	4 6	6 5	4 8	5 4	5 7	6 8

12. Nature of Occupancy.—(i) *General*.—The classification adopted for the nature of occupancy tabulation was as follows:—(a) owners, (b) purchasers by instalments, (c) tenants, (d) other and unspecified. The indefinite group (d) comprised about 7 per cent. of the total. The data relative to nature of occupancy were tabulated in conjunction with the number of rooms in private dwellings and the sex, conjugal condition, age, grade of occupa-

tion, industry and number of dependent children of the householder. Detailed tables for the States and Territories are contained in Vol. III. Part XXXVI. pp. 2256–2293.

(ii) *Summary by States and Territories*.—In the following table the occupied private houses in the States and Territories are classified by nature of occupancy:—

NATURE of OCCUPANCY of PRIVATE HOUSES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Nature of Occupancy.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Owner	211,192	166,558	99,231	57,418	44,701	20,266	220	562	600,148
Purchaser by Instalments	62,603	61,615	27,118	19,931	13,694	3,975	94	5	189,035
Tenant	233,730	154,136	59,839	48,178	31,398	20,165	1,457	372	549,275
Other Methods of Occupancy(a) ..	36,325	22,668	17,829	7,301	7,515	4,073	87	263	96,061
Total ..	543,850	404,977	204,017	132,828	97,308	48,479	1,858	1,202	1,434,519

(a) Includes "not stated".

The number of private houses in Australia occupied by tenants was 549,275, and the number occupied by owners 600,148, a difference of 50,873. In every State except New South Wales private houses occupied by owners were also in excess of the number occupied by tenants.

Leaving out of account occupied houses in the indefinite group "other methods of occupancy", and combining owners and purchasers by instalments, it may be said that 58.96 per cent. of the private houses in Australia were either owned or were being purchased by the occupants, while the balance, 41.04

per cent., were occupied by tenants. The corresponding proportions in 1921 for all private dwellings (including tenements and flats) were respectively 56.32 per cent. and 43.68 per cent. Occupied tenements and flats are classified by nature of occupancy in the next table:—

NATURE of OCCUPANCY of TENEMENTS and FLATS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Nature of Occupancy.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Owner	2,246	1,023	499	200	158	138	..	1	4,265
Purchaser by Installments	270	152	96	32	30	11	1	..	592
Tenant	37,010	15,175	5,351	3,223	2,725	2,569	66	18	66,137
Other Methods of Occupancy(a) ..	2,074	950	464	328	220	113	8	1	4,158
Total	41,600	17,300	6,410	3,783	3,133	2,831	75	20	75,152

(a) Includes "not stated".

Omitting occupied tenements and flats in the indefinite group, 93.15 per cent. of the tenements and flats in Australia in 1933 were occupied by tenants.

(iii) *Number of Rooms.*—Nature of occupancy in conjunction with number of rooms is dealt with in summary form for occupied private houses in the following table:—

NATURE of OCCUPANCY of PRIVATE HOUSES in CONJUNCTION with NUMBER of ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	Owner.	Purchaser by Installments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(a)	Total.
1 and 2	45,148	3,181	25,602	26,322	100,253
3 to 6	422,516	167,482	468,369	50,227	1,108,594
7 to 9	113,639	17,126	49,283	11,171	191,219
10 and over	15,026	657	3,151	2,910	21,744
Not Stated	3,819	589	2,870	5,431	12,709
Total	600,148	189,035	549,275	96,061	1,434,519

(a) Includes "not stated".

In private houses with from three to six rooms there were more tenants than owners, but in houses with less than three or more than six rooms the number of owners was far greater than the number of tenants. Whereas only 70 per cent. of the owner-occupied private houses have three to six rooms, no less than 88 per cent. of the private houses occupied by instalment-purchasers have that number of rooms.

The next table classifies occupied tenements and flats according to nature of occupancy and the number of rooms:—

NATURE of OCCUPANCY of TENEMENTS and FLATS in CONJUNCTION with NUMBER of ROOMS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	Owner.	Purchaser by Installments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(a)	Total.
1 and 2	316	58	19,864	1,391	21,629
3 to 6	3,193	448	40,738	1,420	45,799
7 to 9	425	26	1,032	63	1,546
10 and over	40	2	50	5	97
Not Stated	291	58	4,453	1,279	6,081
Total	4,265	592	66,137	4,158	75,152

(a) Includes "not stated".

(iv) *Conjugal Condition of Householder.*—The occupancy of private houses and the sex and conjugal next table shows for Australia the nature of condition of the householder:—

NATURE of OCCUPANCY of PRIVATE HOUSES in conjunction with CONJUGAL CONDITION and SEX of the HOUSEHOLDER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition and Sex of Householder.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(a)	Total.
NUMBER.					
Never Married	66,561	6,063	35,285	27,172	135,081
Married	435,907	169,790	455,844	57,734	1,119,275
Widowed	93,630	12,612	53,908	9,084	169,234
Divorced	1,730	389	3,110	538	5,767
Not Stated	2,320	181	1,128	1,533	5,162
Male	509,281	176,192	480,987	87,921	1,254,381
Female	90,867	12,843	68,288	8,140	180,138
Total	600,148	189,035	549,275	96,061	1,434,519
PROPORTION PER CENT.					
Never Married	% 49.27	% 4.49	% 26.12	% 20.12	% 100.00
Married	38.94	15.17	40.73	5.16	100.00
Widowed	55.33	7.45	31.85	5.37	100.00
Divorced	30.00	6.74	53.93	9.33	100.00
Not Stated	44.94	3.51	21.85	29.70	100.00
Male	40.60	14.05	38.34	7.01	100.00
Female	50.44	7.13	37.91	4.52	100.00
Total	41.84	13.18	38.29	6.69	100.00

(a) Includes "not stated".

Ignoring those whose conjugal condition was not stated, 9.45 per cent. of the householders occupying private houses were unmarried, 78.31 per cent. married, 11.84 per cent. widowed, and 0.40 per cent. divorced. It is safe to say that the number of female householders (180,138) was overstated in 1933 owing to the action of married women, who, in the temporary absence of their husbands, described themselves as "head of household".

Of the householders in each conjugal condition, 53.76 per cent. of the unmarried, 54.11 per cent. of the married, 62.78 per cent. of the widowed, and 36.74 per cent. of the divorced were the owners or were purchasing the dwellings in which they resided.

In the following table the sex and conjugal condition of householders in tenements and flats are shown:—

NATURE of OCCUPANCY of TENEMENTS and FLATS in conjunction with CONJUGAL CONDITION and SEX of the HOUSEHOLDER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition and Sex of Householder.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(a)	Total.
NUMBER.					
Never Married	674	58	9,194	613	10,539
Married	2,479	425	46,680	2,949	52,533
Widowed	1,037	101	8,833	489	10,460
Divorced	51	7	1,153	76	1,287
Not Stated	24	1	277	31	333
Male	2,669	421	48,134	3,214	54,438
Female	1,596	171	18,003	944	20,714
Total	4,265	592	66,137	4,158	75,152
PROPORTION PER CENT.					
Never Married	% 6.39	% 0.55	% 87.24	% 5.82	% 100.00
Married	4.72	0.81	88.86	5.61	100.00
Widowed	9.91	0.97	84.45	4.67	100.00
Divorced	3.96	0.54	89.59	5.91	100.00
Not Stated	7.21	0.30	83.18	9.31	100.00
Male	4.90	0.77	88.42	5.91	100.00
Female	7.70	0.83	86.91	4.56	100.00
Total	5.68	0.79	88.00	5.53	100.00

(a) Includes "not stated".

Excluding those whose conjugal condition was not stated, 14.09 per cent. of the householders occupying tenements and flats were unmarried, 70.21 per cent. married, 13.98 per cent. widowed, and 1.72 per cent. divorced.

(v) *Dependent Children of Householder.*—The following table classifies householders according to nature of occupancy and number of dependent children:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS classified according to NATURE of OCCUPANCY in conjunction with DEPENDENT CHILDREN of HOUSEHOLDER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Dependent Children under Sixteen Years of Age.	Nature of Occupancy.									
	Private Houses.					Tenements and Flats.				
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (a)	Total.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy. (a)	Total.
NUMBER.										
0	344,999	62,247	212,316	55,947	675,509	3,391	361	40,899	2,349	47,000
1	95,815	45,681	119,626	13,630	274,752	504	121	14,882	954	16,461
2	71,841	39,340	97,159	11,034	219,374	245	68	6,849	523	7,685
3	42,499	21,990	57,981	7,011	129,481	78	29	2,344	208	2,659
4	23,072	10,916	31,999	4,101	70,088	32	7	770	75	884
5	11,693	5,075	16,426	2,272	35,466	15	5	265	32	317
6	5,962	2,333	8,298	1,201	17,794	..	..	86	12	98
7	2,658	959	3,496	567	7,680	..	1	33	3	37
8	1,099	350	1,385	196	3,030	..	..	7	2	9
9	349	118	429	63	959	..	..	1	..	1
10 and over ..	161	26	160	39	386	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	600,148	189,035	549,275	96,061	1,434,519	4,265	592	66,137	4,158	75,152

PERCENTAGE.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0	51.07	9.22	31.43	8.28	100.00	7.21	0.77	87.02	5.00	100.00
1	34.87	16.63	43.54	4.96	100.00	3.06	0.74	90.41	5.79	100.00
2	32.75	17.93	44.29	5.03	100.00	3.19	0.88	89.12	6.81	100.00
3	32.82	16.98	44.78	5.42	100.00	2.93	1.09	88.16	7.82	100.00
4	32.92	15.57	45.66	5.85	100.00	3.62	0.79	87.11	8.48	100.00
5	32.97	14.31	46.31	6.41	100.00	4.73	1.58	83.60	10.09	100.00
6	33.51	13.11	46.63	6.75	100.00	..	..	87.76	12.24	100.00
7	34.61	12.49	45.52	7.38	100.00	..	2.70	89.19	8.11	100.00
8	36.27	11.55	45.71	6.47	100.00	..	..	77.78	22.22	100.00
9	36.39	12.30	44.74	6.57	100.00	..	..	100.00	..	100.00
10 and over ..	41.71	6.74	41.45	10.10	100.00	..	..	100.00	..	100.00
Total ..	41.84	13.18	38.29	6.69	100.00	5.68	0.79	88.00	5.53	100.00

(a) Includes "not stated".

The table shows that 60 per cent. of householders without dependent children were owners and purchasers by instalment of their houses, while

the corresponding proportion for householders with dependent children was about 50 per cent.

(vi) *Industry of Householder*.—The next table according to their industry and nature of classifies householders occupying private dwellings occupancy:—

NATURE of OCCUPANCY of PRIVATE DWELLINGS according to INDUSTRY of the HOUSEHOLDER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry of the Householder.	Nature of Occupancy.									
	Private Houses.					Tenements and Flats.				
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(a)	Total.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(a)	Total.
NUMBER.										
Fishing and Trapping	2,929	271	1,751	1,367	6,318	4	..	103	9	116
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	173,056	25,801	51,057	34,953	284,867	113	11	1,521	224	1,869
Forestry	5,558	750	5,895	2,553	14,756	6	..	134	14	154
Mining and Quarrying	20,812	4,377	13,908	3,870	42,967	19	1	661	79	760
Total Primary Producers ..	202,355	31,199	72,611	42,743	348,908	142	12	2,419	326	2,899
Industrial	119,353	70,511	182,793	20,322	392,979	662	158	17,537	1,275	19,632
Transport and Communication ..	36,295	25,806	66,597	5,123	133,821	161	67	5,194	273	5,695
Commerce and Finance	62,133	29,098	82,707	6,208	180,146	774	122	13,433	576	14,905
Public Administration and Professional ..	24,872	10,715	32,403	3,963	71,953	383	47	6,573	276	7,259
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	2,756	1,223	4,534	512	9,025	48	8	1,215	72	1,343
Personal and Domestic Service ..	5,982	2,909	17,060	2,240	28,191	107	34	3,588	449	4,178
Pensioners	51,739	8,734	47,281	8,024	115,778	213	36	4,975	297	5,521
Independents	35,923	766	4,263	1,165	42,117	898	13	3,011	105	4,027
No Industry (persons aged sixteen years and over)	15,758	1,121	3,814	1,351	22,044	195	11	519	47	772
Industry not stated	2,933	996	6,443	947	11,319	41	3	1,612	144	1,800
Dependants	40,049	5,957	28,769	3,463	78,238	661	81	6,061	318	7,121
Grand Total	600,148	189,035	549,275	96,061	1,434,519	4,265	592	66,137	4,158	75,152

PROPORTION PER CENT. ON ALL NATURES OF OCCUPANCY.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing and Trapping	46.36	4.29	27.71	21.64	100.00	3.45	..	88.79	7.76	100.00
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	60.75	9.06	17.92	12.27	100.00	6.05	0.59	81.38	11.98	100.00
Forestry	37.67	5.08	39.95	17.30	100.00	3.90	..	87.01	9.09	100.00
Mining and Quarrying	48.44	10.19	32.37	9.00	100.00	2.50	0.13	86.97	10.40	100.00
Total Primary Producers ..	58.00	8.94	20.81	12.25	100.00	4.90	0.41	83.44	11.25	100.00
Industrial	30.37	17.94	46.52	5.17	100.00	3.37	0.81	89.33	6.49	100.00
Transport and Communication ..	27.12	19.28	49.77	3.63	100.00	2.83	1.18	91.20	4.79	100.00
Commerce and Finance	34.49	16.15	45.91	3.45	100.00	5.19	0.82	90.13	3.86	100.00
Public Administration and Professional ..	34.57	14.89	45.03	5.51	100.00	5.00	0.65	90.55	3.80	100.00
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	30.54	13.55	50.24	5.67	100.00	3.57	0.60	90.47	5.36	100.00
Personal and Domestic Service ..	21.22	10.32	60.52	7.94	100.00	2.56	0.81	85.88	10.75	100.00
Pensioners	44.69	7.54	40.84	6.93	100.00	3.86	0.65	90.11	5.38	100.00
Independents	85.29	1.82	10.12	2.77	100.00	22.30	0.32	74.77	2.61	100.00
No Industry (persons aged sixteen years and over)	71.48	5.09	17.30	6.13	100.00	25.26	1.42	67.23	6.09	100.00
Industry not stated	25.91	8.80	56.92	8.37	100.00	2.28	0.16	89.56	8.00	100.00
Dependants	51.19	7.61	36.77	4.43	100.00	9.28	1.14	85.11	4.47	100.00
Grand Total	41.84	13.18	38.29	6.69	100.00	5.68	0.79	88.00	5.53	100.00

(a) Includes "not stated."

The industries showing the greatest proportion of householders in private houses as owner-occupiers were Independents 85.29 per cent., No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over) 71.48 per cent., and Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying 60.75 per cent. Those showing the greatest proportion of instalment-purchasers were Transport and Communication 19.28 per cent., Secondary Industry ("Industrial") 17.94 per cent., and Commerce and Finance 16.15 per cent., while those showing the greatest proportion of tenants were Personal and Domestic

Service 60.52 per cent., Industry Not Stated 56.92 per cent., and Entertainment, Sport and Recreation 50.24 per cent.

In Primary Production householders in private houses outnumbered householders in tenements and flats by 120.4 to 1. In other industries the highest ratios were No Industry 28.5 to 1, Transport and Communication 23.5 to 1, and Pensioners 21.0 to 1, while the lowest were Industry Not Stated 6.3 to 1, Entertainment, Sport and Recreation 6.7 to 1, and Personal and Domestic Service 6.7 to 1.

(vii) *Grade of Occupation of Householder.*—In occupancy of the dwelling and the grade of occupation of the householder are shown in conjunction:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS classified according to NATURE of OCCUPANCY in conjunction with GRADE of OCCUPATION of HOUSEHOLDER, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation of Householder.	Nature of Occupancy.									
	Private Houses.					Tenements and Flats.				
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(b)	Total.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(b)	Total.
Urban Metropolitan—										
Employer	20,667	5,450	11,726	467	38,310	377	46	2,519	87	3,029
Working on Own Account	19,698	9,095	30,221	1,038	60,052	483	63	4,638	217	5,401
Wage or Salary Earning Group—										
Wage or Salary Earner	76,626	69,643	133,289	5,070	284,628	736	192	22,564	1,083	24,575
Wage or Salary Earner employed Part Time	7,065	7,122	21,386	762	36,335	50	16	2,798	211	3,075
Unemployed	16,731	12,862	48,670	2,419	80,682	213	52	8,049	672	8,986
Total	100,422	89,627	203,345	8,251	401,645	999	260	33,411	1,966	36,636
Grade not applicable (a)	72,596	11,802	56,430	3,692	144,520	1,699	128	12,829	617	15,273
Grade not stated	1,556	833	3,981	241	6,611	42	1	1,293	93	1,429
Total, Urban Metropolitan	214,939	116,807	305,703	13,689	651,138	3,600	498	54,690	2,980	61,768
Urban Provincial—										
Employer	10,753	1,703	5,014	386	17,856	49	8	384	27	468
Working on Own Account	13,075	3,164	10,767	984	27,990	73	11	900	65	1,049
Wage or Salary Earning Group—										
Wage or Salary Earner	30,825	16,195	48,512	4,330	99,862	70	18	3,406	239	3,733
Wage or Salary Earner employed Part Time	4,713	2,025	7,256	708	14,702	12	9	637	61	719
Unemployed	8,911	2,915	12,574	2,118	26,518	35	8	1,323	166	1,532
Total	44,449	21,135	68,342	7,156	141,082	117	35	5,366	466	5,984
Grade not applicable (a)	30,911	2,415	14,732	2,768	50,826	196	12	1,380	109	1,697
Grade not stated	790	237	1,289	129	2,445	8	..	185	21	214
Total, Urban Provincial	99,078	28,654	100,144	11,423	240,199	443	66	8,215	688	9,412
Rural—										
Employer	79,672	9,360	13,905	6,191	109,128	38	6	164	16	224
Working on Own Account	98,863	15,441	28,729	13,223	156,256	63	4	476	84	627
Wage or Salary Earning Group—										
Wage or Salary Earner	40,357	11,019	63,143	31,932	146,451	26	7	1,374	204	1,611
Wage or Salary Earner employed Part Time	7,502	1,855	8,454	3,458	21,269	6	2	253	44	305
Unemployed	17,188	3,200	14,403	7,525	42,316	14	6	503	79	602
Total	65,047	16,074	86,000	42,915	210,036	46	15	2,130	327	2,518
Grade not applicable (a)	40,181	2,373	13,371	8,081	64,006	74	2	401	53	530
Grade not stated	1,468	326	1,423	539	3,756	1	1	61	10	73
Total, Rural	285,231	43,574	143,428	70,949	543,182	222	28	3,232	490	3,972
Total—										
Employer	111,092	16,513	30,645	7,044	165,294	464	60	3,067	130	3,721
Working on Own Account	131,636	27,700	69,717	15,245	244,298	619	78	6,014	366	7,077
Wage or Salary Earning Group—										
Wage or Salary Earner	147,808	96,857	244,944	41,332	530,941	832	217	27,344	1,526	29,919
Wage or Salary Earner employed Part Time	19,280	11,002	37,096	4,928	72,306	68	27	3,888	316	4,099
Unemployed	42,830	18,977	75,647	12,062	149,516	262	66	9,875	917	11,120
Total	209,918	126,836	357,687	58,322	752,763	1,162	310	40,907	2,759	45,138
Grade not applicable (a)	143,688	16,590	84,533	14,541	259,352	1,969	142	14,610	779	17,500
Grade not stated	3,814	1,396	6,693	909	12,812	51	2	1,539	124	1,716
Total, Australia	600,148	189,035	549,275	96,061	1,434,519	4,265	592	66,137	4,158	75,152

(a) Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business and dependants.

(b) Includes "not stated".

PROPORTION PER CENT. 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation of Householder.	Nature of Occupancy.									
	Private Houses.					Tenements and Flats.				
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(b)	Total.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other Methods of Occupancy.(b)	Total.
Urban Metropolitan—	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employer	53.95	14.23	30.61	1.21	100.00	12.45	1.52	83.16	2.87	100.00
Working on Own Account	32.80	15.15	50.32	1.73	100.00	8.94	1.17	85.87	4.02	100.00
Wage or Salary Earning Group—										
Wage or Salary Earner	26.92	24.47	46.83	1.78	100.00	2.99	0.78	91.82	4.41	100.00
Wage or Salary Earner employed Part Time	19.44	19.60	58.86	2.10	100.00	1.63	0.52	90.99	6.86	100.00
Unemployed	20.74	15.94	60.32	3.00	100.00	2.37	0.58	89.57	7.48	100.00
Total	25.00	22.31	50.63	2.06	100.00	2.73	0.71	91.20	5.36	100.00
Grade not applicable (a)	50.23	8.17	39.05	2.55	100.00	11.12	0.84	84.00	4.04	100.00
Grade not stated	23.54	12.60	60.22	3.64	100.00	2.94	0.07	90.48	6.51	100.00
Total, Urban Metropolitan ..	33.01	17.94	46.95	2.10	100.00	5.83	0.81	88.54	4.82	100.00
Urban Provincial—										
Employer	60.22	9.54	28.08	2.16	100.00	10.47	1.71	82.05	5.77	100.00
Working on Own Account	46.71	11.30	38.47	3.52	100.00	6.96	1.05	85.80	6.19	100.00
Wage or Salary Earning Group—										
Wage or Salary Earner	30.87	16.22	48.58	4.33	100.00	1.88	0.48	91.24	6.40	100.00
Wage or Salary Earner employed Part Time	32.06	13.77	49.35	4.82	100.00	1.67	1.25	88.60	8.48	100.00
Unemployed	33.60	10.99	47.42	7.99	100.00	2.28	0.52	86.36	10.84	100.00
Total	31.51	14.98	48.44	5.07	100.00	1.96	0.58	89.67	7.79	100.00
Grade not applicable (a)	60.82	4.75	28.99	5.44	100.00	11.55	0.71	81.32	6.42	100.00
Grade not stated	32.31	9.69	52.72	5.28	100.00	3.74	..	86.45	9.81	100.00
Total, Urban Provincial ..	41.62	11.93	41.60	4.76	100.00	4.71	0.70	87.28	7.31	100.00
Rural—										
Employer	73.01	8.58	12.74	5.67	100.00	16.96	2.68	73.22	7.14	100.00
Working on Own Account	63.27	9.88	18.39	8.46	100.00	10.05	0.64	75.92	13.39	100.00
Wage or Salary Earning Group—										
Wage or Salary Earner	27.56	7.52	43.12	21.80	100.00	1.61	0.44	85.29	12.66	100.00
Wage or Salary Earner employed Part Time	35.27	8.72	39.75	16.26	100.00	1.97	0.66	82.95	14.42	100.00
Unemployed	40.62	7.56	34.04	17.78	100.00	2.33	1.00	83.55	13.12	100.00
Total	30.97	7.65	40.95	20.43	100.00	1.83	0.60	84.59	12.98	100.00
Grade not applicable (a)	62.78	3.71	20.89	12.62	100.00	13.96	0.38	75.66	10.00	100.00
Grade not stated	39.08	8.68	37.89	14.35	100.00	1.37	1.37	83.56	13.70	100.00
Total, Rural	52.51	8.02	26.41	13.06	100.00	5.59	0.70	81.37	12.34	100.00
Total—										
Employer	67.21	9.99	18.54	4.26	100.00	12.47	1.62	82.42	3.49	100.00
Working on Own Account	53.88	11.34	28.54	6.24	100.00	8.75	1.10	84.98	5.17	100.00
Wage or Salary Earning Group—										
Wage or Salary Earner	27.84	18.24	46.13	7.79	100.00	2.78	0.73	91.39	5.10	100.00
Wage or Salary Earner employed Part Time	26.66	15.22	51.30	6.82	100.00	1.66	0.66	89.97	7.71	100.00
Unemployed	28.65	12.69	50.59	8.07	100.00	2.36	0.59	88.80	8.25	100.00
Total	27.89	16.85	47.52	7.74	100.00	2.57	0.69	90.63	6.11	100.00
Grade not applicable (a)	55.40	6.40	32.59	5.61	100.00	11.25	0.81	83.49	4.45	100.00
Grade not stated	29.77	10.90	52.24	7.09	100.00	2.97	0.12	89.69	7.22	100.00
Total, Australia	41.84	13.18	38.29	6.69	100.00	5.68	0.79	88.00	5.53	100.00

(a) Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business and dependants. (b) Includes "not stated".

In urban metropolitan districts there were roughly 50 per cent. more tenants than owners occupying private houses. In urban provincial districts the numbers of owners and tenants were almost exactly the same, but in rural districts there were nearly twice as many owners as tenants. The proportion of householders in private houses who were instalment-purchasers was 17.94 per cent. in urban metro-

politan areas, 11.93 per cent. in urban provincial areas and only 8.02 per cent. in rural areas.

Of all employers who were householders in private houses, 67.21 per cent. were owner-occupiers. The similar proportions for workers on own account and wage or salary earners were 53.88 per cent. and 27.89 per cent. respectively.

DISTRIBUTION OF DWELLINGS BY DIVISIONS OF STATES.

13. Metropolitan Dwellings.—(i) *Dwellings occupied, unoccupied, and being built.*—The following table affords a comparison of the dwellings occupied, unoccupied, and in course of erection in each of the metropolitan areas of Australia in 1933:—

METROPOLITAN DWELLINGS OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED and BEING BUILT, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Metropolitan Area.	Number.				Proportion Per Cent.			
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.
					%	%	%	%
Sydney and suburbs	288,240	10,941	253	299,434	96.26	3.65	0.09	100.00
Melbourne and suburbs	235,672	6,669	394	242,735	97.09	2.75	0.16	100.00
Brisbane and suburbs	69,535	2,270	86	71,891	96.72	3.16	0.12	100.00
Adelaide and suburbs	77,021	2,242	44	79,307	97.12	2.83	0.05	100.00
Perth and suburbs	47,713	1,506	176	49,395	96.59	3.05	0.36	100.00
Hobart and suburbs	14,066	495	23	14,584	96.45	3.39	0.16	100.00
Total	732,247	24,123	976	757,346	96.69	3.18	0.13	100.00

As noted earlier in Section 5, the returns for dwellings unoccupied and being built were not entirely satisfactory.

(ii) *Private Dwellings and Inmates.*—The next table shows for each metropolitan area the number of private houses and of tenements and flats, also the aggregate number of inmates and the number of inmates per dwelling:—

OCCUPIED METROPOLITAN PRIVATE HOUSES and TENEMENTS and FLATS in conjunction with NUMBER of INMATES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Metropolitan Area.	Number of Dwellings.			Number of Inmates.			Average Number of Inmates per Dwelling.		
	Private Houses.	Tenements and Flats.	Total.	Private Houses.	Tenements and Flats.	Total.	Private Houses.	Tenements and Flats.	Total.
Sydney and suburbs	244,167	35,896	280,063	1,041,381	101,244	1,142,625	4.27	2.82	4.08
Melbourne and suburbs	214,462	15,002	229,464	881,281	38,238	919,519	4.11	2.55	4.01
Brisbane and suburbs	64,118	3,785	67,903	265,983	10,542	276,525	4.15	2.79	4.07
Adelaide and suburbs	72,667	2,959	75,626	287,426	7,794	295,220	3.96	2.63	3.90
Perth and suburbs	43,674	2,494	46,168	180,428	6,888	187,316	4.13	2.76	4.06
Hobart and suburbs	12,050	1,632	13,682	51,278	4,322	55,600	4.26	2.65	4.06
Total	651,138	61,768	712,906	2,707,777	169,028	2,876,805	4.16	2.74	4.04

In addition to the dwellings in the foregoing table, 268 wagons, vans, and camps without dwellings were enumerated, of which 67 were in Sydney, 57 in Melbourne, 107 in Brisbane, 24 in Adelaide, and 13 in Perth.

(iii) *Number of Rooms.*—The grouping of dwellings in the metropolitan areas according to rooms in the following table is the same as that adopted for an earlier table dealing with States and Territories:—

OCCUPIED METROPOLITAN PRIVATE DWELLINGS according to NUMBER of ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Number of Rooms.	Number of Dwellings.						
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
PRIVATE HOUSES.							
1 and 2	2,732	1,201	1,369	625	1,187	240	7,354
3 to 6	201,879	175,145	49,243	60,567	37,730	9,152	533,716
7 to 9	34,882	33,353	12,273	10,158	4,196	2,230	97,092
10 and over	3,352	3,876	799	1,046	352	375	9,800
Not Stated	1,322	887	434	271	209	53	3,176
Total	244,167	214,462	64,118	72,667	43,674	12,050	651,138

OCCUPIED METROPOLITAN PRIVATE DWELLINGS according to NUMBER of ROOMS, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Number of Rooms.	Number of Dwellings.						
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
TENEMENTS AND FLATS.							
1 and 2	8,385	4,329	1,093	883	932	705	16,327
3 to 6	24,633	9,202	2,267	1,666	1,189	812	39,769
7 to 9	936	291	62	46	38	24	1,397
10 and over	47	21	8	2	4	2	84
Not Stated	1,895	1,159	355	362	331	89	4,191
Total	35,896	15,002	3,785	2,959	2,494	1,632	61,768

Of the private houses in the metropolitan areas of Australia, those of three to six rooms represented 82.0 per cent. The corresponding percentages for the capital cities separately were as follows:—Sydney 82.7 per cent., Melbourne 81.5 per cent., Brisbane 76.8 per cent., Adelaide 83.3 per cent., Perth 86.4 per cent., Hobart 75.9 per cent.

The corresponding percentages for tenements and flats in metropolitan areas were as follows:—Australia 64.4, Sydney 68.6, Melbourne 61.3, Brisbane 59.9, Adelaide 56.3, Perth 47.7, Hobart 49.8.

(iv) *Materials of Outer Walls.*—The next table gives particulars of the principal materials used in the construction of the outer walls of private dwellings in the metropolitan areas:—

MATERIAL of OUTER WALLS of METROPOLITAN PRIVATE DWELLINGS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Material of Outer Walls.	Number of Dwellings.						
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
PRIVATE HOUSES.							
Stone	3,488	1,179	47	19,835	1,822	537	26,908
Brick	183,073	84,834	1,098	45,524	25,842	5,256	345,627
Concrete	880	1,219	242	1,958	302	154	4,755
Iron	995	205	479	2,213	891	20	4,803
Wood	50,577	123,919	61,529	2,638	13,946	5,877	258,486
Fibro-cement	4,131	536	232	77	469	24	5,469
Other materials	593	2,184	298	339	309	164	3,887
Not Stated	430	386	193	83	93	18	1,203
Total	244,167	214,462	64,118	72,667	43,674	12,050	651,138

TENEMENTS AND FLATS.							
Stone	1,163	319	31	1,290	211	227	3,241
Brick	32,432	10,885	555	1,281	1,822	926	47,901
Concrete	700	277	73	64	21	18	1,153
Iron	23	31	11	31	17	2	115
Wood	1,313	3,106	2,900	56	278	389	8,042
Fibro-cement	171	66	118	7	14	2	378
Other materials	18	93	9	10	4	16	150
Not Stated	76	225	88	220	127	52	788
Total	35,896	15,002	3,785	2,959	2,494	1,632	61,768

The materials mainly used in the construction of the outer walls of private houses in the metropolitan areas of Australia were brick, wood, and stone in that order. Dwellings with walls of these materials accounted for 96.9 per cent. of the total. Private houses with walls of brick represented 53.1 per cent. of the total for metropolitan areas combined and also predominated in Sydney, Adelaide and Perth, but in Melbourne, Brisbane, and Hobart wooden dwellings exceeded the number with walls of any other material. In Brisbane wooden dwellings were 95.9 per cent. of all private houses.

In the case of tenements and flats in metropolitan areas, dwellings with walls of brick predominated

in Australia, and also in Sydney, Melbourne, Perth and Hobart. In Brisbane walls of wood, and in Adelaide walls of stone, were the most frequently used. It is interesting to note that the number of non-metropolitan private houses in South Australia with walls of stone numbered 37,739, as against only 2,786 with walls of brick.

(v) *Rent per Week.*—The rent per week payable for private dwellings in the metropolitan areas is dealt with in the next table. The tabulation and analysis of the data have been confined to *private dwellings occupied by tenants*. Detailed tables will be found in Vol. III. Part XXXVI. pp. 2294-2297.

METROPOLITAN PRIVATE DWELLINGS occupied by TENANTS classified according to WEEKLY RENT, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Weekly Rent.	Number of Dwellings.						
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
PRIVATE HOUSES.							
Under 5s.	300	191	152	311	71	39	1,064
5s. and under 10s.	3,034	4,482	1,305	4,629	844	341	14,635
10s. „ 15s.	22,447	21,106	5,217	9,545	3,429	1,003	62,747
15s. „ 20s.	32,246	27,232	6,214	7,352	4,797	1,262	79,103
20s. „ 25s.	30,871	21,617	4,796	4,173	3,787	1,479	66,723
25s. „ 30s.	17,115	9,911	1,861	1,647	1,676	787	32,997
30s. „ 35s.	8,931	4,862	802	669	681	340	16,285
35s. „ 40s.	3,150	1,810	247	185	201	107	5,700
£2 „ £3	3,644	2,218	299	226	212	76	6,675
£3 „ £4	601	403	44	36	21	4	1,109
£4 „ £5	147	93	8	6	7	..	261
£5 and over	129	59	1	2	1	..	192
Not Stated	5,529	6,991	1,859	1,911	1,463	459	18,212
Total	128,144	100,975	22,805	30,692	17,190	5,897	305,703

TENEMENTS AND FLATS.

Under 5s.	182	155	24	120	39	79	599
5s. and under 10s.	2,219	1,675	359	597	441	407	5,698
10s. „ 15s.	4,304	2,425	639	683	538	419	9,008
15s. „ 20s.	4,125	1,767	555	327	270	218	7,262
20s. „ 25s.	5,147	1,589	405	247	192	157	7,737
25s. „ 30s.	4,950	1,175	269	148	156	82	6,780
30s. „ 35s.	3,697	1,051	156	72	114	28	5,118
35s. „ 40s.	1,738	657	53	36	77	13	2,574
£2 „ £3	2,471	1,204	109	47	107	21	3,959
£3 „ £4	586	313	19	13	36	5	972
£4 „ £5	236	123	3	3	8	..	373
£5 and over	203	87	..	..	..	..	290
Not Stated	2,258	982	560	260	187	73	4,320
Total	32,116	13,203	3,151	2,553	2,165	1,502	54,690

For private houses in each of the capital cities, except Adelaide and Hobart, the predominant rental group was 15 shillings and under 20 shillings, this group being second to the 10 shillings and under 15 shillings group in Adelaide and to the 20 shillings and under 25 shillings in Hobart. For tenements and flats, the predominant group was that of 10 shillings and under 15 shillings in each

capital city except Sydney. Sydney showed a marked difference from the other capital cities in that the largest group for tenements and flats was that of 20 shillings and under 25 shillings, closely followed by the 25 shillings and under 30 shillings group.

(vi) *Nature of Occupancy.*—The nature of occupancy is shown for private dwellings in the metropolitan areas in the next table:—

NATURE of OCCUPANCY of METROPOLITAN PRIVATE DWELLINGS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Nature of Occupancy.	Number of Dwellings.						
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
PRIVATE HOUSES.							
Owner	74,525	69,567	24,954	25,489	15,917	4,487	214,939
Purchaser by instalments	36,669	39,634	14,620	15,071	9,482	1,331	116,807
Tenant	128,144	100,975	22,805	30,692	17,190	5,897	305,703
Other methods of occupancy (a)	4,829	4,286	1,739	1,415	1,085	335	13,689
Total	244,167	214,462	64,118	72,667	43,674	12,050	651,138
TENEMENTS AND FLATS.							
Owner	2,011	923	319	151	129	67	3,600
Purchaser by instalments	239	133	73	23	28	2	498
Tenant	32,116	13,203	3,151	2,553	2,165	1,502	54,690
Other methods of occupancy (a)	1,530	743	242	232	172	61	2,980
Total	35,896	15,002	3,785	2,959	2,494	1,632	61,768

(a) Includes "not stated".

Leaving out of account the group "other methods of occupancy", 33.72 per cent. of the private houses in the metropolitan areas were occupied by the owners, 18.32 per cent. by purchasers under instalment systems, and 47.96 per cent. by tenants. The percentages of private houses in each of the capital cities occupied by tenants on the total for the first three occupancy groups were as follows:—Sydney 53.54 per cent., Melbourne 48.04 per cent., Brisbane 36.56 per cent., Adelaide 43.08 per cent., Perth 40.36 per cent., Hobart 50.34 per cent.

14. Urban and Rural Divisions.—A table showing in summary form the population, density, occupied dwellings and average rent recorded in urban and rural divisions of each State and Territory may be found in Section 7 of this chapter.

Occupied private dwellings in the metropolitan divisions had the highest average number of rooms (5.23), slightly in excess of private dwellings in urban provincial divisions (5.06), and appreciably higher than private dwellings in rural divisions

(4.65). Taking the States separately, private dwellings in the metropolitan divisions of Queensland and in the urban provincial and rural divisions of Victoria had respectively the highest average number of rooms.

The average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in the metropolitan, urban provincial and rural divisions did not differ materially, the averages being urban provincial and rural 4.13 and metropolitan 4.04.

The average rent per week payable by tenants of private dwellings was 20s. 2d. in metropolitan divisions, 15s. 7d. in urban provincial divisions, and 11s. 2d. in rural divisions. This relationship held good for all the States, although the differences in the rental values for the three divisions varied considerably.

15. Geographical Subdivisions.—Details relating to dwellings in the Local Government Areas of the States and Territories will be found in Census Parts XXIX. to XXXV. Vol. III. pp. 1934–2192.

TENANT-OCCUPIED PRIVATE HOUSES OF THREE TO SIX ROOMS WITH WALLS OF WOOD, BRICK OR STONE.

16. Private Houses of Three to Six Rooms Occupied by Tenants.—(i) *Distribution by Divisions of States—Numbers and Percentages.*—The following tables show the distribution by divisions of States

in numbers and percentages of tenant-occupied private houses of three to six rooms with walls of wood, brick or stone:—

PRIVATE HOUSES of THREE to SIX ROOMS with WALLS of WOOD, BRICK or STONE occupied by TENANTS in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Walls of Wood.					Walls of Brick or Stone.					Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone.				
	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.
URBAN METROPOLITAN.															
New South Wales	2,228	8,571	7,758	3,016	21,573	5,070	25,304	35,490	23,749	89,613	7,298	33,875	43,248	26,765	111,186
Victoria ..	3,506	14,190	19,236	9,629	46,561	3,746	13,136	14,450	9,409	40,741	7,252	27,326	33,686	19,038	87,302
Queensland ..	590	4,099	7,374	6,385	18,448	62	118	133	99	412	652	4,217	7,507	6,484	18,860
South Australia ..	120	444	363	194	1,121	2,295	7,775	9,122	5,303	24,495	2,415	8,219	9,485	5,497	25,616
Western Australia ..	568	2,396	1,226	413	4,603	897	4,155	3,552	1,803	10,407	1,465	6,551	4,778	2,216	15,010
Tasmania ..	139	784	905	467	2,295	204	699	823	630	2,356	343	1,483	1,728	1,097	4,651
Australia ..	7,151	30,484	36,862	20,104	94,601	12,274	51,187	63,570	40,993	168,024	19,425	81,671	100,432	61,097	262,625
URBAN PROVINCIAL.															
New South Wales	1,684	10,512	13,106	5,620	30,922	686	3,353	5,813	3,370	13,222	2,370	13,865	18,919	8,990	44,144
Victoria ..	320	2,980	4,693	2,537	10,530	175	601	896	691	2,363	495	3,581	5,589	3,228	12,993
Queensland ..	525	2,459	4,686	3,192	10,862	39	60	67	53	219	564	2,519	4,753	3,245	11,081
South Australia ..	52	270	246	124	692	175	761	1,075	710	2,721	227	1,031	1,321	834	3,413
Western Australia ..	141	633	497	188	1,459	128	464	365	208	1,165	269	1,097	862	396	2,624
Tasmania ..	176	1,230	1,251	653	3,310	77	334	306	261	978	253	1,564	1,557	914	4,288
Federal Capital Territory ..	46	344	76	27	493	38	97	253	177	565	84	441	329	204	1,058
Northern Territory ..	9	10	7	4	30	..	5	..	1	6	9	15	7	5	36
Australia ..	2,953	18,438	24,562	12,345	58,298	1,318	5,675	8,775	5,471	21,239	4,271	24,113	33,337	17,816	79,537
RURAL.															
New South Wales	3,236	11,362	11,008	5,444	31,050	268	1,062	1,541	1,173	4,044	3,504	12,424	12,549	6,617	35,094
Victoria ..	1,770	9,046	9,592	5,335	25,743	186	590	896	722	2,394	1,956	9,636	10,488	6,057	28,137
Queensland ..	1,501	4,907	5,302	2,670	14,380	18	26	20	14	78	1,519	4,933	5,322	2,684	14,458
South Australia ..	195	536	347	154	1,232	600	2,283	2,467	1,503	6,853	795	2,819	2,814	1,657	8,085
Western Australia ..	651	2,382	1,146	411	4,590	128	399	314	178	1,019	779	2,781	1,460	589	5,609
Tasmania ..	627	2,865	1,941	984	6,417	33	192	158	107	490	660	3,057	2,099	1,091	6,907
Federal Capital Territory ..	11	16	30	16	73	..	2	8	3	13	11	18	38	19	86
Northern Territory ..	10	6	1	1	18	1	1	..	2	4	11	7	1	3	22
Australia ..	8,001	31,120	29,367	15,015	83,503	1,234	4,555	5,404	3,702	14,895	9,235	35,675	34,771	18,717	98,398

PRIVATE HOUSES of THREE to SIX ROOMS with WALLS of WOOD, BRICK or STONE occupied by TENANTS in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

State or Territory.	Walls of Wood.					Walls of Brick or Stone.					Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone.				
	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.
TOTAL.															
New South Wales	7,148	30,445	31,872	14,080	83,545	6,024	29,719	42,844	28,292	106,879	13,172	60,164	74,716	42,372	190,424
Victoria..	5,598	26,216	33,521	17,501	82,834	4,107	14,327	16,242	10,822	45,498	9,703	40,543	49,763	28,323	128,332
Queensland ..	2,616	11,465	17,362	12,247	43,690	119	204	220	166	709	2,735	11,669	17,582	12,413	44,399
South Australia ..	367	1,250	956	472	3,045	3,070	10,819	12,664	7,516	34,069	3,437	12,069	13,620	7,988	37,114
Western Australia	1,360	5,411	2,869	1,012	10,652	1,153	5,018	4,231	2,189	12,591	2,513	10,429	7,100	3,201	23,243
Tasmania ..	942	4,879	4,097	2,104	12,022	314	1,225	1,287	998	3,824	1,256	6,104	5,384	3,102	15,846
Federal Capital Territory ..	57	360	106	43	566	38	99	261	180	578	95	459	367	223	1,144
Northern Territory	19	16	8	5	48	1	6	..	3	10	20	22	8	8	58
Australia ..	18,105	80,042	90,791	47,464	236,402	14,826	61,417	77,749	50,166	204,158	32,931	141,459	168,540	97,630	440,560

DISTRIBUTION per cent. of PRIVATE HOUSES of THREE to SIX ROOMS with WALLS of WOOD, BRICK or STONE occupied by TENANTS in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Walls of Wood.					Walls of Brick or Stone.					Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone.				
	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.
URBAN METROPOLITAN.															
New South Wales	10.33	39.73	35.96	13.98	100.00	5.66	28.24	39.60	26.50	100.00	6.56	30.47	38.90	24.07	100.00
Victoria..	7.53	30.48	41.31	20.68	100.00	9.19	32.24	35.47	23.10	100.00	8.31	31.30	38.58	21.81	100.00
Queensland ..	3.20	22.22	39.97	34.61	100.00	15.05	28.64	32.29	24.02	100.00	3.46	22.36	39.80	34.38	100.00
South Australia ..	10.70	39.61	32.38	17.31	100.00	9.37	31.74	37.24	21.65	100.00	9.43	32.08	37.03	21.46	100.00
Western Australia	12.34	52.05	26.64	8.97	100.00	8.62	39.93	34.13	17.32	100.00	9.76	43.65	31.83	14.76	100.00
Tasmania ..	6.06	34.16	39.43	20.35	100.00	8.66	29.67	34.93	26.74	100.00	7.37	31.89	37.15	23.59	100.00
Australia ..	7.56	32.22	38.97	21.25	100.00	7.31	30.46	37.83	24.40	100.00	7.40	31.10	38.24	23.26	100.00

URBAN PROVINCIAL.															
New South Wales	5.45	34.00	42.38	18.17	100.00	5.19	25.36	43.96	25.49	100.00	5.37	31.41	42.86	20.36	100.00
Victoria..	3.04	28.30	44.57	24.09	100.00	7.40	25.43	37.92	29.25	100.00	3.84	27.77	43.35	25.04	100.00
Queensland ..	4.83	22.64	43.14	29.39	100.00	17.81	27.40	30.59	24.20	100.00	5.09	22.73	42.89	29.29	100.00
South Australia ..	7.51	39.02	35.55	17.92	100.00	6.43	27.97	39.51	26.09	100.00	6.65	30.21	38.70	24.44	100.00
Western Australia	9.66	43.39	34.06	12.89	100.00	10.99	39.83	31.33	17.85	100.00	10.25	41.81	32.85	15.09	100.00
Tasmania ..	5.32	37.16	37.79	19.73	100.00	7.87	34.15	31.29	26.69	100.00	5.90	36.47	36.31	21.32	100.00
Federal Capital Territory ..	9.33	69.78	15.41	5.48	100.00	6.72	17.17	44.78	31.33	100.00	7.94	41.68	31.10	19.28	100.00
Northern Territory	30.00	33.33	23.33	13.34	100.00	..	83.33	..	16.67	100.00	25.00	41.67	19.44	13.89	100.00
Australia ..	5.06	31.63	42.13	21.18	100.00	6.20	26.72	41.32	25.76	100.00	5.37	30.32	41.91	22.40	100.00

RURAL.															
New South Wales	10.42	36.59	35.45	17.54	100.00	6.63	26.26	38.11	29.00	100.00	9.98	35.40	35.76	18.86	100.00
Victoria..	6.88	35.14	37.26	20.72	100.00	7.77	24.64	37.43	30.16	100.00	6.95	34.25	37.27	21.53	100.00
Queensland ..	10.44	34.12	36.87	18.57	100.00	23.08	33.33	25.64	17.95	100.00	10.51	34.12	36.81	18.56	100.00
South Australia ..	15.83	43.51	28.16	12.50	100.00	8.76	33.31	36.00	21.93	100.00	9.83	34.87	34.81	20.49	100.00
Western Australia	14.18	51.90	24.97	8.95	100.00	12.56	39.16	30.81	17.47	100.00	13.89	49.58	26.03	10.50	100.00
Tasmania ..	9.77	44.65	30.25	15.33	100.00	6.73	39.18	32.25	21.84	100.00	9.55	44.26	30.39	15.80	100.00
Federal Capital Territory ..	15.07	21.92	41.09	21.92	100.00	..	15.38	61.54	23.08	100.00	12.79	20.93	44.19	22.09	100.00
Northern Territory	55.55	33.33	5.56	5.56	100.00	25.00	25.00	..	50.00	100.00	50.00	31.82	4.54	13.64	100.00
Australia ..	9.58	37.27	35.17	17.98	100.00	8.29	30.58	36.28	24.85	100.00	9.38	36.26	35.34	19.02	100.00

TOTAL.															
New South Wales	8.56	36.44	38.15	16.85	100.00	5.63	27.81	40.09	26.47	100.00	6.92	31.59	39.24	22.25	100.00
Victoria..	6.76	31.65	40.47	21.12	100.00	9.03	31.49	35.70	23.78	100.00	7.56	31.59	38.78	22.07	100.00
Queensland ..	5.99	26.24	39.74	28.03	100.00	16.79	28.77	31.03	23.41	100.00	6.16	26.28	39.60	27.96	100.00
South Australia ..	12.05	41.05	31.40	15.50	100.00	9.01	31.76	37.17	22.06	100.00	9.26	32.52	36.70	21.52	100.00
Western Australia	12.77	50.80	26.93	9.50	100.00	9.16	39.85	33.60	17.39	100.00	10.81	44.87	30.55	13.77	100.00
Tasmania ..	7.84	40.58	34.08	17.50	100.00	8.21	32.03	33.66	26.10	100.00	7.93	38.52	33.98	19.57	100.00
Federal Capital Territory ..	10.07	63.60	18.73	7.60	100.00	6.57	17.13	45.16	31.14	100.00	8.30	40.13	32.08	19.49	100.00
Northern Territory	39.58	33.33	16.67	10.42	100.00	10.00	60.00	..	30.00	100.00	34.49	37.93	13.79	13.79	100.00
Australia ..	7.66	33.86	38.40	20.08	100.00	7.26	30.09	38.08	24.57	100.00	7.47	32.11	38.26	22.16	100.00

For tenant-occupied private houses of three to six rooms with walls of wood, brick or stone, Queensland has the lowest percentages among the States with houses of three and four rooms and the highest percentages with five and six rooms. Western Australia, on the other hand, has the greatest per-

centages with three and four rooms and the least percentages with five and six rooms.

(ii) *Average Weekly Rent per House.*—The following table shows the average weekly rent of the houses discussed in the previous section:—

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT^(a) of PRIVATE HOUSES of THREE to SIX ROOMS with WALLS of WOOD, BRICK or STONE occupied by TENANTS in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Walls of Wood.					Walls of Brick or Stone.					Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone.				
	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.
URBAN METROPOLITAN.															
New South Wales..	s. d. 11 7	s. d. 14 0	s. d. 16 1	s. d. 17 10	s. d. 15 0	s. d. 13 8	s. d. 18 4	s. d. 21 5	s. d. 25 0	s. d. 21 1	s. d. 13 0	s. d. 17 3	s. d. 20 5	s. d. 24 2	s. d. 19 10
Victoria ..	10 11	14 10	18 1	20 10	17 2	11 8	15 7	20 9	25 5	19 4	11 3	15 2	19 2	23 0	18 1
Queensland ..	10 4	13 5	16 10	19 9	16 11	14 1	15 1	18 3	21 9	18 0	10 7	13 5	16 11	19 9	17 0
South Australia ..	7 5	9 1	10 7	11 9	9 10	8 5	12 5	16 0	18 11	14 10	8 5	12 3	15 9	18 8	14 7
Western Australia..	11 0	13 7	15 5	17 5	14 1	13 11	18 4	21 3	24 8	20 2	12 7	16 7	19 9	23 3	18 3
Tasmania ..	10 8	15 5	18 10	21 0	17 7	12 5	16 7	21 3	24 4	19 11	11 8	15 11	19 11	22 10	18 9
Australia ..	11 1	14 3	17 3	19 10	16 5	12 1	16 9	20 5	24 3	19 8	11 8	15 9	19 3	22 9	18 5
URBAN PROVINCIAL.															
New South Wales..	s. d. 10 4	s. d. 13 2	s. d. 15 2	s. d. 17 2	s. d. 14 7	s. d. 11 11	s. d. 15 5	s. d. 18 1	s. d. 20 11	s. d. 17 10	s. d. 10 9	s. d. 13 9	s. d. 16 1	s. d. 18 7	s. d. 15 7
Victoria ..	10 0	12 7	15 6	17 3	14 11	9 5	12 3	16 1	18 5	15 6	9 10	12 6	15 7	17 6	15 0
Queensland ..	11 5	14 2	16 2	18 2	16 1	12 6	11 3	15 11	18 7	15 5	11 5	14 2	16 2	18 2	16 1
South Australia ..	8 10	10 6	12 9	13 10	11 9	7 5	10 1	13 10	15 8	12 11	7 9	10 3	13 8	15 5	12 8
Western Australia..	13 4	14 7	17 4	18 5	15 11	12 0	15 6	17 11	19 11	16 10	12 9	15 0	17 7	19 2	16 4
Tasmania ..	10 0	12 7	17 0	18 5	15 3	9 9	13 9	18 8	20 5	16 9	9 11	12 10	17 3	19 0	15 7
Federal Capital Territory ..	5 8	13 5	20 5	26 5	14 5	19 6	24 8	28 6	34 0	28 11	11 11	15 11	26 7	33 1	22 2
Northern Territory..	15 0	19 8	16 6	22 6	17 10	..	15 4	..	13 6	15 0	15 0	18 0	16 6	20 3	17 3
Australia ..	10 6	13 2	15 7	17 6	15 0	11 2	14 5	17 8	20 4	17 2	10 8	13 6	16 1	18 4	15 7
RURAL.															
New South Wales ..	s. d. 8 3	s. d. 10 5	s. d. 12 0	s. d. 13 6	s. d. 11 3	s. d. 10 6	s. d. 14 3	s. d. 16 5	s. d. 18 8	s. d. 16 2	s. d. 8 5	s. d. 10 9	s. d. 12 7	s. d. 14 6	s. d. 11 10
Victoria ..	7 9	10 10	13 5	14 6	12 4	8 9	11 1	15 9	16 7	14 6	7 10	10 10	13 7	14 9	12 6
Queensland ..	9 6	11 1	12 9	13 9	12 0	9 3	10 5	10 8	13 4	11 2	9 6	11 1	12 8	13 9	12 0
South Australia ..	5 2	7 11	9 5	11 0	8 4	6 0	8 1	10 6	11 10	9 7	5 10	8 0	10 5	11 8	9 4
Western Australia ..	7 7	9 9	11 1	12 9	10 1	7 10	11 9	14 1	15 10	12 8	7 7	10 1	11 9	13 8	10 6
Tasmania ..	5 4	7 4	9 9	9 10	8 2	4 2	7 0	9 0	9 7	8 0	5 3	7 3	9 8	9 10	8 2
Federal Capital Territory ..	6 7	15 0	12 6	13 10	12 6	..	8 6	16 6	15 6	14 7	6 7	14 3	13 1	14 2	12 9
Northern Territory ..	13 7	13 0	20 6	3 6	13 3	..	7 6	..	..	7 6	13 7	12 3	20 6	3 6	12 11
Australia ..	8 0	10 3	12 5	13 7	11 4	7 6	10 3	13 4	15 3	12 5	7 11	10 3	12 6	13 11	11 6
TOTAL.															
New South Wales ..	s. d. 9 11	s. d. 12 6	s. d. 14 5	s. d. 16 1	s. d. 13 8	s. d. 13 5	s. d. 17 10	s. d. 20 9	s. d. 24 3	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 11 7	s. d. 15 3	s. d. 18 2	s. d. 21 9	s. d. 17 7
Victoria ..	10 0	13 4	16 6	18 7	15 6	11 6	15 4	20 3	24 5	18 11	10 7	14 0	17 8	20 10	16 8
Queensland ..	10 2	12 8	15 7	18 2	15 4	13 2	13 6	16 10	19 11	16 6	10 3	12 8	15 7	18 3	15 4
South Australia ..	6 6	8 11	10 9	12 1	9 9	8 0	11 6	14 11	17 6	13 9	7 10	11 3	14 7	17 2	13 5
Western Australia ..	9 9	12 3	14 3	16 0	12 10	13 0	17 7	20 6	23 8	19 4	11 1	14 10	18 0	21 4	16 4
Tasmania ..	7 2	10 2	14 4	15 6	12 3	11 0	14 5	19 3	21 11	17 8	8 2	11 0	15 6	17 8	13 7
Federal Capital Territory ..	5 9	13 6	18 3	22 4	14 3	19 6	24 4	28 3	33 8	28 8	11 5	15 10	25 4	31 9	21 6
Northern Territory ..	14 3	16 9	17 2	17 9	15 10	..	14 0	..	13 6	13 11	14 3	15 11	17 2	16 11	15 7
Australia ..	9 9	12 7	15 5	17 6	14 5	11 8	16 1	19 8	23 3	18 11	10 8	14 2	17 5	20 6	16 7

(a) Unfurnished.

Of tenant-occupied private houses of three to six rooms in the various States, New South Wales had the highest average rent in each of the urban metropolitan, urban provincial and rural divisions for houses with walls of brick or stone. For houses with walls of wood, Tasmania had the highest

average rent in urban metropolitan, Queensland the highest in urban provincial, and Victoria the highest in rural divisions. South Australia had the lowest average in metropolitan and urban provincial areas, and Tasmania the lowest in rural areas for both walls of wood and walls of brick or stone.

(iii) *Average Weekly Rent per Room.*—The room in private houses of three to six rooms with following table shows the average weekly rent per walls of wood, brick or stone:—

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT per ROOM(a) of PRIVATE HOUSES of THREE to SIX ROOMS with WALLS of WOOD, BRICK or STONE occupied by TENANTS in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Walls of Wood.					Walls of Brick or Stone.					Walls of Wood, Brick or Stone.				
	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.	3 Rooms.	4 Rooms.	5 Rooms.	6 Rooms.	3 to 6 Rooms.
URBAN METROPOLITAN.															
New South Wales	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 3 4	s. d. 4 7	s. d. 4 7	s. d. 4 3	s. d. 4 2	s. d. 4 4	s. d. 4 4	s. d. 4 4	s. d. 4 1	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 4 2
Victoria ..	3 8	3 9	3 7	3 6	3 7	3 11	3 11	4 2	4 3	4 1	3 9	3 10	3 10	3 10	3 10
Queensland ..	3 5	3 4	3 4	3 3	3 4	4 8	3 9	3 8	3 7	3 9	3 6	3 4	3 5	3 3	3 4
South Australia ..	2 6	2 3	2 1	2 0	2 2	2 10	3 1	3 2	3 2	3 2	2 10	3 1	3 2	3 1	3 1
Western Australia	3 8	3 5	3 1	2 11	3 3	4 8	4 7	4 3	4 1	4 4	4 2	4 2	3 11	3 11	4 0
Tasmania ..	3 7	3 10	3 9	3 6	3 9	4 2	4 2	4 3	4 1	4 2	3 11	4 0	4 0	3 10	3 11
Australia ..	3 8	3 7	3 5	3 4	3 5	4 0	4 2	4 1	4 1	4 1	3 11	3 11	3 10	3 10	3 10
URBAN PROVINCIAL.															
New South Wales	s. d. 3 5	s. d. 3 4	s. d. 3 0	s. d. 2 10	s. d. 3 1	s. d. 4 0	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 3 7	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 3 8	s. d. 3 7	s. d. 3 5	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 3 1	s. d. 3 3
Victoria ..	3 4	3 2	3 1	2 10	3 1	3 2	3 1	3 3	3 1	3 2	3 3	3 2	3 1	2 11	3 1
Queensland ..	3 10	3 7	3 3	3 0	3 3	4 2	2 10	3 2	3 1	3 2	3 10	3 6	3 3	3 0	3 3
South Australia ..	2 11	2 8	2 7	2 4	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 9	2 7	2 8	2 7	2 7	2 9	2 7	2 8
Western Australia	4 5	3 8	3 6	3 1	3 6	4 0	3 11	3 7	3 4	3 8	4 3	3 9	3 6	3 2	3 7
Tasmania ..	3 4	3 2	3 5	3 1	3 3	3 3	3 5	3 9	3 5	3 6	3 4	3 3	3 5	3 2	3 4
Federal Capital Territory ..	1 11	3 4	4 1	4 5	3 6	6 6	6 2	5 8	5 8	5 9	4 0	4 0	5 4	5 6	4 10
Northern Territory	5 0	4 11	3 4	3 9	4 4	..	3 10	..	2 3	3 6	5 0	4 6	3 4	3 5	4 2
Australia ..	3 6	3 4	3 1	2 11	3 1	3 9	3 7	3 6	3 5	3 6	3 7	3 4	3 3	3 1	3 3
RURAL.															
New South Wales	s. d. 2 9	s. d. 2 7	s. d. 2 5	s. d. 2 3	s. d. 2 5	s. d. 3 6	s. d. 3 7	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 3 1	s. d. 3 3	s. d. 2 10	s. d. 2 8	s. d. 2 6	s. d. 2 5	s. d. 2 7
Victoria ..	2 7	2 8	2 8	2 5	2 7	2 11	2 9	3 2	2 9	2 11	2 7	2 8	2 9	2 6	2 8
Queensland ..	3 2	2 9	2 7	2 3	2 7	3 1	2 7	2 2	2 3	2 4	3 2	2 9	2 6	2 3	2 7
South Australia ..	1 9	2 0	1 11	1 10	1 11	2 0	2 0	2 1	2 0	2 0	1 11	2 0	2 1	1 11	2 0
Western Australia	2 6	2 5	2 3	2 2	2 4	2 7	2 11	2 10	2 8	2 10	2 6	2 6	2 4	2 3	2 5
Tasmania ..	1 9	1 10	1 11	1 8	1 10	1 5	1 9	1 10	1 7	1 9	1 9	1 10	1 11	1 8	1 10
Federal Capital Territory ..	2 2	3 9	2 6	2 4	2 8	..	2 2	3 4	2 7	2 10	2 2	3 7	2 7	2 4	2 8
Northern Territory	4 6	3 3	4 1	0 7	3 8	..	1 11	..	..	1 11	4 6	3 1	4 1	0 7	3 7
Australia ..	2 8	2 7	2 6	2 3	2 6	2 6	2 7	2 8	2 7	2 7	2 8	2 7	2 6	2 4	2 6
TOTAL.															
New South Wales	s. d. 3 4	s. d. 3 2	s. d. 2 11	s. d. 2 8	s. d. 2 11	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 4 6	s. d. 4 2	s. d. 4 1	s. d. 4 2	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 3 10	s. d. 3 8	s. d. 3 7	s. d. 3 8
Victoria ..	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 1	3 3	3 10	3 10	4 1	4 1	4 0	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6	3 6
Queensland ..	3 5	3 2	3 1	3 0	3 1	4 5	3 4	3 4	3 4	3 5	3 5	3 2	3 1	3 0	3 1
South Australia ..	2 2	2 3	2 2	2 0	2 2	2 8	2 10	3 0	2 11	2 11	2 7	2 10	2 11	2 10	2 10
Western Australia	3 3	3 1	2 10	2 8	2 11	4 4	4 5	4 1	3 11	4 2	3 8	3 9	3 7	3 7	3 8
Tasmania ..	2 5	2 6	2 10	2 7	2 8	3 8	3 7	3 10	3 8	3 9	2 9	2 9	3 1	2 11	2 11
Federal Capital Territory ..	1 11	3 5	3 8	3 9	3 4	6 6	6 1	5 8	5 7	5 9	3 10	4 0	5 1	5 3	4 8
Northern Territory	4 9	4 2	3 5	3 0	4 1	..	3 6	..	2 3	3 3	4 9	4 0	3 5	2 10	3 11
Australia ..	3 3	3 2	3 1	2 11	3 1	3 11	4 0	3 11	3 11	3 11	3 7	3 6	3 6	3 5	3 6

(a) Unfurnished.

CHAPTER XXX.

FAMILIES.

SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. Collection and Tabulation of Data.—The tabulations under the heading "Families" in 1911 included in their scope married, widowed, and divorced males and females, but in 1921 and 1933 the tabulations in this connexion were confined to husbands and wives enumerated in the same dwelling on Census night. It should be understood, therefore, that the detailed tables which appear in

Vol. III. Part XXXVII. relating to husbands and wives, include only those together on Census night, and that this also applies to tables in this chapter, except, where for the purpose of comparison, the numbers of husbands and wives apart on Census night have been obtained by deduction, and are specifically indicated.

GENERAL VIEW OF STATISTICS RELATING TO FAMILIES.

2. Relative Ages of Husbands and Wives.—In Part XXXVII. pp. 2326–2333, the relative ages of husbands and wives in Australia and in each State and Territory are shown singly from 15 to

20 years, grouped for ages 21 to 24 years, and thereafter shown in quinquennial groups, but in the following table ages have been reduced to five suitable groups:—

RELATIVE AGES of HUSBANDS and WIVES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Ages of Husbands last Birthday.	Ages of Wives last Birthday.						Number of Husbands.		
	15–19.	20–44.	45–59.	60–64.	65 and over.	Not stated.	Whose wives were with them.	Whose wives were absent.	Total.
15–19	721	383	..	..	..	1	1,105	272	1,377
20–44	9,281	572,649	18,258	128	40	655	601,011	76,677	677,688
45–59	40	120,086	219,347	7,322	1,658	466	348,919	54,938	403,857
60–64	3	3,315	40,749	20,027	4,844	86	69,024	13,127	82,151
65 and over ..	1	1,914	23,406	26,348	58,223	151	110,043	18,968	129,011
Not stated ..	4	417	183	36	36	3,079	3,755	1,854	5,609
Number of wives whose husbands were with them	10,050	698,764	301,943	53,861	64,801	4,438	1,133,857	165,836	1,299,693
Number of wives whose husbands were absent	1,776	86,366	48,204	9,960	12,832	927	160,065	..	..
Total, Wives ..	11,826	785,130	350,147	63,821	77,633	5,365	1,293,922	..	..

The total number of males recorded as married in 1933 was 1,299,693, and the total number of females recorded as married 1,293,922. The number of husbands whose wives were absent from them on the night of the Census was 165,836, or 12.76 per cent. of all husbands, and the number of wives whose husbands were absent from them 160,065, or 12.37 per cent. of all wives, the difference being accounted for by the excess of married females over

males in Australia. The large number of husbands and wives apart at the time of the Census was no doubt mainly due to the temporary absence from home of husbands for business or other reasons, although the figures necessarily include the judicially separated and others who may be said to have separated permanently. The proportions for the sexes differed in the States, as will be seen from the following table:—

PROPORTION of ABSENTEES Per Cent., 30th JUNE, 1933.

Particulars.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
Married Males whose wives were absent..	% 12.43	% 11.69	% 14.80	% 10.44	% 17.66	% 12.62	% 15.69	% 53.02	% 12.76
Married Females whose husbands were absent	12.58	12.12	13.03	10.14	14.15	11.96	6.63	24.16	12.37

In Queensland and Western Australia, which lie partly within the tropics, and are also of more recent settlement, the percentages shown for husbands whose wives were absent and for wives whose husbands were absent, were higher than in the other States of Australia. In New South Wales and Victoria, wives whose husbands were absent were proportionately higher than husbands whose wives were absent, but the reverse was the case in each of the other States.

The relationship between absence and age is shown for husbands and wives separately in the next table:—

ABSENCE and AGE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age Group.	Husbands whose Wives were absent.		Wives whose Husbands were absent.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
		%		%
15-19.. .. .	272	19.75	1,776	15.02
20-24.. .. .	5,374	14.31	10,961	12.47
25-29.. .. .	13,623	11.46	17,014	10.88
30-34.. .. .	18,413	11.20	18,448	10.38
35-39.. .. .	19,007	10.97	19,781	10.61
40-44.. .. .	20,260	11.03	20,162	11.41
45-49.. .. .	20,772	12.35	19,444	12.87
50-54.. .. .	18,947	14.04	16,222	14.02
55-59.. .. .	15,219	15.12	12,538	15.03
60-64.. .. .	13,127	15.98	9,960	15.61
65-69.. .. .	9,278	14.95	6,560	15.45
70-74.. .. .	5,705	14.28	3,791	16.27
75-79.. .. .	2,764	14.45	1,667	18.57
80-84.. .. .	907	15.18	566	24.72
85-89.. .. .	242	15.84	199	38.49
90-94.. .. .	55	17.86	43	59.72
95-99.. .. .	15	36.59	6	40.00
100 and over	2	33.33	..	..
Not stated	1,854	33.05	927	17.28
Total	165,836	12.76	160,065	12.37

The lowest proportion of husbands whose wives were absent occurs in the age group 35-39 years and the lowest proportion of wives whose husbands were absent in the 30-34 group.

The number and proportion of husbands with wives in the same age group as themselves, or whose wives belonged to a lower or higher age group, are shown in the following table:—

WIVES' AGES in relation to those of their HUSBANDS,(a) AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Ages of Husbands.	Husbands whose Wives belonged to—						Total Husbands.
	Lower Age group.		Same Age group.		Higher Age group.		
	Number.	Percentage on total Husbands in Age group.	Number.	Percentage on total Husbands in Age group.	Number.	Percentage on total Husbands in Age group.	
		%		%		%	
15-19 .. ..	..	..	721	65.31	383	34.69	1,104
20-24	5,763	17.92	21,617	67.23	4,774	14.85	32,154
25-29	40,083	38.12	54,105	51.45	10,973	10.43	105,161
30-34	68,300	46.84	62,328	42.75	15,178	10.41	145,806
35-39	75,539	49.05	62,971	40.89	15,501	10.06	154,011
40-44	85,521	52.39	62,368	38.21	15,335	9.40	163,224
45-49	82,079	55.73	52,572	35.70	12,618	8.57	147,269
50-54	68,809	59.38	38,166	32.94	8,903	7.68	115,878
55-59	52,777	61.87	25,813	30.26	6,716	7.87	85,306
60-64	44,067	63.92	20,027	29.05	4,844	7.03	68,938
65-69	35,072	66.53	14,396	27.31	3,247	6.16	52,715
70-74	23,883	69.80	8,753	25.58	1,580	4.62	34,216
75-79	12,516	76.63	3,358	20.56	458	2.81	16,332
80-84	4,302	84.99	678	13.39	82	1.62	5,062
85-89	1,174	91.36	101	7.86	10	0.78	1,285
90-94	241	95.64	9	3.57	2	0.79	252
95-99	24	92.31	2	7.69	..	..	26
100 and over	4	100.00	..	..	..	..	4
All Ages	600,154	53.17	427,985	37.92	100,604	8.91	1,128,743

(a) Husbands who were enumerated with their wives.

The figures in this table represent only husbands and wives who were enumerated together and whose ages were stated. Where quinquennial age groups are employed it is not possible to ascertain exactly the number of husbands with wives younger or older than themselves. It is obvious, however, that husbands whose wives are in a higher age group are younger than their wives, and vice versa, but where husbands and wives are in the same age group some husbands will be older and some younger than their wives.

Of husbands in the age group 15-19 years, 34.69 per cent. had wives 20 years of age or over, but as the ages of the husbands increase the proportions

with wives in a higher age group diminish, with one minor exception, until at age 85-89 years the percentage of husbands with wives in a higher age group is only 0.78 per cent. On the other hand husbands with wives in a lower age group increase continuously from 17.92 per cent. of the total for the group 20-24 years to 95.64 per cent. of the total for the group 90-94 years, the last group of numerical importance.

The next table shows the number and proportion of wives who had husbands in the same age group as themselves, or whose husbands belonged to a lower or higher age group:—

HUSBANDS' AGES in relation to those of their WIVES,(a) AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Ages of Wives.		Wives whose Husbands belonged to—						Total Wives.
		Lower Age group.		Same Age group.		Higher Age group.		
		Number.	Percentage on total Wives in Age group.	Number.	Percentage on total Wives in Age group.	Number.	Percentage on total Wives in Age group.	
15-19	.. ..	..	%	721	%	9,325	%	10,046
20-24	.. ..	364	0.48	21,617	28.11	54,909	71.41	76,890
25-29	.. ..	4,377	3.14	54,105	38.85	80,792	58.01	139,274
30-34	.. ..	9,923	6.24	62,328	39.16	86,886	54.60	159,137
35-39	.. ..	13,950	8.37	62,971	37.80	89,662	53.83	166,583
40-44	.. ..	15,104	9.65	62,368	39.86	78,991	50.49	156,463
45-49	.. ..	15,305	11.64	52,572	39.97	63,640	48.39	131,517
50-54	.. ..	12,907	12.98	38,166	38.39	48,341	48.63	99,414
55-59	.. ..	9,303	13.13	25,813	36.45	35,713	50.42	70,829
60-64	.. ..	7,450	13.84	20,027	37.21	26,348	48.95	53,825
65-69	.. ..	5,358	14.93	14,396	40.13	16,124	44.94	35,878
70-74	.. ..	3,771	19.34	8,753	44.88	6,977	35.78	19,501
75-79	.. ..	1,938	26.53	3,358	45.96	2,010	27.51	7,306
80-84	.. ..	660	38.28	678	39.33	386	22.39	1,724
85-89	.. ..	167	52.52	101	51.76	50	15.72	318
90-94	.. ..	20	68.97	9	31.03	..	..	29
95-99	.. ..	6	75.00	2	25.00	..	..	8
100 and over	.. ..	1	100.00	..	..	..	..	1
All Ages	.. ..	100,604	8.91	427,985	37.92	600,154	53.17	1,128,743

(a) Wives who were enumerated with their husbands.

The figures in this table show a continuous increase with age in the proportion of wives whose husbands belonged to a lower age group, and generally a decrease with age in the proportion of wives whose husbands belonged to a higher age group. The proportion of wives whose husbands were in the same age group averaged over all ages

37.92 per cent., and did not diverge greatly from this figure between the ages 25 and 85 years.

The average ages of wives whose husbands were of the ages specified and of husbands whose wives were of the ages specified are shown for States and Territories in the following tables:—

AVERAGE AGES of the WIVES of HUSBANDS of specified AGES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Ages of Husbands.		Average Ages of Wives.							
		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.
15	.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	.. ..	..	..	..	..	16.5	..	..	..
17	.. ..	19.3	19.0	..	21.9	18.5	19.5	..	..
18	.. ..	19.4	18.4	18.9	19.1	19.6	19.3	..	..
19	.. ..	19.9	19.9	20.4	20.5	20.2	20.5	..	..
20	.. ..	20.7	20.9	21.0	21.0	20.4	20.9	27.5	..
21-24	.. ..	22.6	22.9	22.9	23.0	22.9	22.8	22.5	20.4
25-29	.. ..	26.1	26.5	26.0	26.4	26.2	26.1	26.2	25.0

AVERAGE AGES of the WIVES of HUSBANDS of specified AGES, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Ages of Husbands.				Average Ages of Wives.								
				New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
30-34	..	..	..	30.2	30.7	30.0	30.5	30.2	30.2	29.5	28.6	30.3
35-39	..	..	..	34.8	35.2	34.3	35.2	34.5	34.7	34.9	30.9	34.9
40-44	..	..	..	39.3	39.6	38.8	39.7	38.9	39.0	38.5	35.0	39.3
45-49	..	..	..	43.8	44.0	43.3	44.2	43.2	43.4	42.8	41.2	43.8
50-54	..	..	..	48.2	48.3	47.7	48.6	47.9	47.7	46.4	45.7	48.2
55-59	..	..	..	52.6	52.9	52.3	53.1	52.7	52.2	52.5	47.3	52.7
60-64	..	..	..	57.0	57.4	56.7	57.5	57.2	56.6	55.8	51.9	57.1
65-69	..	..	..	61.4	61.9	61.3	62.0	61.3	61.2	60.4	55.5	61.6
70-74	..	..	..	65.8	66.1	65.8	66.5	65.6	66.4	67.5	52.5	66.0
75-79	..	..	..	69.5	69.9	69.5	70.6	69.5	70.3	68.1	52.5	69.8
80-84	..	..	..	72.7	73.3	72.5	73.7	73.7	72.9	72.5	57.5	73.0
85-89	..	..	..	75.0	75.6	74.7	76.4	75.9	74.3	..	..	75.3
90-94	..	..	..	78.8	77.2	78.7	81.1	77.0	77.5	..	..	78.5
95-99	..	..	..	74.8	71.5	80.8	57.5	87.5	75.0	..	..	73.8
100 and over	..	..	..	..	..	77.5	72.5	72.5	52.5	..	..	68.8
Total	..	..	..	41.4	42.8	41.1	42.8	41.6	42.1	38.6	35.6	41.9

AVERAGE AGES of the HUSBANDS of WIVES of specified AGES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Ages of Wives.				Average Ages of Husbands.								
				New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
15	..	..	..	22.7	21.4	26.9	18.5	..	23.0	..	..	23.6
16	..	..	..	23.5	23.6	25.0	22.0	24.5	24.1	..	23.0	23.7
17	..	..	..	23.7	23.5	25.5	24.1	25.1	24.4	27.5	27.6	24.1
18	..	..	..	24.1	24.3	25.8	24.0	25.8	25.1	25.4	31.0	24.5
19	..	..	..	24.9	25.0	26.1	24.9	25.7	25.4	26.2	25.7	25.2
20	..	..	..	25.5	25.7	26.6	25.7	26.7	25.6	24.7	23.0	25.8
21-24	..	..	..	27.8	27.9	28.7	27.9	28.5	28.2	29.5	32.5	28.0
25-29	..	..	..	31.6	31.5	32.2	31.4	31.8	31.7	32.2	34.4	31.6
30-34	..	..	..	36.4	36.1	36.8	36.1	36.7	36.7	37.0	38.1	36.4
35-39	..	..	..	41.3	40.9	41.4	40.9	41.5	41.5	41.7	44.1	41.2
40-44	..	..	..	45.9	45.6	46.1	45.6	46.4	46.3	45.1	49.5	45.8
45-49	..	..	..	50.5	50.6	50.8	50.4	51.2	51.2	50.0	51.5	50.6
50-54	..	..	..	55.5	55.8	55.7	55.2	55.9	56.2	55.4	55.1	55.6
55-59	..	..	..	60.4	60.6	60.7	60.3	60.3	60.9	59.9	64.3	60.5
60-64	..	..	..	65.1	65.1	65.2	65.0	64.5	65.3	63.5	66.3	65.1
65-69	..	..	..	69.7	69.4	69.9	69.7	68.6	69.4	68.6	64.2	69.5
70-74	..	..	..	73.6	73.3	73.6	73.9	72.4	73.5	71.6	67.5	73.5
75-79	..	..	..	77.5	77.0	77.3	78.1	76.6	76.8	75.8	..	77.3
80-84	..	..	..	81.3	80.8	79.6	80.8	79.3	80.8	77.5	..	80.8
85-89	..	..	..	83.2	84.5	82.9	85.5	79.8	83.1	..	..	83.6
90-94	..	..	..	82.1	86.9	83.8	90.0	92.5	..	..	..	85.1
95-99	..	..	..	77.5	67.5	92.5	..	90.0	..	..	..	85.0
100 and over	..	..	..	..	..	72.5	..	..	..	..	..	72.5
Total	..	..	..	44.9	46.1	45.0	46.0	45.3	45.8	42.4	42.0	45.4

The averages indicated in these tables are probably slightly in excess of the truth, since they have been computed on the assumption that the average age for any group is the central point of that group, e.g., the average age for group 40-44 years last birthday equalled $42\frac{1}{2}$ years. In subsequent tables where the differences between average ages are dealt with this error practically disappears.

Leaving out of account the Territories, where the numbers concerned are unimportant, the averages for the several States do not differ materially throughout the first table. The average age

for all wives of specified ages, who were enumerated with husbands whose ages were also stated, ranged between 41.1 years in Queensland and 42.8 years in Victoria and South Australia. Compared with 1921 the average age of wives in each State increased by periods of between 19 and 25 months. In Australia as a whole the average age increased from 40.0 to 41.9 years, an increase of about 23 months.

As in the case of wives, the differences in the average ages of husbands in the States over the range of ages specified for wives is not marked. The

average age for husbands of all ages, who were enumerated with wives whose ages were also stated, ranged between 44.9 years in New South Wales and 46.1 years in Victoria. Compared with the 1921 figures, the average age of husbands in each State increased by periods of between 16 and 22 months. The average age for husbands in Australia, 45.4 years, was about 20 months greater than the 1921 figure of 43.7 years.

A comparison of the figures in these tables show that the average age of husbands in Australia

exceeded the average age of wives by 3.5 years. The corresponding average differences for the States were as follows:—New South Wales, 3.5 years; Victoria, 3.3 years; Queensland, 3.9 years; South Australia, 3.2 years; Western Australia, 3.7 years; and Tasmania, 3.7 years.

The figures in the preceding two tables enables a computation to be made of the average differences in age of husbands and wives in the various age groups. The results for Australia are given in the following table:—

AVERAGE DIFFERENCES in AGE between HUSBANDS and WIVES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age group comprising Persons whose Age last Birthday was—	Estimated Average Age of Group.	Average Age of Wives whose Husbands were in Age group specified.	Average Excess of Age of Husband in Age group specified over that of his Wife.	Average Age of Husband whose Wife was in Age group specified.	Average Excess of Age of Wife in Age group specified over that of her Husband.
15	15.5	..	..	23.6	—8.1
16	16.5	16.5	..	23.7	—7.2
17	17.5	19.5	—2.0	24.1	—6.6
18	18.5	19.2	—0.7	24.5	—6.0
19	19.5	20.0	—0.5	25.2	—5.7
20	20.5	20.8	—0.3	25.8	—5.3
21–24.. ..	23.0	22.8	0.2	28.0	—5.0
25–29.. ..	27.5	26.2	1.3	31.6	—4.1
30–34.. ..	32.5	30.3	2.2	36.4	—3.9
35–39.. ..	37.5	34.9	2.6	41.2	—3.7
40–44.. ..	42.5	39.3	3.2	45.8	—3.3
45–49.. ..	47.5	43.8	3.7	50.6	—3.1
50–54.. ..	52.5	48.2	4.3	55.6	—3.1
55–59.. ..	57.5	52.7	4.8	60.5	—3.0
60–64.. ..	62.5	57.1	5.4	65.1	—2.6
65–69.. ..	67.5	61.6	5.9	69.5	—2.0
70–74.. ..	72.5	66.0	6.5	73.5	—1.0
75–79.. ..	77.5	69.8	7.7	77.3	0.2
80–84.. ..	82.5	73.0	9.5	80.8	1.7
85–89.. ..	87.5	75.3	12.2	83.6	3.9
90–94.. ..	92.5	78.5	14.0	85.1	7.4
95–99.. ..	97.5	73.8	23.7	85.0	12.5
100 and over ..	102.5	68.8	33.7	72.5	30.0

On the average husbands under 21 years of age had wives older than themselves, while husbands in the age groups embracing 21 years and upwards were on the average older than their wives. There is a continuous progression with age in the average differences between the ages of husbands and their wives. Wives of each age under 75 years were younger on the average than their husbands and from age 75 years onwards older than their

husbands. The regular progression with age noted in the case of husbands is also in evidence in the case of wives.

3. Relative Birthplace of Husbands and Wives.—

Details concerning the relative birthplaces of husbands and wives will be found in Vol. III. Part XXXVII. pp. 2342–2355. A summary for Australia showing the principal countries separately is contained in the following table:—

RELATIVE BIRTHPLACES of HUSBANDS and WIVES, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplaces of Husbands.	Birthplaces of Wives.											Number of Husbands.		
	Australia.	New Zealand.	Other Countries in Australasia. (a)	United Kingdom.	Rest of Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Poly-nesia.	At Sea.	Born Outside Australia.	Whose Wives were with them.	Whose Wives were absent.	Total.
Australia ..	810,679	6,336	46	60,123	2,086	689	1,002	998	306	255	71,841	882,520	115,824	998,344
New Zealand ..	8,385	1,475	3	1,336	38	29	24	41	12	5	2,963	11,348	2,103	13,451
Other Countries in Australasia (a)	36	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	8	44	15	59
United Kingdom	99,677	2,038	10	102,152	938	469	408	564	80	94	106,753	206,430	28,607	235,037
Rest of Europe ..	10,502	194	2	2,396	11,062	155	60	110	25	15	14,019	24,521	11,241	35,762
Asia	1,851	43	1	495	108	793	25	32	4	5	1,506	3,357	6,826	10,183
Africa	1,232	31	..	298	23	8	81	5	1	..	447	1,679	294	1,973
America	2,000	52	..	620	51	14	13	213	2	..	965	2,965	696	3,661
Polynesia ..	373	10	2	44	4	1	1	1	44	..	107	480	133	613
At Sea	427	6	..	73	4	1	1	1	..	..	86	513	97	610

(a) Norfolk Island, Papua, Nauru, and Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

RELATIVE BIRTHPLACES of HUSBANDS and WIVES, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Birthplaces of Husbands.	Birthplaces of Wives.											Number of Husbands.		
	Australia.	New Zealand.	Other Countries in Australasia.(a)	United Kingdom.	Rest of Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Poly-nesia.	At Sea.	Born Outside Australia.	Whose Wives were with them.	Whose Wives were absent.	Total.
Total Born outside Australia	124,483	3,849	21	107,418	12,228	1,470	613	967	169	119	126,854	251,337	50,012	301,349
Number of Wives whose Husbands were with them	935,162	10,185	67	167,541	14,314	2,159	1,615	1,065	475	374	198,695	1,133,857	165,836	1,299,693
Number of Wives whose Husbands were absent ..	132,736	1,952	23	22,235	1,903	421	278	334	103	80	27,329	160,065	..	..
Grand Total ..	1,067,898	12,137	90	189,776	16,217	2,580	1,893	2,299	578	454	226,024	1,293,922	..	..

(a) Norfolk Island, Papua, Nauru, and Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

Taking the 1,133,857 cases for which complete particulars are available, it will be seen that in 810,764 cases, or 71.5 per cent., both parties were born in Australia or its dependencies (Norfolk Island, Papua, Nauru, and Mandated New Guinea). Then followed husbands and wives born in the United Kingdom 102,152, or 9.0 per cent., wives born in Australia (including dependencies) and husbands born in the United Kingdom 99,687, or 8.8 per cent., and husbands born in Australia (including dependencies) and wives born in the United Kingdom 60,127, or 5.3 per cent. It thus appears that of the husbands and wives enumerated together, and for whom complete birthplace particulars were given, 94.6 per cent. were born in Australia (including dependencies) or in the United Kingdom. Of the remaining cases there were

20,058, or 1.77 per cent., where one or both parties were born in New Zealand, 21,721, or 1.92 per cent., where one party was born in Australia (including dependencies), and one elsewhere than in Australasia or the United Kingdom, and 6,479, or 0.57 per cent., where one party was born in the United Kingdom and one elsewhere than in Australasia or the United Kingdom, leaving only 12,869 cases, or 1.14 per cent. of the total, where both parties were born elsewhere than in Australasia or the United Kingdom.

Another method of presenting the information in the foregoing table is that of showing for each birthplace the number and proportion of cases in which husband and wife were from the same birthplace. This method has been adopted in the next table:—

MARRIAGES, "UNMIXED", in respect of BIRTHPLACES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Number of Husbands of each Birthplace residing at Time of Census with their Wives.	Number of Wives of each Birthplace residing at Time of Census with their Husbands.	Cases in which Husband and Wife residing together at Time of Census were from same Birthplace.		
			Number.	Percentage on Total Husbands from each Birthplace residing with their Wives.	Percentage on Total Wives from each Birthplace residing with their Husbands.
Australasia—				%	%
Australia	882,520	935,162	810,679	91.86	86.69
New Zealand	11,348	10,185	1,475	13.00	14.48
Other Countries in Australasia(a)	44	67	3	6.82	4.48
Europe—					
England	146,383	119,093	65,850	44.98	55.29
Wales	4,255	3,276	1,063	24.98	32.45
Scotland	37,335	30,704	15,155	40.59	49.36
Ireland	17,670	13,968	4,931	27.91	35.30
Isle of Man	341	191	71	20.82	37.17
Channel Islands	446	309	86	19.28	27.83
Malta	635	370	317	49.92	85.68
Other British Possessions in Europe	31	29	..	..	..
Austria	337	162	83	24.63	51.23
Belgium	155	155	17	10.97	10.97
Czecho-Slovakia	131	81	51	38.93	62.96
Denmark	1,640	523	238	14.51	45.51
Finland	450	126	83	18.44	65.87
France	526	605	71	13.50	11.74

(a) Norfolk Island, Nauru, Papua, and Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

MARRIAGES, "UNMIXED", in respect of BIRTHPLACES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Birthplace.	Number of Husbands of each Birthplace residing at Time of Census with their Wives.	Number of Wives of each Birthplace residing at Time of Census with their Husbands.	Cases in which Husband and Wife residing together at Time of Census were from same Birthplace.		
			Number.	Percentage on Total Husbands from each Birthplace residing with their Wives.	Percentage on Total Wives from each Birthplace residing with their Husbands.
Europe—continued.				%	%
Germany	5,588	2,949	1,509	27.00	51.17
Greece	1,782	1,186	1,137	63.80	95.87
Hungary	71	45	26	36.62	57.78
Italy	5,601	4,220	4,020	71.77	95.26
Netherlands	488	222	128	26.23	57.66
Norway	847	165	55	6.49	33.33
Poland	1,036	702	540	52.12	76.92
Rumania	107	71	22	20.56	30.99
Russia	1,517	1,165	800	52.74	68.67
Spain	296	198	135	45.61	68.18
Sweden	1,418	187	76	5.36	40.64
Switzerland	578	310	140	24.22	45.16
Turkey	73	51	29	39.73	56.86
Yugo-Slavia	587	435	418	71.21	96.09
Other Countries in Europe	627	357	262	41.79	73.39
Asia—					
British India	1,286	930	61	4.74	6.56
Ceylon	147	65	8	5.44	12.31
Straits Settlements	66	30	1	1.52	3.33
China	561	167	74	13.19	44.31
Japan	165	110	74	44.85	67.27
Syria	562	417	358	63.70	85.85
Other Countries In Asia	570	440	182	31.93	41.36
Africa—					
Mauritius	127	51	7	5.51	13.73
Union of South Africa	1,324	1,349	54	4.08	4.00
Other Countries in Africa	228	215	14	6.14	6.51
America—					
British West Indies	31	14	..	..	..
Canada	912	468	43	4.71	9.19
Other British Possessions in America	16	14	1	6.25	7.14
United States of America	1,667	1,210	140	8.40	11.57
Other Countries in America	339	259	9	2.65	3.47
Polynesia—					
Fiji	246	241	10	4.07	4.15
Other British Possessions in Polynesia	31	25	4	12.90	16.00
New Caledonia	103	148	20	19.42	13.51
Other Polynesian Islands	100	61	7	7.00	11.48
At Sea	513	374	..	..	..
Total	1,133,857	1,133,857	910,537	80.30	80.30

The number of cases in which both parties to the marriage belonged to the same birthplace was 910,537, the birthplace Australia being represented by 810,679 of this number, England by 65,850, Scotland by 15,155, Ireland by 4,931, Italy by 4,020, Germany by 1,509, New Zealand by 1,475, and fourteen other birthplaces by numbers ranging between 1,137 for Greece and 128 for Netherlands. The proportions of the husbands residing with their wives at the date of the Census, who were parties to marriages unmixed as far as birthplace was concerned, were for each of the more important birthplaces, Australia 91.86 per cent., England 44.98 per cent., Scotland 40.59 per cent., Ireland 27.91 per cent., Italy 71.77 per cent., Germany 27.00 per cent., New Zealand 13.00 per cent. The corresponding percentages of wives married to husbands of the same birthplace were Australia 86.69 per cent.,

England 55.29 per cent., Scotland 49.36 per cent., Ireland 35.30 per cent., Italy 95.26 per cent., Germany 51.17 per cent., New Zealand 14.48 per cent.

In the following table particulars are given in respect to birthplace and absence for husbands and wives in Australia:—

ABSENCE and BIRTHPLACE, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Birthplace.	Husbands of each Birthplace whose Wives were absent.		Wives of each Birthplace whose Husbands were absent.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent. of Husbands of each Birthplace.	Number.	Proportion per cent. of Wives of each Birthplace.
Australasia—		%		%
New South Wales	43,773	11.83	49,921	12.50
Victoria	35,855	11.21	39,456	11.99
Queensland	13,051	11.55	16,706	12.88
South Australia	11,183	9.99	12,225	10.69
Western Australia	3,526	12.97	4,643	13.40
Tasmania	6,529	12.90	7,168	13.48
Federal Capital Territory	5	6.85	13	20.97
Northern Territory	105	35.47	87	27.97
Australia (undefined)	1,797	34.33	2,517	34.56
New Zealand	2,103	15.63	1,952	16.08
Other Countries in Australasia(a)	15	25.42	23	25.56
Europe—				
England	19,993	12.02	15,565	11.56
Wales	542	11.30	321	8.92
Scotland	4,974	11.76	3,684	10.71
Ireland	2,991	14.48	2,610	15.74
Isle of Man	39	10.26	26	11.98
Channel Islands	68	13.23	29	8.58
Malta	327	33.99	35	8.64
Other British Possessions in Europe	8	20.51	11	27.50
Austria	120	26.26	23	12.43
Belgium	35	18.42	41	20.92
Czecho-Slovakia	126	49.03	7	7.95
Denmark	318	16.24	108	17.12
France	180	25.50	165	21.43
Germany	907	13.96	432	12.78
Greece	1,535	46.28	107	8.28
Hungary	23	24.47	6	11.76
Italy	4,429	44.16	394	8.54
Netherlands	98	16.72	34	13.28
Norway	252	22.92	35	17.50
Poland	148	12.50	89	11.25
Rumania	28	20.74	10	12.35
Russia	282	15.68	165	12.41
Spain	83	21.90	30	13.16
Sweden	303	17.61	45	19.40
Switzerland	98	14.50	47	13.17
Turkey	24	24.74	10	16.39
Yugo-Slavia	1,128	65.77	34	7.25
Other Countries in Europe	789	42.28	75	13.44
Asia	6,826	67.03	421	16.32
Africa	294	14.90	278	14.69
America	696	19.01	334	14.53
Polynesia	133	21.70	103	17.82
At Sea	97	15.90	80	17.62
Total	165,836	12.76	160,065	12.37

(a) Norfolk Island, Nauru, Papua and Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

Western Australia had the highest percentage for the Australian States of husbands whose wives were absent (12.97 per cent.) and Tasmania the highest percentage of wives whose husbands were absent (13.48 per cent.). South Australia had the lowest percentage in both cases with 9.99 per cent. for husbands and 10.69 per cent. for wives. Amongst the highest proportions of husbands born overseas whose wives were absent were those from Asia 67.03

per cent., Yugo-Slavia 65.77 per cent., Czecho-Slovakia 49.03 per cent., Greece 46.28 per cent., and Italy 44.16 per cent. The proportions of wives from overseas countries whose husbands were absent were generally lower than the proportions of husbands enumerated apart from their wives, the more important exceptions being the birthplaces Ireland, Belgium, Denmark, France and Sweden.

4. Relative Religious Creeds of Husbands and Wives.—Particulars concerning the relative religious creeds of husbands and wives are published for Australia, and for the States and Territories separately, in Vol. III. Part XXXVII. pp. 2334-2341. A summary for Australia is given in the following table:—

RELATIVE RELIGIOUS CREEDS of HUSBANDS and WIVES, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creeds of Husbands.	Religious Creeds of Wives.										
	Baptist.	Roman Catholic.	Catholic (un-defined).	Church of Christ.	Church of England.	Congregational.	Lutheran.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Protestant (un-defined).	Salvation Army.
Baptist	15,012	323	73	115	1,859	120	29	785	518	13	30
Catholic, Roman	247	132,357	313	204	19,067	192	99	2,062	2,857	354	37
Catholic (undefined)	68	255	13,251	40	3,849	28	29	523	613	160	8
Church of Christ	84	120	34	8,965	754	42	7	340	197	9	13
Church of England	2,342	26,171	5,273	1,355	385,452	1,485	258	13,179	17,117	215	374
Congregational	130	261	47	81	1,609	9,328	9	398	384	9	11
Lutheran	48	276	66	21	671	23	9,355	247	164	11	5
Methodist	891	2,423	551	522	11,359	377	114	103,001	3,080	64	183
Presbyterian	693	4,884	1,043	383	19,553	381	74	3,784	99,400	56	92
Protestant (undefined)	65	596	288	49	564	23	9	199	199	11,916	16
Salvation Army	29	41	9	17	172	14	1	133	61	5	4,094
Seventh Day Adventist	6	6	2	4	45	15	1	36	13	3	5
Unitarian	8	11	..	2	104	5	2	22	21	2	..
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined)	81	263	55	40	764	27	17	204	182	27	20
Hebrew	8	157	59	2	546	8	1	49	108	19	1
Others, including No Reply	631	5,299	729	480	8,531	268	92	2,363	2,275	228	155
Number of Wives whose Husbands were with them	20,343	173,443	21,793	12,280	454,899	12,336	10,097	127,325	127,189	13,091	5,044
Number of Wives whose Husbands were absent	2,237	30,583	3,637	1,531	67,580	1,189	819	13,722	15,511	1,810	732
Total	22,580	204,026	25,430	13,811	522,479	13,525	10,916	141,047	142,700	14,901	5,776

Religious Creeds of Husbands.	Religious Creeds of Wives.					Number of Husbands—		
	Seventh Day Adventist.	Unitarian.	Other Christian.	Hebrew.	Others, including No Reply.	Whose Wives were with them.	Whose Wives were absent.	Total.
Baptist	14	5	60	1	240	19,197	1,697	20,894
Catholic, Roman	20	5	77	63	1,889	159,843	28,172	188,015
Catholic (undefined)	3	..	19	9	366	19,221	3,022	22,243
Church of Christ	8	1	26	2	146	10,748	876	11,624
Church of England	319	29	812	265	5,514	460,160	61,944	522,104
Congregational	15	1	48	8	146	12,485	1,036	13,521
Lutheran	9	3	35	5	121	11,060	1,149	12,209
Methodist	103	7	220	21	1,256	124,172	10,589	134,761
Presbyterian	91	14	294	62	1,789	132,593	15,444	148,037
Protestant (undefined)	32	..	44	11	449	14,460	2,244	16,704
Salvation Army	4	..	10	..	84	4,674	681	5,355
Seventh Day Adventist	1,806	..	3	..	46	1,991	209	2,200
Unitarian	32	114	1	1	8	333	52	385
Other Christian (including Christian, undefined)	6	..	9,146	12	302	11,146	2,498	13,644
Hebrew	1	2	11	3,913	88	4,973	640	5,613
Others, including No Reply	225	15	388	48	125,074	146,801	35,583	182,384
Number of Wives whose Husbands were with them	2,688	196	11,194	4,421	137,518	1,133,857	165,836	1,299,693
Number of Wives whose Husbands were absent	410	61	1,266	565	18,412	160,065	..	..
Total	3,098	257	12,460	4,986	155,930	1,293,922	..	..

The largest groups in this table are naturally those relating to husbands and wives who were members of the same denomination, although there are a number of comparatively large groups representing marriages mixed in respect of religious creed. A few of the more important of these numerically relate to husbands belonging to the Church of England with Roman Catholic wives 26,171, and Roman Catholic husbands with Church of England wives

19,067; Presbyterian husbands with Church of England wives 19,553; Church of England husbands with Presbyterian wives 17,117; Church of England husbands with Methodist wives 13,179; Methodist husbands with Church of England wives 11,359.

The following table shows the number and proportion of cases in which husbands and wives belonged to the same religious creed or sect:—

MARRIAGES "UNMIXED", in respect of RELIGIOUS CREED, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Number of Husbands of each Religious Creed residing at time of Census with Wives whose Religious Creeds were stated.	Number of Wives of each Religious Creed residing at time of Census with Husbands whose Religious Creeds were stated.	Cases in which Husband and Wife, residing together at time of Census, were of same Religious Creed.		
			Number.	Percentage on Total Husbands of each Religious Creed residing with Wives whose Religious Creeds were stated.	Percentage on Total Wives of each Religious Creed residing with Husbands whose Religious Creeds were stated.
Christian—				%	%
Baptist	19,197	20,343	15,012	78.20	73.79
Catholic, Roman	159,843	173,443	132,357	82.80	76.31
Catholic (undefined)	19,221	21,793	13,251	68.94	60.80
Church of Christ	10,748	12,280	8,965	83.41	73.00
Church of England	460,160	454,899	385,452	83.76	84.73
Congregational	12,485	12,336	9,328	74.71	75.62
Lutheran	11,060	10,097	9,355	84.58	92.65
Methodist	124,172	127,325	103,001	82.95	80.90
Presbyterian	132,593	127,189	99,400	74.97	78.15
Protestant (undefined)	14,460	13,091	11,916	82.41	91.02
Salvation Army	4,674	5,044	4,094	87.59	81.17
Seventh Day Adventist	1,991	2,688	1,806	90.71	67.19
Unitarian	333	196	114	34.23	58.16
Other Christian (including Christian undefined)	11,146	11,194	9,146	82.06	81.70
Non-Christian—					
Buddhist	58	41	39	67.24	95.12
Chinese	8	4	..	..	..
Confucian	17	4	2	11.76	50.00
Hebrew	4,973	4,421	3,913	78.68	88.51
Mohammedan	124	58	48	38.71	82.76
Other Non-Christian	166	106	63	37.95	59.43
Indefinite	3,306	1,974	1,483	44.86	75.13
No Religion	3,319	1,230	1,110	33.44	90.24
Total	994,054	999,756	809,855	81.47	81.01

Out of a total number of 994,054 husbands and 999,756 wives who stated their religious creed, there were 809,855 cases in which both parties to the marriage were of the same religious creed. The religious creed represented by the highest percentage of husbands having wives belonging to the same denomination was Seventh Day Adventist 90.71 per cent. Of the denominations represented by relatively large numbers, the proportions of husbands married to wives of the same religious belief were, in order, Lutheran 84.58 per cent., Church of England 83.76 per cent., Church of Christ 83.41 per cent., Methodist 82.95 per cent., Roman Catholic 82.80 per cent., Baptist 78.20 per cent., Presbyterian 74.97 per cent., Congregational

74.71 per cent. Of the non-Christian religious creeds, Hebrew, the only one of numerical importance, had the highest percentage, 78.68 per cent. For the creeds numerically strong the percentages of wives with husbands of the same creed were Lutheran 92.65 per cent., Church of England 84.73 per cent., Methodist 80.90 per cent., Presbyterian 78.15 per cent., Roman Catholic 76.31 per cent., Congregational 75.62 per cent., Baptist 73.79 per cent., Church of Christ 73.00 per cent. The non-Christian religion, Hebrew, had 88.51 per cent. of wives in the same category.

In the following table absence and religion are dealt with for husbands and wives.

ABSENCE and RELIGION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Husbands of each Religious Creed whose Wives were absent.		Wives of each Religious Creed whose Husbands were absent.	
	Number.	Proportion Per Cent.	Number.	Proportion Per Cent.
Christian—		%		%
Baptist	1,697	8.12	2,237	9.91
Catholic, Roman	28,172	14.98	30,583	14.99
Catholic (undefined)	3,022	13.59	3,637	14.30
Church of Christ	876	7.54	1,531	11.09
Church of England	61,944	11.86	67,580	12.93
Congregational	1,036	7.66	1,189	8.79
Lutheran	1,149	9.41	819	7.50
Methodist	10,589	7.86	13,722	9.73
Presbyterian	15,444	10.43	15,511	10.87
Protestant (undefined)	2,244	13.43	1,810	12.15
Salvation Army	681	12.72	732	12.67
Seventh Day Adventist	209	9.50	410	13.23
Unitarian	52	13.51	61	23.74
Other Christian (including Christian undefined)	2,498	18.31	1,266	10.16
Non-Christian—				
Buddhist	203	77.78	8	16.33
Chinese	162	95.29	1	20.00
Confucian	517	96.82	2	33.33
Hebrew	640	11.40	565	11.33
Mohammedan	554	81.71	10	14.71
Other Non-Christian	225	57.54	23	17.83
Indefinite	659	16.62	232	10.52
No Religion	826	19.93	48	37.56
No Reply	32,437	18.83	18,088	11.89
Total	165,836	12.76	160,065	12.37

Among Christian creeds the lowest proportions of husbands whose wives were absent were Church of Christ 7.54 per cent., Congregational 7.66 per cent., Methodist 7.86 per cent., Baptist 8.12 per cent., Lutheran 9.41 per cent., and the highest proportions “Other Christian” 18.31 per cent., Roman Catholic 14.98 per cent., Catholic (undefined) 13.59 per cent., Unitarian 13.51 per cent. The proportions amongst non-Christians were uniformly high except in the case of the Hebrew creed, which had a percentage of 11.40.

In the case of wives whose husbands were absent the lowest proportions amongst Christian creeds

were Lutheran 7.50 per cent., Congregational 8.79 per cent., Methodist 9.73 per cent., Baptist 9.91 per cent., and “Other Christian” 10.16 per cent., and the highest proportions Unitarian 23.74 per cent., Roman Catholic 14.99 per cent., Catholic (undefined) 14.30 per cent., Seventh Day Adventist 13.23 per cent. Of the non-Christian creeds Hebrew was lowest with 11.33 per cent.

5. Economic Status of Husbands.—(i) *Income of Husbands.*—The next table shows husbands classified according to age in conjunction with income and dependent children:—

HUSBANDS(a) classified according to AGE in conjunction with INCOME and DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age of Husband.	Husbands with Dependent Children Numbering—					Average No. of Dependent Children.	Age of Husband.	Husbands with Dependent Children Numbering—					Average No. of Dependent Children.
	0.	1.	2.	3 and over.	Total.			0.	1.	2.	3 and over.	Total.	
No Income.(b)							UNDER £52.						
17	4	4	..	..	8	0.50	17	9	7	..	..	16	0.44
18	19	16	2	..	37	0.54	18	35	28	1	..	64	0.47
19	59	76	6	1	142	0.65	19	87	135	9	1	232	0.67
20	130	163	14	4	311	0.67	20	195	264	46	2	507	0.71
21 to 24 ..	1,028	1,563	470	110	3,171	0.90	21 to 24 ..	2,165	3,148	1,187	292	6,792	0.95
25 to 29 ..	1,504	2,377	1,482	911	6,274	1.35	25 to 29 ..	3,912	5,652	4,090	2,543	16,197	1.39
30 to 34 ..	1,488	1,833	1,597	1,696	6,614	1.73	30 to 34 ..	3,022	4,607	4,312	4,959	16,900	1.88
35 to 39 ..	1,417	1,595	1,476	2,198	6,686	1.99	35 to 39 ..	2,932	3,570	4,003	6,177	16,682	2.18
40 to 44 ..	1,857	1,787	1,552	2,348	7,544	1.93	40 to 44 ..	3,603	3,778	3,608	6,106	17,095	2.12
45 to 49 ..	2,843	1,951	1,321	1,772	7,887	1.51	45 to 49 ..	5,291	4,022	3,041	4,653	17,007	1.73
50 to 54 ..	3,547	1,751	982	1,126	7,406	1.11	50 to 54 ..	6,839	3,539	2,124	2,843	15,345	1.25
55 to 59 ..	4,136	1,224	589	481	6,430	0.67	55 to 59 ..	7,629	2,574	1,240	1,363	12,806	0.81
60 to 64 ..	5,162	871	342	232	6,607	0.38	60 to 64 ..	9,427	1,881	710	629	12,647	0.45
65 to 69 ..	5,045	436	127	89	5,697	0.18	65 to 69 ..	12,056	1,420	391	321	14,188	0.24
70 and over ..	7,290	343	92	53	7,778	0.10	70 and over ..	18,707	1,059	272	188	20,226	0.11
Not Stated ..	180	52	44	39	315	0.91	Not Stated ..	347	140	105	72	664	0.97
Total ..	35,709	16,042	10,096	11,060	72,907	1.10	Total ..	76,256	35,824	25,139	30,149	167,368	1.22

(a) Husbands who were enumerated with their wives. (b) Includes deficit.

**HUSBANDS^(a) classified according to AGE in conjunction with INCOME and DEPENDENT CHILDREN, AUSTRALIA,
30th JUNE, 1933—continued.**

Age of Husband.	Husbands with Dependent Children Numbering—					Average No. of Dependent Children.	Age of Husband.	Husbands with Dependent Children Numbering—					Average No. of Dependent Children.
	0.	1.	2.	3 and over.	Total.			0.	1.	2.	3 and over.	Total.	
£52 to £103.							£104 to £155.						
17	6	4	..	..	10	0.40	17	3	1	..	..	4	0.25
18	36	31	3	..	70	0.53	18	11	8	..	..	20	0.50
19	126	129	9	..	264	0.56	19	83	72	8	1	164	0.55
20	181	225	24	3	433	0.65	20	193	224	16	..	433	0.59
21 to 24 ..	1,877	2,764	997	248	5,886	0.94	21 to 24 ..	1,642	1,973	654	149	4,418	0.85
25 to 29 ..	4,083	6,294	4,327	2,715	17,419	1.39	25 to 29 ..	3,705	5,382	3,622	2,091	14,800	1.33
30 to 34 ..	3,489	5,608	5,389	6,133	20,619	1.91	30 to 34 ..	3,340	5,312	5,177	6,077	19,906	1.93
35 to 39 ..	3,073	4,272	4,886	8,250	20,481	2.32	35 to 39 ..	2,736	4,257	5,233	8,494	20,720	2.38
40 to 44 ..	3,776	4,274	4,530	8,290	20,870	2.31	40 to 44 ..	3,560	4,628	4,953	8,826	21,967	2.35
45 to 49 ..	5,164	4,457	3,621	6,045	19,287	1.91	45 to 49 ..	5,074	4,521	3,722	6,350	19,667	1.96
50 to 54 ..	6,484	3,707	2,465	3,160	15,816	1.36	50 to 54 ..	6,016	3,691	2,308	3,099	15,117	1.38
55 to 59 ..	6,912	2,500	1,148	1,391	11,951	0.86	55 to 59 ..	6,145	2,316	1,108	1,278	10,847	0.89
60 to 64 ..	7,560	1,666	625	623	10,474	0.51	60 to 64 ..	6,227	1,340	539	442	8,548	0.49
65 to 69 ..	6,983	816	258	167	8,224	0.21	65 to 69 ..	5,517	662	172	140	6,491	0.24
70 and over ..	7,497	449	101	72	8,119	0.11	70 and over ..	5,182	290	89	42	5,603	0.11
Not Stated ..	239	126	75	87	527	1.18	Not Stated ..	186	96	78	86	446	1.36
Total ..	57,486	37,322	28,458	37,184	160,450	1.51	Total ..	49,620	34,776	27,680	37,075	149,151	1.61
£156 to £207.							£208 to £259.						
17 .. ..	..	1	..	..	1	0.50	17 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	2	3	..	..	5	0.60	18	1	..	..	..	1	..
19	15	21	..	..	36	0.58	19	4	5	1	..	10	0.70
20	71	84	10	1	166	0.64	20	16	14	2	1	33	0.64
21 to 24 ..	2,117	2,382	682	121	5,302	0.78	21 to 24 ..	1,454	1,266	376	65	3,161	0.70
25 to 29 ..	5,055	6,595	4,183	2,150	17,983	1.24	25 to 29 ..	5,824	6,472	3,610	1,572	17,478	1.08
30 to 34 ..	4,325	7,267	7,308	6,865	25,765	1.83	30 to 34 ..	4,754	7,631	6,968	5,634	24,987	1.67
35 to 39 ..	3,688	5,989	7,490	10,259	27,426	2.24	35 to 39 ..	3,617	5,974	7,178	8,819	25,588	2.12
40 to 44 ..	4,812	6,356	6,600	10,283	28,051	2.18	40 to 44 ..	4,392	6,129	6,566	9,110	26,197	2.13
45 to 49 ..	6,549	5,938	4,665	6,552	23,704	1.77	45 to 49 ..	6,158	5,716	4,502	5,720	22,096	1.70
50 to 54 ..	7,352	4,627	2,660	3,029	17,668	1.26	50 to 54 ..	6,769	3,992	2,369	2,502	15,632	1.19
55 to 59 ..	7,043	2,594	1,220	1,120	11,977	0.78	55 to 59 ..	6,154	2,132	1,025	908	10,219	0.75
60 to 64 ..	6,023	1,249	453	343	8,068	0.43	60 to 64 ..	5,159	1,079	390	295	6,923	0.43
65 to 69 ..	3,759	470	143	118	4,490	0.26	65 to 69 ..	3,049	331	99	82	3,561	0.24
70 and over ..	3,282	196	50	35	3,563	0.12	70 and over ..	2,371	149	41	20	2,581	0.12
Not Stated ..	221	119	77	91	508	1.25	Not Stated ..	202	113	74	96	485	1.29
Total ..	54,314	43,891	35,541	40,967	174,713	1.58	Total ..	49,924	41,003	33,201	34,824	158,952	1.52
£260 AND OVER.							INCOME NOT STATED.						
18	1	..	..	..	1	..	16	1	..	..	..	1	..
19 .. ..	..	2	..	..	2	0.67	18	4	..	..	..	4	..
20	7	6	..	..	13	0.40	19	8	5	..	..	13	0.38
21 to 24 ..	599	418	133	33	1,183	0.68	20	14	12	3	..	29	0.62
25 to 29 ..	5,362	5,291	2,599	979	14,231	0.97	21 to 24 ..	102	172	53	6	333	0.89
30 to 34 ..	6,643	9,678	8,547	5,301	30,169	1.50	25 to 29 ..	222	342	179	115	858	1.27
35 to 39 ..	5,342	8,465	10,690	11,018	35,515	2.00	30 to 34 ..	205	285	224	289	1,003	1.84
40 to 44 ..	6,713	9,449	10,853	13,406	40,421	2.06	35 to 39 ..	147	251	252	439	1,089	2.37
45 to 49 ..	9,828	9,708	7,773	9,292	36,601	1.69	40 to 44 ..	252	312	252	489	1,305	2.21
50 to 54 ..	11,901	7,289	4,290	4,466	27,946	1.19	45 to 49 ..	351	311	231	330	1,223	1.77
55 to 59 ..	12,183	4,356	1,992	1,780	20,311	0.75	50 to 54 ..	433	295	163	213	1,104	1.35
60 to 64 ..	11,143	2,247	847	629	14,866	0.42	55 to 59 ..	470	199	99	104	872	0.94
65 to 69 ..	7,599	911	273	243	9,026	0.26	60 to 64 ..	625	156	56	54	891	0.55
70 and over ..	6,647	408	114	80	7,249	0.13	65 to 69 ..	935	118	33	28	1,114	0.26
Not Stated ..	263	141	104	88	596	1.10	70 and over ..	1,991	114	19	9	2,133	0.09
Not Stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Not Stated ..	119	41	28	26	214	0.92
Total ..	84,231	58,369	48,215	47,315	238,130	1.41	Total ..	5,879	2,613	1,592	2,102	12,186	1.18

(a) Husbands who were enumerated with their wives.

HUSBANDS^(a) according to AGE with INCOME and DEPENDENT CHILDREN—continued.

Age of Husband.	Husbands with Dependent Children Numbering—					Average Number of Dependent Children.
	0.	1.	2.	3 and over.	Total.	
ALL INCOMES.						
16	1	..	..	..	1	..
17	22	17	..	..	39	0.43
18	109	86	7	..	202	0.50
19	382	445	33	3	863	0.60
20	807	992	115	11	1,925	0.65
21 to 24 ..	10,984	13,686	4,552	1,024	30,246	0.85
25 to 29 ..	29,667	38,405	24,092	13,076	105,240	1.24
30 to 34 ..	27,266	42,221	39,522	36,954	145,963	1.76
35 to 39 ..	22,952	34,373	41,208	55,654	154,187	2.18
40 to 44 ..	28,965	36,713	38,914	58,858	163,450	2.16
45 to 49 ..	41,258	36,624	28,876	40,714	147,472	1.76
50 to 54 ..	49,341	28,894	17,361	20,438	116,034	1.25
55 to 59 ..	50,672	17,895	8,421	8,425	85,413	0.79
60 to 64 ..	51,326	10,489	3,962	3,247	69,024	0.45
65 to 69 ..	44,943	5,164	1,496	1,188	52,791	0.24
70 and over ..	52,967	3,008	778	499	57,252	0.11
Not Stated ..	1,757	828	585	585	3,755	1.14
Total ..	413,419	269,840	209,922	240,676	1,133,857	1.44

(a) Husbands who were enumerated with their wives.

The table above shows that, of the 1,121,671 husbands who stated their income, 72,907, or 6.5 per cent., were in the "no income" group; 167,368,

or 14.9 per cent., were in the £1-£51 group; 160,450, or 14.3 per cent., were in the £52-£103 group; 149,151, or 13.3 per cent., were in the £104-£155 group; 174,713, or 15.6 per cent., were in the £156-£207 group; 158,952, or 14.2 per cent., were in the £208-£259 group; and 238,130, or 21.2 per cent., were in the £260 and over group. The similar percentages for all male breadwinners were as follows (see Vol. II. Part XXVIII. p. 1908):—12.5, 24.5, 16.7, 11.8, 11.5, 9.7, and 13.3. These figures show that the proportion of husbands who had incomes less than £104 is much less than the corresponding proportion of male breadwinners and that the proportion with incomes of more than £104 is much greater.

The average number of dependent children per husband increases from 1.10 in the "no income" group up to 1.61 in the £104-£155 group, but thereafter it decreases through the income groups until in the £260 and over group it is only 1.41.

(ii) *Children Dependent on Husbands.*—The following table shows for each State and Territory the average number of children dependent on husbands in specified age groups:—

AGE of HUSBANDS^(a) in conjunction with Average Number of DEPENDENT CHILDREN under sixteen years of age, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age of Husband.	Average Number of Dependent Children.								
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
15-19	0.69	0.50	0.54	0.61	0.63	0.78	..	..	0.58
20-24	0.88	0.80	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.93	0.91	0.83	0.85
25-29	1.31	1.15	1.21	1.17	1.22	1.43	1.38	1.44	1.24
30-34	1.83	1.65	1.78	1.67	1.78	2.04	1.61	1.65	1.76
35-39	2.20	2.07	2.27	2.11	2.28	2.51	2.22	1.96	2.18
40-44	2.16	2.05	2.34	2.06	2.30	2.50	1.99	1.79	2.16
45-49	1.74	1.67	1.96	1.65	1.93	2.07	1.77	2.11	1.76
50-54	1.23	1.18	1.44	1.14	1.35	1.51	1.40	1.54	1.25
55-59	0.80	0.73	0.92	0.70	0.80	1.03	0.69	2.04	0.79
60-64	0.46	0.40	0.55	0.38	0.45	0.59	0.50	0.94	0.45
65-69	0.25	0.21	0.28	0.20	0.26	0.37	0.38	1.00	0.24
70 and over ..	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.09	0.11	0.17	0.15	1.67	0.11
Not Stated ..	1.13	1.11	1.15	1.11	1.20	1.49	1.00	0.00	1.14
All Ages	1.47	1.34	1.57	1.35	1.48	1.63	1.60	1.70	1.44

(a) Husbands who were enumerated with their wives.

For all ages, Tasmania has the highest average of the States, with 1.63, and Victoria the lowest, with 1.34. In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and in the whole Commonwealth, the age group with the highest average number of

dependent children per husband is that of 35-39 years. In the case of Queensland and Western Australia, the highest average occurs in the age group 40-44 years.

CHAPTER XXXI.
WAR SERVICE.
SCOPE OF INQUIRY.

1. **The Form of Inquiry.**—A special feature of the Australian Census of 1933 was an inquiry as to war service abroad with the Australian Forces in the War of 1914-1919. One important reason for the inquiry was its value for war pensions administration. The actual form of the inquiry on the Personal Slip was as follows:—

“(16) **War Service.**—If you served abroad with the **Australian Forces** in the war of 1914-1919 write the full name of the **unit** to which you belonged”:

Supplemented by the following instruction:—

“**War Service.**—No entry is required for those persons who served in forces which were not raised in Australia.”

Thus the inquiry was restricted to those who served abroad with the Australian Forces in one war only.*

2. **Tabulation of the Data.**—The tables dealing with War Service appear in Part XVII. They show the numbers of males and females who served abroad classified according to age, conjugal condition, dependent children, birthplace, industry in conjunction with age and grade of occupation, occupation in conjunction with age, religion, and grade of occupation in conjunction with age and income. The tables in this chapter present most of these particulars in more summary form. It will be observed that no tables of persons who served abroad, classified according to unit of service, appear in either Part XVII. or this chapter. The information as to unit supplied in the returns was used solely as a check, where necessary, upon the bona fides of the claim of the person to have served abroad in the war.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE STATISTICS OF PERSONS WITH WAR SERVICE.

3. **Summary of Numbers of Soldiers, Sailors and Nurses who served abroad with the Australian Forces, 1914-1919.**—The following table is a summary statement of the numbers of returned soldiers, sailors and

nurses enumerated at the 1933 Census in each State and Territory, who served abroad with the Australian Forces in the War of 1914-1919:—

WAR SERVICE—RETURNED SOLDIERS, SAILORS and NURSES who served abroad with the AUSTRALIAN FORCES in the WAR of 1914-1919. and were recorded at the 1933 CENSUS.

Number.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	Australia.		
									Tropical.	Non-Tropical.	Total.
Returned Soldiers	80,590	65,447	29,776	19,765	18,865	6,776	588	292	7,482	214,617	222,099
Returned Sailors	2,060	1,475	239	210	257	77	13	8	66	4,273	4,339
Total Males with War Service	82,650	66,922	30,015	19,975	19,122	6,853	601	300	7,548	218,890	226,438
Males with War Service per 1,000 Males aged 30 years and over	137.68	156.00	132.90	147.50	175.86	138.85	266.28	148.15	115.02	147.17	145.81
Returned Nurses	625	667	194	193	104	54	4	3	40	1,804	1,844
Total Persons with War Service	83,275	67,589	30,209	20,168	19,226	6,907	605	303	7,588	220,694	228,282
Persons with War Service—Born in Australia	65,682	58,313	22,694	17,270	13,101	6,362	475	241	5,859	178,279	184,138
Persons with War Service—Born outside Australia	17,593	9,276	7,515	2,898	6,125	545	130	62	1,729	42,415	44,144

It will be seen that the numbers shown at the Census as having served abroad were 226,438 males and 1,844 females. Thus 11 per cent. of the adult male population of Australia at 30th June, 1933, and 14.6 per cent. of the male population aged 30 years and over were ex-members of the Australian Forces with oversea service. Of this number 4,339 served with the naval forces, so that the number of ex-members of the Australian Imperial Force in Australia at that date was 222,099. According to official records, 265,000 members of the Australian Imperial Force 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 Australian Imperial Force records at the Defence Department, Melbourne, was made in order to ascertain the net number of individuals who were discharged upon return to Australia. This inquiry disclosed that 257,519 soldiers and 1,665 nurses returned to Australia, and that 7,030 soldiers and nurses were discharged overseas. As shown in the table above, the number

* The inquiry as to war service at the New Zealand Census of 24th March, 1936, asked the name of the war in which the person served as a member (including nurse) of the New Zealand or other British Force; the name of the Force served with; and whether the person was in receipt of a War Pension from any Government.

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

The particulars ascertained from the 1933 Census and the results of the special statistical inquiry instituted at Base Records, Department of Defence, were referred to Mr. F. W. Barford, M.A., A.I.A., Actuary of the Commonwealth Superannuation Board. Although it was not possible from these data to construct a life table comparable to the Australian Life Tables of 1932-1934, it was possible

to make some comparison between the two experiences—national and returned soldiers. It was ascertained, as a result of these calculations, that the mortality amongst returned soldiers since discharge exceeds that of a body of males of the same age constitution drawn from the general population by about 13 per cent.

The next table shows the distribution at 30th June, 1933, of males and females who served abroad with the Australian Forces in the War of 1914-1919 in urban and rural divisions of each State and Territory:—

WAR SERVICE—MALES and FEMALES who served abroad with the AUSTRALIAN FORCES in the WAR of 1914-1919 in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of each STATE and TERRITORY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

STATE OR TERRITORY.	URBAN.				RURAL.		MIGRATORY.(a)		TOTAL.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
New South Wales ..	44,278	403	14,591	85	23,545	136	236	1	82,650	625
Victoria ..	37,639	477	6,036	62	23,145	128	102	..	66,922	667
Queensland ..	11,117	98	5,379	32	13,333	64	186	..	30,015	194
South Australia ..	11,815	138	1,476	8	6,613	45	71	2	19,975	193
Western Australia ..	8,926	69	1,656	6	8,454	28	86	1	19,122	104
Tasmania ..	2,258	28	1,604	15	2,948	11	43	..	6,853	54
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	537	4	64	..	..	..	601	4
Northern Territory ..	..	..	65	1	235	2	..	..	300	3
Total, Australia	116,033	1,213	31,344	213	78,337	414	724	4	226,438	1,844

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

For Australia as a whole, whereas 10.63 per cent. of the male population aged 20 and over at 30th June, 1933, were ex-members of the Australian Forces with overseas service, the corresponding proportion of the metropolitan male population was 12.18 per cent., of the urban provincial male population 9.29 per cent., and of the rural male population 9.49 per cent. Ex-members of the Australian Forces at the same date were 14.58 per cent. of the total male population aged 30 and over, whereas the

corresponding proportion in the metropolitan male population was 16.29 per cent., in the urban provincial male population 12.68 per cent., and in the rural male population 13.32 per cent.

In the following table the number of returned males in the metropolitan, urban provincial and rural divisions respectively of each State are shown as a proportion per cent. of the total number of returned males in each State:—

WAR SERVICE—MALES in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS of each STATE, who served abroad with the AUSTRALIAN FORCES in the WAR of 1914-1919, as a percentage on the total of such MALES in each STATE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

STATE.	URBAN.		RURAL.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.	
	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	53.57	17.66	28.49
Victoria ..	56.24	9.02	34.58
Queensland ..	37.04	17.92	44.42
South Australia ..	59.15	7.39	33.11
Western Australia ..	46.68	8.66	44.21
Tasmania ..	32.95	23.41	43.02
Australia ..	51.25	13.84	34.59

There was thus considerable disparity between the States in respect of the proportions of ex-members of the Australian Forces distributed between metropolitan, urban provincial and rural areas in June, 1933. In South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales the proportions were characterized by high percentages in the metropolitan areas, and in Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania by

relatively high percentages in the rural areas. In the urban provincial areas percentages were high, relatively, to the urban provincial areas of Australia as a whole, in Tasmania, Queensland and New South Wales.

4. Age Grouping of Persons with War Service, by States and Territories.—The next table shows the distribution at 30th June, 1933, in each State and

Territory, and in tropical and non-tropical regions, Forces in the War of 1914-1919 according to of persons who served abroad with the Australian age:—

PERSONS with WAR SERVICE in each STATE and TERRITORY, who served abroad with the AUSTRALIAN FORCES in the WAR of 1914-1919, classified according to AGE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

AGE GROUP.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Northern Territory.	AUSTRALIA.		
									Tropical.	Non-Tropical.	Total.
25-29	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	13
30-34	6,084	4,471	1,928	1,269	1,271	498	43	24	514	15,074	15,588
35-39	27,664	23,668	10,097	6,997	5,512	2,420	215	76	2,525	74,124	76,649
40-44	23,006	19,119	8,427	5,738	5,062	1,979	152	73	2,089	61,467	63,556
45-49	13,170	9,772	4,558	3,100	3,052	1,017	97	56	1,164	33,658	34,822
50-54	6,998	5,368	2,522	1,609	1,939	509	55	38	608	18,430	19,038
55-59	3,593	2,948	1,413	858	1,265	290	23	21	373	10,038	10,411
60-64	1,853	1,515	817	382	765	133	13	10	197	5,291	5,488
65-69	642	529	302	173	280	35	6	3	80	1,890	1,970
70-74	207	161	110	34	73	20	..	1	30	576	606
75 and over ..	50	34	34	8	7	6	1	1	8	133	141
Born in Australia ..	65,682	58,313	22,694	17,270	13,101	6,362	475	241	5,859	178,279	184,138
Born outside Australia	17,593	9,276	7,515	2,898	6,125	545	130	62	1,729	42,415	44,144
Total	83,275	67,589	30,209	20,168	19,226	6,907	605	303	7,588	220,694	228,282

In every State, Territory and region of the Commonwealth the most representative age group of these returned persons by 30th June, 1933, was 35-39. For Australia as a whole the modal or most representative age for returned soldiers and sailors was 38 (soldiers, 17,361 instances; sailors, 333 instances), and for returned nurses 45 (151 instances). The weighted mean age for returned soldiers was 43.24 years, for returned sailors 40.76 years, and for returned soldiers and sailors combined 43.19 years. For returned nurses the mean age was 48.37 years. The mean age for returned soldiers,

sailors and nurses combined was 43.23 years. It will be seen that nearly one-fifth (19.34 per cent.) of all returned persons in the country at the date of the Census had been born outside Australia.

5. Conjugal Condition of Males and Females with War Service, in Urban and Rural Divisions.—The next table shows the numbers of males and females in urban and rural divisions who served abroad with the Australian Forces in the War of 1914-1919, classified according to conjugal condition:—

WAR SERVICE—MALES and FEMALES in URBAN and RURAL DIVISIONS who served abroad with the AUSTRALIAN FORCES in the WAR of 1914-1919, classified according to CONJUGAL CONDITION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.(a)		Total.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
NUMBER.										
Never Married ..	16,363	734	5,042	101	16,922	161	174	4	38,501	1,000
Married ..	95,058	391	25,046	106	58,463	237	520	..	179,087	734
Widowed ..	3,292	78	982	6	2,326	15	25	..	6,625	99
Divorced ..	1,320	10	274	..	626	1	5	..	2,225	11
Total ..	116,033	1,213	31,344	213	78,337	414	724	4	226,438	1,844
PERCENTAGE.										
Never Married ..	% 42.50	% 73.40	% 13.10	% 10.10	% 43.95	% 16.10	% 0.45	% 0.40	% 100.00	% 100.00
Married ..	53.08	53.27	13.99	14.44	32.64	32.29	0.29	..	100.00	100.00
Widowed ..	49.69	78.79	14.82	6.06	35.11	15.15	0.38	..	100.00	100.00
Divorced ..	59.33	90.91	12.31	..	28.14	9.09	0.22	..	100.00	100.00
Total ..	51.24	65.78	13.84	11.55	34.60	22.45	0.32	0.22	100.00	100.00

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

For each geographical division the married predominated among returned soldiers and sailors and the unmarried among returned nurses. For Australia as a whole married returned men represented

79.10 per cent. of all returned men and unmarried returned nurses represented 54.23 per cent. of all returned nurses.

6. Number of Dependent Children of Males and Females with War Service.—The following table shows the numbers of males and females who served abroad with the Australian Forces in the War of 1914-1919, classified according to the number of

dependent children under sixteen years of age, together with the total number of such children dependent upon such persons, as at 30th June, 1933:—

Number of Dependent Children.	Number of Persons with War Service.			Total Number of Children Dependent on—		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0	90,505	1,785	92,290	..	..	..
1	38,426	32	38,458	38,426	32	38,458
2	41,858	18	41,876	83,716	36	83,752
3	27,206	8	27,214	81,618	24	81,642
4	15,168	..	15,168	60,672	..	60,672
5	7,557	1	7,558	37,785	5	37,790
6	3,623	..	3,623	21,738	..	21,738
7	1,410	..	1,410	9,870	..	9,870
8	493	..	493	3,944	..	3,944
9	145	..	145	1,305	..	1,305
10 and over	47	..	47	481	..	481
Total	226,438	1,844	228,282	339,555	97	339,652
Average Number of Dependent Children per Male and Female with Dependent Children				2.50	1.64	2.50

It will be seen that the average number of dependent children per returned man with dependent children was 2.50. This average is higher than the average per male with dependent children in the population as a whole, viz., 2.25, at the date of the Census. The average number of dependent children per returned nurse with dependent children was 1.64, but, because of the small numbers involved, cannot significantly be compared with the average of 1.77 per female with dependent children in the population as a whole at the date of the Census.

The modal or most representative group of persons with war service with dependent children comprised those with two dependent children, whereas for persons with dependent children in the population as a whole the most representative group comprised those with one dependent child.

7. Birthplace of Males and Females with War Service.—The following table shows the birthplaces of males and females who served abroad with the Australian Forces in the War of 1914-1919, as at 30th June, 1933:—

WAR SERVICE—MALES and FEMALES who served abroad with the AUSTRALIAN FORCES in the WAR of 1914-1919, classified according to BIRTHPLACE, 30th JUNE, 1933.							
Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
AUSTRALASIA.				EUROPE.			
Commonwealth of Australia—				England	27,746	98	27,844
New South Wales	61,960	480	62,440	Wales	848	10	858
Victoria	65,296	650	65,946	Scotland	6,748	20	6,768
Queensland	19,716	218	19,934	Ireland	2,880	24	2,904
South Australia	19,675	209	19,884	Isle of Man	74	..	74
Western Australia	5,600	25	5,625	Channel Islands	103	..	103
Tasmania	9,345	70	9,415	Malta	45	..	45
Federal Capital Territory	12	..	12	Other British Possessions in Europe	6	..	6
Northern Territory	40	..	40	Belgium	32	..	32
Australia (undefined)	839	3	842	Denmark	252	1	253
Total, Australia	182,483	1,655	184,138	Estonia	21	..	21
				Finland	101	..	101
Norfolk Island	9	1	10	France	85	..	85
Papua	1	..	1	Greece	22	..	22
New Guinea (Mandated Territory)	4	..	4	Italy	79	..	79
New Zealand	2,397	26	2,423	Latvia	40	..	40
Total, Australasia	184,894	1,682	186,576	Netherlands	81	..	81
				Norway	123	1	124
				Poland	41	..	41
				Russia	170	..	170
				Sweden	230	..	230
				Switzerland	41	..	41
				Yugoslavia	19	..	19
				Other Countries in Europe	60	..	60
				Total, Europe	39,847	154	40,001

WAR SERVICE—MALES and FEMALES who served abroad with the AUSTRALIAN FORCES in the WAR of 1914-1919, classified according to BIRTHPLACE, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
ASIA.				AMERICA.			
British India	351	..	351	British West Indies (n.e.i.) ..	11	..	11
Ceylon	33	..	33	Canada	270	..	270
Straits Settlements ..	14	..	14	Newfoundland	11	..	11
Other British Possessions in Asia	22	..	22	Other British Possessions in America	12	..	12
China	15	..	15	Argentine	12	..	12
Other Countries in Asia ..	21	..	21	United States of America ..	295	2	297
				Other Countries in America	41	..	41
Total, Asia ..	456	..	456	Total, America ..	652	2	654
				POLYNESIA.			
AFRICA.				Fiji	67	1	68
Mauritius	23	..	23	Other British Possessions in Polynesia	10	..	10
South African Union ..	361	..	361	New Caledonia	12	..	12
Other British Possessions in Africa	8	..	8	Other Polynesian Islands ..	9	3	12
Other Countries in Africa ..	21	..	21	Total, Polynesia ..	98	4	102
				At Sea	78	2	80
Total, Africa ..	413	..	413	Total, Born outside Australia ..	43,955	189	44,144
				GRAND TOTAL ..	226,438	1,844	228,282

As already indicated in Section 4 above, nearly one-fifth (19.34 per cent.) of all returned persons with service in the Australian Forces during the War of 1914-1919 who were in Australia at the date of the Census had been born outside Australia. Among the more significant proportions of the oversea-born were the following:—English-born, 12.20 per cent.; Scottish-born, 2.97 per cent.; Irish-born, 1.27 per cent.; New Zealand-born, 1.06 per cent. About

18½ per cent. of all those born outside Australia had been born in countries of the British Commonwealth; that is to say, less than 1 per cent. had been born in foreign countries.

8. Males and Females with War Service classified according to Religious Creed.—The following table shows the numbers of males and females who served abroad with the Australian Forces in the War of 1914-1919, classified according to religious creed, as recorded at the Census of 30th June, 1933:—

WAR SERVICE—MALES and FEMALES who served abroad with the AUSTRALIAN FORCES in the WAR of 1914-1919, classified according to RELIGIOUS CREED, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Religious Creed.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
CHRISTIAN.				CHRISTIAN—continued.			
Australian Church	10	..	10	Lutheran	246	1	247
Baptist	2,942	30	2,972	Methodist	19,710	129	19,839
Brethren	161	4	165	Presbyterian	29,588	368	29,956
Catholic, Apostolic	36	2	38	Protestant, Undefined ..	2,177	20	2,197
Catholic, Greek	36	..	36	Quaker	19	1	20
Catholic, Roman	32,185	260	32,445	Salvation Army	585	3	588
Catholic, Undefined	2,250	8	2,258	Seventh Day Adventist ..	150	1	151
Church of Christ	1,541	6	1,547	Unitarian	61	1	62
Church of England	101,417	880	102,297	Other Christian (including Christian, Undefined) ..	506	5	511
Christadelphian	74	..	74				
Christian Scientist	283	10	293	Total, Christian ..	196,075	1,761	197,836
Congregational	2,063	32	2,095				
Latter Day Saints	35	..	35				

WAR SERVICE—MALES and FEMALES who served abroad with the AUSTRALIAN FORCES in the WAR of 1914-1919, classified according to RELIGIOUS CREED, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Religious Creed.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Religious Creed.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
NON-CHRISTIAN.				INDEFINITE—continued.			
Hebrew	614	1	615	Socialist	6	..	6
Mohammedan	5	..	5	Spiritualist	58	..	58
Pagan (so returned) ..	10	..	10	Other, Indefinite ..	274	..	274
Theosophist	31	..	31	Total, Indefinite ..	831	..	831
Other, Non-Christian ..	13	..	13				
Total, Non-Christian..	673	1	674	NO RELIGION.			
INDEFINITE.				Atheist	146	..	146
Agnostic	205	..	205	Other, No Religion ..	927	2	929
Deist	5	..	5	Total, No Religion ..	1,073	2	1,075
Freethinker	133	..	133	Not Stated	27,786	80	27,866
No Denomination	89	..	89	GRAND TOTAL	226,438	1,844	228,282
Rationalist	61	..	61				

Of the grand total of 228,282 persons shown in this table, 44.81 per cent. were Anglican, 14.21 per cent. Roman Catholic, .99 per cent. Catholic Undefined, 13.12 per cent. Presbyterian, 8.69 per cent. Methodist, 1.30 per cent. Baptist, .92 per cent. Congregationalist, .96 per cent. Protestant Undefined, .27 per cent. Hebrew, and .26 per cent. Salvation Army. Those grouped as indefinite represented .36 per cent., those grouped as having no religion .47

per cent., and those not replying to the question on religion 12.21 per cent.

In the next table the numbers of returned males (soldiers and sailors combined) of each of the specified religious creeds are expressed as a percentage of the total number of males aged 30 years and over of the respective religious creeds, as recorded at the date of the Census, 1933:—

WAR SERVICE—PERCENTAGE of RETURNED MALES of specified RELIGIOUS CREEDS on total MALES aged 30 YEARS and OVER of the respective RELIGIOUS CREEDS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Males Aged 30 years and over. (i)	Males who Served Abroad with Australian Forces, 1914-1919. (ii)	(ii) As Percentage of (i).
CHRISTIAN.			%
Baptist	22,459	2,942	13.10
Catholic, Roman	258,073	32,185	12.47
Catholic, Undefined ..	26,204	2,250	8.59
Church of Christ	11,508	1,541	13.39
Church of England	602,877	101,417	16.82
Congregational	15,180	2,063	13.59
Methodist	144,993	19,710	13.59
Presbyterian	175,765	29,588	16.83
Protestant, Undefined ..	20,339	2,177	10.70
Salvation Army	5,696	585	10.27
Total, Christian	1,318,439	196,075	14.87
NON-CHRISTIAN.			
Hebrew	6,772	614	9.07
Total, Non-Christian ..	10,156	673	6.63
Indefinite	5,578	831	14.90
No Religion	6,225	1,073	17.24
Not Stated	216,238	27,786	12.85
GRAND TOTAL	1,556,636	226,438	14.55

ECONOMIC STATUS OF PERSONS WITH WAR SERVICE.

9. Industry and Grade of Occupation of Persons with War Service.—The following table shows the numbers of persons who served abroad with the Australian Forces in the War of 1914-1919, classified according to industry order in conjunction with grade of occupation, as at 30th June, 1933:—

WAR SERVICE—PERSONS who served abroad with the AUSTRALIAN FORCES in the WAR of 1914-1919, classified according to INDUSTRY in conjunction with GRADE of OCCUPATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry Order.	Employer.	Working on own Account.	Wage or Salary Earning Group.				Helper, not receiving Wage or Salary.	Grade not Applicable. (a)	Grand Total.
			Wage or Salary Earner.	Wage or Salary Earner employed Part Time.	Unemployed.	Total.			
Fishing and Trapping. . .	41	716	90	15	30	135	1	..	893
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	13,135	15,913	8,351	1,060	2,381	11,792	179	..	41,019
Forestry	111	318	1,161	480	204	1,845	..	..	2,274
Mining and Quarrying . . .	54	1,716	2,544	320	1,383	4,247	1	..	6,018
Industrial	2,970	4,054	34,203	8,691	22,379	65,273	10	..	72,307
Transport and Communication	763	1,732	22,450	2,051	2,890	27,391	2	..	29,888
Commerce and Finance . . .	3,699	5,227	17,845	770	3,395	22,010	48	..	30,984
Public Administration and Professional	1,474	1,842	14,711	327	1,730	16,768	4	156	20,244
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	130	223	979	132	283	1,394	6	..	1,753
Personal and Domestic Service . .	757	918	2,545	268	763	3,576	39	..	5,290
No Industry, and Industry not Stated	2	25	75	52	863	990	..	14,116	15,133
Dependants on Public or Private Support . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,479	2,479
GRAND TOTAL	23,136	32,684	104,954	14,166	36,301	155,421	290	16,751	228,282

(a) Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business, females engaged in home duties, and dependants.

It will be seen from this table that 1.09 per cent. only of all persons with war service were in June, 1933, dependent on public or private support, but as many as 6.63 per cent. (including pensioners) either had no industry or did not state an industry. Of the 210,670 persons with war service who were definitely engaged in or nominally attached to (i.e., including the unemployed) the principal divisions of industry, trade or service, those in the category of Secondary Production ("Industrial") represented the largest proportion, viz., 34.32 per cent. This percentage may be compared with the proportion which breadwinners in general engaged in or attached to secondary production represented of all breadwinners engaged in or attached to the entire field of specifically denominated industries, viz., 32.11 per cent. Persons with war service were next most numerously represented in the Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying industries (19.47 per cent.), the corresponding proportion of all breadwinners being 20.31 per cent. Those in Commerce and Finance (14.71 per cent., compared with 16.73 per cent. for breadwinners in general) came next in order followed by those in Transport and Communication (14.18 per cent., compared with 8.30 per cent. for breadwinners in general), and then came those in Public Administration and Professional services (9.61 per cent., compared with 8.61 per cent. for breadwinners in general).

Employers were 10.93 per cent. of all persons with war service (excluding those to whom grade of occupation is not applicable), whereas the comparable proportion of employers among male breadwinners (with whom practically all of the employers with war service may be compared) was 8.73 per cent. The corresponding comparison for other grades of occupation is as follows:—Workers on own account—with war service 15.45 per cent., male breadwinners 14.90 per cent.; wage or salary earners—with war service 49.62 per cent., male breadwinners 48.58 per cent.; wage or salary earners employed part-time—with war service 6.69 per cent., male breadwinners 6.74 per cent.; unemployed—with war service 17.16 per cent., male breadwinners 18.93 per cent.; total wage or salary earning group—with war service 73.38 per cent., male breadwinners 74.26 per cent.; helpers not receiving wage or salary—with war service .14 per cent., male breadwinners .19 per cent. Thus the grade of occupation structure in industry as a whole in June, 1933, among persons who had served abroad with the Australian Forces during the War of 1914-1919 closely resembled that of male breadwinners generally, the main differences lying in the somewhat greater proportions of employers and workers on own account and the somewhat smaller proportion of unemployed wage or salary earners among persons with war service.

10. Males and Females with War Service classified according to Usual Occupation in conjunction with Age.—The following two tables show in age groups the numbers of males and females, respectively,

who served abroad with the Australian Forces in the War of 1914-1919, classified according to usual occupation, as at 30th June, 1933:—

WAR SERVICE—MALES who served abroad with the **AUSTRALIAN FORCES** in the **WAR** of 1914-1919, classified according to usual **OCCUPATION** in conjunction with **AGE**, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Occupation.	Age last Birthday.									Total.
	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	60-64.	65-69.	70 and over.	
Fishermen and Trappers	77	270	248	150	98	31	31	5	3	922
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying Occupations	2,079	13,293	12,481	6,593	3,423	1,768	876	200	47	40,760
Forestry Occupations	70	406	348	198	108	50	34	1	..	1,215
Miners and Quarrymen	(a) 327	1,344	1,370	924	613	431	237	51	12	5,309
Industrial	(c)4,744	20,718	15,628	8,380	4,186	2,167	942	124	26	56,915
Persons engaged in Transport and Communication	1,045	8,295	6,359	2,996	1,453	704	273	39	9	22,073
Persons engaged in Commerce and Finance	(a)1,738	9,840	8,021	3,718	1,677	801	345	90	19	26,249
Persons engaged in Public Administration, Professional and Clerical Occupations..	(b)2,179	10,872	8,036	4,030	2,085	1,094	461	114	48	28,919
Persons engaged in Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	90	442	375	227	134	78	32	13	2	1,393
Persons engaged in Personal and Domestic Service	(a) 308	1,545	1,359	942	586	326	185	56	7	5,314
Other and Ill-defined Occupations	(a)1,491	6,539	5,764	3,801	2,369	1,394	766	133	50	22,307
Persons not engaged in Gainful Occupations	553	2,993	3,021	2,273	1,931	1,410	1,247	1,126	508	15,062
Total	15,601	76,557	63,010	34,241	18,663	10,254	5,429	1,952	731	226,438

(a) Includes one aged 29 years. (b) Includes two aged 29 years. (c) Includes five aged 29 years.

WAR SERVICE—FEMALES who served abroad with the **AUSTRALIAN FORCES** in the **WAR** of 1914-1919, classified according to usual **OCCUPATION** in conjunction with **AGE**, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Occupation.	Age last Birthday.								
	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	60-64.	65-69.	70 and over.	Total.
2. Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	1	3	3	5	2	..	..	..	14
5. Manufacturing	1	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	7
6. Transport and Communication .. .. .	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
7. Commerce	2	4	7	4	1	..	..	..	18
8. Persons Engaged in Public Administration. Professional and Clerical Occupations---									
D. Religion and Social Welfare---									
Government administrative officers .. .. .	..	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	6
Benevolent, institution officer, worker	1	1	1	3	1	4	..	..	11
Other .. .. .	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	4
Total, Sub-order 8.D	1	5	2	7	2	4	..	..	21
E. Health---									
Government Health Officer .. .. .	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	5
Matron (hospital)	1	36	53	47	28	3	..	..	168
Nurse (hospital)	12	56	88	43	16	4	..	..	219
Nurse, mothercraft, child welfare	2	15	24	10	5	1	..	..	57
Nurse, private (not maternity)	9	76	96	80	35	12	1	..	309
Masseuse .. .. .	..	3	6	4	5	1	1	..	20
Bush nurse .. .. .	..	3	4	1	2	..	..	..	10
Other	1	2	3	3	1	..	..	..	10
Total, Sub-order 8.E	25	192	275	191	92	21	2	..	798

WAR SERVICE—FEMALES who served abroad with the **AUSTRALIAN FORCES** in the **WAR** of 1914-1919, classified according to usual **OCCUPATION** in conjunction with **AGE**, 30th JUNE, 1933—*continued*.

Occupation.	Age last Birthday.								Total.
	35-39.	40-44.	45-49.	50-54.	55-59.	60-64.	65-69.	70 and over.	
F. Education—									
Teacher	1	2	1	1	2	..	..	..	7
Librarian and reading room assistant ..	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
Total, Sub-order 8.F	1	3	1	2	3	..	..	..	10
G. Other Professional and Clerical Occupations	1	3	7	4	1	1	..	..	17
Total, Order 8	28	203	285	204	98	26	2	..	846
9. Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
10. Personal and Domestic Service (including Hotelkeepers, Etc.)—									
Manageress .. .. .	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	4
Housekeeper (not lodging house) ..	1	7	5	4	2	..	..	..	19
Domestic servant	2	2	..	3	2	..	..	..	9
Boardinghouse keeper .. .. .	..	3	11	8	1	3	..	..	26
Other .. .. .	..	3	2	4	..	..	..	1	10
Total, Order 10	3	15	20	21	5	3	..	1	68
11. Other or Ill-defined Occupations—									
Not Stated—Persons in industry	3	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	10
Independent	1	3	14	13	5	10	2	4	52
Unemployed workers (usual occupation not stated) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total, Order 11	4	8	15	14	6	10	2	4	63
12. Persons not Engaged in Gainful Occupations—									
Pensioners .. .. .	..	16	23	28	8	13	8	7	103
Wives without gainful occupation	50	288	205	72	21	2	2	..	640
Others without gainful occupation	2	6	21	25	13	5	5	4	81
Total, Order 12	52	310	249	125	42	20	15	11	824
GRAND TOTAL	91	546	583	376	154	59	19	16	1,844

The table for males shows the major occupation orders but the table for females, because of the small numbers involved, shows, in addition, specific occupations falling within orders and sub-orders.

A comparison may be made between the proportions among the occupational categories indicated of males with war service and all males 30 years of age and over (not including those whose occupation was not stated) shown in table 2 of Part XXIII. "Occupation". The main feature revealed in such a comparison is the smaller proportion (6.65 per cent.) not engaged in gainful occupations among ex-service men than among male breadwinners 30 years of age and over (11.48 per cent.). Excluding those not gainfully occupied, it will be found that a larger proportion of the gainfully occupied were engaged in or attached to secondary industry ("industrial") occupations among ex-service men than among males 30 years of age and over (26.93 per cent. as against 25.34 per cent.), in public administration, professional and clerical occupations (13.68 per cent. as against 9.63 per cent.), and in

occupations of transport and communication (10.44 per cent. as against 9.02 per cent.). Smaller proportions were engaged in or attached to agricultural, pastoral and dairying occupations (19.28 per cent. as against 23.14 per cent.), in occupations of commerce and finance (12.42 per cent., as against 12.79 per cent.), and among miners and quarrymen (2.51 per cent. as against 3.16 per cent.).

No significance is to be attached to a comparison of the occupational structure of females with war service with the occupational structure of females generally, since the numbers of the females with war service were relatively very small and a very large proportion of them fell within the occupation Sub-order E—Health. Health services provided an occupational field for 798, or 43.28 per cent. of the total. Wives without gainful occupation (640) represented 34.70 per cent. and pensioners (103) represented 5.58 per cent. of the total.

11. Grade of Occupation of Persons with War Service, in conjunction with Income.—The final table below shows the number of persons who

served abroad with the Australian Forces in the occupation in conjunction with income:—
War of 1914-1919, classified according to grade of

WAR SERVICE—PERSONS who served abroad with the AUSTRALIAN FORCES in the WAR of 1914-1919, classified according to GRADE of OCCUPATION, in conjunction with INCOME, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Income for year ended 30th June, 1933.							
	No Income. (b)	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Total.
Employer	782	1,348	2,507	3,272	3,118	2,848	9,261	23,136
Per cent. .. . %	3.38	5.83	10.83	14.14	13.48	12.31	40.03	100.00
Working on own account .. .	1,539	5,907	7,932	6,298	3,963	2,638	4,407	32,684
Per cent. .. . %	4.71	18.07	24.27	19.27	12.13	8.07	13.48	100.00
Wage or Salary Earning Group—								
Wage or Salary Earner .. .	..	5,711	7,892	10,865	24,936	24,580	30,970	104,954
Wage or Salary Earner employed Part-time .. .	..	4,499	4,738	3,127	1,373	334	95	14,166
Unemployed .. .	12,538	14,355	5,891	2,241	786	333	157	36,301
Total .. .	12,538	24,565	18,521	16,233	27,095	25,247	31,222	155,421
Per cent. .. . %	8.07	15.81	11.92	10.44	17.43	16.24	20.09	100.00
Helper not receiving Wage or Salary .. .	290	..	..	..	..	..	..	290
Grade not applicable(a) .. .	2,966	4,252	3,528	2,461	1,173	1,468	903	16,751
GRAND TOTAL .. .	18,115	36,072	32,488	28,264	35,349	32,201	45,793	228,282
Per cent. .. . %	7.94	15.80	14.23	12.38	15.48	14.11	20.06	100.00

(a) Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business, females engaged in home duties and dependants.

(b) Includes deficit.

It is interesting to compare this pattern of income distribution among persons with war service (99.19 per cent. of whom were males) with the pattern of income distribution among males generally at the date of the Census. The major features of the comparison are as follows:—

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION of INCOME of PERSONS with WAR SERVICE and MALE BREADWINNERS aged 30 YEARS and OVER, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Category.	Income for year ended 30th June, 1933.							
	No Income. (a)	Under £52.	£52 to £103.	£104 to £155.	£156 to £207.	£208 to £259.	£260 and over.	Total.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Persons with War Service .. .	7.94	15.80	14.23	12.38	15.48	14.11	20.06	100.00
Male Breadwinners .. .	12.51	24.73	16.66	11.79	11.44	9.58	13.29	100.00
Male Breadwinners aged 30 years and over	8.67	20.82	15.03	12.39	13.10	11.53	18.46	100.00

(a) Includes deficit.

Owing to the inclusion of low income-receivers under 30 years of age among the total male breadwinners the comparison should be made with male breadwinners aged 30 years and over. Whereas 49.65 per cent. of the persons with war service had incomes of £156 and over, the comparable proportion of male breadwinners aged 30 years and over with incomes of £156 and over was 43.09 per cent.; and whereas 20.06 per cent. of the persons with war service had incomes of £260 and over, the comparable proportion for male breadwinners aged 30 years and over was 18.46 per cent. This comparison shows an income structure more favourable to persons with war service.

As was shown in Section 10 of Chapter XXVIII. "Income", 44.18 per cent. of all male breadwinners unemployed were in the category "No income". Compared with this proportion, the proportion of unemployed persons with war service in the "No income" category was 34.54 per cent. This indicates

that relatively fewer persons with war service who were unemployed were without money income resources for the year prior to the Census date than unemployed males generally. A similar relationship held between ex-service persons in the wage or salary earning group (8.07 per cent. with no income) and the male wage or salary earning group as a whole (11.26 per cent. with no income), and between ex-service persons who were workers on own account (4.71 per cent. with no income) and all male workers on own account (5.35 per cent.). On the other hand, 3.38 per cent. of ex-service persons who were employers had no income compared with 3.21 per cent. of all male employers.

Among those persons with war service to whom grade of occupation is not applicable (pensioners, persons of private means not in business, and females engaged in home duties) and the unemployed, the greatest concentration of numbers was in the low income range "under £52". Among workers on

own account and wage or salary earners employed part-time the greatest concentration was in the income range "£52 to £103". Among employers and wage or salary earners in employment the greatest concentration was in the open-end range "£260 and over". Whereas 20.06 per cent. of all persons with war service received income of £260 and over, 40.03 per cent. of all the employers with war service and 29.50 per cent. of all the wage or salary earners with war service in employment received income of £260 and over. Among male breadwinners generally 13.29 per cent. received income of £260 and over, and 39.05 per cent. of all male employers and 17.86 per cent. of all male wage or salary earners in employment were in this income

category. In comparing the more favourable spread of numbers in the direction of the higher incomes among employers, workers on own account and wage or salary earners with war service than among the corresponding grades in the male breadwinning population as a whole, allowance must of course be made for the inclusion of males under 30 years of age among the latter, more particularly among the wage or salary earners. Nonetheless, it would appear that the structure of income distribution by grade of occupation for the year ended 30th June, 1933, was more favourable to returned soldiers and sailors than to male breadwinners in general of comparable range of age.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY
TOOWOOMBA

CHAPTER XXXII.

LIFE TABLES.

THE CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921.

1. Census of 1911.—In connexion with the Census of 1911 a comprehensive series of life tables was prepared comprising data not only for Australia as a whole but for each of the States for the three decades 1881–1890, 1891–1900 and 1901–1910, and in each case for each sex, totalling in all 42 separate life tables. These were published in the Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1911, the descriptive matter appearing on pages 293 to 346 of Volume I. and the tables on pages 1207 to 1278 and 2149 to 2183 of Volume III. Later, on the basis of the experience of all Australia for 1901–1910, a series of monetary tables on single lives for males and females separately was published, and still later a series of joint life annuity tables was published, based on the same experience. The descriptive matter in Volume I. of the 1911 Census contains a somewhat extended discussion of various measures of rates of mortality, with particular reference to the features of the measure represented by a life table. It also contains a brief account of the life tables previously constructed for different parts of Australia or for different sections of the community. These are followed by a detailed account of the materials and methods employed in the construction of the tables published with the 1911 Census results. In view of this extensive introduction to the matter it is not intended to do more on this occasion than

deal with some of the leading features of the life tables constructed in connexion with the Census of 1933, and the methods employed for their construction.

2. Census of 1921.—The maintenance of uniformity with the series of life tables constructed on the occasion of the Census of 1911 would have required the construction of a table or tables for the decade 1911–1920. The abnormal occurrences, however, of that decade, comprising the war upheaval of 1914–1919 and the pneumonic influenza epidemic of 1919, would have resulted in the experience for the whole decade being the average of experiences very unlike each other and would, therefore, have been of little real significance. There would have been included in it rates of mortality due either to war or to influenza, as well as rates arising in normal times before the war, resulting in a combination of rates not likely to be experienced in the near future. If, of course, war and epidemic were of frequent occurrence there would have been no warrant for omitting the data relative to the years in which they occur. In the circumstances it appeared desirable, in the preparation of the 1921 life tables, to take a period free from either, and the triennium 1920–22 was chosen, giving a year of experience on either side of the Census year 1921.

THE CENSUS OF 1933.

3. Basis for 1933 Tables.—In the case of the tables constructed for the 1911 Census, the population basis was compiled from the results of two censuses, one near either end of the decennium which furnished the mortality basis. In the compilation of the 1921 tables the results of only one census were employed, viz., that of 1921, and the mortality basis consisted of the deaths registered during the three calendar years 1920, 1921 and 1922, a period of which the census of 1921 was nearly, but not quite exactly, the middle point. This marked a change in method, and in the construction of the 1933 tables the method of 1921 has been adopted. This step was not taken for the reasons given in the case of the 1921 tables, but because it was felt that the "one census" method gave results which were more up to date than those of the "two census" method. The bases for the construction of the tables are the census results of 1933 and the related deaths of 1932–4, a period of which the census of 1933 is, on this occasion, exactly at the middle point.

4. Rate of Mortality: Graduation of Rate of Mortality.—For further discussion of the matters referred to above reference should be made to an

article* published in the *Official Year-Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia, No. 29, pp. 928–942. The method of graduation employed was the method of osculatory interpolation, devised by Mr. George King, and employed in the compilation of English Life Tables, Nos. 8, 9, and 10.

5. Calculation of Other Columns.—The column q_x gives the probability of dying in one year at each age, and forms the essential part of any mortality investigation. In the tables for 1933, as is usual, the initial number has been taken as 100,000 at age 0, that is as at date of birth, and the number surviving at each succeeding age is computed on the assumption that the rates of mortality ascertained for the period under review operated throughout the life of the initial 100,000. The column of p_x is the arithmetical complement of the column of q_x . The remainder of the table was obtained from the following relations:—

$$e_x = p_x (1 + e_{x+1})$$

$$\dot{e}_x = e_x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12} \mu_x$$

$$l_x \mu_x = \frac{1}{12} \{7(d_{x-1} + d_x) - (d_{x-2} + d_{x+1})\}$$

the values of μ_0 and μ_x being specially computed.

* By F. W. Barford, M.A., A.I.A.

6. Monetary Tables.—For single lives of each sex, tables have been compiled at rates of interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 7 per cent., at intervals of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Comutation tables have been computed for each rate, and are also appended. For the continuous functions \bar{a}_x was deduced from a_x by means of the relation $\bar{a}_x = a_x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12} (\mu_x + \delta)$, \bar{A}_x from the relation $\bar{A}_x = 1 - \delta \bar{a}_x$, and \bar{P}_x from the relation $\bar{P}_x = \bar{A}_x/\bar{a}_x$.

7. Review of Results.—In Volume III. of the Census of 1933 comparisons age by age are furnished of the results of the life tables for all

Australia for 1881–1890, 1891–1900, 1901–1910, 1920–1922 and 1932–1934. The details so compared for each sex are (i) the number of survivors at each age out of 100,000 born; (ii) the rate of mortality at each age; and (iii) the expectation of life at each age.

Similar comparisons at decennial age intervals are given below for convenience of reference.

The following table shows according to the experience for the period the number surviving at each specified age out of 100,000 born:—

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES.—NUMBERS SURVIVING (l_x).

Age.	Number surviving at age specified.									
	Males.					Females.				
	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
10	79,700	82,781	86,622	89,389	93,193	81,643	84,606	88,395	91,314	94,424
20	76,630	80,349	84,493	87,697	91,797	79,099	82,473	86,459	89,906	93,341
30	70,531	75,706	80,844	84,743	89,566	73,862	78,329	82,909	87,086	91,174
40	64,106	69,788	75,887	80,813	86,539	67,453	72,487	78,001	83,279	88,175
50	55,606	62,014	68,221	74,330	81,061	59,978	66,095	71,945	78,313	83,680
60	43,483	50,205	56,782	63,386	69,950	50,039	56,617	63,247	70,150	75,565
70	27,291	32,134	38,275	44,332	50,086	34,877	40,943	46,793	54,771	59,629
80	10,438	12,568	14,330	18,614	22,223	15,691	18,631	21,356	27,170	31,539
90	1,328	1,501	1,652	2,141	2,935	2,095	2,833	3,566	4,238	5,808
100	22	25	15	17	44	42	52	56	62	73

These figures bring out prominently the improvement in vitality during the range of time covered by the table. Thus, whereas according to the 1881–90 experience, 43.5 per cent. of males born would reach age 60, according to the 1932–4 experience 70.0 per cent. would reach that age. Similarly for females, 50.0 per cent. of the females born would reach age 60 according to the 1881–90 experience, compared

with 75.6 per cent. according to that for 1932–4. According to the latest table 22.2 per cent. of the males born and 31.5 per cent. of the females born will reach age 80.

A comparison of the rates of mortality experienced in the different periods furnishes similar indications of improved vitality.

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES.—COMPARATIVE RATES OF MORTALITY.

Age.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 (1000 q_x) at each age specified.									
	Male Lives.					Female Lives.				
	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
0	132.48	118.40	95.10	71.32	45.43	115.72	101.39	79.53	55.68	36.42
10	2.53	2.25	1.79	1.56	1.19	2.39	2.00	1.59	1.27	0.87
20	7.14	4.73	3.70	2.84	2.19	5.28	3.88	3.29	2.52	1.83
30	8.67	6.98	5.19	3.90	2.71	8.28	6.52	5.19	3.87	2.79
40	11.29	9.69	8.16	6.17	4.60	10.40	8.37	7.18	5.24	4.02
50	18.61	15.22	13.95	11.58	9.66	13.99	11.42	9.56	8.08	7.44
60	32.30	30.27	25.84	24.07	22.16	23.95	22.45	19.20	15.71	14.66
70	64.16	60.54	61.62	52.90	50.82	52.19	46.72	47.77	40.90	38.02
80	136.46	138.39	137.95	133.40	126.59	124.47	122.35	113.33	112.30	101.06
90	256.90	258.38	277.36	283.00	249.86	253.59	239.99	242.21	251.00	233.91
100	473.92	481.14	525.36	530.00	552.70	452.82	501.91	500.73	501.00	586.53

Supplementary evidence of the same kind is furnished by a comparison of the expectation of life at various ages for the several periods of observation. This is furnished in the succeeding table:—

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES.—EXPECTATION of LIFE (e_x^0).

Age.		Expectation of Life at Age Specified.									
		Males.					Females.				
		1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
0	..	47.20	51.08	55.20	59.15	63.48	50.84	54.76	58.84	63.31	67.14
10	..	48.86	51.43	53.53	56.01	58.02	51.95	54.46	56.39	59.20	61.02
20	..	40.58	42.81	44.74	46.99	48.81	43.43	45.72	47.52	50.03	51.67
30	..	33.64	35.11	36.52	38.44	39.90	36.13	37.86	39.33	41.48	42.77
40	..	26.50	27.65	28.56	30.05	31.11	29.08	30.49	31.47	33.14	34.04
50	..	19.74	20.45	21.16	22.20	22.83	22.06	22.93	23.69	24.90	25.58
60	..	13.77	13.99	14.35	15.08	15.57	15.39	15.86	16.20	17.17	17.74
70	..	8.82	8.90	8.67	9.26	9.60	9.70	9.89	9.96	10.41	10.98
80	..	5.11	5.00	4.96	5.00	5.22	5.27	5.49	5.73	5.61	6.01
90	..	2.91	2.91	2.64	2.60	2.99	2.98	3.07	2.99	2.91	3.05
100	..	1.32	1.29	1.18	1.17	1.10	1.37	1.23	1.24	1.24	1.02

A further comparison of results is furnished in Volume III. of the Census of 1933, the basis of comparison being the annuity values at each age for each sex according to the experiences of 1901-10, 1920-22 and 1932-34. The rates of interest used in this comparison are 3, 4, 5, and 6 per cent. Such a comparison for decennial ages for each sex for 4 per cent. annuities is given hereunder:—

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES.—COMPARISON of ANNUITY VALUES (a_x).

Age.		Annuity Values (a_x) at specified ages at 4 per cent.					
		Male Lives.			Female Lives.		
		1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1932-34.
0	..	19.310	20.181	21.238	19.899	20.840	21.718
10	..	20.813	21.253	21.618	21.152	21.634	21.950
20	..	19.411	19.937	20.382	19.858	20.416	20.785
30	..	17.749	18.322	18.768	18.381	18.991	19.345
40	..	15.579	16.133	16.526	16.533	17.112	17.393
50	..	12.946	13.402	13.672	14.026	14.540	14.781
60	..	9.765	10.157	10.413	10.737	11.283	11.542
70	..	6.399	6.813	7.019	7.226	7.555	7.897
80	..	3.796	3.831	3.990	4.376	4.290	4.590
90	..	1.950	1.915	2.238	2.243	2.176	2.294
100	..	0.698	0.698	0.625	0.749	0.748	0.558

8. Comparison of Annuity Values with those of Standard Tables.—A comparison of the latest Australian annuity values with those given by some standard tables is furnished hereunder, the Australian tables for 1932-4 being denoted by A^{M33} for male and A^{F33} for female lives:—

COMPARISON of ANNUITY VALUES (a_x) at 4 PER CENT.
(a) MALE LIVES.

Age.	A^{M33}	H^M	O^M	$O^{(am)*}$	$a(m)^*$
10	21.618	20.077	20.450	..	..
20	20.382	18.644	19.160	18.884	..
30	18.768	17.131	17.447	17.448	..
40	16.526	15.135	15.310	15.480	16.492
50	13.672	12.536	12.666	12.962	14.036
60	10.413	9.459	9.586	10.027	10.937
70	7.019	6.293	6.431	7.011	7.686
80	3.990	3.604	3.701	4.358	4.709
90	2.238	1.704	1.752	2.378	2.654

* At date of purchase.

COMPARISON OF ANNUITY VALUES ^(a)_x at 4 PER CENT.—continued.
(b) FEMALE LIVES.

Age.	A ^{F33}	H ^F	O ^{(af)*}	a(f)*
10	21.950	19.373	..	..
20	20.785	18.037	19.052	..
30	19.345	16.814	17.702	..
40	17.393	15.314	15.951	17.472
50	14.781	13.104	13.855	15.420
60	11.542	10.020	11.190	12.575
70	7.897	6.653	7.882	9.052
80	4.590	4.161	4.840	5.454
90	2.294	2.464	2.626	2.885

* At date of purchase.

9. Comparison with Results for other Countries.—favourable an experience in the matter of mortality. A comparison of the Australian results with those obtained from other countries indicates that with the exception of New Zealand no country has had so The next table furnishes a comparison of rates of mortality at decennial ages with certain countries for which fairly recent tables are available:—

COMPARISON of RATES of MORTALITY (1000_{qx}).

Age.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 per annum at each Age Specified.						
	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Irish Free State.	U.S.A.(a)
	1932-34.	1921-22.	1925-27.	1930-32.	1930-32.	1925-27.	1929-31.
							Japan.
							1908-13.

MALE LIVES.

0	45.43	50.17	74.44	71.86	93.46	77.16	62.32	160.50
10	1.19	1.41	1.79	1.46	1.80	1.66	1.47	3.20
20	2.19	2.55	3.44	3.16	3.26	4.01	3.18	8.87
30	2.71	3.60	4.16	3.40	3.83	5.29	4.13	7.73
40	4.60	5.63	7.16	5.62	6.76	7.05	6.79	9.69
50	9.66	9.38	12.27	11.28	11.51	11.30	12.78	16.40
60	22.16	20.01	24.71	24.15	25.18	24.28	26.44	32.84
70	50.82	48.15	51.69	60.35	62.95	49.13	57.96	69.78
80	126.59	113.68	119.12	145.00	150.98	113.89	129.97	145.72
90	249.86	306.00	251.46	286.14	293.88	226.90	245.50	305.77

FEMALE LIVES.

0	36.42	38.50	62.76	54.55	73.04	63.46	49.63	145.04
10	0.87	1.12	1.48	1.34	1.53	1.95	1.13	3.96
20	1.83	2.44	2.60	2.68	2.93	4.47	2.77	10.79
30	2.79	3.55	3.98	3.19	3.92	5.90	3.74	9.83
40	4.02	4.60	5.43	4.40	5.51	7.47	5.32	10.65
50	7.44	8.24	8.63	8.16	9.45	11.39	9.59	12.96
60	14.66	16.13	17.25	17.70	20.21	23.94	20.63	24.69
70	38.02	40.28	42.97	44.51	48.66	46.47	48.66	56.56
80	101.06	103.25	103.09	118.58	125.82	100.49	117.42	124.10
90	233.91	276.64	237.95	250.61	265.00	196.81	231.51	275.30

(a) Life tables for white males and white females in Continental United States.

In view of the marked improvement with time shown in the successive Australian tables, the comparisons here made do not furnish reliable evidence of the relative mortality rates of the countries except in the case of the Irish Free State, South Africa, and Japan, on the one hand, and of England, Scotland, U.S.A., and Australia on the other. A New Zealand table contemporaneous with the Australian table of 1932-4 would probably give better results.

Corresponding comparisons of expectation of life are furnished hereunder:—

COMPARISONS of EXPECTATION of LIFE (e_x).

Age.	Expectation of Life specified.							
	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Irish Free State.	U.S.A.(a)	Japan.
	1932-34.	1921-22.	1925-27.	1930-32.	1930-32.	1925-27.	1929-31.	1926-30.

MALE LIVES.

0	63.5	62.8	57.8	58.7	56.0	57.4	59.1	44.8
10	58.0	57.7	55.2	55.8	54.9	55.2	55.0	47.9
20	48.8	48.7	46.3	46.8	46.0	46.4	46.0	40.2
30	39.9	40.0	37.9	38.2	37.4	38.4	37.5	33.4
40	31.1	31.6	29.8	29.6	29.1	30.4	29.2	25.7
50	22.8	23.5	22.2	21.6	21.3	22.7	21.5	18.5
60	15.6	16.0	15.3	14.4	14.1	15.8	14.7	12.2
70	9.6	9.9	9.5	8.6	8.4	10.0	9.2	7.4
80	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.8	5.3	4.2
90	3.0	2.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.0	2.2

FEMALE LIVES.

0	67.1	65.4	61.5	62.9	59.5	57.9	62.7	46.5
10	61.0	59.5	58.3	58.9	57.2	54.9	57.7	49.2
20	51.7	50.4	49.3	49.9	48.3	46.4	48.5	42.1
30	42.8	41.8	40.8	41.2	39.8	38.6	40.0	36.0
40	34.0	33.2	32.5	32.6	31.4	30.8	31.5	29.0
50	25.6	24.9	24.3	24.2	23.3	23.2	23.4	21.7
60	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.5	15.9	16.4	16.1	14.7
70	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.0	9.6	10.7	10.0	8.9
80	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.5	5.2	6.5	5.6	4.7
90	3.0	2.5	3.1	3.0	2.8	3.7	3.2	2.2

(a) Life tables for white males and white females in Continental United States.

In comparing the expectations given above the discrepancies between the dates of the several experiences, to which attention has already been drawn, should be borne in mind. The Australian and New Zealand expectations are relatively close in both sexes, the New Zealand results being the better in the case of male lives, while the Australian results are the better in the case of females.

From age 50 onwards in both sexes there is marked similarity between the Australian, the New Zealand, and the South African results. Similarly, from age 50 onwards the results for England and Wales, and U.S.A., are in fair accord. The marked predominance of Australia and New Zealand over the other countries occurs in the first ten years of life.

CHAPTER XXXIII. TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE DATA.

1. Availability of Statistics.—No separate part of the Census returns is devoted to statistics of the population in tropical and non-tropical regions, but, in various parts, particulars are given separately for the tropical and non-tropical parts of Queensland, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory, and also for those States which are wholly in the temperate regions.

GENERAL VIEW OF POPULATION IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS.

2. Population and Dwellings.—The following table presents a comparative summary of the area, population, and dwellings in the tropical and non-tropical regions of Australia in 1921 and 1933:—

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY of the POPULATION and DWELLINGS in each STATE and TERRITORY, distinguishing TROPICAL from NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, 1921 and 1933.

Region.	Area (Square Miles).	Population.				Occupied Dwellings.				Average per occupied Private Dwelling.			
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Per square mile ^(a)	Private, including tenements and flats.	Other than private.	Total.	Per square mile.	Rooms	In- mates.	In- mates per Room.	Weekly Rent. ^(b)
TROPICAL.													<i>s. d.</i>
Queensland—													
1921	359,000	103,518	77,879	181,397	0.50	38,081	2,399	40,480	0.110	4.33	4.03	0.93	13 0
1933	"	135,289	105,507	240,796	0.67	53,122	2,003	55,125	0.150	4.36	4.04	0.93	15 5
Western Australia—													
1921	364,000	4,771	920	5,691	0.01	932	127	1,059	0.003	3.23	3.02	0.93	13 8
1933	"	4,039	1,289	5,328	0.01	854	107	961	0.003	3.78	3.59	0.95	10 7
Northern Territory—													
1921	426,320	2,758	1,016	3,774	0.01	991	67	1,058	0.002	2.69	2.80	1.04	14 4
1933	"	2,964	1,218	4,182	0.01	1,101	67	1,168	0.003	2.65	2.72	1.03	12 6
TOTAL TROPICAL—													
1921	1,149,320	111,047	79,815	190,862	0.16	40,004	2,593	42,597	0.040	4.26	3.98	0.93	13 1
1933	"	142,292	108,014	250,306	0.22	55,077	2,177	57,254	0.050	4.32	4.00	0.93	15 4
NON-TROPICAL.													
New South Wales—													
1921	309,432	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	6.75	414,468	18,508	432,976	1.400	4.97	4.52	0.91	18 2
1933	"	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	8.39	585,450	14,300	599,750	1.940	4.94	4.14	0.84	18 10
Victoria—													
1921	87,884	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	17.36	318,936	12,354	331,290	3.770	5.11	4.34	0.85	16 11
1933	"	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	20.69	422,277	10,595	432,872	4.930	5.20	4.01	0.77	18 0
Queensland—													
1921	311,500	295,451	279,124	574,575	1.84	115,232	4,427	119,659	0.380	5.13	4.52	0.88	14 1
1933	"	361,928	344,810	706,738	2.26	157,305	3,692	160,997	0.520	5.15	4.18	0.81	15 9
South Australia													
1921	380,070	248,267	246,893	495,160	1.29	104,295	3,619	107,914	0.280	4.90	4.34	0.89	14 7
1933	"	290,962	289,987	580,949	1.52	136,611	2,663	139,274	0.370	5.13	4.02	0.78	13 9
Western Australia—													
1921	611,920	172,507	154,534	327,041	0.53	69,253	3,236	72,489	0.120	4.23	4.13	0.98	14 2
1933	"	229,898	203,626	433,524	0.70	99,587	3,030	102,617	0.170	4.40	3.95	0.90	15 9
Tasmania—													
1921	26,215	107,743	106,037	213,780	8.13	44,432	1,386	45,818	1.750	4.80	4.44	0.93	11 10
1933	"	115,097	112,502	227,599	8.66	51,310	1,174	52,484	2.000	4.97	4.18	0.84	13 10
Federal Capital Territory—													
1921	940	1,567	1,005	2,572	2.74	376	150	526	0.560	4.85	4.39	0.91	9 0
1933	"	4,805	4,142	8,947	9.62	1,933	62	1,995	2.120	4.76	4.10	0.86	21 5
Northern Territory—													
1921	97,300	63	30	93	0.00	14	2	16	0.000	3.07	4.93	1.01	11 6
1933	"	414	254	668	0.01	121	12	133	0.001	3.29	3.46	1.05	12 9
TOTAL, NON-													
TROPICAL—													
1921	1,825,261	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872	2.86	1,067,006	43,682	1,110,688	0.610	4.97	4.42	0.89	16 8
1933	"	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533	3.49	1,454,594	35,528	1,490,122	0.820	5.02	4.09	0.82	17 7
TOTAL AUSTRALIA—													
1921	2,974,581	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	1.82	1,107,010	46,275	1,153,285	0.390	4.94	4.40	0.89	16 6
1933	"	3,387,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	2.22	1,509,671	37,705	1,547,376	0.520	4.99	4.08	0.82	17 6

(a) Excludes migratory population.

(b) Relates only to dwellings occupied by tenants.

That part of Australia which lies within the tropics comprises 1,149,320 square miles, or 38.64 per cent. of the total area of 2,974,581 square miles, but contained only 250,306 persons, or 3.78 per cent. of the total population in 1933. This represents a slight increase on the corresponding figure of 3.51 per cent. in 1921. The density of

population in the tropical regions was, therefore, 0.22 persons per square mile, or 22 people per 100 square miles, as compared with 3.49 people per square mile in the temperate parts.

The tropical part of Queensland had 240,796, or 96.20 per cent. of the total population of tropical Australia. Thus, the tropical parts of Queensland

had an average of 67 people to every 100 square miles, as against 226 people per 100 square miles in the more southern part of the State. The tropical parts of Western Australia had an average of about 15 persons, and of the Northern Territory about 10 persons per 1,000 square miles.

The average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in the tropical parts of Australia was 4.00, against 4.09 in the temperate parts (the corresponding figures in 1921 being 3.98 and 4.42 respectively), but as the average number of rooms per occupied private dwelling was only 4.32 in the tropical parts compared with 5.02 in other parts, the average

number of inmates per room was greater in the tropical parts (0.93 persons per room) than in the temperate parts (0.82 persons per room).

The average weekly rent of private dwellings occupied by tenants was 15s. 4d. (about 3s. 7d. per week per room, or an increase of 6d. per week per room since 1921) in tropical Australia, while in the temperate parts the average weekly rent was 17s. 7d. (about 3s. 6d. per week per room, or an increase of about 2d. per week per room since 1921).

3. Ages.—The age constitution of males and females in the tropical and non-tropical regions are given in the following table:—

NUMBER and PROPORTION of MALES and FEMALES in AGE GROUPS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Age last Birthday.	Number.				Percentage.			
	Tropical.		Non-Tropical.		Tropical.		Non-Tropical.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0- 4	12,614	11,737	278,447	266,767	% 8.44	% 10.87	% 8.63	% 8.46
5- 9	12,612	12,109	306,325	296,334	8.86	11.21	9.50	9.39
10-14	12,106	11,474	305,420	296,222	8.51	10.62	9.47	9.39
15-19	11,418	10,819	300,374	292,799	8.02	10.02	9.32	9.28
20-24	13,118	9,837	284,883	276,780	9.22	9.11	8.83	8.77
25-29	13,781	9,127	263,681	247,381	9.69	8.45	8.18	7.84
30-34	13,265	8,441	238,250	229,223	9.32	7.81	7.39	7.27
35-39	11,177	8,195	217,483	229,298	7.85	7.59	6.74	7.27
40-44	10,204	6,722	219,618	219,747	7.17	6.22	6.81	6.97
45-49	8,733	5,410	200,592	193,978	6.14	5.01	6.22	6.14
50-54	6,576	3,930	165,112	158,844	4.62	3.64	5.12	5.04
55-59	5,050	3,008	127,264	125,849	3.55	2.78	3.95	3.99
60-64	4,403	2,643	110,456	111,103	3.09	2.45	3.43	3.52
65-69	3,486	2,130	89,460	88,369	2.45	1.97	2.77	2.80
70-74	2,412	1,317	63,606	62,965	1.70	1.22	1.97	2.00
75-79	1,304	710	34,616	35,545	0.92	0.66	1.07	1.13
80 and over	633	405	19,232	23,510	0.45	0.37	0.60	0.74
Adults and Minors—								
Under 21 years	50,723	48,244	1,249,460	1,209,570	35.65	44.66	38.75	38.34
21 years and over	91,569	59,770	1,975,359	1,945,144	64.35	55.34	61.25	61.66
Total	142,292	108,014	3,224,819	3,154,714	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

NOTE.—In this table unspecified ages have been distributed proportionally over ages fifteen years and upwards.

An interesting view of the age constitution of males is obtained by examination of those age groups which represent approximately the working ages and the dependent ages of childhood and

senility. A comparison on this basis between the male population of the tropical and non-tropical regions of Australia is given below:—

NUMBER and PROPORTION of MALES at WORKING and DEPENDENT AGES, 1921 and 1933.

Region.	Number at Ages—				Percentage at Ages—			
	0-14.	15-64.	65 and over.	Total.	0-14.	15-64.	65 and over.	Total.
Tropical—					%	%	%	%
1921	30,304	75,864	4,879	111,047	27.28	68.32	4.40	100.00
1933	36,732	97,725	7,835	142,292	25.81	68.68	5.51	100.00
Non-Tropical—								
1921	844,794	1,688,572	118,457	2,651,823	31.86	63.67	4.47	100.00
1933	890,192	2,127,713	206,914	3,224,819	27.60	65.98	6.42	100.00
Australia—								
1921	875,098	1,764,436	123,336	2,762,870	31.67	63.86	4.47	100.00
1933	926,924	2,225,438	214,749	3,367,111	27.53	66.09	6.38	100.00

A notable difference between the age composition of the male populations in the tropical and non-tropical regions respectively was the higher proportion of males at working ages in the tropical areas, a feature which is common to all undeveloped territories. The figures given in Section 5 below relating to conjugal condition show that the pro-

portion of unmarried males over 15 years of age was much higher in the tropical than in other parts of Australia.

In the case of females, a useful comparison is obtained by grouping ages in relation to child-bearing. Such a comparison is furnished in the following table:—

NUMBER and PROPORTION of FEMALES of CHILD-BEARING AGES, 1921 and 1933.

Region.	Number at Ages—				Percentages at Ages—			
	0-14.	15-44.	45 and over.	Total.	0-14.	15-44.	45 and over.	Total.
Tropical—								
1921	29,274	38,026	12,515	79,815	% 36.67	% 47.65	% 15.68	% 100.00
1933	35,320	53,141	19,553	108,014	32.70	49.20	18.10	100.00
Non-Tropical—								
1921	820,632	1,234,195	538,222	2,593,049	31.65	47.60	20.75	100.00
1933	859,323	1,495,228	800,163	3,154,714	27.24	47.40	25.36	100.00
Australia—								
1921	849,906	1,272,221	550,737	2,672,864	31.80	47.60	20.60	100.00
1933	894,643	1,548,369	819,716	3,262,728	27.42	47.46	25.12	100.00

The percentage of women in the tropical areas who were in the child-bearing age group was slightly higher in 1933 than the corresponding percentage in the non-tropical areas. The women resident in non-tropical areas aged 45 years and over represented 25.36 per cent. of the total so resident as against a corresponding figure of only 18.10 per cent. for women resident in tropical areas.

This difference is slightly more marked than in 1921, when the percentages were 20.75 for women in non-tropical regions and 15.68 for women in tropical regions.

4. Masculinity.—The following table shows the masculinity of the population in various age groups in tropical and non-tropical regions:—

MASCULINITY according to AGE, 1921 and 1933.

(Males per 100 Females.)

Age last Birthday.	Tropical.		Non-Tropical.		Age last Birthday.	Tropical.		Non-Tropical.	
	1921.	1933.	1921.	1933.		1921.	1933.	1921.	1933.
0- 4	105.53	102.36	103.60	104.38	55- 59	235.74	167.89	114.11	101.93
5- 9	102.39	104.15	102.51	103.37	60-64	241.30	166.59	110.43	99.42
10-14	102.22	105.51	102.68	103.11	65-69	249.96	163.66	111.95	101.23
15-19	110.35	105.54	102.20	102.59	70-74	217.36	183.14	102.63	101.02
20-24	125.33	133.35	93.55	102.93	75-79	173.90	183.66	94.68	97.39
25-29	136.80	150.99	93.76	106.59	80 and over ..	178.63	156.30	88.80	81.80
30-34	156.28	157.15	101.27	103.94	Under 21	105.80	105.14	102.53	103.30
35-39	165.78	136.39	102.16	94.85	21 and over ..	169.72	153.20	102.06	101.55
40-44	178.98	151.80	103.75	99.94	Total	139.12	131.73	102.26	102.22
45-49	190.66	161.42	104.65	103.41					
50-54	215.36	167.33	110.97	103.95					

The decrease in the masculinity of the population in tropical regions from 139.12 in 1921 to 131.73 in 1933 shows that the pioneering stage in these regions is gradually being passed and that men who formerly went out into the tropical parts unmarried are now settling down and marrying. As evidence of this, the increase in the number of females in the tropical regions from 50,541 in 1921 to 72,694 in

1933 consists largely of an increase in the number of married women from 29,641 to 42,896. The masculinity in the age groups between 20 and 34 years has increased since 1921, showing that young single men are still going out into the tropical regions. However, there are substantial decreases in the masculinity of all age groups between 35 and 75 years.

5. Conjugal Condition.—The following table over in the two regions according to conjugal classifies the population aged 15 years and condition:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1921 and 1933.

Conjugal Condition.	Number.						Percentage.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1921 CENSUS.												
Never married, 15 years of age and over ..	43,606	16,592	60,198	762,125	635,811	1,397,936	54.02	32.83	45.84	42.18	35.87	39.07
Married	33,952	29,641	63,593	970,203	971,742	1,941,945	42.06	58.65	48.45	53.70	54.83	54.27
Widowed	3,082	4,269	7,351	70,571	160,599	231,170	3.82	8.45	5.60	3.90	9.06	6.43
Divorced	103	39	142	4,130	4,265	8,395	0.10	0.07	0.11	0.22	0.24	0.23
Total 15 years of age and over ..	80,743	50,541	131,284	1,807,029	1,772,417	3,579,446	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Children under 15 years ..	30,304	29,274	59,578	844,794	820,632	1,665,426						
Total Population ..	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872						
1933 CENSUS.												
Never married, 15 years of age and over ..	53,088	23,156	76,244	970,896	805,079	1,775,975	50.29	31.85	42.77	41.59	35.08	38.36
Married	48,214	42,886	91,100	1,259,233	1,254,936	2,514,169	45.68	59.00	51.11	53.93	54.67	54.30
Widowed	3,920	6,510	10,430	94,538	224,630	319,168	3.71	8.96	5.85	4.05	9.79	8.89
Divorced	338	142	480	9,960	10,746	20,706	0.32	0.19	0.27	0.43	0.46	0.45
Total 15 years of age and over ..	105,560	72,694	178,254	2,334,627	2,295,391	4,630,018	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Children under 15 years ..	36,732	35,320	72,052	890,192	859,323	1,749,515						
Total Population ..	142,292	108,014	250,306	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533						

The percentages given above show that, while in the non-tropical parts of Australia 53.93 per cent. of all males over 15 years of age were married in 1933, in the tropical parts 45.68 per cent. only of such males were married. It may be noticed, too, that the number of married men in the tropical parts exceeded the married women by 5,328, or by 12.4 per cent. These circumstances suggest that conditions in many parts of the tropical areas of Australia are still unsuitable to women and children. Of the females over 15 years of age 59.00 per cent. of

those in the tropical regions were married, against 54.67 per cent. in other parts, neither percentage showing an appreciable change from the 1921 figures.

6. Dependent Children, Orphanhood, and Blindness and Deaf-mutism.—The following table shows the population in tropical and non-tropical regions in 1921 and 1933 classified according to dependent children, orphanhood, and blindness and deaf-mutism:—

DEPENDENT CHILDREN, ORPHANHOOD, and BLINDNESS and DEAF-MUTISM, in TROPICAL and NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Particulars.	Tropical.	Non-Tropical.	Australia.
DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.			
Persons with—			
1 Dependent child	11,924	329,594	341,518
2 " children	9,384	238,414	247,798
3 " "	5,780	132,590	138,370
4 " "	3,222	69,330	72,552
5 " "	1,710	34,303	36,013
6 " "	843	16,984	17,827
7 " "	378	7,304	7,682
8 " "	129	2,877	3,006
9 " "	37	942	979
10 and more "	17	350	367
Total persons with dependent children ..	33,424	832,688	866,112
Total number of dependent children ..	78,714	1,841,145	1,919,859
Average number of dependent children per person with dependent children ..	2.36	2.21	2.22

**DEPENDENT CHILDREN, ORPHANHOOD, and BLINDNESS and DEAF-MUTISM, in TROPICAL and NON-TROPICAL REGIONS,
30th JUNE, 1933—continued.**

Particulars.	Tropical.		Non-Tropical.		Australia.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.

ORPHANHOOD OF CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

Number of children with—						
Both parents living	36,399	35,010	892,389	861,459	928,788	896,469
Father dead	1,579	1,545	33,656	33,021	35,235	34,566
Mother dead	904	877	19,634	19,083	20,538	19,960
Both parents dead	171	148	3,032	2,614	3,203	2,762
Total	39,053	37,580	948,711	916,177	987,764	953,757

BLINDNESS AND DEAF-MUTISM.

Number of Blind persons and Deaf-mutes ..	82	54	3,346	2,723	3,428	2,777
---	----	----	-------	-------	-------	-------

The average number of dependent children per person with dependent children was 2.36 in the tropical regions as against 2.21 in the non-tropical regions.

7. Birthplace.—The following table shows an analysis of the population in the two regions according to the country of birth:—

BIRTHPLACE of POPULATION, 1921 and 1933.

Birthplace.	Number.						Percentage.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.

1921 CENSUS.

Australia	78,190	65,384	143,574	2,199,768	2,246,114	4,445,882	70.41	81.92	75.22	82.95	86.62	84.77
New Zealand	655	222	877	19,501	18,506	38,007	0.69	0.28	0.46	0.73	0.71	0.72
Other Countries in Australasia	142	19	161	173	190	363	0.13	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL AUSTRALASIA ..	78,987	65,625	144,612	2,219,442	2,264,810	4,484,252	71.13	82.22	75.77	83.69	87.34	85.50
Europe—												
British Isles	18,882	12,119	31,001	353,984	297,041	651,025	17.00	15.18	16.24	13.35	11.45	12.41
Denmark	534	180	714	3,983	1,343	5,326	0.48	0.22	0.38	0.15	0.05	0.10
France	85	37	122	1,796	1,351	3,147	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06
Germany	1,003	412	1,415	13,247	7,913	21,160	0.90	0.52	0.74	0.50	0.30	0.40
Greece	418	82	500	2,746	425	3,171	0.38	0.10	0.26	0.10	0.02	0.06
Italy	1,172	364	1,536	5,187	1,467	6,654	1.06	0.46	0.81	0.20	0.06	0.13
Norway	204	65	269	2,432	336	2,768	0.18	0.08	0.14	0.09	0.01	0.05
Russia	312	119	431	2,535	1,191	3,726	0.28	0.15	0.23	0.09	0.05	0.07
Sweden	307	44	351	4,276	439	4,715	0.28	0.06	0.18	0.16	0.02	0.09
Switzerland	115	21	136	1,075	452	1,527	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03
Other Countries in Europe	855	156	1,011	7,429	2,337	9,766	0.77	0.19	0.53	0.28	0.09	0.19
TOTAL EUROPE	23,887	13,599	37,486	398,690	314,295	712,985	21.51	17.04	19.64	15.03	12.12	13.59
Asia	6,914	277	7,191	19,694	3,656	23,350	6.23	0.35	3.77	0.74	0.14	0.45
Africa	142	70	212	3,465	3,123	6,588	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.12
America	459	121	580	7,311	4,266	11,577	0.41	0.15	0.30	0.28	0.17	0.22
Polynesia	572	69	641	1,425	1,110	2,535	0.51	0.08	0.34	0.06	0.04	0.05
At Sea	86	54	140	1,796	1,789	3,585	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
GRAND TOTAL	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

1933 CENSUS.

Australia	108,075	92,442	200,517	2,740,207	2,785,842	5,526,049	75.95	85.58	80.11	84.97	88.31	86.62
New Zealand	844	293	1,137	22,993	21,833	44,826	0.59	0.27	0.45	0.71	0.69	0.70
Other Countries in Australasia	233	20	253	235	286	521	0.10	0.02	0.10	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL AUSTRALASIA ..	109,152	92,755	201,907	2,763,435	2,807,961	5,571,396	76.70	85.87	80.66	85.69	89.01	87.33

BIRTHPLACE OF POPULATION, 1921 and 1933—*continued.*

Birthplace.	Number.						Percentage.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1933 CENSUS— <i>continued.</i>												
Europe—							%	%	%	%	%	%
British Isles ..	17,747	11,100	28,847	376,071	309,916	685,987	12.47	10.28	11.52	11.66	9.82	10.75
Denmark ..	400	139	539	2,948	997	3,945	0.28	0.13	0.22	0.09	0.03	0.06
France ..	58	45	101	1,217	1,269	2,486	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Germany ..	817	329	1,146	10,009	5,687	15,696	0.57	0.30	0.46	0.31	0.18	0.25
Greece ..	652	232	884	5,896	1,557	7,453	0.46	0.21	0.35	0.18	0.05	0.12
Italy ..	5,401	2,116	7,517	14,663	4,576	19,239	3.80	1.96	3.00	0.46	0.14	0.30
Norway ..	173	44	217	2,164	299	2,463	0.12	0.04	0.09	0.07	0.01	0.04
Russia ..	310	126	436	2,657	1,797	4,454	0.22	0.12	0.17	0.08	0.06	0.07
Sweden ..	252	25	277	3,235	383	3,618	0.18	0.02	0.11	0.10	0.01	0.06
Switzerland ..	118	38	156	1,205	580	1,785	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.03
Other Countries in Europe ..	2,387	486	2,873	12,921	4,599	17,520	1.68	0.45	1.15	0.40	0.15	0.27
TOTAL EUROPE ..	28,313	14,680	42,993	432,986	331,660	764,646	19.90	13.59	17.17	13.43	10.51	11.99
Asia ..	3,849	255	4,104	15,457	4,998	20,455	2.71	0.24	1.64	0.48	0.16	0.32
Africa ..	191	76	267	4,006	3,548	7,554	0.13	0.07	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.12
America ..	453	171	624	6,702	4,253	10,955	0.32	0.16	0.25	0.21	0.14	0.17
Polynesia ..	278	37	315	1,304	1,268	2,572	0.20	0.03	0.13	0.04	0.04	0.04
At Sea ..	56	40	96	929	1,026	1,955	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
GRAND TOTAL ..	142,292	108,014	250,306	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The figures given in the table above show some interesting contrasts in the composition of the populations of the tropical and non-tropical regions from the aspect of birthplaces. It is not surprising that people born in Asia should represent a larger part of the population in the tropics than in other parts, but it is interesting to notice that persons born in Europe, and notably those born in the British Isles, were relatively more numerous in the tropics. As a necessary counterpart, the Australian-born element was relatively smaller in the tropics than in the temperate parts, but the difference was more pronounced in the case of males than of females. In 1933, Australian-born males represented 84.97 per cent. of all males in the non-tropical regions, but only 75.95 per cent. of all males in the tropical regions. Among females the Australian-born repre-

sented 88.31 per cent. in the non-tropical regions as compared with 85.58 per cent. in the tropical areas. Persons born in the British Isles represented 11.52 per cent. of the population in the tropical regions, but only 10.75 per cent. in the non-tropical parts. Persons born in Asia represented 1.64 per cent. of the total in the tropical parts against 0.32 per cent. elsewhere. The difference in the case of males born in Asia was more marked; these represented 2.71 per cent. of all males in tropical parts, but only 0.48 per cent. in the non-tropical parts.

8. Nationality.—The following table shows the population in 1921 and 1933 classified according to nationality. It is not considered necessary to show here every nationality which is represented, but further details may be found in Part XI., Vol. I., p. 843.

POPULATION according to NATIONALITY, 1921 and 1933.

Nationality.	Number.						Per 100,000.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1921 CENSUS.												
Chinese ..	2,989	34	3,023	10,634	151	10,785	2,892	43	1,584	401	6	206
Danish ..	102	21	123	855	239	1,094	92	26	64	32	9	21
Dutch ..	717	14	731	714	173	887	646	17	383	30	7	17
French ..	70	20	90	1,152	848	2,000	63	25	47	43	33	38
German ..	257	46	303	2,282	972	3,254	231	58	159	86	37	62
Greek ..	329	72	401	2,102	315	2,417	296	90	210	79	12	46
Italian ..	632	127	759	3,355	792	4,147	569	159	397	126	31	79
Japanese ..	1,953	110	2,063	538	40	578	1,759	138	1,081	20	1	11
Norwegian ..	60	6	66	901	59	960	54	8	35	34	2	18
Russian ..	258	95	353	1,398	567	1,965	232	119	185	52	22	37
Spanish ..	137	44	181	268	96	364	123	55	95	10	4	7
Swedish ..	94	6	100	1,306	74	1,380	85	8	52	49	3	26
United States of America ..	276	17	293	2,245	720	2,965	249	21	154	85	28	57
Other ..	295	36	331	3,173	996	4,169	265	45	174	119	38	80
Total Foreign ..	8,169	648	8,817	30,923	6,042	36,965	7,356	812	4,620	1,166	233	705
British ..	102,878	79,167	182,045	2,620,900	2,587,007	5,207,907	92,644	99,188	95,380	98,834	99,767	99,295
GRAND TOTAL ..	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

NOTE.—The numbers given above include persons on ships in Australian waters. A number of the foreign nationals in the tropical regions of Australia have been admitted temporarily to engage in fishing for pearl, bêche de mer, etc.

POPULATION according to NATIONALITY, 1921 and 1933—continued.

Nationality.	Number.						Per 100,000.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1933 CENSUS.												
Chinese	1,429	38	1,467	6,186	139	6,325	1,004	35	586	192	4	99
Danish	94	18	112	952	215	1,167	66	17	45	30	7	18
Dutch	377	9	386	409	120	529	265	8	154	13	4	8
French	19	10	29	905	713	1,618	13	9	12	28	23	25
German	230	37	267	2,508	897	3,405	162	34	107	78	28	53
Greek	401	94	495	4,238	919	5,157	282	87	198	131	29	81
Italian	3,151	818	3,969	10,918	2,772	13,690	2,215	758	1,585	338	88	215
Japanese	1,049	52	1,101	888	95	983	737	48	440	28	3	16
Norwegian	79	5	84	1,071	83	1,154	56	5	34	33	3	18
Russian	151	29	180	1,132	743	1,875	106	27	72	35	24	29
Spanish	221	36	257	242	97	339	155	33	103	7	3	5
Swedish	117	2	119	1,157	94	1,251	82	2	47	36	3	20
United States of America ..	178	18	196	1,726	635	2,361	125	17	78	54	20	37
Other	1,051	89	1,140	7,964	2,640	10,604	739	82	455	247	83	167
Total Foreign	8,547	1,255	9,802	40,296	10,162	50,458	6,007	1,162	3,916	1,250	322	791
British	133,745	106,759	240,504	3,184,523	3,144,552	6,329,075	93,993	98,838	96,084	98,750	99,678	99,209
GRAND TOTAL	142,292	108,014	250,306	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

NOTE.—The numbers given above include persons on ships in Australian waters. A number of the foreign nationals in the tropical regions of Australia have been admitted temporarily to engage in fishing for pearl, bêche de mer, etc.

The foreign nationality was, relatively to the respective populations, much more numerous in the tropical than in the non-tropical parts of Australia in both 1921 and 1933. In the tropical regions, males of foreign nationality represented 6.01 per cent. of the male population in 1933, and foreign females represented 1.16 per cent. of the female

population, whereas in the non-tropical parts the similar proportions were—males 1.25 per cent. and females 0.32 per cent.

9. Ethnic Origin.—The following table shows the population in tropical and non-tropical regions classified according to ethnic origin:—

POPULATION according to ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1921 and 1933.

Ethnic Group.	Number.						Per 100,000.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1921 CENSUS.												
Full-blood—												
European	101,198	77,355	178,553	2,625,317	2,583,273	5,208,590	91,131	96,918	93,551	99,000	99,623	99,308
Non-European—												
Afghan	18	..	18	129	3	132	16	..	9	5	0	2
Chinese	3,483	319	3,802	12,528	827	13,355	3,137	400	1,992	472	32	255
Cingalese	93	9	102	138	29	167	84	11	53	5	1	3
Filipino	249	102	351	70	1	71	224	128	184	3	0	1
Indian (a)	258	11	269	2,485	127	2,612	232	14	141	94	5	50
Japanese	1,978	133	2,111	568	61	629	1,781	167	1,106	21	3	12
Javanese	139	22	161	159	2	161	125	27	84	6	0	3
Malay	888	90	978	98	11	109	800	113	513	4	0	2
Negro	21	5	26	84	8	92	19	6	14	3	0	2
Papuan	125	19	144	17	2	19	113	24	76	1	0	0
Polynesian (b)	1,071	447	1,518	574	134	708	964	560	795	22	5	14
Syrian	71	61	132	1,513	1,247	2,760	64	76	69	57	48	53
Other	94	17	111	350	87	437	85	21	58	13	4	8
Total Full-blood	8,488	1,235	9,723	18,713	2,539	21,252	7,644	1,547	5,094	706	98	405
Half-caste—												
Australian Aboriginal	844	821	1,665	5,136	4,735	9,871	760	1,029	872	193	183	188
Chinese	283	236	519	1,608	1,542	3,150	255	296	272	61	59	60
Other	234	168	402	1,049	960	2,009	210	210	211	40	37	39
Total Half-caste	1,361	1,225	2,586	7,793	7,237	15,030	1,225	1,535	1,355	294	279	287
GRAND TOTAL	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

(a) Native of India. (b) Includes Fijians and Maoris.
NOTE.—The numbers given above include persons on ships in Australian waters. A number of the foreign nationals in the tropical regions of Australia have been admitted temporarily to engage in fishing for pearl, bêche de mer, etc.

POPULATION according to ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1921 and 1933—continued.

Ethnic Group.	Number.						Per 100,000.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1933 CENSUS.												
Full-blood—												
European	134,682	104,378	239,060	3,200,093	3,140,840	6,340,933	94,652	96,634	95,507	99,233	99,560	99,395
Non-European—												
Afghan	23	..	23	111	8	119	16	..	9	4	2	2
Chinese	1,966	451	2,417	7,345	1,084	8,429	1,382	418	966	228	34	132
Cingalese	58	11	69	138	67	205	41	10	28	4	2	3
Filipino	155	73	228	59	5	64	109	67	91	2	0	1
Indian (a)	215	28	243	2,001	160	2,161	151	26	97	62	5	34
Japanese	1,096	99	1,195	911	135	1,046	770	92	478	28	4	16
Javanese	48	8	56	9	5	14	34	7	22	0	0	0
Malay	682	144	826	131	12	143	479	133	330	4	0	2
Negro	16	5	21	86	15	101	11	5	8	3	1	2
Papuan	217	14	231	4	4	8	153	13	92	0	0	0
Polynesian (b) ..	608	388	996	356	156	512	427	359	398	11	5	8
Syrian	41	42	83	1,512	1,285	2,797	29	39	33	47	41	44
Other	43	5	48	478	267	745	30	5	19	15	8	12
Total Full-blood ..	5,168	1,268	6,436	13,141	3,203	16,344	3,632	1,174	2,571	408	102	256
Half-caste—												
Australian Aboriginal ..	1,817	1,791	3,608	8,814	8,198	17,012	1,277	1,658	1,442	273	260	267
Chinese	274	232	506	1,627	1,370	2,997	192	215	202	51	43	47
Other	351	345	696	1,144	1,103	2,247	247	319	278	35	35	35
Total Half-caste ..	2,442	2,368	4,810	11,585	10,671	22,256	1,716	2,192	1,922	359	338	349
GRAND TOTAL ..	142,292	108,014	250,306	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

(a) Native of India. (b) Includes Fijians and Maoris.
NOTE.—The numbers given above include persons on ships in Australian waters. A number of the foreign nationals in the tropical regions of Australia have been admitted temporarily to engage in fishing for pearl, bêche de mer, etc.

In 1933 there were more full-blood non-Europeans in the non-tropical than in the tropical parts of Australia, but they represented a much larger proportion of the total population in the tropical than in the non-tropical regions. In the tropical parts full-blood non-European males represented 3.63 per cent. of the total male population in 1933, and full-blood non-European females represented 1.17 per cent. of the total female population, whereas in the non-tropical regions the similar proportions were males 0.41 per cent. and females 0.10 per cent. In the case of half-castes, of whom the greater part were half-caste Australian aboriginals, the position was similar. In the tropical regions half-caste males and females together represented 1.92 per cent. of the total population, while in the non-tropical parts they represented only 0.35 per cent.

10. Religious Creeds.—The following table shows the populations of the tropical and non-tropical regions classified according to religious creed:—

RELIGIOUS CREEDS of the PEOPLE, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Religious Creed.	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Christian—						
Baptist	926	867	1,793	48,728	55,353	104,081
Catholic, Roman	31,967	25,931	57,898	546,030	557,527	1,103,557
Catholic, Undefined	4,169	3,471	7,640	59,692	60,210	119,902
Church of Christ	227	273	500	28,593	33,661	62,254
Church of England	47,908	38,994	86,902	1,249,681	1,228,535	2,478,216
Congregational	268	216	484	30,143	34,575	64,718
Lutheran	814	271	1,085	31,755	27,963	59,718
Methodist	9,280	9,118	18,398	322,322	343,302	665,624
Presbyterian	14,467	12,370	26,837	342,276	344,116	686,392
Protestant, Undefined	1,351	815	2,166	36,399	34,199	70,598
Salvation Army	434	505	939	13,863	16,408	30,271
Seventh Day Adventist	287	304	591	5,705	7,669	13,374
Unitarian	9	1	10	696	602	1,298
Other Christian including Christian Undefined	1,644	1,004	2,648	30,192	29,652	59,844
Total Christian	113,751	94,140	207,891	2,746,075	2,773,772	5,519,847

RELIGIOUS CREEDS of the PEOPLE, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Religious Creed.	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Non-Christian—						
Buddhist	231	41	272	409	54	463
Chinese	57	4	61	241	3	244
Confucian	131	2	133	641	13	654
Hebrew	61	25	86	12,122	11,345	23,467
Mohammedan	413	78	491	1,255	131	1,386
Other Non-Christian	202	5	207	663	343	1,006
Total Non-Christian	1,095	155	1,250	15,331	11,889	27,220
Indefinite	466	99	565	7,667	4,797	12,464
No Religion	703	130	833	8,266	2,555	10,821
Total Specified	116,015	94,524	210,539	2,777,339	2,793,013	5,570,352
No Reply	26,277	13,490	39,767	447,480	361,701	809,181
GRAND TOTAL	142,292	108,014	250,306	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533

The percentages given below indicate the proportion which each group mentioned bore to the total in each case:—

PERCENTAGE of POPULATION according to CATEGORIES MENTIONED, 1921 and 1933.

Category.	Tropical.						Non-Tropical.					
	Males.		Females.		Persons.		Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	1921.	1933.	1921.	1933.	1921.	1933.	1921.	1933.	1921.	1933.	1921.	1933.
Christian	% 93.51	% 98.05	% 99.07	% 99.59	% 95.88	% 98.74	% 98.22	% 98.87	% 99.14	% 99.31	% 98.68	% 99.09
Non-Christian	4.28	0.94	0.45	0.16	2.64	0.59	0.75	0.55	0.43	0.43	0.59	0.49
Indefinite (Agnostic, Freethinker, etc.)	0.68	0.40	0.12	0.11	0.44	0.27	0.48	0.28	0.26	0.17	0.37	0.22
No Religion	1.53	0.61	0.36	0.14	1.04	0.40	0.55	0.30	0.17	0.09	0.36	0.20
TOTAL SPECIFIED	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The outstanding feature of this comparison in 1921 was the smaller proportion of Christians—particularly among males—in the tropical regions. In 1933, however, the proportions were approximately the same. It is interesting to note that the proportions of those who had no religious creed and of those whose religious beliefs were of an indefinite character were higher in the tropical than in the non-tropical parts in both years.

Among the Christians the only denomination which had a proportion appreciably higher in the tropical parts than elsewhere in 1933 was the Roman Catholic Church. Taken together, the Roman Catholics and Catholics Undefined—who are con-

sidered to be mostly Roman Catholics—represent 31.04 per cent. of all Christians in the tropical regions as against 22.16 per cent. in the non-tropical regions. Relatively to the total Christians, adherents of the Church of England are slightly more numerous in the non-tropical than in the tropical parts, while Presbyterians were slightly more numerous in tropical than in non-tropical regions. The Methodists, however, who represent 12.06 per cent. of the population in non-tropical parts, account for only 8.85 per cent. in the tropical parts.

11. **Schooling.**—Particulars relating to the nature of schools attended by persons in tropical and non-tropical regions are given in the next table:—

PLACE of EDUCATION (NATURE of SCHOOL), 30th JUNE, 1933.

Nature of School.	Number.						Percentage.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Government School ..	17,088	15,616	32,704	456,999	414,680	871,679	% 76.02	% 73.02	% 74.56	% 78.58	% 76.01	% 77.33
Private School ..	4,175	4,546	8,721	102,916	113,357	216,273	18.57	21.26	19.88	17.70	20.78	19.19
University ..	16	3	19	6,236	2,270	8,506	0.07	0.01	0.04	1.07	0.41	0.76
Home ..	1,201	1,221	2,422	15,422	15,282	30,704	5.34	5.71	5.52	2.65	2.80	2.72
TOTAL ..	22,480	21,386	43,866	581,573	545,589	1,127,162	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

12. Industry.—The following table gives a comparison, under an abridged list of headings, of the industries of the population of the tropical and non-tropical parts of Australia:—

INDUSTRY, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Industry.	Number.						Percentage.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Primary Production—							%	%	%	%	%	%
Fishing and Trapping ..	2,019	8	2,027	12,650	33	12,683	1.94	0.04	1.63	0.56	0.01	0.42
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	36,181	987	37,168	495,568	18,824	514,392	34.82	4.89	29.96	21.89	2.45	16.97
Forestry	887	5	892	25,309	110	25,419	0.85	0.03	0.72	1.12	0.01	0.84
Mining and Quarrying ..	5,139	8	5,147	63,653	187	63,840	4.95	0.04	4.15	2.81	0.03	2.11
TOTAL PRIMARY PRODUCTION ..	44,226	1,008	45,234	597,180	19,154	616,334	42.56	5.00	36.46	26.38	2.50	20.34
Industrial—												
Manufacturing	11,890	1,240	13,130	366,226	136,601	502,827	11.44	6.15	10.58	16.18	17.79	16.59
Construction of Buildings ..	2,636	8	2,644	105,168	404	105,572	2.54	0.04	2.13	4.65	0.05	3.48
Construction of Roads, Railways, Earthworks, etc. . .	10,552	6	10,558	208,336	319	208,655	10.16	0.03	8.51	9.20	0.04	6.88
Gas, Water, Electricity and Power (Production and Supply)	560	10	570	28,228	977	29,205	0.54	0.05	0.46	1.24	0.13	0.96
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL ..	25,638	1,264	26,902	707,958	138,301	846,259	24.68	6.27	21.68	31.27	18.01	27.91
Transport and Communication	9,755	426	10,181	203,771	11,460	215,231	9.39	2.11	8.21	9.00	1.49	7.10
Commerce and Finance ..	9,711	2,563	12,274	331,522	111,286	442,808	9.35	12.71	9.89	14.65	14.50	14.60
Public Administration and Professional	4,052	3,488	7,540	121,886	105,152	227,038	3.90	17.29	6.08	5.38	13.73	7.49
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	659	142	801	19,758	3,888	23,646	0.63	0.71	0.65	0.87	0.49	0.78
Personal and Domestic Service	2,265	7,480	9,745	50,431	185,026	235,457	2.18	37.08	7.85	2.23	24.10	7.77
Pensioners	4,051	3,049	7,100	124,346	155,456	279,802	3.90	15.11	5.72	5.49	20.25	9.23
Independents	574	523	1,097	27,648	29,736	57,384	0.55	2.59	0.88	1.22	3.87	1.89
No Industry (persons aged 16 years and over) ..	2,973	229	3,202	79,376	8,210	87,586	2.86	1.13	2.58	3.51	1.06	2.89
TOTAL BREADWINNERS	103,904	20,172	124,076	2,263,876	767,669	3,031,545	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Dependants	38,388	87,842	126,230	960,943	2,387,045	3,347,988						
GRAND TOTAL ..	142,292	108,014	250,306	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533						

The percentages given above show the greater relative importance of the primary industries in the tropical regions compared with the non-tropical parts. In the former, primary production represented 42.56 per cent. of all male breadwinners and in the latter only 26.38 per cent. Apart from primary industries, the only industries tabulated above which show greater relative numbers in the tropical than in the non-tropical regions are those of construction of roads, railways, earthworks, etc.,

transport and communication, and personal and domestic service. Of the female breadwinners in the tropics 37.08 per cent. were engaged in personal and domestic service as against only 24.10 per cent. in the non-tropical regions.

13. Grade of Occupation.—The next table shows for 1921 and 1933 the population in tropical and non-tropical regions classified according to grade of occupation:—

GRADES of OCCUPATION, 1921 and 1933.

Grade of Occupation.	Number.						Per Cent.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1921 CENSUS.												
Employer	5,084	387	5,471	125,962	10,137	136,099	4.58	0.48	2.87	4.75	0.39	2.59
Working on own account ..	13,463	1,171	14,634	287,411	45,205	332,616	12.12	1.47	7.67	10.84	1.74	6.34
Wage or Salary Earning Group—												
Wage or Salary Earner ..	46,283	8,995	55,278	1,115,772	347,986	1,463,758	41.68	11.27	28.96	42.08	13.42	27.91
Wage or Salary Earner employed Part-time ..	12,403	727	13,130	127,035	20,791	147,826	11.17	0.91	6.88	4.79	0.80	2.82
Unemployed												
Total, Wage or Salary Earning Group ..	58,686	9,722	68,408	1,242,807	368,777	1,611,584	52.85	12.18	35.84	46.87	14.22	30.73
Helper not receiving Wage or Salary	754	85	839	31,044	3,100	34,144	0.68	0.11	0.44	1.17	0.12	0.65
Grade not applicable ..	33,060	68,450	101,510	964,599	2,165,830	3,130,429	29.77	85.76	53.18	36.37	83.53	59.69
GRAND TOTAL ..	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,851,823	2,593,049	5,444,872	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

GRADES of OCCUPATION, 1921 and 1933—continued.

Grade of Occupation.	Number.						Percentage.					
	Tropical.			Non-Tropical.			Tropical.			Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1933 CENSUS.												
Employer	9,953	995	10,948	177,471	19,917	197,388	7.00	0.92	4.37	5.50	0.63	3.09
Working on own account ..	13,224	1,365	14,589	306,746	49,205	355,951	9.29	1.26	5.83	9.51	1.56	5.58
Wage or Salary Earning Group—												
Wage or Salary Earner..	49,172	11,061	60,233	992,730	396,775	1,389,505	34.56	10.24	24.06	30.79	12.58	21.78
Wage or Salary Earner employed Part-time ..	8,142	561	8,703	136,104	26,285	162,389	5.72	0.52	3.48	4.22	0.83	2.55
Unemployed	14,604	1,926	16,530	390,828	73,891	464,719	10.26	1.78	6.61	12.12	2.34	7.28
Total, Wage or Salary Earning Group ..	71,918	13,548	85,466	1,519,662	496,951	2,016,613	50.54	12.54	34.15	47.13	15.75	31.61
Helper not receiving Wage or Salary	1,200	203	1,403	39,703	5,077	44,780	0.84	0.19	0.56	1.23	0.17	0.70
Grade not applicable ..	45,997	91,903	137,900	1,181,237	2,583,564	3,764,801	32.33	85.09	55.09	36.63	81.89	59.02
GRAND TOTAL ..	142,292	108,014	250,306	3,224,819	3,154,714	6,379,533	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table shows the remarkable fact that the proportion of total males in the tropical regions who were classified as unemployed was less in 1933 (10.26 per cent.) than in 1921 (11.17 per cent.). The proportion of unemployed males in the non-tropical regions was 4.79 per cent. in 1921 and 12.12 per cent. in 1933. Expressed as a percentage of the total male wage and salary earning group, male

unemployment was 21.13 per cent. in 1921 and 20.31 per cent. in 1933 in the tropical regions and was 10.22 per cent. in 1921 and 25.72 per cent. in 1933 in the non-tropical regions.

14. Income of Breadwinners and Dependants.—
In the following table, breadwinners and dependants in tropical and non-tropical regions are classified according to income:—

INCOME of BREADWINNERS and DEPENDANTS in TROPICAL and NON-TROPICAL REGIONS, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Income for the year ended 30th June, 1933.	Male Breadwinners.		Female Breadwinners.		Male Dependants.		Female Dependants.	
	Tropical.	Non-Tropical.	Tropical	Non-Tropical.	Tropical.	Non-Tropical.	Tropical.	Non-Tropical.
No income	8,864	287,342	1,783	59,713	38,163	952,001	83,418	2,182,020
Under £52	21,423	563,999	8,430	324,695	202	7,937	2,628	126,244
£52 to £103	17,992	376,458	4,565	192,720	10	542	923	42,081
£104 „ £155	14,929	264,298	2,547	104,600	6	214	406	16,787
£156 „ £207	11,837	259,029	1,330	42,327	5	121	155	7,275
£208 „ £259	11,560	215,375	684	18,018	..	40	81	4,204
£260 and over	17,299	297,375	833	25,596	2	88	231	8,434
Total	103,904	2,263,876	20,172	767,669	38,388	960,943	87,842	2,387,045
Born in Australia	70,727	1,807,819	16,156	650,906	37,348	932,388	76,286	2,134,936
Born outside Australia ..	33,177	456,057	4,016	116,763	1,040	28,555	11,556	252,109

Whereas 72.24 per cent. of the male breadwinners in the tropical regions had received less than £208 during the year ended 30th June, 1933, 77.35 per cent. of the male breadwinners in non-tropical regions had received less than that amount. Whereas 73.26 per cent. of the female breadwinners in the tropical regions had received less than £104, 75.18

per cent. of the female breadwinners in the non-tropical regions had received less than that amount. It is also interesting to note that 31.93 per cent. of the male breadwinners in tropical regions were born outside Australia as against only 20.15 per cent. of the male breadwinners in non-tropical regions.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

1. General.—The data derived from the Census of 1933 have been published in full detail for the States and Territories of Australia in Census Volumes I., II. and III. In addition, summarized results have been published for metropolitan, urban provincial and rural divisions of the States, and also for local government areas. In the case of the Northern Territory, where the town of Darwin alone is incorporated under local government, police districts have been substituted. In 1911 the metropolitan areas of Melbourne and Brisbane consisted of the territory within a circle of 10 miles radius from the General Post Office in each city, while in the other States local government areas or parts thereof were joined together to make up the metropolitan areas. The adoption of a radius as a boundary in 1911 having intensified the difficulties of collection, the metropolitan area of each State in 1921 and in 1933 was formed from appropriate local government areas. The nature of the local government areas included in the metropolitan, urban-provincial and rural divisions of each State at the Censuses of 1921 and 1933 is broadly indicated by the following summary table:—

NATURE of LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS included in SECTIONS of STATE, CENSUSES 1921 and 1933.

State.	1921.			1933.		
	Metropolitan.	Urban-Provincial.	Rural.	Metropolitan.	Urban-Provincial.	Rural.
New South Wales ..	Certain Municipalities and Shire of Kuring-gai	Municipalities (other than in Metropolitan)	Shires except Shire of Kuring-gai	Certain Municipalities and part 1 Municipality	Municipalities (other than in Metropolitan)	All Shires and Not Incorporated
Victoria ..	Certain Cities Two Towns 1 Borough 1 Shire Parts 5 Shires	Cities, Towns and Boroughs (other than in Metropolitan)	Shires (other than in Metropolitan) and Not Incorporated	Certain Cities and part 2 Shires and whole 1 Shire	Cities (other than in Metropolitan) Towns, and Boroughs	Shires (other than in Metropolitan) and Not Incorporated
Queensland ..	Two Cities Five Towns Seven Shires Parts 4 Shires	Cities and Towns (other than in Metropolitan)	Shires (other than in Metropolitan) and Not Incorporated	Brisbane and Suburbs. (Greater Brisbane)	Cities and Towns (other than in Metropolitan)	All Shires and Not Incorporated
South Australia ..	Certain Corporations and certain District Councils Parts 2 District Councils	Corporations (other than in Metropolitan)	District Councils (other than in Metropolitan) and Not Incorporated	Certain Corporations and certain District Councils	Corporations (other than in Metropolitan)	District Councils (other than in Metropolitan) and Not Incorporated
Western Australia ..	Certain Municipalities and certain Road Districts Parts 5 Road Districts	Municipalities (other than in Metropolitan)	Road Districts (other than in Metropolitan)	Certain Municipalities and certain Road Districts Part 1 Road District	Municipalities (other than in Metropolitan)	Road Districts (other than in Metropolitan)
Tasmania ..	Two whole Municipalities and part 2 Municipalities	Schedules allocated by Census Office to Provincial and Rural		Two whole Municipalities and part 2 Municipalities	Schedules allocated by Census Office to Provincial and Rural	

The metropolitan areas of Queensland and South Australia in 1933 consisted of complete local government areas, but to obtain suitable areas in the other States it was found necessary to include only portions of certain local government areas which embraced the more distant suburbs. With the object of presenting a key to the geographical distribution of data thus achieved and for the purpose of indicating

graphically the density of the population in the various areas, the series of maps contained in this chapter has been prepared. The first map is that of the Commonwealth of Australia, which shows graphically the density of the population in each of the component States and Territories. The density results have been obtained by dividing the population in each case by the area expressed in square miles.

2. Density of Population.—The maps included in this chapter prove that little more than the coastal fringe of Australia has any considerable population, and that even the population on the coast is to be found mainly in the east and south-east of the Continent.

The area, population and density of the population of the States and Territories separately are shown in the following table:—

AREA, POPULATION and DENSITY of POPULATION, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Area in Square Miles.	Population (excluding Migratory).			Density (Number of Persons per Square Mile).
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	
New South Wales	309,432	1,314,029	1,281,779	2,595,808	8.39
Victoria	87,884	901,798	916,885	1,818,683	20.69
Queensland	670,500	493,735	449,746	943,481	1.41
South Australia	380,070	289,135	289,702	578,837	1.52
Western Australia	975,920	231,080	204,574	435,654	0.45
Tasmania	26,215	114,460	112,490	226,950	8.66
Federal Capital Territory	940	4,805	4,142	8,947	9.52
Northern Territory	523,620	3,303	1,472	4,775	0.01
Australia	2,974,581	3,352,345	3,260,790	6,613,135	2.22

In addition to the population included in the preceding table there were tabulated under the designation “migratory” 16,704 persons aboard ships or on railway trains. Of this number 14,766 were males and 1,938 were females.

The order of the States in respect to density of population was: Victoria (20.69), Tasmania (8.66), New South Wales (8.39), South Australia (1.52), Queensland (1.41), Western Australia (0.45). The figures in parentheses denote persons per square mile. Between 1921 and 1933 the density of the population of Australia increased from 1.82 persons to 2.22 persons per square mile. The limitations to the use of this simple arithmetical density when considering the question of an optimum population are mentioned in Section 5 (i), Chapter IX.

A defect in any graphical representation of density by the method of cross-hatching is the uniformity

of hatching or shading which is necessarily applied to the whole unit of area adopted for the purpose of representation. Thus, when the unit is a State, the hatching is the same for the whole area, notwithstanding that some parts may be uninhabited and other parts densely populated. Even when smaller units are employed it is not possible entirely to eliminate this defect. In the present case the subsidiary areas adopted to indicate the distribution of the population in the several States and capital cities are local government areas.

3. Centre of Area and Centre of Population.—The centre of area and centre of population for each State and Territory, and for Australia as a whole, are given in the next table. The determination of the centre of population at each Census is of considerable value as indicating the trend of the population within intercensal periods, but as work of this kind was not undertaken in connexion with any Census

earlier than that of 1911 comparisons are necessarily confined to the last two Census periods. The latitude and longitude of the centres of area and

population in the States and Territories in 1921 and 1933 are given below:—

LATITUDE and LONGITUDE of CENTRES of AREA and POPULATION, 1921 and 1933.

Particulars.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		Federal Capital Territory.		Northern Territory.		Commonwealth.	
	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'	°	'
CENTRE OF AREA.																		
Latitude	31	58	36	58	22	54	29	44	25	24	41	56	35	30	19	20	25	44
Longitude	147	2	144	17	144	0	136	5	122	24	146	39	149	3	133	17	134	17
CENTRE OF POPULATION.																		
1933.																		
Latitude	33	19	37	34	25	19	34	42	31	40	42	1	35	19	16	15	33	53
Longitude	150	25	144	44	150	43	138	37	116	52	146	54	149	15	132	30	145	28
1921.																		
Latitude	33	9	37	39	24	53	34	50	31	36	42	1	35	19	15	19	33	47
Longitude	150	34	144	42	150	17	138	40	117	9	146	53	149	8	132	24	145	33

The centre of population determined for Australia as at the date of the Census in 1933 lay practically in a direct line drawn from Sydney to Perth and was appreciably closer to Melbourne than to Sydney. Between 1921 and 1933 the centre of population moved west from 145 degrees 33 minutes to 145 degrees 28 minutes east longitude and south from 33 degrees 47 minutes to 33 degrees 53 minutes south latitude. Between 1911 and 1921 the movement had been in almost the opposite direction—a slight westward movement from 145 degrees 34 minutes to 145 degrees 33 minutes east longitude together with a northward movement from 33 degrees 57 minutes to 33 degrees 47 minutes south latitude. Between 1921 and 1933 the centre of population for New South Wales moved south from 33 degrees 9 minutes to 33 degrees 19 minutes south latitude and west from 150 degrees 34 minutes to 150 degrees 25 minutes east longitude, indicating a tendency on the part of the inhabitants to move away from the northern and coastal districts. However, compared with 1921, the centre of population in 1933 was slightly nearer to Sydney. In Victoria the centre of population moved north from 37 degrees 39 minutes to 37 degrees 34 minutes south latitude and east from 144 degrees 42 minutes to 144 degrees 44 minutes east longitude, which brought it slightly nearer to Melbourne. In Queensland the movement of the centre of population was south from 24 degrees 53 minutes to 25 degrees 19 minutes south latitude and east from 150 degrees 17 minutes to 150 degrees 43 minutes east longitude, which brought it back almost to the 1911

position. The movement in the case of South Australia was north from 34 degrees 50 minutes to 34 degrees 42 minutes south latitude and west from 138 degrees 40 minutes to 138 degrees 37 minutes east longitude. This was a movement away from Adelaide since 1921 and was the only case in the period 1921-1933 where the centre of population of a State did not move closer to its capital city. In Western Australia the centre of population moved south from 31 degrees 36 minutes to 31 degrees 40 minutes south latitude and west from 117 degrees 9 minutes to 116 degrees 52 minutes east longitude, a fairly substantial movement in a direction slightly south of west, which brought the centre appreciably nearer to Perth than in 1921 and much nearer than it was in 1911, when its position was 31 degrees 22 minutes south latitude and 117 degrees 27 minutes east longitude. This movement is attributable to the relatively high increase in the metropolitan population and a general increase in the south-western portion of the State, due to the development of agriculture. In Tasmania, the centre of population was the same in 1933 as in 1921 in respect to latitude but showed a slight easterly movement from 146 degrees 53 minutes to 146 degrees 54 minutes east longitude, bringing it slightly nearer Hobart and further away from Launceston.

4. Census Maps.—(i) *The Commonwealth of Australia.*—The map of Australia inserted at the end of this chapter shows the average density of the population in each of the States and in the

internal Territories, and, except for the Federal Capital Territory, indicates the positions in each case of the centres of area of population referred to in the previous section. The degrees of

density represented by the different examples of hatching in the maps relating to Australia, the States, and the Northern and Federal Capital Territories are as follows:—

Blank.—Averaging less than 1 person to 8 square miles.

A.—Averaging from 1 person to 8 square miles to 1 person to 4 square miles.

B.— " " 1 " 4 " " 1 " 1 " "

C.— " " 1 " 1 " " 2 " 1 " "

D.— " " 2 " 1 " " 4 " 1 " "

E.— " " 4 " 1 " " 8 " 1 " "

F.— " " 8 " 1 " " 16 " 1 " "

G.— " " 16 " 1 " " 32 " 1 " "

H.— " " 32 " 1 " " 64 " 1 " "

I.— " " 64 " 1 " " 128 " 1 " "

J.—Averaging 128 persons or over to 1 square mile.

The area, population and density of population in each State and Territory will be found in Section 2 above.

(ii) *The States*.—The maps of the States at the end of this chapter show the boundaries of local government areas which have been hatched according to the scale shown above. Municipalities outside of the metropolitan area are represented by a circle where the population averaged 128 persons or more per square mile, and by a square where the population averaged less than 128 persons per square mile. Areas within each State not hatched had a population averaging less than one person to 8 square miles. Areas not incorporated under local government represented 125,424 square miles out of a total area of 309,432 square miles in New South Wales, 3.5 out of 87,884 square miles in Victoria, 659 out of 670,500 square miles in Queensland, and 327,525

out of 380,070 square miles in South Australia. There are no unincorporated areas in Western Australia and Tasmania.

(iii) *Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory*.—The map of Northern Territory at the end of the chapter shows the boundaries of the police districts as constituted at the date of the Census in 1933. The town of Darwin was the only part of the territory incorporated under local government. The map of Federal Capital Territory shows the division of the Territory into districts as at 30th June, 1933.

(iv) *Metropolitan Areas*.—In the maps relating to the metropolitan areas of the States the hatching to indicate density has been based on the number of persons per acre in accordance with the following scale:—

A.—Averaging less than 1 person to 4 acres.

B.— " from 1 person to 4 acres to less than 1 person to 2 acres.

C.— " " 1 " 2 " " 1 " 1 "

D.— " " 1 " 1 " " 2 " 1 "

E.— " " 2 " 1 " " 4 " 1 "

F.— " " 4 " 1 " " 8 " 1 "

G.— " " 8 " 1 " " 16 " 1 "

H.— " " 16 " 1 " " 32 " 1 "

I.— " 32 persons and over to 1 acre.

The maps for each capital city and suburbs show the boundaries of the several municipalities, shires, district councils, road districts, or parts thereof which for Census purposes have been adopted as the metropolitan areas of each State. The hatching on the maps indicates the density of the population in accordance with the scale above. Where the space in a map was insufficient to accommodate the name of the municipality a small letter has been inserted. These substitute letters, with the names of the

municipalities to which they refer, will be found at the side of each map.

5. Local Government Areas.—The following tables show firstly for each State and Territory the area, the number and density of the population and of occupied dwellings, and the number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in each local government area at the time of the Census, and secondly similar information for metropolitan local government areas in each State.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPALITIES.									
1. Aberdeen	P.	1,330	522	436	958	0.72	213	0.160	4.07
2. Adamstown	P.	999	2,479	2,409	4,888	4.89	1,118	1.119	4.36
3. Albury	P.	10,305	5,103	5,440	10,543	1.02	2,326	0.226	4.20
4. Alexandria	M.	1,051	4,657	4,361	9,018	8.58	2,020	1.922	4.46
5. Annandale	M.	346	5,935	6,270	12,205	35.27	2,913	8.419	4.13
6. Armidale	P.	2,111	3,230	3,564	6,794	3.22	1,444	0.684	4.27
7. Ashfield	M.	2,042	17,855	21,501	39,356	19.27	9,265	4.537	4.12
8. Auburn	M.	2,590	9,795	10,319	20,114	7.77	4,575	1.766	4.34
9. Ballina	P.	5,756	1,518	1,524	3,042	0.53	689	0.120	4.25
10. Balmain	M.	977	13,926	14,346	28,272	28.34	6,524	6.678	4.27
11. Balranald	P.	29,200	660	601	1,261	0.04	273	0.009	4.39
12. Bankstown	M.	19,205	12,895	12,489	25,384	1.32	6,054	0.315	4.19
13. Barraba	P.	752	716	712	1,428	1.90	299	0.398	4.54
14. Bathurst	P.	2,930	5,174	5,239	10,413	3.55	2,261	0.772	4.23
15. Bega	P.	2,204	1,113	1,164	2,277	1.03	529	0.240	4.14
16. Berry	P.	40,300	1,415	1,213	2,628	0.07	569	0.014	4.49
17. Bexley	M.	1,910	10,072	10,467	20,539	10.75	4,844	2.536	4.22
18. Bingara	P.	3,297	722	726	1,448	0.44	310	0.094	4.47
19. Blackheath	P.	16,310	690	737	1,427	0.09	407	0.025	3.42
20. Blayney	P.	3,048	819	769	1,588	0.52	356	0.117	4.25
21. Bombala	P.	1,309	442	489	931	0.71	215	0.164	4.10
22. Botany	M.	2,168	4,298	3,989	8,287	3.82	1,811	0.835	4.56
23. Bourke	P.	3,840	909	869	1,778	0.46	388	0.101	4.25
24. Bowral	P.	3,236	1,403	1,602	3,005	0.93	745	0.230	3.68
25. Braidwood.. ..	P.	5,720	529	544	1,073	0.19	274	0.048	3.77
26. Brewarrina	P.	3,520	430	374	804	0.23	164	0.047	4.41
27. Broken Hill	P.	16,736	13,783	13,142	26,925	1.61	6,392	0.382	4.10
28. Broughton Vale	P.	21,500	188	145	333	0.02	75	0.003	4.44
29. Burrowa	P.	22,035	770	734	1,504	0.07	332	0.015	4.37
30. Burwood	M.	1,106	8,585	10,788	19,373	17.52	4,493	4.062	4.13
31. Cabramatta and Canley Vale	P.	7,830	3,236	2,871	6,107	0.78	1,533	0.196	3.98
32. Camden	P.	10,985	1,087	1,307	2,394	0.22	474	0.043	4.33
33. Campbelltown	P.	64,526	1,496	1,339	2,835	0.04	656	0.010	4.12
34. Canterbury	M.	8,256	38,623	40,427	79,050	9.57	18,551	2.247	4.25
35. Carcoar	P.	526	242	236	478	0.91	96	0.183	4.58
36. Carrington.. ..	P.	578	1,708	1,528	3,236	5.60	723	1.251	4.44
37. Casino	P.	3,950	2,671	2,616	5,287	1.34	1,109	0.281	4.42
38. Castlereagh	P.	32,922	652	476	1,128	0.03	267	0.008	4.20
39. Cessnock	P.	4,800	7,381	7,004	14,385	3.00	3,326	0.693	4.23
40. Cobar	P.	9,277	622	541	1,163	0.13	294	0.032	3.74
41. Concord	M.	2,718	11,146	12,067	23,213	8.54	5,543	2.039	4.17
42. Condobolin	P.	30,180	1,287	1,285	2,572	0.09	554	0.018	4.32
43. Cooma	P.	3,606	938	1,031	1,969	0.55	449	0.125	4.14
44. Coonamble	P.	15,188	1,370	1,347	2,717	0.18	570	0.038	4.57
45. Cootamundra	P.	3,010	2,334	2,349	4,683	1.56	975	0.324	4.50
46. Coraki	P.	2,550	612	619	1,231	0.48	258	0.101	4.56
47. Corowa	P.	10,978	1,335	1,422	2,757	0.25	596	0.054	4.33
48. Cowra	P.	5,683	2,573	2,483	5,056	0.89	1,072	0.189	4.26
49. Darlington.. ..	M.	54	1,545	1,508	3,053	56.54	687	12.722	4.31
50. Deniliquin.. ..	P.	32,000	1,560	1,632	3,192	0.10	748	0.023	3.98
51. Drummoyne	M.	1,956	13,977	15,238	29,215	14.94	7,061	3.610	4.11
52. Dubbo	P.	2,810	4,169	4,175	8,344	2.97	1,791	0.637	4.31
53. Dundas	M.	2,722	2,781	3,236	6,017	2.21	1,426	0.524	4.01
54. Dungog	P.	2,664	1,065	1,063	2,128	0.80	460	0.173	4.36
55. Eastwood	M.	2,953	1,558	1,467	3,025	1.02	739	0.250	4.04
56. Enfield	M.	1,678	7,089	7,693	14,782	8.81	3,372	2.010	4.31
57. Ermington and Rydalmere	M.	2,039	1,242	1,122	2,364	1.16	281	0.138	4.25
58. Erskineville	M.	186	3,329	3,316	6,645	35.73	1,508	8.108	4.38
59. Fairfield	P.	15,976	4,525	4,184	8,709	0.55	2,132	0.133	4.07
60. Forbes	P.	10,099	2,687	2,668	5,355	0.53	1,135	0.112	4.52
61. Gerringong	P.	20,110	473	382	855	0.04	226	0.011	3.80
62. Glebe	M.	518	9,676	10,198	19,874	38.37	4,456	8.602	4.06
63. Glen Innes.. ..	P.	17,030	2,575	2,777	5,352	0.31	1,194	0.070	4.30
64. Goulburn	P.	8,748	7,329	7,520	14,849	1.70	3,248	0.371	4.25
65. Grafton	P.	2,578	3,067	3,344	6,411	2.49	1,391	0.540	4.19
66. Grafton South	P.	1,210	1,062	1,078	2,140	1.77	444	0.367	4.41

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPALITIES—continued.									
67. Granville	M.	4,038	9,881	9,837	19,718	4.88	4,308	1.067	4.55
68. Grenfell	P.	3,200	1,238	1,250	2,488	0.78	562	0.176	4.18
69. Greta	P.	3,072	722	659	1,381	0.45	343	0.112	4.01
70. Gulgong	P.	21,942	864	859	1,723	0.08	420	0.019	3.91
71. Gunnedah	P.	2,773	1,803	1,788	3,591	1.29	753	0.272	4.45
72. Hamilton	P.	1,516	9,334	9,639	18,973	12.52	4,472	2.949	4.19
73. Hay	P.	31,450	1,587	1,569	3,156	0.10	679	0.022	4.27
74. Hillston	P.	31,424	586	551	1,137	0.04	240	0.008	4.38
75. Holroyd	M. } P. }	7,680	7,993	7,921	15,914	2.07	3,757	0.489	4.22
76. Homebush	M.	595	1,590	1,599	3,189	5.36	754	1.267	4.21
77. Hunter's Hill	M.	1,416	4,371	4,618	8,989	6.35	1,827	1.290	4.07
78. Hurstville	M.	6,120	11,058	11,605	22,663	3.70	5,431	0.887	4.16
79. Illawarra, Central	P.	83,098	4,763	3,883	8,646	0.10	2,161	0.026	3.95
80. Illawarra, North	P.	7,620	4,191	3,587	7,778	1.02	1,824	0.239	4.26
81. Ingleburn	P.	12,517	1,053	828	1,881	0.15	435	0.035	3.87
82. Inverell	P.	10,370	2,570	2,735	5,305	0.51	1,117	0.108	4.42
83. Jamberoo	P.	40,468	609	486	1,095	0.03	254	0.006	4.28
84. Junee	P.	5,523	2,173	2,040	4,213	0.76	883	0.160	4.60
85. Katoomba	P.	8,388	2,946	3,499	6,445	0.77	1,702	0.203	3.44
86. Kempsey	P.	2,940	2,336	2,488	4,824	1.64	1,078	0.367	4.22
87. Kiama	P.	2,548	1,227	1,199	2,426	0.95	570	0.224	4.14
88. Kogarah	M.	4,807	15,043	15,603	30,646	6.38	7,349	1.529	4.13
89. Ku-ring-gai	M.	19,840	12,350	15,581	27,931	1.41	6,842	0.345	3.97
90. Lambton	P.	828	2,209	2,181	4,390	5.30	1,046	1.263	4.18
91. Lambton New	P.	2,531	3,140	3,183	6,323	2.50	1,500	0.593	4.18
92. Lane Cove	M.	2,567	7,228	7,910	15,138	5.90	3,662	1.427	4.01
93. Leichhardt	M.	1,155	14,914	15,295	30,209	26.15	6,647	5.755	4.27
94. Lidcombe	M.	5,228	9,202	8,177	17,379	3.32	3,411	0.652	4.42
95. Lismore	P.	8,207	5,786	5,976	11,762	1.43	2,482	0.302	4.40
96. Lithgow	P.	5,120	7,004	6,440	13,444	2.63	3,148	0.615	4.20
97. Liverpool	P.	26,195	3,685	2,630	6,315	0.24	1,202	0.046	4.37
98. Maclean	P.	1,278	779	809	1,588	1.24	358	0.280	4.20
99. Maitland East	P.	1,813	2,119	2,019	4,138	2.28	980	0.541	4.04
100. Maitland West	P.	10,755	3,993	4,198	8,191	0.76	1,758	0.163	4.40
101. Manilla	P.	1,253	880	894	1,774	1.42	395	0.315	4.33
102. Manly	M.	2,800	10,415	12,844	23,259	8.31	5,962	2.129	3.72
103. Marrickville	M.	1,889	21,245	24,140	45,385	24.03	10,529	5.574	4.22
104. Mascot	M.	2,223	7,273	7,090	14,363	6.46	3,170	1.426	4.52
105. Merewether	P.	1,113	3,999	4,069	8,068	7.25	1,933	1.737	4.14
106. Mittagong	P.	2,503	786	961	1,747	0.70	394	0.157	3.86
107. Moama	P.	32,153	424	355	779	0.02	215	0.007	3.56
108. Molong	P.	6,374	768	763	1,531	0.24	363	0.057	4.11
109. Moree	P.	8,157	2,156	2,199	4,355	0.53	892	0.109	4.43
110. Morpeth	P.	693	531	514	1,045	1.51	230	0.332	4.32
111. Mosman	M.	2,139	10,076	13,589	23,665	11.06	6,184	2.891	3.72
112. Moss Vale (a)	P.	15,040	1,134	1,225	2,359	0.16	519	0.035	4.06
113. Mudgee	P.	802	1,895	2,098	3,993	4.98	860	1.072	4.36
114. Mullumbimby	P.	1,103	640	722	1,362	1.23	313	0.284	4.20
115. Murrumburrah	P.	5,125	1,398	1,453	2,851	0.56	637	0.124	4.29
116. Murrurundi	P.	1,261	617	636	1,253	0.99	277	0.220	4.34
117. Murwillumbah	P.	786	1,907	1,988	3,895	4.96	780	0.992	4.49
118. Muswellbrook	P.	1,971	1,595	1,692	3,287	1.67	723	0.367	4.34
119. Narrabri	P.	2,429	1,458	1,453	2,911	1.20	590	0.243	4.61
120. Narrabri West	P.	1,460	537	498	1,035	0.71	196	0.134	5.22
121. Narrandera	P.	4,668	2,019	2,100	4,119	0.88	868	0.186	4.44
122. Narronine	P.	890	838	779	1,617	1.82	354	0.398	4.30
123. Newcastle	P.	1,061	6,983	6,674	13,657	12.87	2,912	2.745	4.03
124. Newtown	M.	480	12,368	12,922	25,290	52.69	5,645	11.760	4.37
125. Nowra	P.	16,730	1,496	1,482	2,978	0.18	661	0.040	4.13
126. Nyngan	P.	2,969	793	752	1,545	0.52	321	0.108	4.41
127. Orange	P.	1,721	4,687	4,947	9,634	5.60	2,085	1.212	4.35
128. Paddington	M.	421	11,812	12,862	24,674	58.61	5,893	13.998	3.87
129. Parkes	P.	10,689	2,926	2,920	5,846	0.55	1,293	0.121	4.33
130. Parramatta	M.	2,230	9,359	8,717	18,076	8.11	3,277	1.470	4.43
131. Peak Hill	P.	19,283	631	593	1,224	0.06	270	0.014	4.23

(a) Now part of the Wingecarribee Shire.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPALITIES—continued.									
132. Penrith	P.	5,632	1,893	2,018	3,911	0.69	879	0.156	4.35
133. Petersham	M.	850	12,451	14,490	26,941	31.70	6,389	7.516	4.00
134. Picton	P.	2,652	511	526	1,037	0.39	243	0.092	4.14
135. Port Macquarie	P.	3,402	859	868	1,727	0.51	394	0.116	4.13
136. Queanbeyan	P.	5,699	1,962	2,057	4,019	0.71	919	0.161	4.21
137. Quirindi	P.	1,578	1,274	1,315	2,589	1.64	554	0.351	4.46
138. Randwick	M.	8,528	37,754	41,203	78,957	9.26	18,582	2.179	4.03
139. Raymond Terrace	P.	392	451	467	918	2.34	230	0.587	3.92
140. Redfern	M.	404	9,620	9,214	18,834	46.62	4,008	9.921	4.41
141. Richmond	P.	13,362	1,248	1,095	2,343	0.18	534	0.040	4.05
142. Rockdale	M.	5,102	19,053	20,070	39,123	7.67	9,210	1.805	4.21
143. Ryde	M.	6,968	13,533	14,328	27,861	4.00	6,416	0.921	4.24
144. St. Mary's	P.	38,676	1,484	1,327	2,811	0.07	700	0.018	3.95
145. St. Peters	M.	902	6,275	6,279	12,554	13.92	2,822	3.129	4.38
146. Scone	P.	1,066	1,049	1,127	2,176	2.04	478	0.448	4.17
147. Shell Harbour	P.	38,244	1,021	856	1,877	0.05	465	0.012	4.01
148. Shoalhaven, South	P.	27,635	453	361	814	0.03	166	0.006	4.88
149. Singleton	P.	715	1,780	1,888	3,668	5.13	853	1.193	4.21
150. Stockton	P.	848	2,398	3,302	5,700	6.72	1,114	1.314	4.20
151. Strathfield	M.	1,836	5,568	6,579	12,147	6.62	2,797	1.523	4.19
152. Sydney	M.	3,244	44,571	43,737	88,308	27.22	18,692	5.762	3.57
153. Sydney, North	M.	2,528	21,888	27,864	49,752	19.68	12,570	4.972	3.65
154. Tamworth	P.	5,644	4,906	5,007	9,913	1.76	2,114	0.375	4.44
155. Taree	P.	751	2,229	2,352	4,581	6.10	999	1.330	4.30
156. Temora	P.	5,120	1,920	1,903	3,823	0.75	819	0.160	4.37
157. Tenterfield	P.	4,685	1,195	1,427	2,622	0.56	602	0.128	4.13
158. Ulladulla	P.	28,448	725	690	1,415	0.05	351	0.012	3.92
159. Ulmarra	P.	29,810	1,038	947	1,985	0.07	401	0.013	4.72
160. Uralla	P.	716	489	565	1,054	1.47	247	0.345	4.10
161. Vacluse	M.	796	3,085	4,120	7,205	9.05	1,782	2.239	3.90
162. Wagga Wagga	P.	4,091	5,567	6,064	11,631	2.84	2,579	0.630	4.20
163. Walcha	P.	18,454	715	811	1,526	0.08	340	0.018	4.30
164. Wallendbeen	P.	63,590	338	315	653	0.01	147	0.002	4.44
165. Wallsend	P.	5,842	3,557	3,377	6,934	1.19	1,643	0.281	4.14
166. Waratah	P.	2,752	10,180	10,134	20,314	7.38	4,598	1.671	4.34
167. Warren	P.	14,800	801	766	1,567	0.11	358	0.024	4.10
168. Waterloo	M.	827	5,865	5,794	11,659	14.10	2,579	3.119	4.45
169. Waverley	M.	2,185	25,904	29,998	55,902	25.58	14,045	6.428	3.87
170. Wellington	P.	3,945	2,093	2,227	4,320	1.10	972	0.246	4.26
171. Wentworth	P.	16,640	459	390	849	0.05	204	0.012	3.94
172. Wickham	P.	969	6,114	5,888	12,002	12.39	2,713	2.800	4.39
173. Wilcannia	P.	13,715	320	303	623	0.05	134	0.010	3.93
174. Willoughby	M.	5,470	19,724	22,787	42,511	7.77	10,429	1.907	4.01
175. Windsor	P.	23,186	1,729	1,518	3,247	0.14	771	0.033	3.97
176. Wingham	P.	2,111	776	824	1,600	0.76	370	0.175	4.14
177. Wollongong	P.	2,470	5,778	5,625	11,403	4.62	2,594	1.050	4.22
178. Woollahra	M.	1,885	14,471	20,256	34,727	18.42	8,965	4.756	3.70
179. Wyalong	P.	5,250	499	465	964	0.18	229	0.044	4.05
180. Yass	P.	11,523	1,393	1,473	2,866	0.25	649	0.056	4.08
181. Young	P.	3,475	1,929	2,082	4,011	1.15	862	0.248	4.30
Total, Municipalities .. .. .	..	1,551,578	874,543	926,164	1,800,707	1.16	415,430	0.268	4.12
SHIRES.									
		Area in Square Miles.				Persons per Square Mile.		Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	
182. Abercrombie	R.	901	2,394	1,860	4,254	4.72	1,051	1.166	3.84
183. Amaro	R.	772	1,594	1,304	2,898	3.75	634	0.821	4.40
184. Apsley	R.	2,446	1,768	1,166	2,934	1.20	853	0.349	3.43
185. Ashford	R.	2,230	2,297	1,518	3,815	1.71	858	0.385	4.32
186. Bannockburn	R.	561	1,880	1,515	3,395	6.05	747	1.332	4.46
187. Barraba	R.	1,101	1,154	968	2,122	1.93	465	0.422	4.53
188. Baulkham Hills	R.	147	4,518	3,557	8,075	54.93	1,803	12.265	3.85
189. Bellingen	R.	476	3,314	2,745	6,059	12.73	1,359	2.855	4.31
190. Berrigan	R.	791	2,474	2,034	4,508	5.70	1,031	1.303	4.23
191. Bibbenluke	R.	1,521	1,597	1,356	2,953	1.94	719	0.473	4.01
192. Blacktown	R.	101	7,141	6,583	13,724	135.88	3,344	33.109	4.04

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area In Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
SHIRES—continued.									
193. Bland	R.	3,257	6,310	4,859	11,169	3.43	2,476	0.760	4.43
194. Blaxland	R.	1,328	4,745	3,925	8,670	6.53	2,159	1.626	3.95
195. Blue Mountains	R.	500	3,394	3,447	6,841	13.68	1,834	3.668	3.32
196. Bogan	R.	4,608	1,109	798	1,907	0.41	416	0.090	4.53
197. Bolwarra	R.	70	1,719	1,859	3,578	51.11	829	11.843	4.30
198. Boolooroo	R.	3,204	2,029	1,432	3,461	1.08	753	0.235	4.39
199. Boomi	R.	3,654	1,834	1,322	3,156	0.86	648	0.177	4.66
200. Boree	R.	870	3,622	3,184	6,806	7.82	1,501	1.725	4.42
201. Bulli	R.	130	7,982	7,044	15,026	115.58	3,558	27.369	4.04
202. Burrangong	R.	1,025	3,213	2,656	5,869	5.73	1,295	1.263	4.50
203. Byron	R.	215	4,304	3,663	7,967	37.06	1,812	8.428	4.33
204. Cambewarra	R.	186	677	505	1,182	6.35	297	1.597	3.93
205. Canobolas	R.	648	4,612	4,278	8,890	13.72	1,823	2.813	4.07
206. Carrathool	R.	4,266	3,578	2,187	5,765	1.35	1,239	0.290	4.50
207. Clyde	R.	1,403	1,124	817	1,941	1.38	503	0.359	3.65
208. Cobbora	R.	1,310	2,978	2,315	5,293	4.04	1,227	0.937	4.19
209. Cockburn	R.	1,071	2,814	2,152	4,966	4.64	1,140	1.064	4.33
210. Colo	R.	1,154	2,913	2,349	5,262	4.56	1,284	1.113	4.05
211. Conargo	R.	1,443	711	446	1,157	0.80	273	0.189	4.23
212. Coolah	R.	976	1,265	854	2,119	2.17	480	0.492	4.14
213. Coolamon	R.	936	3,944	3,168	7,112	7.60	1,556	1.662	4.51
214. Coonabarabran	R.	2,963	3,763	3,001	6,764	2.28	1,493	0.504	4.39
215. Copmanhurst	R.	1,184	1,942	1,445	3,387	2.86	772	0.652	4.34
216. Coreen	R.	829	1,894	1,422	3,316	4.00	722	0.871	4.51
217. Crookwell	R.	1,328	3,529	2,863	6,392	4.81	1,506	1.134	4.13
218. Cudgegong	R.	1,347	3,362	2,439	5,801	4.31	1,537	1.141	3.73
219. Culcairn	R.	606	2,852	2,574	5,426	8.95	1,167	1.926	4.56
220. Dalgety	R.	2,330	1,943	1,638	3,581	1.54	759	0.326	4.44
221. Demondrille	R.	682	1,841	1,445	3,286	4.82	687	1.007	4.57
222. Dorrigo	R.	745	5,865	4,732	10,597	14.22	2,521	3.384	4.11
223. Dumaresq	R.	1,573	2,393	1,995	4,388	2.79	1,006	0.640	4.17
224. Erina	R.	663	9,534	7,698	17,232	25.99	4,246	6.404	3.83
225. Eurobodalla	R.	1,309	2,896	2,334	5,230	4.00	1,286	0.982	3.95
226. Gilgandra	R.	1,640	3,036	2,408	5,444	3.32	1,144	0.698	4.58
227. Gloucester	R.	1,069	2,491	1,927	4,418	4.13	1,009	0.944	4.26
228. Goobang	R.	2,237	3,903	2,825	6,728	3.01	1,493	0.667	4.45
229. Goodradigbee	R.	1,290	1,954	1,628	3,582	2.78	856	0.664	4.15
230. Gostwyck	R.	1,182	2,248	2,000	4,248	3.59	968	0.819	4.34
231. Gundagai	R.	945	2,888	2,404	5,292	5.60	1,213	1.284	4.24
232. Gundurimba	R.	180	2,471	2,125	4,596	25.53	917	5.094	5.01
233. Gunning	R.	849	1,715	1,420	3,135	3.69	757	0.892	4.06
234. Guyra	R.	1,792	3,571	3,039	6,610	3.69	1,496	0.835	4.33
235. Gwydir	R.	1,112	1,053	736	1,789	1.61	429	0.386	4.15
236. Harwood	R.	355	2,508	2,117	4,625	13.03	1,076	3.031	4.25
237. Hastings	R.	1,456	5,090	4,185	9,275	6.37	2,062	1.416	4.46
238. Holbrook	R.	1,000	1,492	1,143	2,635	2.63	636	0.636	4.06
239. Hornsby	R.	198	11,111	11,485	22,596	114.12	5,450	27.525	4.01
240. Hume	R.	767	2,852	2,475	5,327	6.95	1,202	1.567	4.33
241. Hunter, Upper	R.	1,551	2,684	2,118	4,802	3.10	1,070	0.690	4.45
242. Illabo	R.	781	1,597	1,304	2,901	3.71	628	0.804	4.59
243. Imlay	R.	1,372	2,644	2,164	4,808	3.50	1,175	0.856	4.00
244. Jemalong	R.	1,804	2,551	1,790	4,341	2.41	879	0.487	4.88
245. Jerilderie	R.	1,315	1,029	742	1,771	1.35	381	0.290	4.50
246. Jindalee	R.	513	1,068	868	1,936	3.77	448	0.873	4.19
247. Kearsley	R.	737	13,538	12,322	25,860	35.09	6,067	8.232	4.20
248. Kyeamba	R.	1,055	2,569	1,970	4,539	4.30	1,039	0.985	4.34
249. Kyogle	R.	1,342	6,431	4,930	11,361	8.47	2,554	1.903	4.32
250. Lachlan	R.	5,883	4,871	3,235	8,106	1.38	1,885	0.320	4.21
251. Lake Macquarie	R.	291	15,911	13,667	29,578	101.64	7,217	24.801	3.95
252. Liverpool Plains	R.	2,000	2,982	2,287	5,269	2.63	1,150	0.575	4.42
253. Lockhart	R.	1,136	3,009	2,530	5,539	4.88	1,151	1.013	4.71
254. Lyndhurst	R.	618	2,824	2,512	5,336	8.63	1,274	2.061	4.12
255. Macintyre	R.	534	939	687	1,626	3.04	384	0.719	4.23
256. Meleay	R.	1,273	4,737	3,906	8,643	6.79	1,855	1.457	4.62
257. Macquarie	R.	1,193	2,609	1,928	4,537	3.80	1,112	0.932	4.05
258. Mandowah	R.	827	1,115	808	1,923	2.33	438	0.530	4.36

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of state.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
SHIRES—continued.									
259. Manning	R.	1,555	7,846	6,276	14,122	9.08	3,146	2.023	4.44
260. Marthaguy	R.	4,170	1,358	827	2,185	0.52	449	0.108	4.78
261. Merriwa	R.	1,383	1,688	1,371	3,059	2.21	671	0.485	4.43
262. Mitchell	R.	826	2,356	1,754	4,110	4.98	853	1.033	4.76
263. Monaro	R.	1,879	1,489	1,143	2,632	1.40	608	0.324	4.27
264. Mulwaree	R.	1,946	3,958	3,312	7,270	3.74	1,457	0.749	4.09
265. Mumbulla	R.	965	2,546	2,066	4,612	4.78	990	1.026	4.62
266. Murray	R.	1,621	1,773	1,357	3,130	1.93	659	0.407	4.26
267. Murrumbidgee	R.	1,311	524	303	827	0.63	196	0.150	3.95
268. Murrung	R.	969	1,458	1,158	2,616	2.70	606	0.625	4.32
269. Muswellbrook	R.	1,283	2,292	1,703	3,995	3.11	843	0.657	4.70
270. Nambucca	R.	557	4,114	3,495	7,609	13.66	1,669	2.996	4.47
271. Namoi	R.	5,128	4,513	3,486	7,999	1.56	1,760	0.343	4.42
272. Narraburra	R.	1,079	2,410	1,878	4,288	3.97	915	0.848	4.60
273. Nattai	R.	573	2,245	1,501	3,746	6.54	916	1.599	3.63
274. Nepean	R.	173	1,871	1,528	3,399	19.65	861	4.977	3.75
275. Nundle	R.	615	1,020	762	1,782	2.90	440	0.715	3.99
276. Nymboida	R.	1,898	1,666	1,115	2,781	1.47	735	0.387	3.74
277. Oberon	R.	1,130	1,716	1,184	2,900	2.57	695	0.615	4.00
278. Orara	R.	568	1,111	938	2,049	3.61	492	0.866	4.13
279. Patrick Plains	R.	1,707	3,499	3,163	6,662	3.90	1,418	0.831	4.56
280. Peel	R.	684	3,489	2,973	6,462	9.45	1,392	2.035	4.58
281. Port Stephens	R.	390	2,319	1,867	4,186	10.73	952	2.441	4.40
282. Rylstone	R.	1,486	3,030	2,527	5,557	3.74	1,304	0.878	4.17
283. Severn	R.	2,283	3,534	2,758	6,292	2.76	1,507	0.660	4.06
284. Stroud	R.	1,224	3,418	2,887	6,305	5.15	1,442	1.178	4.34
285. Sutherland	R.	143	6,903	6,622	13,525	94.58	3,677	25.713	3.67
286. Talbragar	R.	1,306	2,269	1,682	3,951	3.03	927	0.710	4.22
287. Tallaganda	R.	1,285	1,505	994	2,499	1.94	727	0.566	3.37
288. Tamarang	R.	1,157	1,681	1,377	3,058	2.64	687	0.594	4.43
289. Tarro	R.	184	4,982	4,451	9,433	51.27	2,223	12.082	4.20
290. Tenterfield	R.	2,714	3,095	2,235	5,330	1.96	1,405	0.518	3.77
291. Terania	R.	340	4,237	3,346	7,583	22.30	1,626	4.782	4.64
292. Timbregongie	R.	2,051	2,530	1,813	4,343	2.12	921	0.449	4.59
293. Tintenbar	R.	179	2,813	2,494	5,307	29.65	1,133	6.330	4.65
294. Tomki	R.	438	2,160	1,818	3,978	9.08	804	1.836	4.94
295. Tumbarumba	R.	1,691	1,692	1,231	2,923	1.73	686	0.406	4.12
296. Tumut	R.	1,449	4,307	3,541	7,848	5.42	1,911	1.319	3.99
297. Turon	R.	898	2,569	1,781	4,350	4.84	1,243	1.384	3.42
298. Tweed	R.	502	7,378	5,826	13,204	26.30	2,972	5.920	4.40
299. Urana	R.	1,297	1,844	1,354	3,198	2.47	713	0.550	4.38
300. Wade	R.	255	4,789	3,717	8,506	33.36	1,945	7.627	4.16
301. Wakool	R.	2,938	2,449	1,690	4,139	1.41	957	0.326	4.21
302. Walgett	R.	4,343	2,096	1,565	3,661	0.84	794	0.183	4.46
303. Wallarobba	R.	803	2,908	2,424	5,332	6.64	1,179	1.468	4.49
304. Waradgery	R.	3,669	701	366	1,067	0.29	296	0.081	3.51
305. Warrah	R.	952	1,246	958	2,204	2.32	507	0.533	4.25
306. Warringah	R.	103	8,118	7,936	16,054	155.86	4,348	42.214	3.63
307. Waugoola	R.	1,044	3,536	2,802	6,338	6.07	1,547	1.482	4.04
308. Weddin	R.	1,319	2,286	1,729	4,015	3.04	864	0.655	4.61
309. Willimbong	R.	310	4,393	3,411	7,804	25.17	1,546	4.987	4.63
310. Windouran	R.	1,966	516	290	806	0.41	150	0.076	5.17
311. Wingadee	R.	4,040	2,040	1,425	3,465	0.86	774	0.192	4.43
312. Wingecarribee (b)	R.	517	2,272	1,948	4,220	8.16	1,048	2.027	3.93
313. Wollondilly	R.	984	3,658	2,755	6,413	6.52	1,535	1.560	3.90
314. Woodburn	R.	537	1,777	1,457	3,234	6.02	722	1.345	4.43
315. Woy Woy	R.	49	1,347	1,219	2,566	52.37	839	17.122	2.99
316. Wyaldra	R.	700	1,398	1,018	2,416	3.45	615	0.879	3.90
317. Yallaro	R.	2,069	2,453	1,826	4,279	2.07	956	0.462	4.35
318. Yanko	R.	1,632	2,941	2,165	5,106	3.13	1,077	0.660	4.64
319. Yarrawallumla	R.	1,160	1,180	989	2,169	1.87	533	0.459	4.03
Total, Shires .. .. .	..	181,584	427,625	348,724	776,349	4.28	179,947	0.991	4.19

(b) Now includes Municipality of Moss Vale.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.	
			Males.	Females.	Persons.					
SUMMARY.										
Municipalities	2,424	874,543	926,164	1,800,707	742.87	415,430	171.382	4.12	
Shires	181,584	427,625	348,724	776,349	4.28	179,947	0.991	4.19	
Not Incorporated	R.	125,424	11,861	6,891	18,752	0.15	4.373	0.035	4.07	
Migratory (c)	4,442	597	5,039	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—NEW SOUTH WALES	..	309,432	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	8.39	599,750	1.938	4.14	

(c) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

DIVISIONS OF STATE—

M. represents Metropolitan.

P. represents Urban Provincial.

R. represents Rural.

VICTORIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPALITIES.									
1. Ararat	P.	3,840	2,538	2,376	4,914	1.28	954	0.248	4.12
2. Ballarat	P.	8,861	16,396	19,287	35,683	4.03	8,905	1.005	3.77
3. Bendigo	P.	7,900	11,828	13,512	25,340	3.21	6,251	0.791	3.86
4. Box Hill	M.	5,120	7,358	7,974	15,332	2.99	3,673	0.717	4.08
5. Brighton	M.	3,308	13,386	16,321	29,707	8.98	7,286	2.203	3.96
6. Brunswick	M.	2,719	26,011	28,337	54,348	19.99	12,477	4.583	4.33
7. Camberwell	M.	8,352	22,536	27,516	50,052	5.99	12,830	1.536	3.85
8. Castlemaine	P.	5,760	2,508	2,713	5,221	0.91	1,289	0.224	3.73
9. Caulfield	M.	5,600	30,058	35,239	65,297	11.66	16,263	2.904	3.94
10. Chelsea	M.	3,040	3,232	3,393	6,625	2.18	1,754	0.577	3.78
11. Clunes	P.	5,760	545	637	1,182	0.21	326	0.057	3.53
12. Coburg	M.	4,800	18,839	19,279	38,118	7.94	8,630	1.798	4.29
13. Collingwood	M.	1,139	14,428	16,237	30,665	26.92	7,150	6.277	4.11
14. Creswick	P.	4,760	774	732	1,506	0.32	413	0.087	3.53
15. Daylesford	P.	4,062	1,234	1,385	2,619	0.64	706	0.174	3.51
16. Eaglehawk	P.	3,640	1,755	2,036	3,791	1.04	1,014	0.279	3.71
17. Echuca	P.	4,308	2,135	2,276	4,411	1.02	1,026	0.238	3.96
18. Essendon	M.	4,000	21,806	24,290	46,096	11.52	11,137	2.784	4.10
19. Fitzroy	M.	923	14,946	15,963	30,909	33.49	6,912	7.489	4.05
20. Footscray	M.	3,982	22,858	23,408	46,266	11.62	10,554	2.650	4.36
21. Geelong	P.	3,012	8,089	8,846	16,935	5.62	3,974	1.319	4.00
22. Geelong West	P.	1,381	6,556	7,177	13,733	9.94	3,315	2.400	4.12
23. Hamilton	P.	5,100	2,787	2,999	5,786	1.13	1,338	0.262	4.11
24. Hawthorn	M.	2,402	14,792	18,966	33,758	14.05	8,563	3.565	3.83
25. Horsham	P.	5,760	2,436	2,837	5,273	0.92	1,241	0.215	4.02
26. Inglewood	P.	2,560	519	531	1,050	0.41	272	0.106	3.63
27. Kew	M.	3,523	11,245	14,241	25,486	7.23	5,866	1.665	3.91
28. Koroit	P.	5,599	864	834	1,698	0.30	379	0.068	4.41
29. Malvern	M.	3,996	18,369	24,875	43,244	10.82	10,866	2.719	3.88
30. Maryborough	P.	5,760	2,727	2,904	5,631	0.98	1,389	0.241	3.93
31. Melbourne	M.	7,740	44,933	47,179	92,112	11.90	19,124	2.471	3.91
32. Melbourne South	M.	2,303	20,330	22,606	42,936	18.64	9,916	4.306	3.99
33. Mordialloc	M.	3,351	4,503	4,713	9,216	2.75	2,245	0.670	4.06
34. Mildura	P.	5,760	3,411	3,206	6,617	1.15	1,436	0.249	4.13
35. Newtown and Chilwell	P.	1,422	4,003	4,552	8,555	6.02	2,081	1.463	3.85
36. Northcote	M.	2,850	20,543	22,180	42,723	14.99	10,174	3.570	4.16
37. Oakleigh	M.	2,658	5,828	6,075	11,903	4.48	2,758	1.038	4.30
38. Port Fairy	P.	5,902	953	906	1,859	0.31	457	0.077	3.93
39. Portland	P.	2,860	1,164	1,354	2,518	0.88	651	0.228	3.68
40. Port Melbourne	M.	2,366	6,363	6,543	12,906	5.45	2,980	1.260	4.29
41. Prahran	M.	2,320	22,026	29,580	51,606	22.24	13,407	5.779	3.66

VICTORIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPALITIES—continued.									
42. Preston	M.	8,800	16,550	16,892	33,442	3.80	7,600	0.864	4.20
43. Queenscliff	P.	2,173	987	982	1,969	0.91	522	0.240	3.65
44. Richmond	M.	1,430	18,938	20,680	39,618	27.70	9,232	6.456	4.17
45. Ringwood	P.	4,908	1,479	1,533	3,012	0.61	780	0.159	3.84
46. Sale	P.	5,442	2,013	2,249	4,262	0.78	978	0.180	3.85
47. Sandringham	M.	3,740	8,396	9,679	18,075	4.83	4,778	1.278	3.75
48. Sebastopol	P.	1,880	911	817	1,728	0.92	416	0.221	3.81
49. Shepparton	P.	2,027	2,776	2,922	5,698	2.81	1,287	0.635	4.21
50. St. Arnaud	P.	6,355	1,480	1,670	3,159	0.50	767	0.121	3.84
51. St. Kilda	M.	2,049	20,137	26,442	46,579	22.73	11,912	5.814	3.55
52. Stawell	P.	5,996	2,345	2,402	4,747	0.79	1,131	0.189	4.03
53. Wangaratta	P.	3,932	2,353	2,442	4,795	1.22	1,078	0.274	4.05
54. Warrnambool	P.	4,750	4,285	4,621	8,906	1.87	2,011	0.423	4.23
55. Williamstown	M.	2,775	11,018	11,181	22,199	8.00	5,386	1.941	4.09
56. Wonthaggi	P.	13,158	2,930	2,663	5,593	0.42	1,281	0.097	4.27
Total, Municipalities .. .. .	..	239,914	534,219	603,190	1,137,409	4.74	271,141	1.130	3.99
SHIRES.									
		Area in Square Miles.				Persons per Square Mile.		Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	
57. Alberton	R.	989.50	3,390	2,599	5,989	6.05	1,413	1.428	4.11
58. Alexandria	R.	745.50	1,968	1,575	3,543	4.75	940	1.261	3.68
59. Arapiles	R.	779.50	1,167	1,121	2,288	2.94	509	0.653	4.47
60. Ararat	R.	1516.40	3,125	2,474	5,599	3.69	1,355	0.894	4.00
61. Avoca	R.	453	1,636	1,434	3,070	6.78	798	1.762	3.79
62. Avon	R.	843	1,466	1,221	2,687	3.19	654	0.776	4.07
63. Bacchus Marsh	R.	214.25	1,860	1,596	3,456	16.13	811	3.785	4.14
64. Bairnsdale	R.	937	4,165	3,826	7,991	8.53	1,933	2.063	3.99
65. Ballan	R.	357.25	1,653	1,234	2,887	8.08	809	2.265	3.49
66. Ballarat	R.	182	2,114	2,133	4,247	23.34	754	4.143	4.35
67. Bannockburn	R.	270.75	1,332	1,051	2,383	8.80	598	2.209	3.95
68. Barrabool	R.	228.75	1,134	808	1,942	8.49	445	1.945	4.04
69. Barwon South	R.	63	1,946	2,108	4,054	64.35	983	15.603	3.90
70. Bass	R.	201.50	2,558	2,053	4,611	22.88	1,069	5.305	4.30
71. Beechworth	R.	240	2,593	2,132	4,725	19.69	1,037	4.321	3.59
72. Belfast	R.	201	1,177	1,003	2,180	10.85	488	2.428	4.46
73. Bellarine	R.	128	2,025	1,820	3,845	30.04	991	7.742	3.86
74. Benalla	R.	894	4,309	3,806	8,115	9.08	1,905	2.131	4.14
75. Berwick	R.	384	5,543	4,559	10,102	26.31	2,594	6.755	3.79
76. Bet Bet	R.	354	2,029	1,483	3,512	9.92	1,102	3.113	3.11
77. Birchip	R.	572	1,210	959	2,169	3.79	460	0.804	4.64
78. Blackburn and Mitcham	R.	15.50	3,592	3,539	7,131	460.06	1,698	109.548	4.07
79. Borung	R.	687.50	2,831	2,594	5,425	7.89	1,242	1.807	4.23
80. Braybrook	M. } R. }	52.75	4,796	4,630	9,426	178.69	2,116	40.114	4.44
81. Bright	R.	1,543	2,813	2,007	4,820	3.12	1,145	0.742	3.76
82. Broadford	R.	218	944	702	1,646	7.55	408	1.872	3.88
83. Broadmeadows	R.	176	3,059	2,860	5,919	33.63	1,291	7.335	4.19
84. Bulla	R.	101.50	1,427	1,463	2,890	28.47	406	4.000	3.95
85. Buln Buln	R.	485.17	3,574	2,710	6,284	12.95	1,683	3.469	3.62
86. Bungaree	R.	87.33	1,358	916	2,274	26.04	552	6.321	4.11
87. Buninyong	R.	301.33	2,488	1,967	4,455	14.78	1,132	3.757	3.90
88. Charlton	R.	455	1,578	1,281	2,859	6.28	611	1.343	4.48
89. Chiltern	R.	190	1,084	879	1,963	10.33	536	2.821	3.57
90. Cohuna	R.	110	1,934	1,561	3,495	31.77	783	7.118	4.34
91. Colac	R.	764	7,023	6,614	13,637	17.85	3,027	3.962	4.38
92. Corio	R.	272.50	2,360	1,770	4,130	15.15	845	3.101	4.22
93. Cranbourne	R.	291.50	3,994	3,010	7,004	24.03	1,760	6.038	3.89
94. Creswick	R.	198	1,667	1,268	2,935	14.82	733	3,702	3.91
95. Dandenong	R.	55.25	5,603	5,471	11,074	200.43	2,755	49.864	3.99
96. Deakin	R.	366	2,573	2,127	4,700	12.84	1,098	3.000	4.25
97. Dimboola	R.	1,900	3,659	3,373	7,032	3.70	1,493	0.786	4.62
98. Donald	R.	537.50	1,908	1,734	3,642	6.78	775	1.442	4.56
99. Doncaster and Templestowe	R.	34	1,573	1,412	2,985	87.79	763	22.441	3.89
100. Dundas	R.	1,364	1,843	1,681	3,524	2.58	813	0.596	4.32

VICTORIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
SHIRES—continued.									
101. Dunmunkle	R.	601	2,671	2,416	5,087	8.46	1,112	1.850	4.45
102. Eltham	R.	249	2,686	2,343	5,029	20.20	1,459	5.859	3.39
103. Euroa	R.	490.25	2,023	1,857	3,880	7.91	932	1.901	4.11
104. Ferntree Gully	R.	121	4,752	4,419	9,171	75.79	2,673	22.091	3.29
105. Flinders	R.	184	3,376	2,434	5,810	31.58	1,384	7.522	3.64
106. Frankston and Hastings	R.	84.50	3,385	3,466	6,851	81.08	1,782	21.089	3.67
107. Gippsland South	R.	554	2,572	1,880	4,452	8.04	1,085	1.958	3.98
108. Gisborne	R.	96.50	1,058	965	2,023	20.96	578	5.990	3.34
109. Glenelg	R.	1,411	2,967	2,705	5,672	4.02	1,296	0.918	4.30
110. Glenlyon	R.	225.75	1,495	1,260	2,755	12.20	792	3.508	3.45
111. Gordon	R.	772	1,908	1,596	3,504	4.54	777	1.006	4.39
112. Goulburn	R.	263.50	1,013	939	1,952	7.41	479	1.818	4.02
113. Grenville	R.	326.25	1,489	1,157	2,646	8.11	745	2.284	3.49
114. Hampden	R.	1,030	6,134	5,670	11,804	11.46	2,650	2.573	4.35
115. Healesville	R.	259.80	1,440	1,285	2,725	10.49	721	2.775	3.35
116. Heidelberg	M. } R. }	41	13,043	14,745	27,788	677.76	6,423	156.659	4.00
117. Heytesbury	R.	626.25	3,192	2,534	5,726	9.14	1,259	2.010	4.50
118. Huntly	R.	335	1,535	1,394	2,929	8.74	753	2.248	3.85
119. Kara Kara	R.	875	1,576	1,148	2,724	3.11	622	0.711	4.32
120. Karkaroc	R.	1,444	3,758	3,058	6,816	4.72	1,429	0.990	4.68
121. Keilor	R.	53	1,025	883	1,908	36.00	444	8.377	4.28
122. Kerang	R.	1,355	5,170	4,165	9,335	6.89	2,010	1.483	4.37
123. Kilmore	R.	92	1,002	739	1,741	18.92	406	4.413	3.77
124. Korong	R.	925	2,606	2,073	4,679	5.06	1,146	1.239	4.03
125. Korumburra	R.	232	3,927	3,368	7,295	31.44	1,701	7.332	4.23
126. Kowree	R.	2,113	1,958	1,662	3,620	1.71	798	0.378	4.47
127. Kyneton	R.	264.25	3,472	3,189	6,661	25.21	1,726	6.532	3.67
128. Lawloit	R.	1,248	1,332	1,173	2,505	2.01	539	0.432	4.57
129. Leigh	R.	381	769	657	1,426	3.74	359	0.942	3.92
130. Lexton	R.	300	884	737	1,621	5.40	398	1.327	4.03
131. Lilydale	R.	171.33	5,130	4,725	9,855	57.52	2,687	15.683	3.59
132. Loddon East	R.	455	1,098	889	1,987	4.37	419	0.921	4.69
133. Lowan	R.	983	2,243	2,111	4,354	4.43	945	0.961	4.52
134. Maffra	R.	1,603	3,369	2,829	6,198	3.87	1,407	0.878	4.31
135. Maldon	R.	212	1,321	1,152	2,473	11.66	693	3.269	3.53
136. Mansfield	R.	1,551	2,141	1,550	3,691	2.38	984	0.634	3.49
137. Marong	R.	571	2,924	2,431	5,355	9.38	1,335	2.338	3.95
138. McIvor	R.	580	1,559	1,346	2,905	5.01	729	1.257	3.91
139. Melton	R.	134.50	859	634	1,493	11.10	388	2.885	3.78
140. Metcalf	R.	224.50	1,504	1,163	2,667	11.88	660	2.940	3.80
141. Mildura	R.	4,171	10,235	7,580	17,815	4.27	4,174	1.001	4.21
142. Minhamite	R.	541	1,121	975	2,096	3.87	484	0.895	4.31
143. Mirboo	R.	95	901	706	1,607	16.92	376	3.958	4.24
144. Moorabbin	M.	20.88	9,358	9,648	19,006	910.25	4,538	217.337	3.99
145. Mornington	R.	35	1,121	1,203	2,324	66.40	625	17.857	3.38
146. Mortlake	R.	815	1,858	1,677	3,535	4.34	801	0.983	4.36
147. Morwell	R.	266.25	4,176	3,251	7,427	27.89	1,889	7.095	3.80
148. Mount Rouse	R.	537	1,364	1,304	2,668	4.97	610	1.136	4.31
149. Mulgrave	R.	25.50	1,942	1,800	3,742	146.74	867	34.000	4.14
150. Murray Upper	R.	950	1,320	1,085	2,405	2.53	539	0.567	4.35
151. Narracan	R.	896.83	4,740	3,558	8,298	9.25	2,114	2.357	3.83
152. Newham and Woodend	R.	91	1,093	988	2,081	22.87	516	5.670	3.75
153. Newstead and Mount Alexander	R.	155	1,318	1,074	2,392	15.43	674	4.348	3.46
154. Numurkah	R.	765	3,364	2,686	6,050	7.91	1,444	1.888	4.03
155. Omeo	R.	2,211	1,358	933	2,291	1.04	644	0.291	3.43
156. Orbost	R.	3,676	2,915	2,103	5,018	1.37	1,213	0.330	3.88
157. Otway	R.	445	2,312	1,528	3,840	8.63	913	2.052	4.03
158. Oxley	R.	1,005	2,661	1,812	4,473	4.45	1,068	1.063	4.17
159. Phillip Island	R.	36	597	403	1,000	27.78	219	6.083	3.72
160. Portland	R.	1,460	2,927	2,504	5,431	3.72	1,306	0.895	4.07
161. Pyalong	R.	229	407	299	706	3.08	170	0.742	4.11
162. Ripon	R.	588	1,852	1,673	3,525	5.99	891	1.515	3.89
163. Rochester	R.	749	3,568	3,050	6,618	8.83	1,457	1.945	4.48
164. Rodney	R.	400	4,765	4,222	8,987	22.47	2,125	5.313	4.05
165. Romsey	R.	253	1,622	1,352	2,974	11.75	771	3.047	3.81
166. Rosedale	R.	848.50	2,316	1,856	4,172	4.92	1,000	1.179	4.10

VICTORIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
SHIRES—continued.									
167. Rutherglen	R.	201	1,928	1,618	3,546	17.64	819	4.075	4.15
168. Seymour	R.	369	2,121	1,891	4,012	10.87	969	2.626	3.98
169. Shepparton	R.	351	3,156	2,373	5,529	15.75	1,221	3.478	4.30
170. Stawell	R.	1,033.60	2,334	1,563	3,897	3.77	863	0.835	4.02
171. Strathfieldsaye	R.	234	1,819	1,682	3,501	14.96	871	3.722	3.70
172. Swan Hill	R.	3,002	9,708	7,413	17,121	5.70	3,792	1.263	4.34
173. Talbot	R.	192.75	723	552	1,275	6.61	354	1.837	3.38
174. Tambo	R.	1,340	2,424	1,885	4,309	3.22	1,004	0.749	3.92
175. Towong	R.	1,595	2,752	1,987	4,739	2.97	1,135	0.712	4.03
176. Traralgon	R.	199	1,816	1,701	3,517	17.67	824	4.141	4.13
177. Tullaroop	R.	238.25	1,197	1,006	2,203	9.25	559	2.346	3.89
178. Tungamah	R.	602	2,784	2,386	5,170	8.59	1,138	1.890	4.42
179. Violet Town	R.	359	902	773	1,675	4.66	386	1.075	4.27
180. Walpeup	R.	4,161	4,321	3,131	7,452	1.79	1,623	0.390	4.46
181. Wangaratta	R.	354	1,353	1,056	2,409	6.81	559	1.579	4.21
182. Wannon	R.	753	2,023	1,835	3,858	5.12	848	1.126	4.46
183. Waranga	R.	700	2,878	2,415	5,293	7.56	1,278	1.826	4.06
184. Warragul	R.	137	3,098	2,711	5,809	42.40	1,262	9.212	4.29
185. Warrnambool	R.	608	4,620	3,983	8,603	14.15	1,822	2.997	4.69
186. Werribee	R.	272.80	4,369	3,484	7,853	28.79	1,783	6.536	4.19
187. Whittlesea	R.	215	1,766	1,458	3,224	14.99	802	3.730	3.99
188. Wimmera	R.	1,033.50	2,484	1,824	4,308	4.17	887	0.858	4.60
189. Winchelsea	R.	563	1,951	1,693	3,644	6.47	844	1.499	4.22
190. Wodonga	R.	134	1,655	1,595	3,250	24.25	771	5.754	4.08
191. Woorayl	R.	471	3,294	2,591	5,885	12.49	1,370	2.909	4.22
192. Wycheproof	R.	1,118	3,050	2,364	5,414	4.84	1,167	1.044	4.41
193. Yackandandah	R.	442	1,625	1,334	2,959	6.69	686	1.552	4.23
194. Yarrawonga	R.	242	1,616	1,405	3,021	12.48	706	2.917	4.10
195. Yarra, Upper	R.	588	2,514	2,135	4,649	7.91	1,196	2.034	3.73
196. Yea	R.	533.20	1,490	1,216	2,706	5.08	693	1.300	3.79
Total, Shires .. ..	..	87,505.67	367,429	313,641	681,070	7.78	161,698	1.848	4.05
SUMMARY.									
Municipalities .. ..	..	374.87	534,219	603,190	1,137,409	3,034.14	271,141	723.293	3.99
Shires .. ..	..	87,505.67	367,429	313,641	681,070	7.78	161,698	1.848	4.05
Not Incorporated	R.	3.46	150	54	204	58.96	33	9.538	4.50
Migratory (a) .. ..	..	..	1,446	132	1,578	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—VICTORIA .. ..	..	87,884.00	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	20.69	432,872	4.925	4.01

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

DIVISIONS OF STATE—
M. represents Metropolitan.
P. represents Urban Provincial.
R. represents Rural.

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
CITIES AND TOWNS.									
1. Bowen	P.T.	2,400	1,329	1,290	2,619	1.09	583	0.243	4.22
2. Brisbane	M.	246,400	143,525	156,223	299,748	1.22	69,535	0.282	4.07
3. Bundaberg	P.	5,440	5,577	5,889	11,466	2.11	2,782	0.511	3.95
4. Cairns	P.T.	9,120	6,167	5,826	11,993	1.32	2,588	0.284	4.08
5. Charleville	P.	18,560	1,637	1,568	3,205	0.17	703	0.038	4.14
6. Charters Towers	P.T.	14,720	3,335	3,643	6,978	0.47	1,764	0.120	3.73

QUEENSLAND—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.		Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
				Males.	Females.	Persons.				
CITIES AND TOWNS—continued.										
7. Coolangatta	P.	4,160	915	913	1,828	0.44	455	0.109	3.68	
8. Dalby	P.	3,520	1,484	1,483	2,967	0.84	629	0.179	4.42	
9. Gladstone	P.	8,000	1,566	1,473	3,039	0.38	673	0.084	4.32	
10. Goondiwindi	P.	3,520	1,013	918	1,931	0.55	403	0.114	4.48	
11. Gympie	P.	3,840	3,741	4,008	7,749	2.02	1,767	0.460	4.17	
12. Hughenden	P.T.	16,640	982	841	1,823	0.11	400	0.024	3.97	
13. Ipswich	P.	7,840	11,152	11,346	22,498	2.87	5,076	0.647	4.25	
14. Mackay	P.T.	5,120	5,597	5,068	10,665	2.08	2,221	0.434	4.24	
15. Maryborough	P.	4,800	5,508	5,907	11,415	2.38	2,854	0.595	3.86	
16. Redcliffe	P.	7,680	992	1,016	2,008	0.26	562	0.073	3.44	
17. Rockhampton	P.T.	37,760	14,251	15,118	29,369	0.78	6,374	0.169	4.34	
18. Roma	P.	19,200	1,625	1,744	3,369	0.18	789	0.041	4.05	
19. Southport	P.	28,160	1,989	2,229	4,218	0.15	1,023	0.036	4.01	
20. Thursday Island	P.T.	800	553	488	1,041	1.30	235	0.294	4.15	
21. Toowoomba	P.	11,200	12,439	13,984	26,423	2.36	5,805	0.518	4.12	
22. Townsville	P.T.	35,200	12,895	12,981	25,876	0.74	5,787	0.164	4.19	
23. Warwick	P.	4,480	3,106	3,558	6,664	1.49	1,516	0.338	4.16	
Total, Cities and Towns	498,560	241,378	257,514	498,892	1.001	114,524	0.230	4.10
SHIRES.			Area in Square Miles.				Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.		
24. Allora	R.	260	1,408	1,216	2,624	10.09	563	2.165	4.62	
25. Aramac	R.T.	8,443	1,019	660	1,679	0.20	379	0.045	4.15	
26. Ayr	R.T.	1,815	6,846	5,227	12,073	6.65	2,679	1.476	4.30	
27. Balonne	R.	13,542	2,623	1,829	4,452	0.33	877	0.064	4.86	
28. Banana	R.	6,463	4,982	2,938	7,920	1.23	2,053	0.318	3.74	
29. Barcaldine	{ R. } R.T.	3,591	1,386	1,226	2,612	0.73	611	0.170	4.11	
30. Barcoo	R.	22,606	612	345	957	0.04	164	0.007	5.21	
31. Barkly Tableland	R.T.	16,580	487	260	747	0.05	173	0.010	3.88	
32. Bauhinia	R.	9,550	917	789	1,706	0.18	446	0.047	3.73	
33. Beaudesert	R.	789	2,694	2,221	4,915	6.23	1,105	1.401	4.36	
34. Beenleigh	R.	98	1,224	1,098	2,322	23.69	539	5.500	4.20	
35. Belyando	R.T.	11,605	1,673	1,314	2,987	0.26	782	0.067	3.69	
36. Bendemere	R.	1,561	812	711	1,523	0.98	383	0.245	3.91	
37. Booringa	R.	10,559	1,755	1,435	3,190	0.30	712	0.067	4.27	
38. Boulia	R.T.	25,068	390	214	604	0.02	105	0.004	4.98	
39. Broadsound	R.T.	7,091	969	621	1,590	0.22	379	0.053	4.09	
40. Bulloo	R.	27,533	401	213	614	0.02	108	0.004	5.24	
41. Bungil	R.	4,908	1,535	1,122	2,657	0.54	591	0.120	4.37	
42. Burke	R.T.	17,780	209	146	355	0.02	59	0.003	4.66	
43. Burrum	R.	1,444	3,571	3,264	6,835	4.73	1,724	1.194	3.96	
44. Caboolture	R.	513	2,900	2,416	5,316	10.36	1,288	2.511	4.09	
45. Cairns	R.T.	715	6,271	4,032	10,303	14.41	2,221	3.106	4.24	
46. Calliope	R.	2,516	2,425	1,890	4,315	1.72	1,035	0.411	4.14	
47. Cambooya	R.	215	1,168	879	2,047	9.52	424	1.972	4.74	
48. Cardwell	R.T.	1,059	2,929	1,487	4,416	4.17	1,049	0.991	3.76	
49. Carpentaria	R.T.	25,488	418	278	696	0.03	147	0.006	4.34	
50. Chinchilla	R.	3,394	2,164	1,772	3,936	1.16	849	0.250	4.47	
51. Cleveland	R.	28	1,255	1,143	2,398	85.64	633	22.607	3.77	
52. Clifton	R.	232	1,704	1,401	3,105	13.38	658	2.836	4.61	
53. Cloncurry	R.T.	19,029	3,858	2,326	6,184	0.32	1,502	0.079	3.49	
54. Cook	R.T.	48,999	1,237	831	2,068	0.04	691	0.014	2.59	
55. Coomera	R.	126	633	519	1,152	9.14	270	2.143	4.25	
56. Crow's Nest	R.	430	1,526	1,324	2,850	6.63	573	1.333	4.92	
57. Croydon	R.T.	11,140	179	139	318	0.03	80	0.007	3.77	
58. Dalrymple	R.T.	24,256	2,000	1,260	3,260	0.13	911	0.038	3.47	
59. Degilbo	R.	604	1,336	1,140	2,476	4.10	544	0.901	4.49	
60. Diamantina	R.	36,362	155	59	214	0.01	34	0.001	5.00	
61. Douglas	R.T.	774	1,841	1,060	2,901	3.75	661	0.854	3.98	
62. Drayton	R.	53	857	880	1,737	32.77	420	7.925	4.16	
63. Duaringa	{ R. } R.T.	5,678	957	672	1,629	0.29	361	0.064	3.72	
64. Eacham	R.T.	460	2,498	1,826	4,324	9.40	964	2.096	4.25	

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
SHIRES—continued.									
65. Eidsvold	R.	1,967	831	644	1,475	0.75	334	0.170	4.16
66. Emerald	R.	4,362	1,438	1,138	2,576	0.59	667	0.153	3.74
67. Esk	R.T.								
68. Etheridge	R.	1,557	4,133	3,521	7,654	4.92	1,690	1.085	4.45
69. Fitzroy	R.T.	15,925	714	371	1,085	0.07	299	0.019	3.21
70. Flinders	R.	1,998	2,350	1,906	4,256	2.13	948	0.474	4.17
71. Gayndah	R.T.								
72. Glengallan	R.	16,617	1,023	580	1,603	0.10	367	0.022	4.14
73. Gooburrum	R.	1,052	2,029	1,731	3,760	3.57	836	0.795	4.40
74. Goolman	R.	769	3,482	2,852	6,334	8.24	1,370	1.782	4.58
75. Herberton	R.	520	2,129	1,786	3,915	7.53	901	1.733	4.32
76. Highfields	R.	550	3,361	3,069	6,430	11.69	1,403	2.551	4.54
77. Hinchinbrook	R.T.	1,650	1,601	1,251	2,852	1.73	764	0.463	3.50
78. Ilfracombe	R.	227	1,257	1,063	2,320	10.22	503	2.216	4.61
79. Inglewood	R.T.	4,780	6,084	4,095	10,179	2.13	2,219	0.464	4.28
80. Isis	R.	2,526	429	213	642	0.25	123	0.049	3.96
81. Isisford	R.T.								
82. Jericho	R.	2,060	2,532	1,765	4,297	2.09	1,013	0.492	4.14
83. Johnstone	R.	723	1,966	1,812	3,778	5.23	920	1.272	4.02
84. Jondaryan	R.	3,896	528	345	873	0.22	244	0.063	3.32
85. Kargoolnah	R.	8,255	907	707	1,614	0.20	357	0.043	4.29
86. Kilcoy	R.T.								
87. Kilkivan	R.	810	8,167	4,610	12,777	15.77	3,038	3.751	3.84
88. Kingaroy	R.	780	2,816	2,415	5,231	6.71	1,059	1.358	4.76
89. Kolan	R.	5,958	1,519	1,236	2,755	0.46	665	0.112	3.95
90. Laidley	R.	502	1,182	1,038	2,220	4.42	457	0.910	4.74
91. Landsborough	R.	1,277	2,448	1,839	4,287	3.36	980	0.767	4.25
92. Livingstone	R.	899	3,664	3,180	6,844	7.61	1,449	1.612	4.58
93. Longreach	R.	1,141	1,615	1,326	2,941	2.58	674	0.591	4.34
94. Maroochy	R.	257	2,664	2,436	5,100	19.84	1,068	4.156	4.65
95. McKinlay	R.	396	2,659	2,093	4,752	12.00	1,164	2.939	4.04
96. Millmerran	R.T.	5,279	3,409	3,063	6,472	1.23	1,594	0.302	3.30
97. Mirani	R.	8,767	2,437	2,127	4,564	0.52	964	0.110	4.35
98. Miriam Vale	R.T.								
99. Monto	R.	487	6,980	5,938	12,918	26.53	3,063	6.290	4.11
100. Moreton	R.	15,645	1,203	696	1,899	0.12	420	0.027	4.11
101. Mount Morgan	R.	1,800	1,341	994	2,335	1.30	511	0.284	4.46
102. Mundubbera	R.T.	806	2,486	1,926	4,412	5.47	1,021	1.267	4.30
103. Murgon	R.	1,494	1,167	979	2,146	1.44	457	0.306	4.66
104. Murilla	R.	1,650	2,100	1,414	3,514	2.13	835	0.506	4.06
105. Murweh	R.	297	4,282	3,934	8,216	27.66	1,887	6.354	4.31
106. Nanango	R.	193	2,235	2,169	4,404	22.82	1,036	5.368	4.16
107. Nebo	R.	1,839	1,322	980	2,302	1.25	543	0.295	4.09
108. Nerang	R.	271	1,977	1,686	3,663	13.52	671	2.476	4.71
109. Noosa	R.	2,343	1,233	984	2,217	0.95	518	0.220	4.15
110. Normanby	R.	17,967	1,696	1,240	2,936	0.16	585	0.033	4.86
111. Paroo	R.	731	2,259	1,814	4,073	5.57	900	1.231	4.43
112. Peak Downs	R.T.	3,393	239	155	394	0.12	103	0.030	3.76
113. Perry	R.	239	2,201	1,529	3,730	15.61	917	3.837	3.99
114. Pine	R.	333	2,986	2,782	5,768	17.32	1,331	3.997	4.23
115. Pioneer	R.	236	1,326	1,161	2,487	10.54	523	2.216	4.72
116. Pittsworth	R.	17,963	2,065	1,440	3,505	0.20	683	0.038	4.72
117. Proserpine	R.T.	3,125	504	383	887	0.28	221	0.071	3.93
118. Quilpie	R.	821	428	367	795	0.97	226	0.275	3.36
119. Rosalie	R.	279	2,556	2,048	4,604	16.50	1,024	3.670	4.47
120. Rosenthal	R.T.	830	5,876	4,050	9,926	11.96	2,371	2.857	4.17
121. Rosewood	R.	434	1,931	1,613	3,544	8.17	722	1.664	4.80
122. Sarina	R.T.	830	2,284	1,650	3,934	4.74	845	1.018	4.45
123. Stanthorpe	R.	26,714	1,282	683	1,965	0.07	363	0.014	4.92
124. Tambo	R.	874	3,926	3,169	7,095	8.12	1,471	1.683	4.81
125. Tambourine	R.	774	1,321	1,139	2,460	3.18	559	0.722	4.32
126. Tara	R.	245	2,271	2,086	4,357	17.78	943	3.873	4.57
	R.T.	541	1,818	1,303	3,121	5.77	689	1.274	4.38
	R.	1,000	3,691	3,243	6,934	6.93	1,625	1.625	4.15
	R.	5,054	551	397	948	0.19	205	0.041	4.38
	R.	296	1,429	1,244	2,673	9.03	637	2.152	4.11
	R.	4,571	1,046	739	1,785	0.39	439	0.096	3.98

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
SHIRES—continued.									
127. Tarampa	R.	618	3,337	2,716	6,053	9.79	1,234	1.997	4.70
128. Taroom	R.	7,886	885	649	1,534	0.19	343	0.043	4.30
129. Thuringowa	R.T.	1,536	2,108	1,316	3,424	2.23	757	0.493	4.09
130. Tiaro	R.	1,020	1,793	1,400	3,193	3.13	723	0.709	4.31
131. Tinaroo	R.T.	239	2,327	1,635	3,962	16.58	945	3.954	3.93
132. Tingalpa	R.	100	988	824	1,812	18.12	469	4.690	3.86
133. Waggamba	R.	5,031	1,530	938	2,468	0.49	515	0.102	4.61
134. Wambo	R.	2,337	2,963	2,245	5,208	2.23	1,112	0.476	4.55
135. Wangaratta	R.T.	9,824	2,977	1,947	4,924	0.50	1,271	0.129	3.69
136. Warroo	R.	4,417	869	572	1,441	0.33	309	0.070	4.47
137. Waterford	R.	134	581	471	1,052	7.85	267	1.993	3.94
138. Widgee	R.	1,083	4,867	3,819	8,686	8.02	2,028	1.873	4.25
139. Winton	R.T.	20,352	1,679	1,128	2,807	0.14	625	0.031	3.98
140. Wondai	R.	1,307	2,779	2,056	4,835	3.70	1,025	0.784	4.62
141. Woocoo	R.	590	440	337	777	1.32	189	0.320	4.11
142. Woongarra	R.	256	1,805	1,482	3,287	12.84	796	3.109	4.13
143. Woothakata	R.T.	20,321	5,021	3,227	8,248	0.41	2,281	0.112	3.34
144. Wyangarie	R.T.	9,079	1,060	716	1,776	0.20	374	0.041	4.26
Total, Shires		669,062	251,219	191,808	443,027	0.66	101,430	0.152	4.20

SUMMARY.

Cities and Towns		779	241,378	257,514	498,892	640.43	114,524	147.014	4.10
Shires		669,062	251,219	191,808	443,027	0.66	101,430	0.152	4.20
Not Incorporated	R.	659	1,138	424	1,562	2.37	168	0.255	3.85
Migratory (a)			3,482	571	4,053				
TOTAL, QUEENSLAND		670,500	497,217	450,317	947,534	1.41	216,122	0.322	4.14

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

DIVISIONS OF STATE—

M. represents Metropolitan (Non-Tropical).
P.T. represents Urban Provincial—Tropical.
P. represents Urban Provincial—Non-tropical.
R.T. represents Rural, Tropical.
R. represents Rural, Non-tropical.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.	
			Males.	Females.	Persons.					
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.										
1. Adelaide	M.	3,716	14,816	16,571	31,387	8.45	7,251	1.951	3.64	
2. Brighton	M.	2,111	2,263	2,625	4,888	2.31	1,173	0.556	3.75	
3. Burra	P.	3,015	824	901	1,725	0.57	436	0.145	3.70	
4. Clare	P.	525	707	750	1,457	2.78	347	0.661	3.98	
5. Colonel Light Gardens	M.	368	2,446	2,518	4,964	13.49	1,059	2.878	4.69	
6. Edithburg	P.	1,470	308	302	610	0.41	154	0.105	3.94	
7. Gawler	P.	570	798	878	1,676	2.94	429	0.753	3.80	
8. Gladstone	P.	2,243	484	456	940	0.42	231	0.103	3.84	
9. Glenelg	M.	847	4,635	5,774	10,409	12.29	2,741	3.236	3.67	
10. Henley and Grange	M.	1,670	2,025	2,453	4,478	2.68	1,173	0.702	3.77	
11. Hindmarsh	M.	1,178	6,391	6,595	12,986	11.02	3,150	2.674	4.12	
12. Jamestown	P.	1,039	676	778	1,454	1.40	352	0.339	3.95	
13. Kadina	P.	1,034	951	1,134	2,085	2.02	539	0.521	3.68	
14. Kapunda	P.	566	628	760	1,388	2.45	384	0.678	3.52	
15. Kensington and Norwood	M.	969	6,690	7,711	14,401	14.86	3,701	3.819	3.76	

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS— <i>contd.</i>									
16. Maitland	P.	800	315	354	669	0.84	158	0.198	3.86
17. Moonta	P.	2,200	693	814	1,507	0.68	377	0.171	3.95
18. Mount Gambier	P.	2,945	2,631	2,911	5,542	1.88	1,305	0.443	4.02
19. Murray Bridge	P.	1,829	1,782	1,869	3,651	2.00	885	0.484	4.01
20. Naracoorte	P.	2,046	759	798	1,557	0.76	344	0.168	4.26
21. Peterborough	P.	1,897	1,566	1,493	3,059	1.61	732	0.386	4.04
22. Port Adelaide	M.	8,252	14,739	15,111	29,850	3.62	7,181	0.870	4.11
23. Port Augusta	P.	4,000	1,667	1,603	3,270	0.82	742	0.186	4.12
24. Port Lincoln	P.	5,320	1,524	1,482	3,006	0.57	724	0.136	3.96
25. Port Pirie	P.	4,270	5,968	5,709	11,677	2.73	2,695	0.631	4.22
26. Quorn	P.	425	441	427	868	2.04	188	0.442	4.20
27. St. Peters	M.	923	5,298	6,308	11,606	12.57	2,848	3.086	3.96
28. Strathalbyn	P.	1,090	542	631	1,173	1.08	301	0.276	3.79
29. Thebarton	M.	1,038	7,121	7,523	14,644	14.11	3,552	3.422	4.10
30. Unley	M.	3,515	18,409	22,590	40,999	11.66	10,635	3.026	3.75
31. Victor Harbor	P.	690	618	783	1,401	2.03	354	0.513	3.64
32. Wallaroo	P.	2,075	1,408	1,333	2,741	1.32	684	0.330	3.91
Total, Municipal Corporations	..	64,636	110,123	121,945	232,068	3.59	56,825	0.879	3.90
DISTRICT COUNCILS.									
		Area in Square Miles.				Persons per Square Mile.		Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	
33. Angas	R.	132	302	271	573	4.34	128	0.970	4.43
34. Angaston	R.	82.75	1,769	1,745	3,514	42.46	824	9.958	4.16
35. Balaklava	R.	203.50	1,045	1,066	2,111	10.37	495	2.432	4.16
36. Barossa	R.	65.46	901	811	1,712	26.15	434	6.630	3.85
37. Beachport	R.	539.06	373	252	625	1.16	158	0.293	3.93
38. Belalie	R.	209.23	577	517	1,094	5.23	253	1.209	4.34
39. Berri	R.	35.72	1,723	1,343	3,066	85.83	736	20.605	4.05
40. Blyth	R.	114	398	358	756	6.63	166	1.456	4.45
41. Booborowie	R.	205	529	486	1,015	4.95	218	1.063	4.63
42. Bremer	R.	117	498	463	961	8.21	244	2.085	3.93
43. Brinkley	R.	246.25	641	474	1,115	4.53	243	0.987	4.58
44. Brown's Well	R.	544	846	568	1,414	2.60	295	0.542	4.79
45. Burnside	M.	9.50	10,738	12,949	23,687	2,493.37	5,808	611.368	3.77
46. Burra	R.	322.50	147	117	264	0.82	68	0.211	3.85
47. Caltowie	R.	174	492	422	914	5.25	207	1.190	4.33
48. Campbelltown	M.	9	2,170	1,950	4,120	457.78	905	100.556	4.11
49. Carrieton	R.	767.50	373	274	647	0.84	158	0.206	4.01
50. Caurnamont	R.	416.50	570	399	969	2.33	201	0.483	4.80
51. Clare	R.	157.45	884	810	1,694	10.76	425	2.699	3.97
52. Clarendon	R.	54.93	964	754	1,718	31.28	428	7.792	3.95
53. Cleve	R.	2,021.50	1,171	875	2,046	1.01	428	0.212	4.73
54. Clinton	R.	403.49	860	731	1,591	3.94	343	0.850	4.63
55. Cobdogla	R.	44.05	1,110	786	1,896	43.04	494	11.215	3.71
56. Coglin	R.	930	447	315	762	0.82	191	0.205	3.98
57. Crafers	R.	16.57	919	905	1,824	110.08	473	28.546	3.82
58. Crystal Brook	R.	123.50	840	819	1,659	13.43	387	3.134	4.18
59. Dublin	R.	143	345	332	677	4.73	157	1.098	4.30
60. Dudley	R.	182	183	153	336	1.85	93	0.511	3.52
61. East Murray	R.	705.25	815	529	1,344	1.91	279	0.396	4.79
62. Echunga	R.	50	972	793	1,765	35.30	501	10.020	3.52
63. Elliston	R.	2,300	703	516	1,219	0.53	283	0.123	4.25
64. Encounter Bay	R.	165.51	520	440	960	5.80	238	1.438	3.99
65. Eudunda	R.	289.46	1,175	1,094	2,269	7.84	518	1.790	4.31
66. Franklin Harbour	R.	1,220	690	598	1,288	1.05	269	0.220	4.69
67. Freeling	R.	130.99	1,109	1,164	2,273	17.35	531	4.054	4.27
68. Gawler South	R.	0.60	714	746	1,460	2,433.33	371	618.333	3.93
69. Georgetown	R.	246.25	790	708	1,498	6.08	330	1.340	4.54
70. Gladstone	R.	114.75	221	189	410	3.57	86	0.749	4.77
71. Grace	R.	86	397	369	766	8.91	182	2.116	4.16
72. Hall	R.	112	338	328	666	5.95	139	1.241	4.79
73. Hallett	R.	302	284	246	530	1.75	127	0.421	4.02
74. Hammond	R.	335	282	258	540	1.61	127	0.379	4.21
75. Hanson	R.	121.15	374	297	671	5.54	159	1.312	4.20

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
DISTRICT COUNCILS—continued.									
76. Hawker	R.	751.31	532	429	961	1.28	202	0.269	4.45
77. Highercombe	R.	13.95	505	454	959	68.75	250	17.921	3.84
78. Hutt and Hill Rivers	R.	199	520	409	929	4.67	199	1.000	4.65
79. Kadina	R.	283.58	2,397	2,329	4,726	16.66	1,126	3.971	4.19
80. Kanyaka	R.	820.50	793	679	1,472	1.79	327	0.399	4.42
81. Kapunda	R.	227.81	996	931	1,927	8.46	424	1.861	4.50
82. Karoonda	R.	726.75	1,046	760	1,806	2.49	385	0.530	4.66
83. Keyneton	R.	180	429	410	839	4.66	183	1.017	4.56
84. Kimba	R.	665	680	510	1,190	1.79	251	0.377	4.66
85. Kingscote	R.	1,498	473	376	849	0.57	201	0.134	4.16
86. Kondoparinga	R.	100.59	755	489	1,244	12.37	338	3.360	3.55
87. Lacepede	R.	1,018	452	406	858	0.84	202	0.198	4.15
88. Lameroo	R.	712.29	1,147	876	2,023	2.84	433	0.608	4.67
89. Laura	R.	62.50	528	542	1,070	17.12	241	3.856	4.40
90. Lincoln	R.	1,829.75	1,335	1,060	2,395	1.31	538	0.294	4.41
91. Loxton	R.	1,042	2,270	1,799	4,069	3.90	879	0.844	4.51
92. Lucindale	R.	912.50	284	247	531	0.58	120	0.132	4.42
93. Macclesfield	R.	35	393	342	735	21.00	193	5.514	3.78
94. Mannum	R.	274	1,269	1,129	2,398	8.75	571	2.084	4.11
95. Marion	M.	21.18	3,069	3,008	6,077	286.92	1,462	69.027	4.12
96. Meningie	R.	1,056.75	1,678	1,462	3,140	2.97	686	0.649	4.16
97. Millicent	R.	201.50	1,290	1,339	2,629	13.05	599	2.973	4.32
98. Minlaton	R.	357.85	1,236	1,129	2,365	6.61	530	1.481	4.39
99. Minnipa	R.	1,675	1,242	875	2,117	1.26	465	0.278	4.43
100. Mitcham	M.	26.82	7,840	8,926	16,766	625.13	4,284	159.732	3.80
101. Mobilong	R.	344.11	1,053	831	1,884	5.47	426	1.238	4.43
102. Monarto	R.	104	191	173	364	3.50	88	0.846	4.14
103. Morgan	R.	830.53	834	641	1,475	1.77	379	0.456	3.78
104. Mount Barker	R.	35	1,104	1,208	2,312	66.06	578	16.514	3.74
105. Mount Bryan	R.	281	239	146	385	1.37	130	0.463	2.83
106. Mount Crawford	R.	79.53	460	394	854	10.74	214	2.691	3.86
107. Mount Gambier	R.	374.52	2,182	1,813	3,995	10.67	899	2.400	4.39
108. Mudla Wirra North	R.	63.02	259	240	499	7.92	106	1.682	4.68
109. Mudla Wirra South	R.	62	936	847	1,783	28.76	398	6.419	4.31
110. Munno Para East	R.	61.75	308	270	578	9.36	156	2.526	3.71
111. Munno Para West	R.	102.25	848	802	1,650	16.14	390	3.814	4.22
112. Murat Bay	R.	1,964.50	1,346	1,010	2,356	1.20	541	0.275	4.25
113. Nairne	R.	86	488	491	979	11.38	248	2.884	3.90
114. Naracoorte	R.	882.78	1,012	812	1,824	2.07	395	0.447	4.60
115. Ninnes	R.	384.90	950	852	1,802	4.68	377	0.979	4.76
116. Noarlunga	R.	63	1,197	1,138	2,335	37.06	595	9.444	3.91
117. Onaunga	R.	112	210	167	377	3.37	89	0.795	4.21
118. Onkaparinga	R.	82	2,139	1,972	4,111	50.13	949	11.573	4.26
119. Orroroo	R.	504.50	1,022	975	1,997	3.96	450	0.892	4.29
120. Owen	R.	189	945	865	1,810	9.58	423	2.238	4.25
121. Para Wirra	R.	47	700	396	1,096	23.32	243	5.170	3.71
122. Paringa	R.	288	421	320	741	2.57	189	0.656	3.90
123. Payneham	M.	2.75	3,703	4,078	7,781	2,829.45	2,013	732.000	3.86
124. Peake	R.	561.95	659	463	1,122	2.00	239	0.425	4.70
125. Penola	R.	587.05	1,036	930	1,966	3.35	465	0.792	4.18
126. Pinnaroo	R.	437.50	1,108	976	2,084	4.76	433	0.990	4.71
127. Pirie	R.	387.50	1,039	816	1,855	4.79	402	1.037	4.61
128. Port Broughton	R.	224.68	685	561	1,246	5.54	284	1.264	4.33
129. Port Elliot	R.	170	965	968	1,933	11.37	497	2.924	3.86
130. Port Gawler	R.	128	512	487	999	7.80	225	1.758	4.43
131. Port Germein	R.	809	2,685	2,397	5,082	6.28	1,155	1.428	4.34
132. Port Macdonnell	R.	358.42	586	510	1,096	3.06	285	0.795	3.83
133. Port Wakefield	R.	190.07	592	519	1,111	5.85	241	1.268	4.53
134. Prospect	M.	3.04	9,331	10,737	20,068	6,601.31	5,210	1,713.816	3.84
135. Redhill	R.	191	610	539	1,149	6.02	251	1.314	4.57
136. Renmark Irrigation Trust No. 1	R.	46	1,405	1,183	2,588	56.26	616	13.391	4.12
137. Renmark Town	R.	0.42	915	824	1,739	4,140.48	391	930.952	4.25
138. Riverton	R.	167.29	905	876	1,781	10.65	433	2.588	4.02
139. Robe	R.	426	268	280	548	1.29	135	0.317	3.90
140. Robertstown	R.	513	944	822	1,766	3.44	382	0.745	4.61
141. Saddleworth	R.	77.54	988	881	1,869	24.10	456	5.881	4.05
142. Snowtown	R.	430.50	1,159	1,040	2,199	5.11	505	1.173	4.29

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
DISTRICT COUNCILS—continued.									
143. Spalding	R.	162	449	352	801	4.94	181	1.117	4.36
144. Springton	R.	125	605	619	1,224	9.79	298	2.384	4.04
145. Stirling	R.	31	1,446	1,526	2,972	95.87	787	25.387	3.73
146. Strathalbyn	R.	86	333	341	674	7.84	157	1.826	4.29
147. Streaky Bay	R.	2,397.50	1,642	1,210	2,852	1.19	568	0.237	4.93
148. Swan Reach	R.	909	755	590	1,345	1.48	288	0.317	4.39
149. Talunga	R.	73	1,046	972	2,018	27.64	506	6.932	3.95
150. Tantanoola	R.	158.65	774	625	1,399	8.82	310	1.954	4.40
151. Tanunda	R.	17.75	962	1,053	2,015	113.52	506	28.507	3.93
152. Tatiara	R.	1,731	1,549	1,393	2,942	1.70	676	0.391	4.27
153. Teatree Gully	R.	33.48	581	498	1,079	32.23	260	7.766	4.14
154. Terowie	R.	510.75	634	586	1,220	2.39	306	0.599	3.92
155. Torrens East	R.	40.31	1,251	949	2,200	54.58	500	12.404	3.98
156. Torrens West	M.	12.36	7,954	8,099	16,053	1,298.79	3,970	321.197	4.03
157. Truro	R.	196	369	314	683	3.48	166	0.847	4.12
158. Tumby Bay	R.	927.50	1,325	1,019	2,344	2.53	517	0.557	4.48
159. Tungkillo	R.	118	334	296	630	5.34	144	1.220	4.33
160. Waikerie	R.	470	1,335	1,105	2,440	5.19	562	1.196	4.16
161. Wakefield Upper	R.	91.98	632	557	1,189	12.93	292	3.175	4.06
162. Walkerville	M.	0.93	1,877	2,678	4,555	4,897.85	1,142	1,227.956	3.83
163. Warooka	R.	567.12	459	322	781	1.38	188	0.331	4.16
164. Willunga	R.	98.40	958	919	1,877	19.07	463	4.705	3.99
165. Woodville	M.	16.64	13,395	13,867	27,262	1,638.34	6,552	393.750	4.13
166. Woolundunga	R.	328.82	259	209	468	1.42	108	0.328	4.34
167. Yankalilla	R.	269.40	823	716	1,539	5.71	393	1.459	3.90
168. Yatala North	R.	34	804	752	1,556	45.76	371	10.912	4.11
169. Yatala South	M.	18.25	3,026	2,612	5,638	308.93	1,211	66.356	4.09
170. Yongala	R.	313.75	723	655	1,378	4.39	298	0.950	4.59
171. York Peninsula	R.	601.50	1,838	1,565	3,403	5.66	665	1.106	4.62
172. Yorketown	R.	310.64	1,208	1,152	2,360	7.60	546	1.758	4.27
TOTAL, District Councils .. .. .	..	52,443.88	172,643	163,937	336,580	6.42	80,001	1.525	4.11
SUMMARY.									
Corporations .. .. .	..	100.99	110,123	121,945	232,068	2,297.70	56,825	562.624	3.90
District Councils .. .. .	..	52,443.88	172,643	163,937	336,580	6.42	80,001	1.525	4.11
Not Incorporated	R.	327,525.13	6,369	3,820	10,189	0.31	2,448	0.007	3.94
Migratory(a) .. .. .	..	..	1,827	285	2,112	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, SOUTH AUSTRALIA .. .. .	..	380,070	290,962	289,987	580,949	1.52	139,274	0.366	4.02

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

DIVISIONS OF STATE—
M. represents Metropolitan.
P. represents Urban Provincial.
R. represents Rural.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPALITIES.									
1. Albany	P.	5,375	1,940	2,136	4,076	0.76	1,003	0.187	3.83
2. Boulder	P.	2,910	3,130	2,678	5,808	2.00	1,311	0.451	4.17
3. Bunbury	P.	2,063	2,518	2,622	5,140	2.49	1,132	0.549	4.21
4. Busselton	P.	888	458	458	916	1.03	225	0.253	3.59
5. Carnarvon	P.	700	494	351	845	1.21	237	0.339	3.12
6. Claremont	M.	1,168	2,666	3,280	5,946	5.09	1,383	1.184	4.12
7. Collie	P.	5,685	1,941	1,843	3,784	0.67	919	0.162	4.04

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPALITIES—continued.									
8. Cottesloe	M.	960	2,622	3,238	5,860	6.10	1,473	1.534	3.79
9. Fremantle	M.	3,750	8,445	8,553	16,998	4.53	3,719	0.992	4.21
10. Fremantle East	M.	770	2,494	2,624	5,118	6.65	1,241	1.612	4.09
11. Fremantle North	M.	820	1,513	1,595	3,108	3.79	710	0.866	4.23
12. Geraldton	P.	1,920	2,559	2,425	4,984	2.60	1,057	0.551	4.27
13. Guildford	M.	546	1,022	1,017	2,039	3.73	472	0.864	3.98
14. Kalgoorlie	P.	1,325	5,002	4,086	9,088	6.86	1,986	1.499	3.95
15. Midland Junction	M.	1,617	2,706	2,702	5,408	3.34	1,249	0.772	4.25
16. Narrogin	P.	2,738	1,181	1,285	2,466	0.90	586	0.214	3.98
17. Northam	P.	1,337	2,422	2,395	4,817	3.60	1,052	0.787	4.30
18. Perth	M.	15,451	38,862	43,428	82,290	5.33	18,068	1.169	4.13
19. Subiaco	M.	1,746	7,653	9,156	16,809	9.63	4,110	2.354	3.94
20. Wagin	P.	3,398	596	649	1,245	0.37	306	0.090	3.80
21. York	P.	4,350	819	817	1,636	0.38	373	0.086	4.21
Total, Municipalities .. .. .	..	59,517	91,043	97,338	188,381	3.17	42,612	0.716	4.09
ROAD DISTRICTS.									
		Area in Square Miles.				Persons per Square Mile.		Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	
22. Albany	R.	3,272	869	624	1,493	0.46	399	0.122	3.74
23. Armadale-Kelmscott	R.	276	1,959	1,626	3,585	12.99	947	3.431	3.67
24. Arthur West	R.	1,091	621	426	1,047	0.96	303	0.278	3.42
25. Ashburton	R.T.	25,343	358	121	479	0.02	90	0.004	4.75
26. Augusta-Margaret River	R.	1,132	1,713	1,239	2,952	2.61	734	0.648	3.86
27. Balingup	R.	281	784	585	1,369	4.87	338	1.203	4.02
28. Bassendean	M.	3.9	1,867	1,936	3,803	975.13	931	238.718	4.04
29. Bayswater	M.	10.7	2,116	2,022	4,138	386.73	1,109	103.645	3.73
30. Belmont Park	M.	15.5	1,685	1,454	3,139	202.52	780	50.323	4.02
31. Beverley	R.	904	1,059	933	1,992	2.20	460	0.509	4.27
32. Black Range	R.	10,862	284	120	404	0.0	132	0.012	3.01
33. Blackwood, Upper	R.	1,104	873	559	1,432	1.304	403	0.365	3.38
34. Bridgetown	R.	450	1,202	946	2,148	4.77	557	1.238	3.73
35. Brookton	R.	464	637	551	1,188	2.56	259	0.558	4.29
36. Broome	R.T.	20,740	521	417	938	0.05	274	0.013	3.01
37. Broomehill	R.	454	456	352	808	1.78	204	0.449	3.93
38. Bruce Rock	R.	1,051	1,419	1,079	2,498	2.38	552	0.525	4.47
39. Buckland Hill	M.	1.3	1,686	1,942	3,628	2,790.77	891	685.385	3.91
40. Bunbury	R.	77	646	575	1,221	15.86	288	3.740	4.16
41. Canning	M.	26.2	1,691	1,517	3,208	122.44	744	28.397	4.08
42. Capel	R.	181	706	581	1,287	7.11	271	1.497	4.72
43. Carnamah	R.	2,668	811	562	1,373	0.51	304	0.114	4.33
44. Chapman, Upper	R.	1,474	870	598	1,468	1.00	346	0.235	4.23
45. Chittering	R.	483	366	299	665	1.38	154	0.319	4.32
46. Collie	R.	350	1,145	948	2,093	5.98	521	1.489	3.88
47. Coolgardie	R.	11,753	1,821	657	2,478	0.21	1,018	0.087	2.32
48. Corrigin	R.	1,196	1,088	757	1,845	1.54	421	0.352	4.36
49. Cranbrook	R.	1,211	487	319	806	0.67	207	0.171	3.86
50. Cuballing	R.	483	457	392	849	1.76	204	0.422	4.18
51. Cue	R.	5,226	505	266	771	0.15	237	0.045	3.07
52. Dalwallinu	R.	7,856	1,408	818	2,226	0.28	538	0.068	4.05
53. Dandaragan	R.	2,622	159	81	240	0.09	61	0.023	3.75
54. Dandanup	R.	208	918	635	1,553	7.47	400	1.923	3.86
55. Darling Range	R.	137	1,453	1,361	2,814	20.54	737	5.380	3.55
56. Denmark	R.	718	1,084	843	1,927	2.68	446	0.621	4.07
57. Dowerin	R.	811	845	630	1,475	1.82	305	0.376	4.78
58. Drakesbrook	R.	322	933	586	1,519	4.72	408	1.267	3.52
59. Dumbleyung	R.	994	940	670	1,610	1.62	376	0.378	4.30
60. Dundas	R.	41,730	697	404	1,101	0.03	317	0.008	3.36
61. Esperance	R.	11,048	576	373	949	0.09	274	0.025	3.36
62. Fremantle	R.	53.3	1,271	950	2,221	41.67	550	10.319	4.04
63. Gascoyne-Minilya	R.	21,928	420	197	617	0.03	94	0.004	6.37
64. Gascoyne, Upper	R.	20,826	336	78	414	0.02	49	0.002	7.32
65. Geraldton	R.	326	550	309	859	2.63	201	0.617	4.04
66. Gingin	R.	1,272	518	545	1,063	0.84	149	0.117	4.18
67. Gnowangerup	R.	2,499	874	699	1,573	0.63	355	0.142	4.37

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
ROAD DISTRICTS—continued.									
68. Goomalling	R.	713	1,025	778	1,803	2.53	412	0.578	4.25
69. Gosnells	R.	48.3	1,625	1,391	3,016	62.44	744	15.404	3.87
70. Greenbushes	R.	73	425	383	808	11.07	215	2.945	3.69
71. Greenmount	R.	258.5	2,861	2,114	4,975	19.22	1,125	4.347	3.54
72. Greenough	R.	334	388	309	697	2.09	143	0.428	4.83
73. Hall's Creek	R.T.	31,874	139	29	168	0.005	46	0.001	3.05
74. Harvey	R.	927	3,133	2,234	5,367	5.79	1,478	1.594	3.46
75. Irwin	R.	857	257	298	555	0.65	126	0.147	3.79
76. Kalgoorlie	R.	27,509	4,269	2,546	6,815	0.25	2,067	0.075	3.19
77. Katanning	R.	586	1,565	1,631	3,196	5.45	721	1.230	4.19
78. Kellerberrin	R.	767	1,347	1,065	2,412	3.14	537	0.700	4.34
79. Kent	R.	2,841	517	340	857	0.30	201	0.071	4.19
80. Kimberley, West	R.T.	39,655	328	125	453	0.01	126	0.003	2.64
81. Kojonup	R.	1,134	939	742	1,681	1.48	426	0.376	3.85
82. Kondinin	R.	1,500	805	463	1,268	0.85	309	0.206	4.01
83. Koorda	R.	1,107	728	464	1,192	1.08	297	0.268	3.90
84. Kulin	R.	1,831	770	504	1,274	0.70	316	0.173	3.99
85. Kunnunoppin-Trayning	R.	648	727	486	1,213	1.87	276	0.426	4.22
86. Lake Grace	R.	3,523	903	564	1,467	0.42	363	0.103	3.95
87. Leonora	R.	12,256	1,273	603	1,876	0.15	584	0.048	2.94
88. Manjimup	R.	2,849	4,404	3,108	7,512	2.64	1,854	0.651	3.88
89. Marble Bar	R.T.	67,751	332	91	423	0.006	52	0.001	5.96
90. Marradong	R.	738	579	339	918	1.24	294	0.398	3.02
91. Mackering	R.	1,048	1,572	1,173	2,745	2.62	623	0.594	4.26
92. Meekatharra	R.	110,738	1,349	596	1,945	0.02	557	0.005	3.13
93. Melville	M.	20.6	2,288	2,340	4,628	224.66	1,102	53.495	4.09
94. Menzies	R.	57,500	607	190	797	0.01	284	0.005	2.73
95. Merredin	R.	1,309	1,972	1,473	3,445	2.63	827	0.632	4.01
96. Mingenew	R.	800	477	334	811	1.01	177	0.221	4.52
97. Moora	R.	1,445	1,267	961	2,228	1.54	503	0.348	4.28
98. Morawa	R.	1,281	735	406	1,141	0.89	307	0.240	3.65
99. Mount Magnet	R.	5,230	504	248	752	0.14	236	0.045	2.93
100. Mount Margaret	R.	70,733	297	83	380	0.005	148	0.002	2.32
101. Mount Marshall	R.	1,673	958	557	1,515	0.91	389	0.233	3.80
102. Mullewa	R.	4,231	995	627	1,622	0.38	386	0.091	3.98
103. Murchison	R.	17,551	248	88	336	0.02	31	0.002	10.22
104. Murray	R.	769	2,314	1,746	4,060	5.28	950	1.235	3.72
105. Nannup	R.	926	756	598	1,354	1.46	335	0.362	3.80
106. Narembreen	R.	1,552	899	572	1,471	0.95	341	0.220	4.22
107. Narrogin	R.	625	688	529	1,217	1.95	270	0.432	4.27
108. Nedlands	M.	7.6	5,469	5,111	10,580	1,392.11	2,205	290.132	3.83
109. Northam	R.	450	1,259	943	2,202	4.89	498	1.107	4.25
110. Northampton	R.	7,600	921	756	1,677	0.22	364	0.048	4.50
111. Nullagine	R.T.	94,573	143	30	173	0.002	28	0.000	4.92
112. Nungarin	R.	1,708	1,016	608	1,624	0.95	401	0.235	3.98
113. Peppermint Grove	M.	0.4	594	834	1,428	3,570.00	320	800.000	4.26
114. Perenjori	R.	2,781	816	459	1,275	0.46	307	0.110	4.07
115. Perth	M.	44	9,473	10,514	19,987	454.25	4,854	110.318	4.03
116. Perth, South	M.	5.7	4,113	4,618	8,731	1,531.75	2,200	385.965	3.92
117. Phillips River	R.	4,559	229	166	395	0.09	122	0.027	3.09
118. Pingelly	R.	476	779	717	1,496	3.14	338	0.710	4.34
119. Plantagenet	R.	1,780	1,676	896	2,572	1.44	523	0.294	3.87
120. Port Hedland	R.T.	9,319	467	136	603	0.06	95	0.010	4.62
121. Preston	R.	326	1,060	804	1,864	5.72	430	1.319	4.06
122. Quairading	R.	655	1,007	747	1,754	2.68	375	0.573	4.38
123. Rockingham	R.	146	574	440	1,014	6.95	258	1.767	3.91
124. Roebourne	R.T.	7,656	334	145	479	0.06	120	0.016	3.21
125. Serpentine-Jarrahdale	R.	288	968	706	1,674	5.81	429	1.490	3.82
126. Shark Bay	R.	7,314	160	97	257	0.04	56	0.008	4.44
127. Sussex	R.	503	1,761	1,376	3,137	6.24	792	1.575	3.88
128. Swan	M. R. }	368	2,029	1,472	3,501	9.51	861	2.340	3.84
129. Tableland	R.T.	15,404	126	35	161	0.01	28	0.002	5.10
130. Tambellup	R.	554	466	361	827	1.49	196	0.354	4.13
131. Three Springs	R.	1,009	503	376	879	0.87	185	0.183	4.59
132. Toodyay	R.	681	786	676	1,462	2.15	355	0.521	3.92
133. Victoria Plains	R.	965	730	511	1,241	1.29	269	0.279	4.20
134. Wagin	R.	739	601	517	1,118	1.51	237	0.321	4.72

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
ROAD DISTRICTS—continued.									
135. Wandering	R.	755	254	196	450	0.60	97	0.128	4.36
136. Wanneroo	R.	308	446	248	694	2.25	182	0.591	3.84
137. Westonia	R.	1,253	647	385	1,032	0.82	291	0.232	3.50
138. Wickepin	R.	768	907	691	1,598	2.08	364	0.474	4.35
139. Williams	R.	885	506	423	929	1.05	224	0.253	4.06
140. Wiluna	R.	55,369	2,150	889	3,039	0.05	908	0.016	2.89
141. Wongan-Ballidu ..	R.	1,342	981	601	1,582	1.18	386	0.288	4.03
142. Woodanilling ..	R.	437	386	285	671	1.54	144	0.330	4.51
143. Wyalkatchem ..	R.	543	903	630	1,533	2.82	322	0.593	4.64
144. Wyndham	R.T.	46,791	423	145	568	0.01	102	0.002	3.19
145. Yalgoo	R.	10,259	401	223	624	0.06	146	0.014	3.93
146. Yilgarn	R.	13,196	2,310	1,230	3,540	0.27	1,160	0.088	2.95
147. York	R.	864	714	529	1,243	1.44	278	0.322	4.46
Total, Road Districts ..	..	975,827	140,037	107,236	247,273	0.25	60,966	0.062	3.85
SUMMARY.									
Municipalities .. ..	..	93	91,043	97,338	188,381	2,025.60	42,612	458.193	4.09
Road Districts .. ..	..	975,827	140,037	107,236	247,273	0.25	60,966	0.062	3.85
Migratory(a) .. ..	..	..	2,857	341	3,198	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, WESTERN AUSTRALIA ..	..	975,920	233,937	204,915	438,852	0.45	103,578	0.106	3.95

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.

DIVISIONS OF STATE—

M. represents Metropolitan.
P. represents Urban Provincial.
R.T. represents Rural, Tropical.
R. represents Rural, Non-Tropical.

TASMANIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPALITIES.									
1. Beaconsfield	P.R.	214.06	1,875	1,658	3,533	16.50	887	4.144	3.95
2. Bothwell	R.	990.63	746	626	1,372	1.38	327	0.330	4.13
3. Brighton	R.	174.22	1,037	880	1,917	11.00	454	2.606	4.19
4. Bruny	R.	140.62	318	262	580	4.12	140	0.996	4.16
5. Burnie	P.R.	208.59	3,350	3,309	6,659	31.92	1,518	7.277	4.30
6. Campbelltown	R.	543.75	836	834	1,670	3.07	389	0.715	4.16
7. Circular Head	R.	1,818.75	3,667	2,931	6,598	3.63	1,475	0.811	4.44
8. Clarence	M.R.	110.16	2,064	2,140	4,204	38.16	1,057	9.595	3.97
9. Deloraine	P.R.	1,245.31	2,947	2,614	5,561	4.47	1,237	0.993	4.38
10. Devonport	P.R.	42.66	3,135	3,442	6,577	154.17	1,500	35.162	4.27
11. Esperance	R.	2,235.94	2,026	1,750	3,776	1.69	876	0.392	4.30
12. Evandale	R.	392.97	836	749	1,585	4.03	358	0.911	4.42
13. Fingal	R.	1,031.41	1,940	1,715	3,655	3.54	905	0.877	4.00
14. Flinders	R.	814.06	567	436	1,003	1.23	232	0.285	4.18
15. George Town	R.	239.06	578	493	1,071	4.48	285	1.192	3.73
16. Glamorgan	R.	615.62	447	456	903	1.47	196	0.318	4.45
17. Glenorchy	M.	44.30	4,966	4,931	9,897	223.41	2,198	49.616	4.50
18. Gormanston	R.	1,114.06	735	421	1,156	1.04	290	0.260	3.81
19. Green Ponds	R.	172.66	622	575	1,197	6.93	284	1.645	4.19
20. Hamilton	R.	2,227.50	1,289	1,004	2,293	1.03	610	0.274	3.72
21. Hobart	M.	28.72	21,761	25,293	47,054	1,638.37	11,000	383.008	3.99
22. Huon	R.	306.25	2,681	2,357	5,038	16.45	1,121	3.660	4.45
23. Kentish	P.R.	451.56	2,647	2,216	4,863	10.77	1,148	2.542	4.19
24. Kingborough	M.R.	142.19	2,307	1,954	4,261	29.97	1,016	7.145	4.13
25. King Island	R.	425	688	528	1,216	2.86	288	0.678	4.21
26. Latrobe	P.R.	210.47	1,999	1,923	3,922	18.63	822	3.906	4.53
27. Launceston	R.	8.91	13,307	15,638	28,945	3,248.60	6,608	741.639	4.17
28. Leven	P.R.	187.50	3,109	2,988	6,097	32.52	1,360	7.253	4.42

TASMANIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS in each LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
			Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPALITIES—continued.									
29. Lilydale	R.	266.87	1,381	1,200	2,581	9.67	629	2.357	4.11
30. Longford	P.R.	398	1,958	1,893	3,851	9.68	918	2.307	4.13
31. New Norfolk	P.R.	524.06	3,466	3,242	6,708	12.80	1,338	2.553	4.42
32. Oatlands	R.	587.50	1,724	1,463	3,187	5.42	740	1.260	4.25
33. Penguin	R.	189.06	1,509	1,323	2,832	14.98	640	3.385	4.41
34. Port Cygnet	P.R.	95.31	1,686	1,457	3,143	32.98	688	7.219	4.54
35. Portland	R.	607.81	905	740	1,645	2.71	379	0.624	4.22
36. Queenstown	P.R.	59.38	2,205	1,785	3,990	67.19	844	14.214	4.32
37. Richmond	R.	229.92	997	876	1,873	8.15	457	1.988	4.06
38. Ringarooma	R.	654.85	2,299	1,913	4,212	6.43	1,017	1.553	4.12
39. Ross	R.	487.50	431	363	794	1.63	185	0.379	4.22
40. St. Leonards	R.	340.31	2,277	2,262	4,539	13.34	1,053	3.094	4.25
41. Scottsdale	P.R.	447.03	1,439	1,315	2,754	6.16	637	1.425	4.26
42. Sorell	R.	295	1,170	1,048	2,218	7.52	549	1.861	4.01
43. Spring Bay	R.	442.19	446	345	791	1.79	187	0.423	4.11
44. Strahan	R.	1,468.75	387	335	722	0.49	178	0.121	4.02
45. Table Cape	P.R.	337.50	3,091	2,842	5,933	17.58	1,312	3.887	4.46
46. Tasman	R.	193.75	744	595	1,339	6.91	325	1.677	4.11
47. Waratah	P.R.	892.19	849	613	1,462	1.64	364	0.408	3.93
48. Westbury	P.R.	360.16	2,009	1,896	3,905	10.84	908	2.521	4.27
49. Zeehan	P.R.	1,201.56	1,007	861	1,868	1.55	555	0.462	3.30
Total, Municipalities .. .. .	..	26,215.63	114,460	112,490	226,950	8.66	52,484	2.002	4.18
SUMMARY.									
Municipalities .. .. .	..	26,215.63	114,460	112,490	226,950	8.66	52,484	2.002	4.18
Migratory(a) .. .. .	..	..	637	12	649	..	..	..	..
TOTAL, TASMANIA.. .. .	..	26,215.63	115,097	112,502	227,599	8.66	52,484	2.002	4.18

(a) Persons on board ships.
DIVISIONS OF STATE—
M. represents Metropolitan.
P. represents Urban Provincial.
R. represents Rural.

TERRITORIES.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, 30th JUNE, 1933.										
District.	Division of State.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.	
			Males.	Females.	Persons.					
FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.										
Canberra	P.	42	3,839	3,486	7,325	175.32	1,583	37.89	4.16	
Other Districts	R.	898	966	656	1,622	1.81	412	0.46	3.88	
Total, Federal Capital Territory	..	940	4,805	4,142	8,947	9.52	1,995	2.12	4.10	
NORTHERN TERRITORY.										
Darwin	P.T.	4.5	909	657	1,566	96.47	437	345.70	3.22	
Other Districts—Tropical	R.T.	426,315.5	1,980	561	2,541	0.006	731	0.003	2.26	
" "—Non-Tropical	R.	97,300	414	254	668	0.007	133	0.001	3.15	
Migratory(a) .. .. .	..	..	75	..	75	..	..	..	..
Total, Northern Territory .. .. .	..	523,620	3,378	1,472	4,850	0.009	1,301	0.0025	2.79

(a) Persons on board ships and railway trains.
DIVISION OF TERRITORY—
P.T. represents Urban Provincial—Tropical.
P. represents Urban Provincial—Non-Tropical.
R.T. represents Rural—Tropical.
R. represents Rural—Non-Tropical.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS of METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Alexandria .. (M.)	1,051	4,657	4,361	9,018	8.58	2,020	1.922	4.46
Annandale .. (M.)	346	5,935	6,270	12,205	35.27	2,913	8.419	4.13
Ashfield .. (M.)	2,042	17,855	21,501	39,356	19.27	9,265	4.537	4.12
Auburn .. (M.)	2,590	9,795	10,319	20,114	7.77	4,575	1.766	4.34
Balmain .. (M.)	977	13,926	14,346	28,272	28.94	6,524	6.678	4.27
Bankstown .. (M.)	19,205	12,895	12,489	25,384	1.32	6,054	0.315	4.19
Bexley .. (M.)	1,910	10,072	10,467	20,539	10.75	4,844	2.536	4.22
Botany .. (M.)	2,168	4,298	3,989	8,287	3.82	1,811	0.835	4.56
Burwood .. (M.)	1,106	8,585	10,788	19,373	17.52	4,493	4.062	4.13
Canterbury .. (M.)	8,256	38,623	40,427	79,050	9.57	18,551	2.247	4.25
Concord .. (M.)	2,718	11,146	12,067	23,213	8.54	5,543	2.039	4.17
Darlington .. (M.)	54	1,545	1,508	3,053	56.54	687	12.722	4.31
Drummoyne .. (M.)	1,956	13,977	15,238	29,215	14.94	7,061	3.610	4.11
Dundas .. (M.)	2,722	2,781	3,236	6,017	2.21	1,426	0.524	4.01
Eastwood .. (M.)	2,953	1,558	1,467	3,025	1.02	739	0.250	4.04
Enfield .. (M.)	1,678	7,089	7,693	14,782	8.81	3,372	2.010	4.31
Ermington and Rydalmere (M.)	2,039	1,242	1,122	2,364	1.16	281	0.138	4.25
Erskineville .. (M.)	186	3,329	3,316	6,645	35.73	1,508	8.108	4.38
Glebe .. (M.)	518	9,676	10,198	19,874	38.37	4,456	8.602	4.06
Granville .. (M.)	4,038	9,881	9,837	19,718	4.88	4,308	1.067	4.55
Holroyd (Part) .. (M.)	2,201	4,173	4,253	8,426	3.83	1,940	0.881	4.34
Homebush .. (M.)	595	1,590	1,599	3,189	5.36	754	1.267	4.21
Hunter's Hill .. (M.)	1,416	4,371	4,618	8,989	6.35	1,827	1.290	4.07
Hurstville .. (M.)	6,120	11,058	11,605	22,663	3.70	5,431	0.887	4.16
Kogarah .. (M.)	4,807	15,043	15,603	30,646	6.38	7,349	1.529	4.13
Ku-ring-gai .. (M.)	19,840	12,350	15,581	27,931	1.41	6,842	0.345	3.97
Lane Cove .. (M.)	2,567	7,228	7,910	15,138	5.90	3,662	1.427	4.01
Leichhardt .. (M.)	1,155	14,914	15,295	30,209	26.15	6,647	5.755	4.27
Lidcombe .. (M.)	5,228	9,202	8,177	17,379	3.32	3,411	0.652	4.42
Manly .. (M.)	2,800	10,415	12,844	23,259	8.31	5,962	2.129	3.72
Marrickville .. (M.)	1,889	21,245	24,140	45,385	24.03	10,529	5.574	4.22
Mascot .. (M.)	2,223	7,273	7,090	14,363	6.46	3,170	1.426	4.52
Mosman .. (M.)	2,139	10,076	13,589	23,665	11.06	6,184	2.891	3.72
Newtown .. (M.)	480	12,368	12,922	25,290	52.69	5,645	11.760	4.37
Paddington .. (M.)	421	11,812	12,862	24,674	58.61	5,893	13.998	3.87
Parramatta .. (M.)	2,230	9,359	8,717	18,076	8.11	3,277	1.470	4.43
Petersham .. (M.)	850	12,451	14,490	26,941	31.70	6,389	7.516	4.00
Randwick .. (M.)	8,528	37,754	41,203	78,957	9.26	18,582	2.179	4.03
Redfern .. (M.)	404	9,620	9,214	18,834	46.62	4,008	9.921	4.41
Rockdale .. (M.)	5,102	19,053	20,070	39,123	7.67	9,210	1.805	4.21
Ryde .. (M.)	6,968	13,533	14,328	27,861	4.00	6,416	0.921	4.24
St. Peters .. (M.)	902	6,275	6,279	12,554	13.92	2,822	3.129	4.38
Strathfield .. (M.)	1,836	5,568	6,579	12,147	6.62	2,797	1.523	4.19
Sydney .. (M.)	3,244	44,571	43,737	88,308	27.22	18,692	5.762	3.57
Sydney, North .. (M.)	2,528	21,888	27,864	49,752	19.68	12,570	4.972	3.65
Vaucluse .. (M.)	796	3,085	4,120	7,205	9.05	1,782	2.239	3.90
Waterloo .. (M.)	827	5,865	5,794	11,659	14.10	2,579	3.119	4.45
Waverley .. (M.)	2,185	25,904	29,998	55,902	25.58	14,045	6.428	3.87
Willoughby .. (M.)	5,470	19,724	22,787	42,511	7.77	10,429	1.907	4.02
Woollahra .. (M.)	1,885	14,471	20,256	34,727	18.42	8,965	4.756	3.70
TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREA	156,149	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	7.91	288,240	1.846	4.08

(M) Municipality.

VICTORIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS of METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE 1933.

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Box Hill .. (M.)	5,120	7,358	7,974	15,332	2.99	3,673	0.717	4.08
Braybrook (part) .. (S.)	9,760	4,429	4,332	8,761	0.90	1,972	0.202	4.43
Brighton .. (M.)	3,308	13,386	16,321	29,707	8.98	7,286	2.203	3.96
Brunswick .. (M.)	2,719	26,011	28,337	54,348	19.99	12,477	4.589	4.33

VICTORIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS of METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933—continued.

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Camberwell .. (M.)	8,352	22,536	27,516	50,052	5.99	12,830	1.536	3.85
Caulfield .. (M.)	5,600	30,058	35,239	65,297	11.66	16,263	2.904	3.94
Chelsea .. (M.)	3,040	3,232	3,393	6,625	2.18	1,754	0.577	3.78
Coburg .. (M.)	4,800	18,839	19,279	38,118	7.94	8,630	1.798	4.29
Collingwood .. (M.)	1,139	14,428	16,237	30,665	26.92	7,150	6.277	4.11
Essendon .. (M.)	4,000	21,806	24,290	46,096	11.52	11,137	2.784	4.10
Fitzroy .. (M.)	923	14,946	15,963	30,909	33.49	6,912	7.489	4.05
Footscray .. (M.)	3,982	22,858	23,408	46,266	11.62	10,554	2.650	4.36
Hawthorn .. (M.)	2,402	14,792	18,966	33,758	14.05	8,563	3.565	3.83
Heidelberg (part) .. (S.)	7,840	11,559	13,390	24,949	3.18	5,689	0.726	4.05
Kew .. (M.)	3,523	11,245	14,241	25,486	7.23	5,866	1.665	3.91
Malvern .. (M.)	3,996	18,369	24,875	43,244	10.82	10,866	2.719	3.88
Melbourne .. (M.)	7,740	44,933	47,179	92,112	11.90	19,124	2.471	3.91
Melbourne South .. (M.)	2,303	20,330	22,606	42,936	18.64	9,916	4.306	3.99
Moorabbin .. (S.)	13,363	9,358	9,648	19,006	1.42	4,538	0.340	3.99
Mordialloc .. (M.)	3,351	4,503	4,713	9,216	2.75	2,245	0.670	4.06
Northcote .. (M.)	2,850	20,543	22,180	42,723	14.99	10,174	3.570	4.16
Oakleigh .. (M.)	2,658	5,828	6,075	11,903	4.48	2,758	1.038	4.30
Port Melbourne .. (M.)	2,366	6,363	6,543	12,906	5.45	2,980	1.260	4.29
Prahran .. (M.)	2,320	22,026	29,580	51,606	22.24	13,407	5.779	3.66
Preston .. (M.)	8,800	16,550	16,892	33,442	3.80	7,600	0.864	4.20
Richmond .. (M.)	1,430	18,938	20,680	39,618	27.70	9,232	6.456	4.17
Sandringham .. (M.)	3,740	8,396	9,679	18,075	4.83	4,778	1.278	3.75
St. Kilda .. (M.)	2,049	20,137	26,442	46,579	22.73	11,912	5.814	3.55
Williamstown .. (M.)	2,775	11,018	11,181	22,199	8.00	5,386	1.941	4.09
TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREA	126,249	464,775	527,159	991,934	7.86	235,672	1.867	4.01

(M) Municipality. (S) Shire.

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS within the METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State Electoral District	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Brisbane	1,152	8,534	8,078	16,612	14.42	2,990	2.595	3.99
Bulimba	8,000	8,611	8,789	17,400	2.17	4,170	0.521	4.17
Buranda	960	7,448	8,086	15,534	16.18	3,581	3.730	4.31
Enoggera (part) ..	25,600	6,561	6,828	13,389	0.52	3,203	0.125	4.15
Fortitude Valley ..	1,728	8,240	8,901	17,141	9.29	3,581	2.072	4.06
Hamilton	3,072	6,852	8,381	15,233	4.96	3,607	1.174	4.14
Ithaca	2,048	7,289	8,314	15,603	7.62	3,750	1.831	4.11
Kelvin Grove	1,920	7,745	8,392	16,137	8.40	3,843	2.002	4.13
Kurilpa	1,088	7,896	7,866	15,762	14.49	3,482	3.200	3.99
Logan (part)	23,040	7,072	7,360	14,432	0.63	3,657	0.159	3.92
Maree	1,408	6,980	7,939	14,919	10.59	3,597	2.555	4.02
Merthyr	1,152	6,515	8,072	14,587	12.66	3,366	2.922	3.99
Nundah	11,712	7,602	8,229	15,831	1.35	3,823	0.326	4.12
Oxley (part)	59,520	9,256	9,320	18,576	0.31	4,189	0.070	3.99
Sandgate (part) ..	28,800	8,890	9,437	18,327	0.64	4,305	0.149	4.11
South Brisbane ..	2,048	7,597	8,620	16,217	7.92	3,670	1.792	4.05
Toowong and Bremer (part) ..	41,152	7,165	8,274	15,439	0.38	3,818	0.093	3.99
Windsor	1,280	7,039	8,665	15,704	12.27	3,765	2.941	4.08
Wynnum (part) ..	30,720	6,233	6,672	12,905	0.42	3,138	0.102	4.01
TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREA	246,400	143,525	156,223	299,748	1.22	69,535	0.282	4.07

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS of
METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.**

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Adelaide (M.)	3,716	14,816	16,571	31,387	8.45	7,251	1.951	3.64
Brighton (M.)	2,111	2,263	2,625	4,888	2.31	1,173	0.556	3.75
Burnside (D.C.)	6,081	10,738	12,949	23,687	3.89	5,808	0.955	3.77
Campbelltown .. (D.C.)	5,760	2,170	1,950	4,120	0.71	905	0.157	4.11
Colonel Light Gardens (M.)	368	2,446	2,518	4,964	13.49	1,059	2.878	4.69
Glenelg (M.)	847	4,635	5,774	10,409	12.29	2,741	3.236	3.67
Henley and Grange.. (M.)	1,670	2,025	2,453	4,478	2.68	1,173	0.702	3.77
Hindmarsh (M.)	1,178	6,391	6,595	12,986	11.02	3,150	2.674	4.12
Kensington and Norwood (M.)	969	6,690	7,711	14,401	14.86	3,701	3.819	3.76
Marion (D.C.)	13,559	3,069	3,008	6,077	0.45	1,462	0.108	4.12
Mitcham (D.C.)	17,165	7,840	8,926	16,766	0.98	4,284	0.250	3.80
Payneham (D.C.)	1,760	3,703	4,078	7,781	4.42	2,013	1.144	3.86
Port Adelaide .. (M.)	8,252	14,739	15,111	29,850	3.62	7,181	0.870	4.11
Prospect (D.C.)	1,949	9,331	10,737	20,068	10.30	5,210	2.673	3.84
St. Peters (M.)	923	5,298	6,308	11,606	12.57	2,848	3.086	3.96
Thebarton (M.)	1,038	7,121	7,523	14,644	14.11	3,552	3.422	4.10
Torrens West .. (D.C.)	7,913	7,954	8,099	16,053	2.03	3,970	0.502	4.03
Unley (M.)	3,515	18,409	22,590	40,999	11.66	10,635	3.026	3.75
Walkerville .. (D.C.)	600	1,877	2,678	4,555	7.59	1,142	1.903	3.83
Woodville (D.C.)	10,650	13,395	13,867	27,262	2.56	6,552	0.615	4.13
Yatala South .. (D.C.)	11,684	3,026	2,612	5,638	0.48	1,211	0.104	4.09
TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREA	101,708	147,936	164,683	312,619	3.07	77,021	0.757	3.90

(M) Municipal Corporation.

(DC) District Council.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS of
METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.**

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Bassendean .. (R.D.)	2,496	1,867	1,936	3,803	1.52	931	0.373	4.04
Bayswater .. (R.D.)	6,848	2,116	2,022	4,138	0.60	1,109	0.162	3.73
Belmont Park .. (R.D.)	9,920	1,685	1,454	3,139	0.32	780	0.079	4.02
Buckland Hill .. (R.D.)	832	1,686	1,942	3,628	4.36	891	1.071	3.91
Canning (R.D.)	16,768	1,691	1,517	3,208	0.19	44	0.044	4.08
Claremont (M.)	1,168	2,666	3,280	5,946	5.09	1,383	1.184	4.12
Cottesloe (M.)	960	2,622	3,238	5,860	6.10	1,473	1.534	3.79
Fremantle (M.)	3,750	8,445	8,553	16,998	4.53	3,719	0.992	4.21
Fremantle, East .. (M.)	770	2,494	2,624	5,118	6.65	1,241	1.612	4.09
Fremantle, North .. (M.)	820	1,513	1,595	3,108	3.79	710	0.866	4.23
Guildford (M.)	546	1,022	1,017	2,039	3.73	472	0.864	3.98
Melville (R.D.)	13,184	2,288	2,340	4,628	0.35	1,102	0.084	4.09
Midland Junction .. (M.)	1,617	2,706	2,702	5,408	3.34	1,249	0.772	4.25
Nedlands (R.D.)	4,864	5,469	5,111	10,580	2.17	2,205	0.453	3.83
Peppermint Grove .. (R.D.)	256	594	834	1,428	5.58	320	1.250	4.26
Perth (M.)	15,451	38,862	43,428	82,290	5.33	18,068	1.169	4.13
Perth (R.D.)	28,160	9,473	10,514	19,987	0.71	4,854	0.172	4.03
Perth, South .. (R.D.)	3,648	4,113	4,618	8,731	2.39	2,200	0.603	3.92
Subiaco (M.)	1,746	7,653	9,156	16,809	9.63	4,110	2.354	3.94
Swan (part) .. (R.D.)	7,981	323	271	594	0.07	152	0.019	3.93
TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREA	121,785	99,288	108,152	207,440	1.70	47,713	0.392	4.06

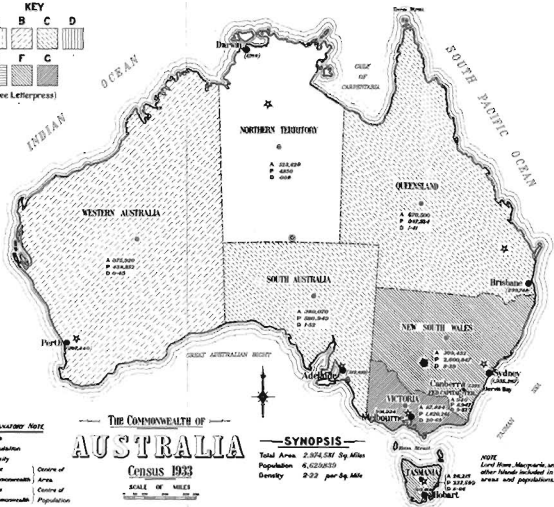
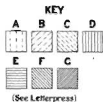
(M) Municipality.

(RD) Road District.

TASMANIA.—AREA, NUMBER and DENSITY of the POPULATION and OCCUPIED DWELLINGS of METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Clarence (part) .. (M.)	1,952	1,338	1,539	2,877	1.47	725	0.371	3.93
Glenorchy .. (M.)	28,350	4,966	4,931	9,897	0.35	2,198	0.078	4.50
Hobart .. (M.)	18,380	21,761	25,293	47,054	2.56	11,000	0.598	3.98
Kingborough (part) (M.)	7,040	286	292	578	0.08	143	0.020	4.01
TOTAL METROPOLITAN AREA	55,722	28,351	32,055	60,406	1.08	14,066	0.252	4.06

(M) Municipality.



NOTE
Lord Howe, Macquarie, and other islands included in areas and populations.

QUEENSLAND

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PACIFIC OCEAN

GROUP	FROM	TO LESS THAN
	10	100
A	1	1
B	1	1
C	1	1
D	1	1
E	1	1
F	1	1
G	1	1
H	1	1
I	1	1
J	1	1

For Intelligence

- Masses - population under 100 per square mile
- Centre of Area
- Centre of Population
- Government Railways
- State Boundary

State of
NEW SOUTH WALES

SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20



State of VICTORIA

SCALE OF MILES

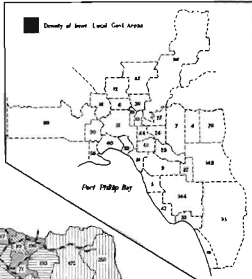


GROUP	FROM		TO LESS THAN	
	PER PERSON	NUMBER	PER PERSON	NUMBER
A	0	1	1	2
B	1	2	2	3
C	2	3	3	4
D	3	4	4	5
E	4	5	5	6
F	5	6	6	7
G	6	7	7	8
H	7	8	8	9
I	8	9	9	10
J	9	10	10	11

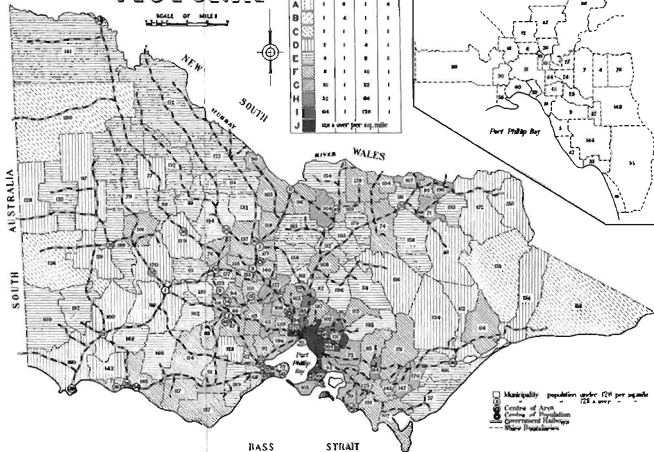
1000 & over per sq. mile



Density of least Local Govt Areas



Port Phillip Bay



- Municipality population under 128 per square mile
- Centre of Area
- Centre of Population
- Government Railways
- Main Roads

State of QUEENSLAND

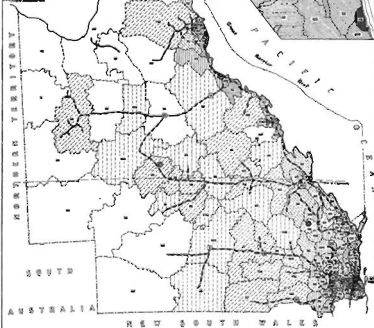
SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30



CLASS	FROM	TO LESS THAN
A	0	1
B	1	2
C	2	3
D	3	4
E	4	5
F	5	6
G	6	7
H	7	8
I	8	9
J	9	10

See a more pictorial table

Shaded - population under 100 per square
miles
Centres of towns
Centres of population
Boundaries
Other boundaries



State of SOUTH AUSTRALIA

MAP OF SALES
To the General Public

CLASS	AREA	POPULATION	POPULATION PER SQ. MILE
A	1	1	1
B	1	1	1
C	1	1	1
D	1	1	1
E	1	1	1
F	1	1	1
G	1	1	1
H	1	1	1
I	1	1	1
J	1	1	1

Population - population per sq. mile
 Capital of State
 Seat of Government
 Government Railways
 District Council Boundaries



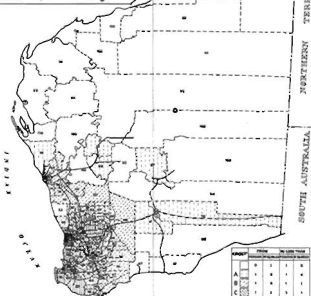
STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA



State of WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40



- Municipality population under 100 per square mile
- Municipality population 100 & over
- Centre of Area
- Centre of Population
- Highways
- Road District Boundaries

MUNICIPALITY	POPULATION			
	1901	1911	1921	1931
A	1	1	1	1
B	1	1	1	1
C	1	1	1	1
D	1	1	1	1
E	1	1	1	1
F	1	1	1	1
G	1	1	1	1
H	1	1	1	1
I	1	1	1	1
J	1	1	1	1

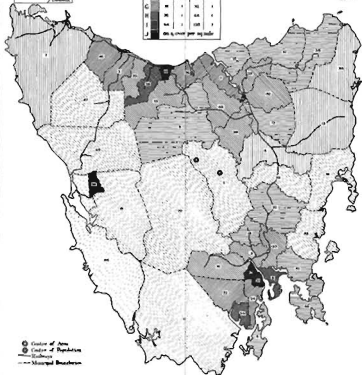
100 & over per sq. mile

State of TASMANIA

SCALE OF YEARS
1901 1911 1921 1931 1941 1951 1961 1971 1981 1991 2001

GROUP	Years			
	1901	1911	1921	1931
A	1	1	1	1
B	1	1	1	1
C	1	1	1	1
D	1	1	1	1
E	1	1	1	1
F	1	1	1	1
G	1	1	1	1
H	1	1	1	1
I	1	1	1	1
J	1	1	1	1

000 & over per sq mile



- Centre of Area
- Centre of Population
- Railways
- Municipal Boundaries

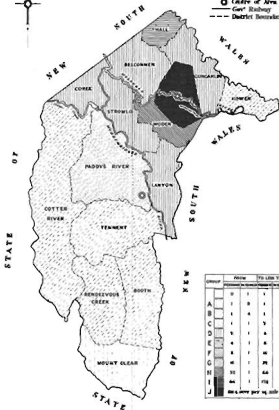
The FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY

SCALE OF MILES



8 Centre of Population
Centre of Area

— — — — — District Boundaries



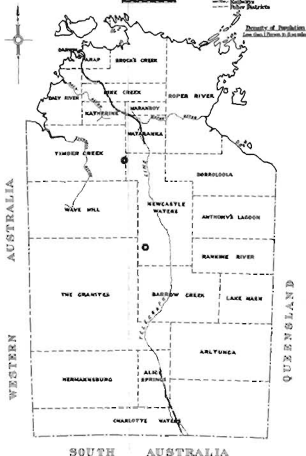
Group	Area	Pop. 1933	Pop. 1936	Pop. 1939
A	10	1	1	1
B	1	1	1	1
C	1	1	1	1
D	1	1	1	1
E	1	1	1	1
F	1	1	1	1
G	1	1	1	1
H	1	1	1	1
I	1	1	1	1
J	1	1	1	1

The NORTHERN TERRITORY

SCALE OF MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

8
Centre of Population
Centre of Area
Police Districts

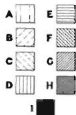
Density of Population
See also Census of Australia



SYDNEY

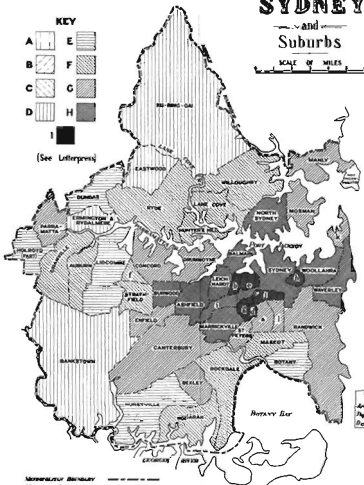
and Suburbs

KEY



(See Letterpress)

SCALE OF MILES



- NOTE -

- a. ALEXANDRIA
- b. ANNANDALE
- c. GARRINGTON
- d. EPPINGVILLE
- e. OLIVE
- f. HOMERUSH
- g. NEWTON
- h. PADDINGTON
- i. PETERSHAM
- j. WICKHAM
- k. YOKELAKE
- l. WATERLOO

METROPOLITAN
ABSTRACT
Area 32,445 acres
Population 1,235,767
Density 791 per acre

Metropolitan Boundary
Municipal Boundary

HOBART

and Suburbs

SCALE OF MILES

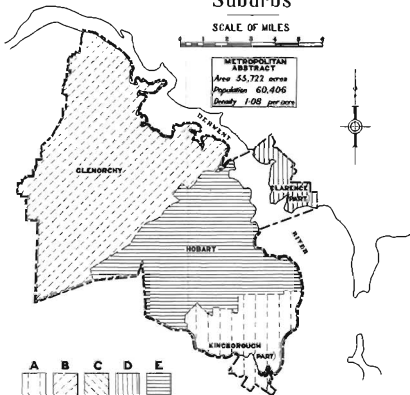


METROPOLITAN ABSTRACT

Area 55,722 acres

Population 60,406

Density 1.08 per acre



See Letterpress

METROPOLITAN BOUNDARY
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARY

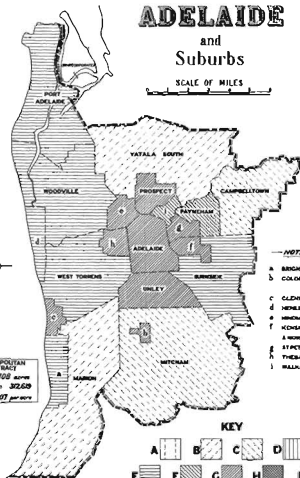
ADELAIDE

and Suburbs

SCALE OF MILES



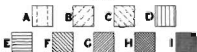
**METROPOLITAN
ABSTRACT**
Area 101708 acres
Population 32269
Density 3.07 persons



NOTE

- a BRIGHTON
- b COLONEL LIGHT
(CARBON)
- c CLENELD
- d MENLEY & CRANKE
- e HINDMARSH
- f KIDDERINGTON
& HORNWOOD
- g STAPERS
- h THEBARTON
- i WALKERVILLE

KEY



METROPOLITAN BOUNDARY ———
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES - - - - -

(See Letterpress)

BRISBANE

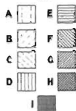
and

Suburbs

SCALE OF MILES

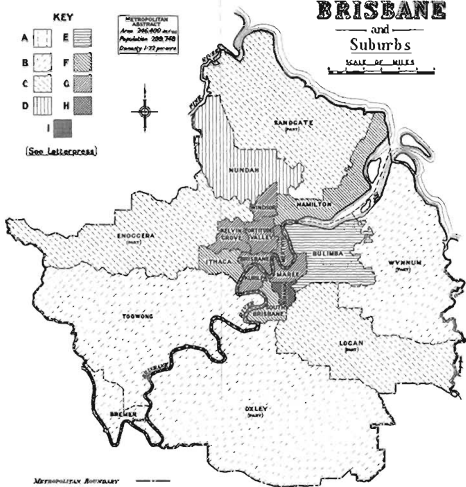


KEY



(See Letterpress)

METROPOLITAN
ABSTRACT
Area 246,400 ac/ha
Population 299,740
Density 1.72 persons



METROPOLITAN BOUNDARY —————

STATE ELECTORAL BOUNDARY - - - - -

MELBOURNE

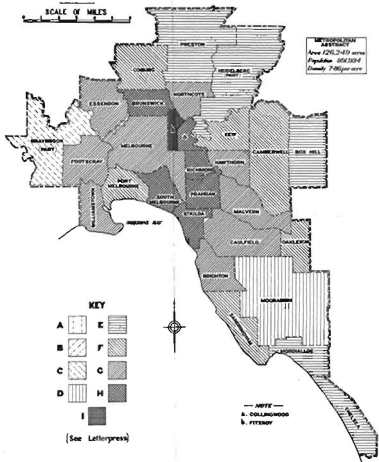
— and —

Suburbs

Metropolitan Dictionary 1000
Metropolitan Dictionary 1000

SCALE (IN MILES)

**METROPOLITAN
ABSTRACT**
Area 129,249 acres
Population 954,504
Density 7.46 per acre



KEY

A

1

C

4

1

E

T

C

H

(See Letterpress)

— NOTE —
A. COLLINGSWOOD
B. FITZROY

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY
TOOWOOMBA

INDEX.

STATISTICIAN'S REPORT.

A.	PAGE.		PAGE.
Aboriginals, Australian—		Ages— <i>continued.</i>	
full-blood	117	married males	167
half-caste	125	females	167
1911-1933	124	mature, 1881-1933	65, 66, 67
Absenteeism, husbands and wives	385	masculinity Australia, States and Territories	57
Adelaide and suburbs—		1891-1933	59
areas of Local Government areas	449	Urban and Rural divisions 1921-1933	58
density of population and dwellings in Local Government areas	449	Australian born	97
inmates, average number per private dwelling in Local Government areas	449	mean, of population	63
map, hatched for density of population	End of Report	Metropolitan population	73
Adjustments of population, post-censal	25	median, of population	63
Adolescence—Age groups 1881-1933	65, 66, 67	Metropolitan population	73
Adult population	64	Metropolitan population	71
1881-1933	64	misstatement of, 1911-1933	50
estimated 1881-1938	65	"never married" males	166
mean 1881-1938	65	females	166
Afghans—		old, of male population with percentage	69
full blood	119, 120	1891-1933	69
half-caste	125	percentage of Metropolitan population	72
African-born population	111	Rural population	74
full-blood	119, 120	1881-1933	65, 66, 67
half-caste	125	oversea-born population, with period of residence	133
Age groups, natural, 1881-1933	65, 66	percentage from each birthplace in each age group	85
Ages—		from same birthplace in each age group	84
adolescence 1881-1933	65, 66, 67	persons receiving instruction "at home"	200
aliens	112-116	preference for certain digits	51
and birthplaces	83	private school pupils	197
and conjugal condition	161-163	quinquennial groups	56
employee group	290, 292	reproductive, of female population, with percentage	70
Metropolitan and extra-Metropolitan areas	174-176	1891-1933	70
and duration of unemployment	319, 320	Rural population	74
and ethnic origin, non-Europeans full-blood	122, 123	school, of population	67
half-caste	126, 127	1891-1933 with increase	68
and foreign language, with period of residence	139	significance of statistics	50
and grades of occupation	275, 276	sterile, of female population	70
and income, breadwinners	336	1891-1933	70
and industry	229, 230	supporting, of males	69
part-time employment	327, 328	percentage of Metropolitan population	72
and occupations	242, 243	Rural population	74
persons with war service	404, 405	Tropical and non-Tropical regions 1921-1933	414
and orphanhood of children	178	unemployed	310, 311
and religious creeds	146, 147	university students	202
and usual industry, unemployed	310-311	unspecified, 1921-1933	50
and usual occupation, unemployed	312, 313	widowers	168
and war service	399	widows	169
Australian born population	95	wives, in relation to ages of their husbands	385
proportion per cent	96	wives, with husbands absent	385
average excess Australian-born over overseas-born	96	working, of males, Tropical and non-Tropical regions 1921-1933	414
average, males and females 1891-1933	34, 35	Agricultural, pastoral and dairying, breadwinners	220
average, of husbands of wives of specified ages	387	grades of occupation	261, 262
average, of wives of husbands of specified ages	386, 387	Allegiance of population (<i>see</i> Nationalities).	
blind persons 1911-1933	209, 210	American-born population	111
childhood 1881-1933	65, 66, 67	American Indians, half-caste	125
child-bearing, of females, Tropical and non-Tropical regions		Annuity values—	
1921-1933	415	comparison with standard tables	410, 411
completeness and accuracy of data	50	decennial ages, 1901-10, 1920-22, 1932-34	410
deaf mutes 1911-1933	210, 211	Arabs—	
dependent, of male population	69	full-blood	119, 120
1891-1933	69	half-caste	125
dependent, of males, Tropical and non-Tropical regions		Area—	
1921-1933	414	centre of, Australia, States and Territories 1921-1933	426
dependent, percentage of Metropolitan population	72	Local Government areas	428-446
Rural population	74	Metropolitan areas	447-450
distribution, diagrams illustrating 1921, 1933	60	population and density, Australia, States and Territories	425
divorced males	169	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	413
females	170	"At Home" instruction—	
early adult life 1881-1933	65, 66, 67	age distribution	200, 201
European born population and birthplaces	106	masculinity at each age	201
form of Census inquiry	50	proportion per cent. of population at each age	200
full-blood non-Europeans and percentages 1911-1933	122	"At Sea"—population born	111
geographical features—Metropolitan population	71	Asiatic-born population	110
Government school pupils	195	masculinity	110
graduated (smoothed) results	55	per 1,000 of population	110
grouping necessary	55	Asiatics—full-blood	119, 120
half-caste non-Europeans and percentages 1911-1933	126	half-caste	125
husbands, and average number of dependent children	396	Asiatic Jews—full-blood	119, 120
husbands and wives, average differences in	388	half-caste	125
husbands and wives, relative	384	Asiatic Turks—full-blood	119, 120
husbands, in relation to ages of their wives	386	half-caste	125
husbands, with income and dependent children	394-396	Attendance, average, of Government school pupils 1932-1933	197
husbands, with wives absent	385	private school pupils 1932-1933	199
immature, of female population with percentage	70	Australian Censuses 1828-1933	32
1891-1933	70		
infants, Census results and registrations compared 1932-33	54		
infantile, 1891-1933	52, 65-67		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Australian-born population—		Blindness and deaf-mutism— <i>continued.</i>	
age groups	95	blind persons and deaf mutes—	
proportion per cent.	96	conjugal condition	208
1881-1933	88	dependent children	212
percentage on total population	88	grades of occupation	212
and overseas-born in industry orders and sub-orders with		income	213
percentage of overseas born	226-227	industry	213
average excess over immigrants, age groups	96	schooling	208
birthplace and residence	89, 90	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	207, 417
conjugal condition	97	Urban and Rural divisions	207
full-blood non-Europeans 1921-1933	121	earlier Census inquiries	206
increases 1881-1933	88	form of inquiry	206
in employee group, Urban and Rural divisions	287	Boarding houses	351, 352
in Australia, States and Territories	88	Born at sea, number	111
percentage on total Australian born	88	Breadwinners (<i>see also</i> Occupations)—	
percentage on total population	88	and income	333, 334
1901-1933	89	and age	336
percentage on total Australian born	89	and birthplace	344, 345
percentage on total population	89	and conjugal condition	338
interchange with New Zealand-born	99	and dependent children	339, 340
Interstate migration	89, 91	and ethnic origin	345, 346
1891-1933	91	and grade of occupation	343, 344
masculinity	88	and nationality	345
in age groups	97	and religious creed	155, 156
Metropolitan population	93, 94	Australia, States and Territories	215
percentage in Metropolitan areas	93, 94	distribution per cent.	216
percentage married	98	Europeans and non-Europeans	129
resident in States other than birth	92	females engaged in industry 1901-1933	44
Automatic machines used for Census tabulation	20	industry of—	
Average age of population	63	commerce and finance	223
		entertainment, sport and recreation	225
B.		farming and agriculture	220
Baluchis, full-blood	119, 120	mining and quarrying	220
Birthplaces—		personal and domestic service	226
African-born population	111	primary production	219
American-born population	111	private professional service	225
and ages	83	public administration and professional	225
and conjugal condition, fifteen years of age and over	87	secondary industries	221
and income, breadwinners	344, 345	specified industries and percentage	219
and residence, Australian-born population	89	transport and communication	222
proportional distribution	90	male, and persons with war service, percentage distribution	
and war service	400, 401	of income	408
Asiatic-born population	110	proportion of, 1891-1933	41
in States and Territories	111	in primary, secondary and other activities 1891-1933	41
Australian-born—age groups	95	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	423
proportion per cent.	96	Urban and Rural divisions	335, 336
classification of	77	Breadwinning population, changes in characteristics of	40
comparison in 1911, 1921 and 1933	80	Brisbane and suburbs—	
completeness of data	78	areas of Local Government areas	448
European-born population	101	density of population and dwellings in Local Government	
and age	106	areas	448
conjugal condition	109	inmates, average number per private dwelling, in Local	
in States and Territories	102	Government areas	448
in Urban and Rural divisions, proportion per cent.	103	map, hatched for density of population	End of Report
1901-1933	105		
Local Government areas with 50 or more persons of		C.	
specified oversea birthplace	104	Camps	351, 352
masculinity	108	wagons and vans, number of occupants	353
in age groups	108	Canada, population born in	111
percentage in age groups	107	Cards, Hollerith machine	20
percentage married	109	Caretaker's quarters	351, 352
form of inquiry	77	Causes of unemployment	315-316
husbands and wives, relative	388-391	1921, 1933	319
masculinity	79	and duration periods	317, 318
1891-1933	81	<i>Census and Statistics Act 1905-1938</i>	1
in age groups	86	statistics to be collected	2
Metropolitan population	81, 82	taking of Census	2
proportion per cent. each birthplace	82	Census—	
overseas, persons receiving instruction	204	bulletins, dates issued	24
overseas-born population and period of residence in		collection forms	9
Australia	86	collectors, appointment and duties	6
percentage from each birth-place in each age group	85	Divisions, scheme of apportionment	4, 15
percentage from same in each age group	84	Enumerators, appointment and duties	5
percentage of each in age groups in Urban and Rural		legislation	1
divisions	85	maps, hatched for density of population, Australia, States,	
percentages on total 1911-1933	81	Territories and Metropolitan areas	End of Report
Polynesian-born population	111	material required, estimates	17
population, Australia, States and Territories	79	transmission of	18
proportion per cent. for each, Australia, States and		personal slip	9
Territories	80	reproduction of	13
proportion per cent. of overseas-born population in Urban		preliminary arrangements for	15
and Rural divisions, and period of residence	87	printing	17
unspecified, overseas-born population	130	regulations	3
Urban and Rural divisions—proportion per cent. each		schedule, householders'	9
birthplace in	83	reproduction of	11
tabulation of data	77	Sub-divisions to coincide with Electoral Sub-divisions	5
Tropical and non-Tropical regions 1921-1933	417, 418	Sub-enumerators, appointment and duties	5
utility of Statistics	77	taking in Australia	31
Births, excess over deaths 1921-1933	26	Censuses of Australia, States and Territories 1828-1933	32
Blindness and deaf-mutism 1911-1933	206	Centre of area, Australia, States and Territories 1921-1933	428
ages of blind persons 1911-1933	209, 210	Characteristics of population, 1891-1933	34
ages of deaf mutes 1911-1933	210, 211	Charitable Institutions	351, 352
blind persons and deaf mutes, Australia, States and		Child-bearing ages of females, Tropical and non-Tropical	
Territories	207	regions 1921-1933	415
per 100,000 of same sex	207		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Childhood—1881-1933	65, 66, 67	Dependants—	
Children not recorded as receiving schooling—		Australia, States and Territories	215
ages	203	distribution per cent.	216
masculinity	203	income of	333, 334
age distribution per cent.	204	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	423
Chinese—full-blood	119, 120	Dependent ages of male population	69
1911-1933	118	1891-1933	69
half-caste	125	percentage of Metropolitan population	72
1911-1933	124	Rural population	74
Christian religious creeds	142	Tropical and non-Tropical regions 1921-1933	414
Cingalese—full-blood	119, 120	Dependent children—	
half-caste	125	adequacy of data	180
1911-1933	124	and conjugal condition of persons in employee group	288, 289
Cities and Towns, Queensland—		and grades of occupation of persons with	183
areas	436	and income of breadwinners	339
density of population and dwellings	436	Australia, States and Territories, Tropical and non-Tropical	181
inmates, average number per private dwelling	436	average number of, with ages of husbands	396
map, hatched for density of population	End of Report	form of inquiry	180
Collecting Staff—		of blind persons and deaf mutes	212
appointment of	15	of European and non-European races	128
employed	16	of householders of private dwellings, and nature of	373
instructions necessary	16	occupancy	394-396
scale of remuneration	16	of husbands, with ages and income	180
Collectors' districts, apportionment of	6	of married males, widowers and widows	331
Commerce and Finance—		of part-time employed	182
breadwinners	223	of persons, in age groups	400
grades of occupation	268	of persons with war service	321
Conjugal condition—		of unemployed	151
and ages 1891-1933	170, 171, 172, 173	religious creeds of persons with	416
divorced males	169	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	181
females	170	Urban and Rural divisions	4, 15
married males	167	Deputy Supervisors of Census	
females	168	Diagrams illustrating age distribution—	
Metropolitan and extra-Metropolitan areas	174, 175	and conjugal condition, Australia 1911-1933	62
and average age, Metropolitan and extra-Metropolitan		each State 1921, 1933	60
areas	176	District Councils—	
and ages "never married" males	166	areas	440
females	166	density of population and dwellings	440
and ages—		inmates, average number per private dwelling	440
employee group	290, 292	map, hatched for density of population	End of Report
widowers	168	Domestic service (<i>see also</i> personal and domestic service)	226
widows	169	Duration of unemployment—	
and dependent children, employee group	288, 289	and age	319, 320
and grades of occupation	277, 278	and cause	317, 318
and income, employee group	295, 296, 297	and industry	313, 315
and industry, employee group	293, 294	Dwellings—	
and occupations	244, 245	being built	348
and religious creeds	148	class of, Australia, States and Territories	351
distribution per cent.	149	and inmates	353
masculinity	150	and rooms	352
and sex of householders of private houses and nature of	372	form of inquiry	347
and sex of householders of tenements and flats and nature	372	occupants of wagons and camps	353
of occupancy	372	occupied—	
and war service, Urban and Rural divisions	399	Australia, States and Territories	349
Australian-born population	97	and rooms, Australia, States and Territories	357
blind persons and deaf mutes	208	average rent, population and density, Urban and Rural	350
employee group and percentage distribution of income	293, 299	divisions	428-446
European-born population	109	density, Local Government areas	447-450
form of inquiry	161	Metropolitan areas	413
importance of statistics of	161	States and Territories 1921-1933	413
income and age	338	Tropical and non-Tropical 1921-1933	413
industry, part-time employment	328, 329	other than private houses and tenements and flats, and	355, 356
New Zealand-born	101	rooms, Australia, States and Territories	349
nuptial rates 1891-1933	165	relative growth 1901-1933	413
population aged fifteen and over with percentages	162	Tropical and non-Tropical regions 1921-1933	378
population aged fifteen and over and birthplace	87	occupied private—	
population in age groups	161, 163	material of outer walls, Metropolitan areas	378
proportionate distribution	162	nature of occupancy and dependent children of	373
percentage Australian-born married	98	householder	373
Tropical and non-Tropical regions 1921-1933	416	and grade of occupation of householder, Urban and	375-376
unemployed	311, 312	Rural divisions	374
Urban and Rural divisions	164	and industry of householder	377, 378
		rooms, Metropolitan areas	413
		Tropical and non-Tropical regions, average rooms,	379
		inmates and rent 1921-1933	353
		weekly rent, Metropolitan areas	360
		with twenty rooms and over 1911-1933	358
		occupied private houses—	361
		inmates, average number	377
		and rooms	362
		per room	365
		Metropolitan areas	363, 364, 367
		material of outer walls	366
		and average number of inmates	370
		and inmates	372
		and rooms	371
		nature of occupancy, Australia, States and Territories	379
		and conjugal condition and sex of householder	
		and number of rooms	
		Metropolitan areas	
		occupied by tenants, weekly rent, Australia, States and	
		Territories	

D.

Dairying industry (*see* agricultural, pastoral and dairying).

Deaf-mutism (*see* blindness and deaf-mutism).

Deaths—

 children under one year 1932-33 54

 excess of births over, 1921-1933 26

Density of dwellings—

Australia, States and Territories, Tropical and non-Tropical 413

 regions 1921-1933 428-446

 Local Government areas of States and Territories 447-450

 Metropolitan Local Government areas 350

 Urban and Rural divisions 425

Australia, States and Territories, Tropical and non-Tropical 413

 regions 1921-1933 428-446

 Local Government areas of States 447-450

 maps End of Report

 Metropolitan Local Government areas 447-450

 Urban and Rural divisions 350

	PAGE.		PAGE.
<i>Dwellings—continued.</i>		<i>European-born population—continued.</i>	
occupied private houses— <i>continued.</i>		orphanhood	128
average weekly rent, Australia, States and Territories ..	369	percentage in age groups	107
number of rooms and rent per week	367	percentage married	109
per room, Australia, States and Territories	370	period of residence	104
rooms	354	percentage resident twenty years and over	105
three to six rooms, walls of wood, brick or stone, occupied		schooling	128
by tenants, Urban and Rural divisions, Australia,		Expectation of life—	
States and Territories	380, 381	at birth, 1881-90, 1891-1900, 1901-10, 1920-22, 1932-34 ..	35, 410
average weekly rent	382	at decennial ages, 1881-90, 1891-1900, 1901-10, 1920-22,	
per room	383	1932-34	410
occupied tenements and flats—		comparison with other countries	412
inmates, average number	360	<i>Extra-Metropolitan population—</i>	
and rooms	359	and Metropolitan population, grades of occupation,	
Metropolitan areas	377	comparisons	284
per room	361	and Metropolitan population, industry comparisons ..	237
material of outer walls	363	females in industry orders	235, 236
and average number of inmates	365	grades of occupation	282
and inmates	364, 367	males in industry orders	234, 235
and rooms	366		
nature of occupancy, Australia, States and Territories	371		
and conjugal condition and sex of householder	372		
and number of rooms	371		
occupied by tenants, weekly rent, Australia, States and			
Territories	360		
average weekly rent, Australia, States and Territories	369		
per room, States and Territories	370		
number of rooms and rent per week	368		
rooms	355		
unoccupied	348, 377		
unspecified data	348		
E.		F.	
Early Adult Life—1881-1933	65, 66, 67	Families—	
Education (<i>see</i> Schooling).		ages of husbands—	
Educational Institutions	351, 352	and average number of dependent children	396
Egyptians, full-blood	119, 120	and income and dependent children	394, 396
Employee group—		average, of wives of specified ages	387
Australia, States and Territories	286	in relation to ages of their wives	386
Australia, 1911-1933	285	with wives absent	385
Australian-born and overseas-born in Urban and Rural		ages of wives—	
divisions	287	average, of husbands of specified ages	386, 387
conjugal condition and age	290, 292	in relation to ages of their husbands	385
and dependent children	288, 289	with husbands absent	385
and income	295, 296, 297	ages of husbands and wives, relative	384
and industry	293, 294	birthplaces of husbands and wives, relative	388, 391
income and conjugal condition, percentage distribution	293, 299	husbands and wives, average differences in age	388
and industry	299, 300	married males with wives absent	384
Urban and Rural divisions	287	married females with husbands absent	384
Employers (<i>see also</i> Grades of Occupations) ratio of, to wage-		religious creeds of husbands and wives, relative	392, 394
earning group	258	Farming and agriculture, breadwinners	220
Enrolment of—		Federal Capital Territory—	
Government school pupils 1932-1933	197	area	446
private school pupils 1932-1933	199	areas of Urban and Rural districts	446
Entertainment, sport and recreation—		centre of area and centre of population	426
breadwinners	225	inmates per private dwelling, average number	446
grades of occupation	271	map	End of Report
Ethnic origin—		occupied dwellings and density, Urban and Rural	446
and income, breadwinners	345, 346	population and density, Urban and Rural	446
economic status of Europeans and non-Europeans	127	Fiji, population born in	111
Europeans and non-Europeans—		Fijians—	
1911-1933	118	full-blood	119, 120
dependent children	128	half-caste	125
grades of occupation	127	Filipinos—	
income of breadwinners	129	full-blood	119, 120
orphanhood	128	half-caste	125
schooling	128	Finance (<i>see</i> Commerce and Finance).	
Full-blood Australian aboriginals not included in tables	117	Fire stations	351, 352
nature of census statistics	117	Fishing and trapping—	
Non-European full-blood—		grades of occupation	260, 261
ages	122, 123	Foreign language—	
Australia, States and Territories, 1911-1933	119	form of inquiry	138
Urban and Rural divisions	119	literacy in, but not in English	138
Non-European half-caste—		Urban and Rural divisions	139
ages	126, 127	with age and period of residence	139
Australia, States and Territories, 1911-1933	124	Forestry industry—	
Urban and Rural divisions	125	grades of occupation	262, 263
principal full-blood non-European, 1911-1933	118	Foreign nationalities, Australia, States and Territories—	
scope of inquiry	117	Urban and Rural divisions	112, 116
Tropical and non-Tropical regions, 1921-1933	419, 420		
G.			
Geographical distribution—			
general	424		
maps	End of Report		
Geographical features of age constitution—			
Metropolitan population	71		
proportion per cent. in age groups	71		
Rural population	74		
proportion per cent. in age groups	74		
Government schooling, 1911-1933	185		
Government school pupils—			
age distribution	195		
per cent.	196		
enrolment and average attendance, 1932-1933 and Census			
figures, 1933	197		
masculinity	196		
proportion per cent. of population at each age	195		
Grades of occupation—			
and ages	275, 276		
and conjugal condition	277, 278		
and income, breadwinners	343, 344		
persons with war service	406		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Intercensal population 1921-1933—		Masculinity— <i>continued</i> .	
comparison of Census results and estimates	25	European-born population	101
errors in pre-censal estimates	66	by birthplace	108
cause of discrepancy	26	in age groups	108
method of adjustment	26	Government school pupils	196
increases, excess of births over deaths	29	Metropolitan population	72
net migration	29	oversea-born population 1881-1933	99
Intercensal records of population	25, 27	population in age groups, Tropical and non-Tropical regions	
Interstate migration—Australian-born population	89, 91	1921-1933	415
1891-1933	91	private school pupils	198
		pupils receiving instruction "at home" at each age	201
J.		rural population	75
Japanese, full-blood	119, 120	scholars at each age	194
1911-1933	118	university students	202
half-caste	125	Material of outer walls (<i>see</i> Dwellings).	
1911-1933	124	Mature age, 1881-1933	65, 66, 67
Javanese, full-blood	119, 120	Mean and median ages	63
1911-1933	118	Metropolitan population	73
half-caste	125	1881-1933	63
1911-1933	124	Melbourne and suburbs—	
Jews, Asiatic, full-blood	119-120	areas of Local Government areas	447
half-caste	125	density of population and dwellings, in Local Government	
		areas	447
L.		inmates, average number per private dwelling in Local	
Language, foreign, literacy	138	Government areas	447
Urban and Rural divisions	139	maps hatched for density of population	End of Report
Latitude and longitude of centres of area Australia, States		Metropolitan and extra-Metropolitan areas—	
and Territories 1921-1933	426	grades of occupation comparisons	284
Life—		industry comparisons	237
expectation of, comparison with other countries	412	Metropolitan areas—	
at decennial ages, 1881-90, 1891-1900, 1901-10, 1920-22,		areas	350
1932-34	410	of Local Government areas	447-450
experienced between ages 15 to 65	36	density of dwellings	350
Life Tables—		of population and dwellings	447-450
annuity values, comparison with standard tables	410, 411	grades of occupation	279, 280
at 4 per cent. for decennial ages 1901-10, 1920-22, 1932-34	410	industry orders	231-233
basis of tables	408	maps	End of Report
expectation of life, at decennial ages 1881-90, 1891-1900,		percentage Australian-born	93, 94
1901-10, 1920-22, 1932-34	410	proportion of males each industry order resident in	
comparison with other countries	412	females each industry order resident in	232
mortality rates, comparison of, with other countries	411	Metropolitan population—	
at decennial ages, 1881-90, 1891-1900, 1901-10, 1920-22,		ages	71
1932-34	409	Australian-born	93, 94
probability of surviving 10 years	36	birthplaces	81
survivors at decennial ages, out of 100,000 born 1881-90,		proportion per cent. each birthplace	82
1891-1900, 1901-1910, 1920-22, 1932-34	409	born overseas, period of residence	136
Literacy, foreign language only	138	Migration, interstate, Australian-born population	89, 91
Urban and Rural divisions	139	1891-1933	91
Local Government areas—		Migratory population, States and Territories	353
areas	428-450	Military establishments	351, 352
inmates, average number per private dwelling	428-450	Mining and quarrying industry—	
maps, hatched for density of population	End of Report	breadwinners	220
nature of, in sections of State	424	grades of occupation	263, 264
occupied dwellings and density	428-450	Mortality rates—	
population and density	428-450	at decennial ages 1881-90, 1891-1900, 1901-10, 1920-22,	
with 50 or more European-born	104	1932-34	409
Location of residence and period of residence	135	comparison with other countries	411
		Municipalities—	
M.		areas	428, 433, 442, 445
Malays, full-blood	119, 120	density of population and dwellings	428, 433, 442, 445
1911-1933	118	inmates, average number per private dwelling	428, 433, 442, 445
half-caste	125	maps, hatched for density of population	End of Report
1911-1933	124	Municipal corporations—	
Maoris, full-blood	119, 120	areas	439
half-caste	125	density of population and dwellings	439
Maps—		inmates, average number per private dwelling	439
Federal Capital Territory	End of Report	maps hatched for density of population	End of Report
for use of field staff	19	Nationalities—	
hatched for density of population, Australia hatched for		according to country of allegiance	112, 113
States	End of Report	and income, breadwinners	345
Metropolitan areas, hatched for Local Government areas		British and foreign, Australia, States and Territories,	
End of Report		Urban and Rural divisions	112-116
Northern Territory	End of Report	British and foreign, proportions to total population	116
States, hatched for Local Government areas	End of Report	foreign, in Urban and Rural divisions	115
Married—		proportion per cent.	116
males and females, ages	161, 162	form of enquiry	112
proportionate distribution	163	information from earlier Censuses	112
percentage Australian-born	98	States of residence	113-114
European-born	109	percentage	114-115
Masculinity—		Urban and Rural divisions	112, 113
and ages Australia 1891-1933	59	Tropical and non-Tropical regions 1921-1933	418, 419
States and Territories	57	Natural age groups—	
Urban and Rural divisions 1921-1933	58	Australia, States and Territories	66
and birthplaces	81	percentage of each sex 1881-1933	66
in age groups	86	population 1881-1933	65
and religious creeds	145	Nature of occupancy of dwellings (<i>see</i> Dwellings).	
in age groups	148	Naval establishments	351, 352
Metropolitan areas	159	Negroes, full-blood	119, 120
Australian-born	88	half-caste	125
1881-1933	88	New South Wales—	
age groups	97	area of State	433
children not recorded as receiving instruction	203	areas of Municipalities and Shires	428
6-13 years not recorded as receiving instruction	192	Metropolitan Local Government areas	447

[illegible]

Population, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	PAGE.	Population, &c.— <i>continued</i> .	PAGE.
Jews, full-blood	119, 120	Metropolitan, birthplaces of	81
half-caste	125	proportion per cent. each birthplace	82
Turks, full-blood	119, 120	Metropolitan—mean ages	73
half-caste	125	median ages	73
Australian-born	88, 89, 90	migratory, Australia, States and Territories	353
1891–1933	35	Maoris, full-blood	119, 120
average age, mean and median	63	half-caste	125
Baluchis, full-blood	119, 120	natural age-groups	66, 67
birthplaces	79	1881–1933	65
and conjugal condition	87	percentage of each sex, 1881–1933	66
masculinity	79, 81	negroes, full-blood	119
percentage on total, 1911–1933	81	half-caste	125
born at sea	111	non-European full-blood, Australia, States and Territories, 1911–1933	119
in Canada	111	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	123
in Fiji	111	Urban and Rural divisions	120
Union of South Africa	111	half-caste, Australia, States and Territories, 1911–1933	124
United States of America	111	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	126
Chinese, full-blood	119, 120	Urban and Rural divisions	125
1911–1933	118	nationalities, number and proportion of British and Foreign to total population	116
half-caste	125	native-born, Australia and New Zealand—interchange of—1901–1933	90
1911–1933	124	New Zealand-born	100
Cingalese, full-blood	119, 120	age groups	100
half-caste	125	conjugal condition	101
1911–1933	124	net reproduction rate, Australia, 1921–1938	36, 38
characteristics of	34	various countries	39
compared with population same birthplace resident in	110	oversea-born—number, percentage and masculinity, 1881–1933	99
British Isles	80	old-age, percentage of Metropolitan	72
comparison of birthplaces, 1911, 1921 and 1933	425	Rural	74
density and area	34	Papuan, full-blood	119, 120
density, 1891–1933	350	half-caste	125
occupied dwellings and average rents, Urban and Rural divisions	72	Polynesian, full-blood	119, 120
dependent age, percentage of Metropolitan	74	1911–1933	118
Rural	119, 120	half-caste	125
Egyptian, full-blood	101	1911–1933	124
European-born	102	post Census adjustments of State	27
Australia, States and Territories	105	proportion in Metropolitan areas, 1881–1933	49
1901–1933	106	per cent. in Metropolitan areas	73
age and birthplace	107	Rural areas	75
in age groups	104	religious creeds, ages	146
period of residence	105	distribution per cent.	147
percentage twenty years and over	109	religious creeds and distribution per cent.	141, 142, 143
conjugal condition	109	survivors from each Census, 1881–1921	134
percentage married	31	Siamese, full-blood	119, 120
early enumerations of	33	Syrian, full blood	119, 120
elements of increase, 1861–1930	139	1911–1933	118
foreign language only, with age and period of residence	119, 120	half-caste	125
Filipinos, full-blood	125	1911–1933	124
half-caste	119, 120	supporting age, percentage in Metropolitan areas	72
Fijians, full-blood	125	Rural	74
half-caste	122	Tropical and non-Tropical regions, 1921–1933	413
full-blood non-Europeans, ages and percentages, 1911–1933	119	Urban and Rural, proportion per cent. each birthplace	83
Australia, States and Territories, 1911–1933	121	Urban, changes in proportions to Rural, 1911–1933	48
born in Australia, 1921–1933	121	West Indian, full-blood	119, 120
percentage to total full-blood non-Europeans	70	half-caste	125
females, immature age with percentage	70	Preliminary arrangements for Census	15
1891–1933	67	results of Census, dates issued	24
natural age groups	70	Primary production—	219
reproductive age with percentage	70	breadwinners	259
1891–1933	70	grade of occupation of males	259
sterile age with percentage	70	females	160
1891–1933	36, 37	Principal religious creeds, Metropolitan areas, 1911–1933	17
gross re-production rate—Australia, 1921–38	39	Printing of Householders' Schedules and Personal Slips	225
various countries	32	Private houses (see Dwellings).	197
growth of, 1788–1930	124	Private professional service, breadwinners	199
half-caste non-Europeans, 1911–1933	119, 120	Private school pupils, age distribution	199
Indians, full-blood	118	age distribution per cent.	199
1911–1933	125	enrolment, average attendance, 1932–1933 and Census figures, 1933	198
half-caste	124	masculinity at each age	198
1911–1933	25, 27	proportion per cent. of population at each age	185
intercensal records	119, 120	Private schooling, 1911–1933	225
Japanese, full-blood	118	Professional service, private, breadwinners	225
1911–1933	125	Public Administration and Professional—	225
half-caste	124	breadwinners	269
1911–1933	124	grades of occupation of males	270
Javanese, full-blood	119, 120	females	439
1911–1933	118	Queensland—	436
half-caste	125	area of State	448
1911–1933	124	Cities, Towns and Shires	426
Local Government areas	428–450	Local Government areas	436
Malay, full-blood	119, 120	centre of area and centre of population	436
1911–1933	118	inmates, average number per private dwelling, Cities, Towns and Shires	448
half-caste	125	Metropolitan Local Government areas	436
1911–1933	124	Metropolitan Local Government areas	436
male, dependent age, with percentage	69	population and density, Cities, Towns and Shires	448
1891–1933	69	Metropolitan Local Government areas	448
male, natural age groups	66	map	End of Report
old-age with percentage	69		
1891–1933	69		
supporting age with percentage	69		
1891–1933	35		
masculinity, 1891–1933	72		
Metropolitan population	75		
Rural population			

	PAGE.		PAGE.
R.		Schooling—continued.	
Race (<i>see</i> Ethnic origin).		private school pupils—	
Recreation (<i>see</i> Entertainment, sport and recreation).		age distribution	197, 199
Religions (<i>see</i> Religious creeds).		average attendance and enrolment	199
Religious creeds—		masculinity	198
adherents, Australia, States and Territories	142	proportion of population at each age	198
1911–1933	144	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	186, 421
adequacy of data	141	University Students—	
and ages	146	age distribution	202
distribution per cent.	147	masculinity	202
and conjugal condition	148	Urban and Rural divisions and per 10,000 of population	187
distribution per cent.	149	Secondary industries—	
masculinity	150	breadwinners	221
and dependency of children	151	grades of occupation of males	265
and grades of occupation	153, 154	of females	266
and income of male breadwinners	155	Shires—	
female breadwinners	156	areas	430, 434, 437
and schooling	151, 152, 153, 205	density of population and dwellings	430, 434, 437
and War Service	400, 401	inmates, average number per private dwelling	430, 434, 437
distribution per cent., States and Territories	144	maps, hatched for density of population	End of Report
form of inquiry	141	Siamese, full-blood	119, 120
husbands and wives, relative	392–394	Soldiers, returned (<i>see</i> War service).	
masculinity	145, 148	South African Union—population born in	111
Metropolitan areas	159	South Australia—	
Metropolitan areas	157, 158, 159	area of State	439
1911–1933	160	of Municipal Corporations and District Councils	439
of population and distribution per cent.	141, 142, 143	Metropolitan Municipalities and District Councils	449
principal in Metropolitan areas, 1911–1933	160	centre of area and centre of population	426
Tropical and non-Tropical regions	420, 421	inmates, average number per private dwelling, Municipal Corporations and District Councils	439
Religious institutions	351, 352	Metropolitan Municipalities and District Councils	449
Rent of Dwellings (<i>see</i> Dwellings).		map	End of Report
Reproductive age of female population with percentage	70	occupied dwellings and density Metropolitan Municipalities and District Councils	449
1891–1933	70	Municipal Corporations and District Councils	439
Reproduction rate, gross, Australia, 1921–38	36, 37	population and density, Metropolitan Municipalities and District Councils	449
various countries	39	Municipal Corporations and District Councils	439
net, Australia, 1921–38	36, 38	Sport (<i>see</i> Entertainment, sport and recreation).	
various countries	39	Sterile age of female population with percentage	70
Residence and birthplace—Australian-born—		1891–1933	70
population	89	Supporting age of male population with percentage	69
proportional distribution	90	1891–1933	69
Returned Nurses (<i>see</i> War service).		percentage of Metropolitan population	72
Returned Sailors (<i>see</i> War service).		Rural population	74
Returned Soldiers (<i>see</i> War service).		Survivors—	
Road districts—		at decennial ages, out of 100,000 born in 1881–90, 1891–1900, 1901–1910, 1920–22, 1932–34	409
areas	443	from each Census, 1881–1921	134
density of population and dwellings	443	Sydney and suburbs—	
inmates, average number per private dwelling	443	areas of Local Government areas	447
maps, hatched for density of population	End of Report	density of population and dwellings in Local Government areas	447
Rooms in dwellings (<i>see</i> Dwellings).		inmates, average number per private dwelling in Local Government areas	447
Rural population—ages	74	map hatched for density of population	End of Report
Rural and Urban divisions—percentage of each birthplace in age groups	85	Syrians—	
Rural and Urban population—proportion per cent. each birthplace	83	full-blood	119, 120
		1911–1933	118
		half-caste	125
		1911–1933	124
S.		T.	
Sailors, returned (<i>see</i> War service).		Tabulation of Census—	
School age of population	67	Hollerith machines employed	21
1891–1933	68	machines and operation described	21
Schooling—		photographic reproduction of cards used	20–21
1911–1933	185	organization	23
and orphanhood	179	staff employed	23
and religious creeds	151, 152, 153, 205	examination of applicants	23
“At home” instruction—		Tasmania—	
age distribution	200, 201	area of State	446
masculinity	201	Metropolitan Local Government areas	450
proportion of population at each age	200	Municipalities	445
Australia, States and Territories	186	centre of area and centre of population	426
blind persons and deaf-mutes	208	inmates, average number per private dwelling, Municipalities	445
children not recorded as receiving instruction, ages	203, 204	Metropolitan Local Government areas	450
masculinity	203	map, hatched for density of population	End of Report
6–13 years attending each class of school and “at home”	187, 188	occupied dwellings and density Metropolitan Local Government areas	450
Metropolitan areas	190, 191	Municipalities	445
6–13 years not recorded as receiving instruction	187, 188	population and density, Metropolitan Local Government areas	450
Metropolitan areas	191	Municipalities	445
proportional distribution, Metropolitan areas	192	Transport and communication—	
masculinity	192	breadwinners	222
each class of school and “at home”—age distribution	192, 193	grades of occupation of males	266
at each age	193	females	267
proportion at each age	194	Tropical and non-Tropical Australia—	
masculinity by age	194	ages, 1921–1933	414
Metropolitan areas	189	child-bearing of females, 1921–1932	415
European and non-European children	128	working and dependent, of males, 1921–1933	414
form of inquiry	185	area, 1921–1933	413
Government school pupils—		birthplaces, 1921–1933	417, 418
age distribution	195, 196		
average attendance and enrolment	197		
masculinity	196		
proportion of population at each age	195		
persons born in specified countries	204		

	PAGE.		PAGE.
Tropical and non-Tropical Australia—continued.		Victoria—	
blindness and deaf-mutism	417	area of State	436
conjugal condition, 1921-1933	416	Municipalities and Shires	433
dependent children	416	Metropolitan Local Government areas	447
dwellings, private, occupied, average rooms, inmates and		centre of area and centre of population	426
rent, 1921-1933	413	inmates, average number per private dwelling, muni-	
occupied, density of, 1921-1933	413	palities and shires	433
ethnic origin, 1921-1933	419, 420	Metropolitan Local Government areas	447
general	413	map hatched for density of population	End of Report
grades of occupation, 1921-1933	422, 423	occupied dwellings and density, Metropolitan Local Govern-	
income of breadwinners and dependants	423	ment areas	447
industry	422	Municipalities and Shires	433
masculinity of population in age groups, 1921-1933	415	population and density, Metropolitan Local Government	
nationalities, 1921-1933	418, 419	areas	447
non-Europeans, full-blood	123	Municipalities and Shires	433
half-caste	126		
occupied dwellings, 1921-1933	413		
orphanhood	417		
population and density, 1921-1933	413		
religious creeds	420, 421		
schooling	421		
Turks, Asiatic, full-blood	119, 120		
half-caste	125		
		W.	
U.		Wage and salary-earning group (<i>see also</i> Grades of occupa-	
Unemployed—		tion)—industries, Australia, States and Territories	307, 309
ages and usual industry	310, 311	unemployed, Australia, States and Territories	304
occupation	312, 313	Wagons and camps	351, 352
Australia, States and Territories, 1911-1933	306	number of occupants	353
number and percentage, Australia, States and Territories,		Walls, outer, material of (<i>see</i> Dwellings).	
Tropical and non-Tropical	304	War service—	
percentage of wage-earning group	305	and ages, Australia, States and Territories	399
under age 21 without previous occupation	305	and birthplaces	400, 401
Unemployment (<i>see also</i> Grades of occupation)—		and conjugal condition, Urban and Rural divisions	399
and conjugal condition	311, 312	and dependent children	400
dependent children	321	and religious creeds	401, 402
income	320, 321	form of inquiry	397
industry	307, 309	grades of occupation and income	406
rate on wage or salary-earning group	308, 309	industry and grade of occupation	403
Tropical and non-Tropical regions	304	occupation and age	404, 405
Urban and Rural divisions	305	percentage distribution of income of persons with, and male	
cause and usual industry	315-316	breadwinners	406
comparison of Census figures with trade union percentage,		returned soldiers, sailors and nurses who served abroad,	
1911-1933	304	1914-1919	397
distribution of, and cause, 1921-1933	319	Urban and Rural divisions, Australia, States and Territories	398
duration periods and age	319, 320	Western Australia—	
and cause	317, 318	area of State	445
and industry	313-315	Municipalities and Road Districts	443
form of inquiry	304	Metropolitan Municipalities and Road Districts	449
importance of the Census count	303	centre of area and centre of population	426
Union of South Africa, population born in	111	inmates, average number per private dwelling, Muni-	
United States of America, population born in	111	palities and Road Districts	443
University students—		Metropolitan Municipalities and Road Districts	449
1911-1933	185	map hatched for density of population	End of Report
ages	202	occupied dwellings and density, Municipalities and Road	
masculinity	202	Districts	442
Unoccupied dwellings	348, 377	Metropolitan Municipalities and Road Districts	449
Urban and Rural divisions—		population and density, Municipalities and Road Districts	443
percentage of each birthplace in age groups	85	Metropolitan Municipalities and Road Districts	449
proportion per cent. of overseas-born population according		West-Indians, full-blood	119, 120
to period of residence and birthplace	87	half-caste	125
Urban and Rural population—		Widowers with dependent children	180
distribution per cent. from overseas with period of residence	137	Widows with dependent children	180
proportion per cent. each birthplace	83	Wives—	
Urban population, growth of	48	and husbands, average difference in age	388
		relative ages	384
		" birthplaces	388-391
		" religious creeds	392-394
		ages of, in relation to ages of their husbands	385
		with husbands absent	385
		average ages, ages of husbands specified	386, 387
		with husbands absent	384
		Working ages of males, Tropical and non-Tropical regions,	
		1921-1933	414