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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

4th April, 1921.

CENSUS BULLETIN No. 17.

Summary for the State of Tasmania.

Prepared under instructions from the Minister of State
for Home and Territories

BY

CHAS. H. WICKENS, F.I.A., F.S.S.,
COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN.

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THE STATE OF TASMANIA.

SECTION 1.—INTRODUCTION.

1. Census Collection.—The Census of the State of Tasmania was taken as on the night between 3rd and 4th April, 1921, under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Census and Statistics Acts 1905-20*. The work of collection was carried out under the direction of the Commonwealth Statistician, the local organization being under the control of a deputy Supervisor stationed in Hobart. Through the cordial co-operation of the Commonwealth Electoral Office the electoral organization was made available for Census purposes and the Divisional Returning Officers were appointed Census Enumerators in their respective Divisions, the Census Divisions being made co-terminous with the Federal Electoral Divisions. To assist the Enumerators, Sub-Enumerators were appointed to control operations in areas which in the main corresponded to the Electoral Subdivisions. These latter officers exercised immediate supervision over the work of the actual Collectors. The Deputy Supervisor for the State was the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for Tasmania. The total collecting staff for the State comprised one Deputy Supervisor, 5 Enumerators, 55 Sub-Enumerators, and 484 Collectors, a total of 545.

2. Tabulation.—On the conclusion of the collection the whole of the material was forwarded to the Census Office, Melbourne, for tabulation in conjunction with the data for the rest of the Commonwealth and its Dependencies. In the main the tabulation has been carried out by the Hollerith electric tabulating plant installed for the purpose. Details in respect of (i) Ages, (ii) Length of Residence, (iii) Conjugal Condition, (iv) Birthplace, (v) Nationality, (vi) Race, (vii) Occupation, (viii) Grade of Employment, (ix) Cause of Unemployment, (x) Duration of Unemployment, (xi) Religion, (xii) Education, and (xiii) Schooling, have been compiled in respect of each of the Local Government Areas in the various States and for the Territories of the Commonwealth.

3. Summary of Census Results for Tasmania.—This bulletin presents in tabular form the summarized results for the State of Tasmania as a whole, relating to the subjects mentioned in the preceding paragraph. Where possible, comparisons have been made with corresponding figures from the Census taken in 1911. To the tables have been prefixed some brief comments and explanatory notes.

From the results given in the tables, it may be seen that during the ten years between the 3rd April, 1911, and 4th April, 1921, the population of Tasmania increased by 22,569, or 11·8 per cent.—from 191,211 to 213,780. The number of males increased by 10·4 per cent., and females by 13·3 per cent., with the result that the proportion of males to the total population declined from 51·0 per cent. in 1911 to 50·4 per cent. in 1921.

SECTION 2.—AGES (Table 1).

1. Age not Stated.—A satisfactory feature of the present results is the very small number of cases of failure to specify the age of the person enumerated, the total number of such cases being only 581, or 2·7 in every thousand. In 1911 the corresponding number was 1,062, or 5·6 in every thousand.

2. Centenarians.—On the present occasion 2 persons, both of whom were males, were returned as being aged 100 years or over. The corresponding number returned in 1911 was 4, all of whom were males.

3. Variation in Age Distribution.—Table 1 of the following Summary furnishes for quinquennial age groups an interesting view of the variation which has taken place in the age constitution of the population of Tasmania during the ten years between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921.

With the exception of age group 20-24, and of the old-age groups (90 years and upwards), there was in Tasmania an increase of persons in every age group, though in group 15-19 there were slightly fewer females. At the later Census it will be noticed that the variations from the 1911 age constitution follow a regular wave-like movement. The groups 5-9, 35-39, and 60-64, mark the crests of the waves, whereas the troughs fall in the groups 20-24, 45-49. From 65 to 89 years of age the increases fall away gradually, group by group, in harmony with the smaller numbers living at the older ages, until at ages 90 and upwards there are fewer persons than formerly. These wave-like movements are due to fluctuations in the birth-rate, and in the net migration, which themselves indicate social or economic disturbances. The increase of 766 in the number of children aged 0-4 was almost entirely due to the improvement in the infantile death rate, inasmuch as the number of births from which the lives aged 0-4 years were derived were almost identical in both periods. The increase in the numbers shown in the groups 5-14 was caused by the comparatively small birth-rate during the ten years 1896-1905, as a consequence of the financial collapse of the early nineties, and, since any cause which affects the figures of the 1911 Census also affects the groups ten years older in the 1921 Census, it follows that the same cause is responsible for the decreases shown in the age groups 15-24. Similarly the increase in the age group 35-39, and the depression which marks the age group 45-49, reflect from both sides the low birth-rates of the early seventies.

4. Adults and Minors.—In general it may be said that the Census results indicate that the population of Tasmania in 1921 was more adult than was the case in 1911. In 1921 the number of persons aged 21 and over represented about 54·4 per cent. of the total population as compared with 52·6 per cent. in 1911.

SECTION 3.—LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA (Table 2).

1. Number Unspecified.—As in the case of the age data, the number of instances in which the length of residence in Australia was not specified for persons born outside the Commonwealth was considerably less than in 1911, but much is still to be desired in this direction. In 1921 approximately 10 per cent. of such persons failed to supply the desired information, as compared with nearly 16 per cent. in 1911.

2. Australian Born and Immigrant Population.—The figures in Table 2 indicate that the Australian-born population of Tasmania increased during the ten years by 23,771 persons, or 13.8 per cent., while the immigrant population decreased in the same period by 1,202, or 6.4 per cent., so increasing the proportion of the Australian-born from 90.2 per cent. of the population in 1911 to 91.8 per cent. in 1921. The persons in Tasmania who were born outside the Commonwealth not only represented a smaller proportion of the population but were less in actual numbers in 1921 than in 1911.

3. Variations.—The figures of 1921 bring into prominence the survivors of three periods of relatively heavy immigration. Thus the figures for residence groups 5–9 and 10–14 are composed of those persons who arrived during the years 1911–13, those for groups 35–39 represent the arrivals during the boom period of the eighties, while those for groups 65–69 represent the survivors of the gold rush of the fifties. A comparison of the figures for 1921 with the corresponding figures for groups ten years in advance in 1921 furnishes striking evidence of consistency in the returns for the two Censuses.

4. Length of Residence 0.—The figures given under "Length of Residence 0" relate to persons who had been in Australia less than twelve months at the date of the Census. This number is always relatively heavy, as it necessarily includes most of those persons such as crews of oversea vessels, oversea travellers and others who may in general be termed "birds of passage."

SECTION 4.—CONJUGAL CONDITION (Table 3).

1. Headings Employed.—At previous Australian Censuses the headings used in this connexion were four in number, viz. :—(i) Never married, (ii) Married, (iii) Widowed, and (iv) Divorced. On the present occasion a further heading of "Judicially separated" was included. As however, there appears to have been some confusion as to the significance of "Judicially separated" and the difference between this expression and "Separated," it is not proposed to utilize the results, but to include all the persons so returned as "Married," thus conforming to the classification of previous Censuses.

2. Conjugal Condition Unspecified.—A total of 565 persons, representing about 2.6 per thousand of total population, failed to indicate their conjugal condition, as compared with about 2.3 per thousand whose condition in this respect was unspecified in 1911.

3. Married and Never Married.—Of the total population of the State, 127,741, or 59.9 per cent. had never been married, the proportion of males who were never married being 61.7 per cent., and females 58.1 per cent. Those whose marriages were still in existence totalled 76,482 persons and represented 35.9 per cent. of the total. In 1911 the number of married persons represented only 33.0 per cent. of the total population, while the never married represented no less than 62.7 per cent. Of those persons who, at the time of the 1921 Census, had never been married 57.5 per cent. were under 15 years of age, as compared with 55.5 per cent. in 1911. These proportions, however, were by no means common to the sexes, for, whereas in 1921 of the males who had never married 56.1 per cent. were under 15 years of age, the corresponding proportion of females was 59.0 per cent. In 1911 the proportions under 15 years of those who had never married were—males 53.9 per cent., and females 57.4 per cent.

4. Widowed Persons.—Of the total population 4.2 per cent. were in a state of widowhood in 1921, the proportion for the male population being 2.7 per cent., and for females 5.6 per cent. These results were almost identical for 1911.

5. Divorced Persons.—At the Census of 1921 the total number of divorced persons recorded in Tasmania was 118, as compared with 93 in 1911, an increase of 27 per cent. in the ten years. In 1921 there were 75 divorced males per 100,000 of male population as compared with 61 per 100,000 in 1911, while there were 35 divorced females per 100,000 of female population in 1921 as compared with 36 per 100,000 in 1911.

SECTION 5.—BIRTHPLACES (Table 4).

1. Birthplace Unspecified.—A satisfactory feature of these returns was the relatively small number of cases in which no return as to birthplace was furnished. Such cases represented 5.3 per 1,000 of the population in 1921 as compared with 8.1 per 1,000 in 1911.

2. Born in Australasia.—As already noted in reference to Length of Residence, the Australian born population of the State showed an increase of 13.8 per cent. during the intercensal decennium, and in 1921 represented 91.8 per cent. of the total as compared with 90.2 per cent. in 1911. The New Zealand born population of Tasmania increased by 13 per cent., and represented a total of 1,356 in 1921 as compared with 1,200 in 1911.

3. Born in Europe.—The number of persons born in Europe declined from 14,606 in 1921 to 13,681, or by 6.33 per cent. The number of persons born in the British Isles was 793, or 5.9 per cent. less than in 1921, and those born in Germany were 201 less, having fallen from 590 to 389.

4. Born in Asia.—The decrease of 67—from 778 in 1911 to 711 in 1921—in the Asiatic born population of the State is more than covered by the decline of 128 in the numbers of those born in China. On the other hand, those born in British India were more by 52.

5. Born in Africa.—There was an increase of 49 in the number born in the Union of South Africa, while the number of those born in other parts of Africa declined by 2.

SECTION 6.—NATIONALITY, i.e., ALLEGIANCE (Table 5).

1. **British Subjects.**—Prior to the present Census a record of the population according to allegiance was not attempted in Australia, except in so far as a person was or was not a British subject. On this occasion all persons were asked to state their nationality, and the results disclose a total of 213,219 definitely stated to be British subjects out of a population of 213,780.

SECTION 7.—RACE (Table 6).

1. **Distribution.**—At the Census of 1921 the population of Tasmania comprised 213,220 persons of European race, 325 persons of non-European race full-blood, and 235 half-castes, *i.e.*, persons of whom one parent was of European race and the other non-European. It will thus be seen that, combining the full-blood and half-caste population, the total non-European element represented 2·6 per 1,000. At the Census of 1911 there were recorded in Tasmania 541 non-Europeans of full-blood and 362 half-castes, representing 4·7 per 1,000 of the total population.

2. **Chinese.**—The numbers of full-blood Chinese in Tasmania have declined from 427 in 1911 to 258 in 1921, a decrease of nearly 40 per cent. in ten years. Table 4 shows the number of persons, who, at the Census of 1921, were returned as having been born in China as 234. The difference between this number and the number of persons of Chinese race is due to the fact that some full-blood Chinese were born in Australia, and others were born elsewhere than in China. During the intercensal ten years Chinese half-castes decreased from 102 to 61.

3. **Syrians.**—The number of full-blood Syrians decreased from 88 in 1911 to 54 in 1921.

4. **Hindus.**—The number of Hindus recorded in 1921 was 10 as against 15 in 1911. The number of Hindu half-castes decreased from 19 in 1911 to 16 in 1921.

5. **Other Races.**—Of races other than those mentioned above, there were 3 only of full-blood in 1921 as against 11 in 1911. The number of half-caste Australian Aborigines decreased from 227 in 1911 to 152 in 1921, and the number of half-castes of races not already mentioned fell from 14 to 6.

SECTION 8.—OCCUPATION (Table 7).

1. **Unspecified.**—The proportion of cases of failure to specify occupation was much less on this occasion than at the previous Census, representing 5·4 per 1,000 in 1921 as compared with 12·7 per 1,000 in 1911.

2. **Breadwinners.**—The total number of breadwinners recorded in 1921 was 83,775, or 39·4 per cent. of the population, as compared with 75,969, or 40·2 per cent., in 1911. Of the total male population the proportion of breadwinners was unchanged, being 64·7 per cent. on both occasions. The proportion of breadwinners in the female population fell from 15·1 in 1911 to 13·9 in 1921. The proportion of females to the total of breadwinners declined slightly from 18·6 to 17·6.

3. **Primary Producers.**—Primary Producers constituted the largest class in Tasmania both in 1911 and 1921. The numbers in this class, however, have fallen from 31,027, or 40·8 per cent., of all breadwinners in 1911 to 29,863, or 35·7 per cent., in 1921. The number of breadwinners returned as engaged in Agriculture increased by 1,166, or by 5·8 per cent., and those engaged in Forestry increased by 786, or 40·5 per cent., but the number returned as engaged in the Pastoral Industry declined by 777, or 29·5 per cent., and those engaged in Mining and Quarrying declined by 2,237, or 39·7 per cent.

4. **Industrial.**—The Industrial Class was the second largest class both in 1911 and 1921. During the intercensal period the number of persons in the Industrial Class increased from 17,268 to 22,550, so representing 26·9 per cent. of all breadwinners in 1921, as compared with 22·7 per cent. in 1911.

5. **Commercial.**—Next in numerical importance is the Commercial Class, which increased from 8,712 in 1911 to 10,247 in 1921. This class represented 12·2 per cent. of the total breadwinners in 1921, as against 11·5 per cent. in 1911.

6. **Domestic.**—The number engaged in the Domestic Class declined from 7,864 in 1911 to 7,300 in 1921. The number of females in this class declined by 486, or 7·6 per cent. In 1911 the persons in the Domestic Class represented 10·4 per cent. of all breadwinners, and in 1921 only 8·7 per cent.

7. **Professional.**—The Professional Class represented 8·3 per cent. of all breadwinners in 1921, as compared with 7·2 per cent. in 1911, having increased from 5,481 to 6,943.

8. **Transport and Communication.**—The number of persons engaged in connexion with Transport and Communication increased from 4,738 in 1911 to 6,076 in 1921, or by 28·2 per cent. These persons represented 7·3 per cent. of all breadwinners in 1921, as against 6·2 per cent. in 1911.

9. **Independent.**—The number classed as Independent decreased from 879 in 1911 to 796 in 1921.

SECTION 9.—GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT (Table 8).

1. **Nature of Data.**—Under the heading of grade of employment are given particulars concerning the number of persons employed in different capacities in the various branches of industry. The grades under which the statistics are published are five in number, *viz.*, (i) Employer, (ii) Working on own account, (iii) Assisting but not receiving wages or salary, (iv) Receiving wages or salary, (v) Unemployed. In addition to these categories provision is made for (vi) Grade not applicable, which consists mainly of dependants and persons of independent means not engaged in gainful occupations, and (vii) Grade not stated.

2. **Grade not stated.**—Of 80,288 persons to whom the expression "grade of employment" was applicable 1,437, or 1·8 per cent., omitted to furnish the desired information as compared with 1·7 per cent. in 1911.

3. Employer.—A feature of this table is the marked decrease in the number of persons returned as employers, the total for the State having fallen from 8,829 in 1911 to 4,705, a decline of 46·7 per cent.

4. Workers on Own Account.—In the case of persons working on their own account without employing paid labour the position is reversed, and there is an increase of nearly 90 per cent. The decrease in the number of employers mentioned in paragraph 3 above appears to be accounted for by the increase in the number of workers on own account, many of the smaller employers of 1911 having dispensed with paid assistance by 1921. It is probable also that the establishment of returned soldiers in small businesses and other ventures has tended to swell the number of workers on own account.

5. Assisting but not Receiving Wages or Salary.—This group consists mainly of sons, daughters, and other relatives of the principal who are assisting but are not on wages. During the ten years the number decreased from 4,246 to 1,929, a decrease of 55 per cent.

6. Receiving Wages or Salary and Unemployed.—In considering the extent of the Wage and Salary earning portion of the community, account should be taken of the persons returned as unemployed at the date of the Census since these persons are, ordinarily, earners of salary or wages who happen to be out of employment at that date. Combining the two grades for this purpose it appears that 57,580 or 27 per cent. of the total population of Tasmania belong to this class. Eliminating those for whom grade is not applicable and those whose grade was not stated, it may be said that 70 per cent. of the male breadwinners and 86 per cent. of the female breadwinners of Tasmania at the date of the Census belonged to the class of wage and salary earners.

7. Unemployed.—The total number returned as unemployed in 1921 was more than twice as great as the corresponding number in 1911, and it is of interest to note that these results are confirmed by figures collected by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Bureau of Census and Statistics. Details concerning cause and duration of unemployment are furnished in the following sections.

SECTION 10.—CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT (Table 9).

1. Causes Dealt With.—In the Census inquiry persons out of employment at the date of the Census were asked to give the cause of their condition under one or other of the following heads:—(i) Scarcity of employment; (ii) Illness; (iii) Accident; (iv) Industrial disputes; (v) Old age; (vi) Other causes. Of a total of 4,063 recorded as unemployed in Tasmania, 183, or approximately 4·5 per cent., failed to comply with this request.

2. Proportion Unemployed.—Adding the unemployed to those receiving wages and salary gives a total for the wage and salary class of 45,631 males and 11,949 females. Of these males 7·8 per cent. were unemployed and of the females 4·3 per cent. Combining the sexes, the unemployment percentage over all was 7·1 per cent. The Unemployment data collected quarterly by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics gave for Tasmania an unemployment percentage of 7·5 per cent. for the first half year of 1921, but, as this figure excludes data from unions where employment is practically permanent, and, also, from casual employees, a close comparison of the results cannot be made.

3. Distribution of Causes.—For the two sexes combined approximately 42 per cent. of the unemployment recorded in Tasmania at the date of the Census was ascribed to scarcity of employment, 37 per cent. to illness or accident, 75 per cent. to industrial disputes, 1·1 to old age, and 18·7 per cent. to other causes. Similar details are not available for 1911.

SECTION 11.—DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT (Table 10).

1. Nature of Data.—In the instructions accompanying the Census slips, unemployed persons, that is persons who were out of work on Saturday, 2nd April, 1921, were asked to state the number of working days during which they had been unemployed. These results have been tabulated in detail and a summary for Tasmania is given in Table 10.

2. Duration Unspecified.—The number for whom duration was unspecified was much larger than was the case with most of the other items, and represented 14·4 per cent. of unemployed persons.

3. Distribution According to Duration.—The results in respect of specified duration may conveniently be grouped into four periods, viz.:—Under five weeks, 1,923; five and under ten weeks, 545; ten and under fifteen weeks, 287; fifteen weeks and over, 723. Of the total of 3,478 cases for which duration was specified, approximately 55·3 per cent. were under five weeks, 15·7 per cent. from five to ten weeks, 8·2 per cent. from ten to fifteen weeks, and 20·8 per cent. above fifteen weeks.

SECTION 12.—RELIGION (Table 11).

1. Classification.—As the various denominations of the Christian Religion include about 97 per cent. of the population of Tasmania, the natural classification of the data relating to Religions would be the division between Christian and other. The main heads actually employed are (i) Christian; (ii) Non-Christian religions; (iii) Indefinite; (iv) No religion; (v) Object to state; (vi) No reply.

2. Unspecified and Indefinite.—Of the heads indicated in the preceding paragraph three, viz., Indefinite, Object to state, and No reply are very unsatisfactory from the point of view of completeness of information. At the Census of 1921 these represented 4,447 or 2·1 per cent. of the total population as compared with 6,825 or 3·6 per cent. of the total population for 1911. In the Christian group, also, there are three headings of an indefinite nature, viz., Catholic, undefined; Protestant, undefined; and Christian, undefined. For the Census of 1921 these three together totalled 5,010 or 2·4 per cent. of the Christian aggregate, as compared with 11,532 or 6·3 per cent. of the corresponding aggregate for 1911. There is little doubt that undefined Catholic, representing 2,359 in 1921 and 4,080 in 1911, usually

signified Roman Catholic, and that the numbers so returned might, without serious error, be included under that denomination. Concerning those recorded as undefined Protestant, representing 2,271 in 1921 and 7,173 in 1911, no similar allocation can be effected.

3. Church of England.—The denomination with the largest number of adherents, and that in which the greatest increase was experienced was the Church of England, for which a total of 112,222 was recorded in 1921, an increase for the ten years of 24,064, or 27 per cent. In the Church of England in Tasmania the male adherents predominate. At both periods under review the male members of the Church of England numbered about 103·5 to each 100 female members, notwithstanding that the masculinity of the total population declined from 104·2 males per 100 females to 101·6 males for each 100 females. The adherents of the Church of England represented 53·6 per cent. of those whose religion was stated in 1921, as against about 47·8 per cent. in 1911.

4. Roman Catholic.—Combining the Catholic undefined with those returned as Roman Catholics the total for 1921 was 35,465, as compared with 32,661 in 1911, an increase of 2,804 or 8·6 per cent. As regards sex the masculinity has declined. In 1911 there were 101·2 males to each 100 females, but in 1921 the sexes were almost equally represented. The Roman Catholic total, combined as above, represented 16·9 per cent. of the total population of specified religion in 1921 as compared with 17·7 per cent. in 1911.

5. Methodist.—Third in order of magnitude is the Methodist Church with a total of 27,171, or 13 per cent. of the total population of specified religion. During the decennium 1911-21 the number increased by 2,196, an increase on the 1911 figures of 8·8 per cent. In respect of sex there were 94 males to each 100 females in 1921, as compared with 97 males to each 100 females in 1911.

6. Presbyterian.—The Presbyterian Church of Tasmania had a total of 14,796 adherents in 1921, as compared with 15,735 in 1911, a decrease of nearly 6 per cent. during the ten years. The number of Presbyterians in 1921 represented about 7 per cent. of the total population. The number of males to each 100 females was 103·6 in 1911, and 101·1 in 1921.

7. Other Christian Denominations.—The principal Christian Denominations in Tasmania other than those referred to above were, in order of numerical importance—Baptist, 5,332; Congregational, 4,543; Church of Christ, 1,935; Salvation Army, 1,357.

8. Non-Christians.—The Non-Christians in Tasmania are few, numbering only 245 in 1921, as against 336 in 1911. This decline is due principally to the smaller number of Buddhists. In 1921, of the total Non-Christians 121, or nearly 50 per cent., were Hebrews.

9. No Religion.—In 1921 the number of persons stated to have no religion was 399 or 18·7 per 10,000 of the population, as against 210 or 10·9 per 10,000 in 1911.

13. EDUCATION (Table 12).

1. Information Collected.—The information in respect of education collected at a Census is necessarily meagre, and in Australia it has never amounted to more than a statement as to ability to read and write. The results are thus broadly a division of the population into three main groups, viz., (i) those who cannot read; (ii) those who can read but cannot write; (iii) those able to read and write. Group (ii) is so small as to be practically negligible, and group (i) consists mainly of children.

2. Education not Stated.—In 1921 there were 5,004 persons who failed to furnish the required information as compared with 4,590 in 1911, the proportion so unspecified in 1921 being 23·4 per 1,000 of total population and 24 per 1,000 in 1911.

3. Cannot Read.—The proportion of the population who were unable to read was approximately 18 per cent. at both periods under review. Of the 37,342 persons, who, according to the Census of 1921, could not read, 25,546 or 68 per cent. were under five years of age, and many of the remaining 32 per cent. were also children. Of the illiterates in 1911 about 72 per cent. were under five years of age.

4. Read Only.—Those returned as able to read but unable to write totalled only 571, of whom 566 were stated to be able to read English, while 5 were returned as able to read a foreign language but not to write it, and not able to read English. The corresponding numbers in 1911 were English, 865 foreign language 24.

5. Read and Write.—The number of persons returned as able to read and write English was 170,743, while 120 were returned as able to read and write a foreign language, but not English.

14. SCHOOLING (Table 13).

1. Numbers Receiving Instruction.—At the Census of 1921 the number of persons in Tasmania returned as receiving instruction was 47,233, or 22·1 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 33,443 or 17·5 per cent. in 1911.

2. Places of Instruction.—Of the places of instruction the State School occupies the foremost position in respect of numbers attending, the total of 32,971 State School pupils in 1921 representing 80·7 per cent. of the number for whom the place of instruction was stated. The corresponding proportion in 1911 was 76·3 per cent. Similar proportions for pupils at private schools were 15·2 per cent. in 1921 and 19·4 per cent. in 1911. The number returned as receiving instruction "at home" though not large at either Census, had increased during the ten years from 1,346 to 1,540, an increase of about 14 per cent. The figures relating to University Students show that the number of such students had nearly trebled in the intercensal period.

3. Sex and Schooling.—Very little change has taken place in the proportion of the sexes attending State schools. Such small change as there has been, however, shows a tendency towards a greater proportion of males attending the State schools. With regard to private schools the proportion of males has fallen from 45·9 in 1911 to 44·3 in 1921.

1. State of Tasmania, 4th April, 1921.—Ages of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4	12,872	12,674	25,546	12,636	12,144	24,780	236	530	766
5-9	12,776	12,507	25,283	11,307	10,802	22,109	1,469	1,705	3,174
10-14	11,494	11,121	22,615	10,086	9,653	19,739	1,408	1,468	2,876
15-19	10,130	9,721	19,851	9,913	9,765	19,678	217	— 44	173
20-24	8,654	9,118	17,772	8,843	9,293	18,136	— 189	— 175	— 364
25-29	7,907	8,794	16,701	7,731	7,872	15,603	1,176	922	1,098
30-34	7,617	7,945	15,562	6,570	6,579	13,149	1,047	1,366	2,413
35-39	6,875	6,862	13,737	5,911	5,361	11,272	964	1,501	2,465
40-44	6,014	5,844	11,858	5,555	4,899	10,454	459	945	1,404
45-49	5,157	4,791	9,948	5,157	4,488	9,645	..	303	303
50-54	4,947	4,300	9,247	4,368	3,755	8,123	579	545	1,124
55-59	4,383	3,800	8,183	3,019	2,558	5,577	1,364	1,242	2,606
60-64	3,584	3,283	6,867	2,115	1,928	4,043	1,469	1,355	2,824
65-69	2,331	2,077	4,408	1,581	1,614	3,195	750	463	1,213
70-74	1,380	1,317	2,697	1,041	1,119	2,160	339	198	537
75-79	737	884	1,621	678	719	1,397	59	165	224
80-84	385	502	887	341	369	710	44	133	177
85-89	142	183	325	144	128	272	— 2	55	53
90-94	28	44	72	43	37	80	— 15	7	— 8
95-99	10	7	17	16	7	23	— 6	..	— 6
100 and over	2	..	2	4	..	4	— 2	..	— 2
Not stated	318	263	581	532	530	1,062	— 214	— 267	— 481
Total	107,743	106,037	213,780	97,591	93,620	191,211	10,152	12,417	22,569
Under 21	49,192	47,989	97,181	45,773	44,350	90,123	3,419	3,639	7,058
21 and over	58,233	57,785	116,018	51,286	48,740	100,026	6,947	9,045	15,992
Not stated	318	263	581	532	530	1,062	— 214	— 267	— 481
Total	107,743	106,037	213,780	97,591	93,620	191,211	10,152	12,417	22,569

* Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

2. State of Tasmania, 4th April, 1921.—Length of Residence in Australia of Persons Born Outside the Commonwealth.

NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS OF RESIDENCE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0	695	588	1,283	384	249	633	311	339	650
1	249	558	807	247	161	408	2	397	399
2	56	76	132	148	106	254	— 92	— 30	— 122
3	36	30	66	146	90	236	— 110	— 60	— 170
4	86	63	149	123	87	210	— 37	— 24	— 61
5-9	1,363	1,073	2,436	431	302	733	932	771	1,703
10-14	771	457	1,228	500	251	751	271	206	477
15-19	341	195	536	534	378	912	— 193	— 183	— 376
20-24	365	197	562	1,269	815	2,084	— 904	— 618	— 1,522
25-29	396	276	672	1,540	1,119	2,659	— 1,144	— 843	— 1,987
30-34	1,037	668	1,705	701	358	1,059	336	310	646
35-39	1,196	882	2,078	392	231	623	804	651	1,455
40-44	515	286	801	370	230	600	145	56	201
45-49	286	221	507	320	305	625	— 34	— 84	— 118
50-54	261	173	434	624	669	1,293	— 363	— 496	— 859
55-59	190	215	405	914	876	1,790	— 724	— 661	— 1,385
60-64	353	346	699	201	247	448	152	99	251
65-69	443	441	884	130	119	249	313	322	635
70-74	76	101	177	41	59	100	35	42	77
75-79	39	48	87	29	42	71	10	6	16
80-84	15	22	37	4	13	17	11	9	20
85-89	4	13	17	6	3	9	— 2	10	8
90-94	2	..	2	1	..	1	1	..	1
95-99	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
100 and upwards .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	1	— 1	..	— 1
Not stated	847	960	1,807	1,587	1,361	2,948	— 740	— 401	— 1,141
Total	9,623	7,889	17,512	10,643	8,071	18,714	— 1,020	— 182	— 1,202
Born in Commonwealth	98,120	98,148	196,268	86,948	85,549	172,497	11,172	12,599	23,771
Total	107,743	106,037	213,780	97,591	93,620	191,211	10,152	12,417	22,569

* Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

3. State of Tasmania, 4th April, 1921.—Conjugal Condition of the Population.
(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never Married—									
Under Age 15	37,142	36,302	73,444	34,029	32,598	66,627	3,113	3,704	6,817
Age 15 and over ..	29,085	25,212	54,297	29,171	24,195	53,366	— 86	1,017	931
Total Never Married ..	66,227	61,514	127,741	63,200	56,793	119,993	3,027	4,721	7,748
Married	38,203	38,279	76,482	31,470	31,573	63,043	6,733	6,706	13,439
Widowed	2,909	5,965	8,874	2,553	5,086	7,639	356	879	1,235
Divorced	81	37	118	59	34	93	22	3	25
Not stated	323	242	565	309	134	443	14	108	122
Total	107,743	106,037	213,780	97,591	93,620	191,211	10,152	12,417	22,569

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

4. State of Tasmania, 4th April, 1921.—Birthplaces of the Population.
(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

BIRTHPLACE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia—									
Australia	98,120	98,148	196,268	86,948	85,549	172,497	11,172	12,599	23,771
New Zealand	670	686	1,356	574	626	1,200	96	60	156
Other (a)	5	7	12	(b)	(b)	(b)	5	7	12
Total, Australasia ..	98,795	98,841	197,636	87,522	86,175	173,697	11,273	12,666	23,939
Europe—									
British Isles	6,895	5,839	12,734	7,616	5,916	13,532	— 721	— 77	— 798
Denmark	85	37	122	78	43	121	7	6	1
France	22	20	42	27	11	38	— 5	9	4
Germany	223	166	389	353	237	590	— 130	— 71	— 201
Greece	11	1	12	4	2	6	7	— 1	6
Italy	32	5	37	17	4	21	15	1	16
Norway	41	..	41	42	1	43	— 1	— 1	— 2
Russia	17	3	20	37	7	44	— 20	— 4	— 24
Sweden	94	6	100	107	12	119	— 13	— 6	— 19
Switzerland	13	0	22	13	8	21	..	1	1
Other	138	24	162	59	12	71	79	12	91
Total, Europe	7,571	6,110	13,681	8,353	6,253	14,606	— 782	— 143	— 925
Asia—									
British India	188	183	371	175	144	319	13	39	52
China	227	7	234	353	9	362	— 126	— 2	— 128
Japan	3	2	5	1	..	1	2	2	4
Syria	28	14	42	33	24	57	— 5	— 10	— 15
Other	29	30	59	17	22	39	12	8	20
Total, Asia	475	236	711	579	199	778	— 104	37	— 67
Africa—									
Union of South Africa ..	75	87	162	48	65	113	27	22	49
Other	19	11	30	22	10	32	— 3	1	— 2
Total, Africa	94	98	192	70	75	145	24	23	47
America—									
Canada	60	31	91	52	28	80	8	3	11
United States of America ..	87	50	137	103	51	154	— 16	— 1	— 17
Other	27	25	52	28	17	45	— 1	8	7
Total, America	174	106	280	183	96	279	— 9	10	1
Polynesia	23	24	47	21	23	44	2	1	3
At Sea	45	46	91	62	60	122	— 17	— 14	— 31
Unspecified	566	576	1,142	801	739	1,540	— 235	— 163	— 398
Total, all Birthplaces ..	107,743	106,037	213,780	97,591	93,620	191,211	10,152	12,417	22,569

(a) Includes Norfolk Island, Papua, and the Territory of New Guinea.

(b) In 1911 Norfolk Island was included in New South Wales; Papua and the Territory of New Guinea were included in Polynesia.

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

5. State of Tasmania, 4th April, 1921.—Nationality (i.e., Allegiance) of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

NATIONALITY.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			NATIONALITY.	4TH APRIL, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
British	107,326	105,893	213,219	Foreign—continued.			
Foreign—				Japanese	1	..	1
Austrian	2	..	2	Jugo-Slavian	2	..	2
Belgian	5	5	10	Norwegian	18	..	18
Bulgarian	1	..	1	Polish	4	1	5
Chinese	155	2	157	Russian	6	1	7
Czecho-Slovakian .. ..	..	..	..	Spanish	2	..	2
Danish	12	8	20	Swedish	24	1	25
Dutch	2	..	2	Swiss	7	3	10
Finnish	11	..	11	Turkish	1	2	3
French	3	7	10	United States of America	37	15	52
German	19	12	31	Other	19	3	22
Greek	9	..	9	Total, Foreign	360	63	423
Hungarian .. ..	..	..	..	Not stated	57	81	138
Italian	20	3	23	Grand Total	107,743	106,037	213,780

NOTE.—Similar details not available from the Census of 1911.

6. State of Tasmania, 4th April, 1921.—Population According to Race.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

RACE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European Race	107,321	105,899	213,220	96,923	93,385	190,308	10,398	12,514	22,912
Non-European Full-blood—									
Afghan .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese	243	15	258	400	27	427	— 157	— 12	— 169
Cingalese .. ..	..	..	..	1	..	1	— 1	..	— 1
Hindu	10	..	10	15	..	15	— 5	..	— 5
Japanese	1	..	1	..	..	..	— 1	..	— 1
Malay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Negro	1	..	1	4	..	4	— 3	..	— 3
Polynesian .. ..	..	..	..	5	..	5	— 5	..	— 5
Syrian	33	21	54	47	41	88	— 14	— 20	— 34
Other	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total, Full-blood	289	36	325	473	68	541	— 184	— 32	— 216
Half-caste—									
Australian Aboriginal	83	69	152	123	104	227	— 40	— 35	— 75
Chinese	37	24	61	50	52	102	— 13	— 28	— 41
Hindu	10	6	16	14	5	19	— 4	1	— 3
Japanese .. ..	..	2	2	..	1	1	..	1	1
Malay .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Negro .. ..	..	..	..	3	3	6	— 3	— 3	— 6
Polynesian	2	..	2	1	1	2	— 1	— 1	..
Syrian	1	1	2	..	1	1	— 1	..	— 1
Other .. ..	..	..	..	4	..	4	— 4	..	— 4
Total, Half-caste	133	102	235	195	167	362	— 62	— 65	— 127
Grand Total	107,743	106,037	213,780	97,591	93,620	191,211	10,152	12,417	22,569

(a) Afghans and Baluchis.

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

7. State of Tasmania, 4th April, 1921.—Occupations of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Professional	3,990	2,953	6,943	3,350	2,131	5,481	640	822	1,462
Domestic	1,411	5,889	7,300	1,489	6,375	7,864	— 78	— 486	— 564
Commercial	7,782	2,465	10,247	7,041	1,671	8,712	741	794	1,535
Transport and Communica- tion—									
On Railways	1,402	30	1,432	1,138	36	1,174	264	— 6	258
On Roads	1,651	25	1,676	1,101	8	1,109	550	17	567
On Seas and Rivers ..	1,929	30	1,959	1,618	17	1,635	311	13	324
Post and Telegraph ..	690	276	966	512	270	782	178	6	184
Others	43	..	43	38	..	38	5	..	5
Total, Transport and Communication ..	5,715	361	6,076	4,407	331	4,738	1,308	30	1,338
Industrial—									
Manufacturing	9,304	2,240	11,544	6,867	2,518	9,385	2,437	— 278	2,159
Building	3,263	16	3,279	2,681	4	2,685	582	12	594
Earthworks	1,840	..	1,840	1,635	..	1,635	205	..	205
Disposal of Dead and Refuse	335	2	337	219	..	219	116	2	118
Undefined Industrial ..	5,432	118	5,550	3,308	36	3,344	2,124	82	2,206
Total, Industrial ..	20,174	2,376	22,550	14,710	2,558	17,268	5,464	— 182	5,282
Primary Producers—									
Agricultural	20,970	364	21,334	19,647	521	20,168	1,323	— 157	1,166
Pastoral	1,795	63	1,858	2,547	88	2,635	— 752	— 25	— 777
Trapping, &c.	323	8	331	379	1	380	— 56	7	— 49
Fisheries	196	..	196	204	..	204	— 8	..	— 8
Forestry	2,718	6	2,724	1,936	2	1,938	782	4	786
Water Supply	24	2	26	71	..	71	— 47	2	— 45
Mining and Quarrying ..	3,389	5	3,394	5,629	2	5,631	— 2,240	3	— 2,237
Total, Primary Pro- ducers	29,415	448	29,863	30,413	614	31,027	— 998	— 166	— 1,164
Independent	575	221	796	436	443	879	139	— 222	— 83
Total, Breadwinners	69,062	14,713	83,775	61,846	14,123	75,969	7,216	590	7,806
Dependants	37,620	91,227	128,847	33,630	79,171	112,801	3,990	12,056	16,046
Unspecified	1,061	97	1,158	2,115	326	2,441	— 1,054	— 229	— 1,283
Grand Total	107,743	106,037	213,780	97,591	93,620	191,211	10,152	12,417	22,569

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

8. State of Tasmania, 4th April, 1921.—Grade of Employment.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

GRADE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer	4,358	347	4,705	8,247	582	8,829	— 3,889	— 235	— 4,124
Working on own account ..	13,049	1,588	14,637	6,560	1,162	7,722	6,489	426	6,915
Assisting, but not receiving wages or salary	1,862	67	1,929	3,854	392	4,246	— 1,992	— 325	— 2,317
Receiving wages or salary ..	42,077	11,440	53,517	40,168	10,518	50,686	1,909	922	2,831
Unemployed	3,554	509	4,063	1,478	320	1,798	2,076	189	2,265
Grade not applicable	41,605	91,887	133,492	36,364	80,268	116,632	5,241	11,619	16,860
Grade not stated	1,238	199	1,437	920	378	1,298	318	— 179	139
Total	107,743	106,037	213,780	97,591	93,620	191,211	10,152	12,417	22,569

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

9. State of Tasmania, 4th April, 1921.—Causes of Unemployment.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

PARTICULARS.	Scarcity of Employment.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Old Age.	Other Cause.	Cause Not Stated.	Total.
Males	1,536	1,055	138	26	40	609	150	3,554
Females	95	253	5	3	4	115	33	509
Persons	1,632	1,308	143	29	44	724	183	4,063

NOTE.—Similar details not available from the Census of 1911.

10. State of Tasmania, 4th April, 1921.—Duration of Unemployment.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN WORKING DAYS.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN WORKING DAYS.	4TH APRIL, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 10	723	82	805	70-79	71	16	87
10-19	673	67	740	80-89	43	5	48
20-29	324	54	378	90 and over	616	107	723
30-39	260	37	297	Not stated	510	75	585
40-49	123	21	144				
50-59	85	19	104				
60-69	126	26	152	Total	3,554	509	4,063

NOTE.—Similar details not available from the Census of 1911.

11. State of Tasmania, 4th April, 1921.—Religions of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

RELIGION.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	2,458	2,874	5,332	2,198	2,559	4,757	260	315	575
Catholic, Roman	16,507	16,599	33,106	14,267	14,314	28,581	2,240	2,285	4,525
Catholic, Undefined	1,212	1,147	2,359	2,159	1,921	4,080	— 947	— 774	— 1,721
Church of Christ	891	1,044	1,935	519	608	1,127	372	436	808
Church of England	57,113	55,109	112,222	44,845	43,313	88,158	12,268	11,796	24,064
Congregational	2,133	2,410	4,543	2,339	2,541	4,880	— 206	— 131	— 337
Independent									
Lutheran	98	13	111	144	53	197	— 46	— 40	— 86
Methodist	13,175	13,996	27,171	12,311	12,664	24,975	864	1,332	2,196
Presbyterian	7,438	7,358	14,796	8,018	7,717	15,735	— 580	— 359	— 939
Protestant, Undefined	1,228	1,043	2,271	4,043	3,130	7,173	— 2,815	— 2,087	— 4,902
Salvation Army	622	735	1,357	693	726	1,419	— 71	9	— 62
Seventh Day Adventist	294	393	687	232	282	514	62	111	173
Unitarian	25	8	33	48	25	73	— 23	— 17	— 40
Other Christian	1,130	1,256	2,386	923	969	1,892	207	287	494
Christian, Undefined	198	182	380	163	116	279	35	66	101
Total, Christian	104,522	104,167	208,689	92,902	90,938	183,840	11,620	13,229	24,849
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Buddhist	5	6	11	96	3	99	— 91	3	— 88
Chinese	5	..	5	21	1	22	— 16	— 1	— 17
Confucian	54	..	54	47	..	47	7	..	7
Hebrew	68	53	121	73	57	130	— 5	— 4	— 9
Mohammedan	16	1	17	10	..	10	6	1	7
Others, Non-Christian	22	15	37	18	10	28	4	5	9
Total, Non-Christian	170	75	245	265	71	336	— 95	4	— 91
INDEFINITE									
No Religion	349	171	520	284	142	426	65	29	94
No Religion	322	77	399	169	41	210	153	36	189
Object to State	1,385	902	2,287	3,008	1,921	4,929	— 1,623	— 1,019	— 2,642
No Reply	995	645	1,640	963	507	1,470	32	138	170
Grand Total	107,743	106,037	213,780	97,591	93,620	191,211	10,152	12,417	22,569

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

12. State of Tasmania, 4th April, 1921.—Education of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

PARTICULARS.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Cannot Read—									
Under 5 years of age ..	12,872	12,674	25,546	12,636	12,144	24,780	236	530	766
Over 5 years of age ..	6,962	4,834	11,796	5,608	4,091	9,699	1,354	743	2,097
English Language—									
Read and write ..	85,059	85,684	170,743	76,247	74,795	151,042	8,812	10,889	19,701
Read only ..	292	274	566	456	409	865	— 164	— 135	— 299
Foreign Language only—									
Read and write ..	108	12	120	181	30	211	— 73	— 18	— 91
Read only ..	4	1	5	20	4	24	— 16	— 3	— 19
Not stated ..	2,446	2,558	5,004	2,443	2,147	4,590	3	411	414
Grand Total ..	107,743	106,037	213,780	97,591	93,620	191,211	10,152	12,417	22,569

* Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

13. State of Tasmania, 4th April, 1921.—Population Recorded as Receiving Instruction at Date of Census.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT—	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE† DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
State School ..	17,125*	15,846*	32,971	12,639	11,943	24,582	4,486	3,903	8,389
Private School ..	2,751	3,453	6,204	2,873	3,381	6,254	— 122	72	— 50
Home ..	691	849	1,540	592	754	1,346	99	95	194
University ..	92	45	137	32	19	51	60	26	86
School—not stated ..	3,241	3,140	6,381	613	597	1,210	2,628	2,543	5,171
Total ..	23,900	23,333	47,233	16,749	16,694	33,443	7,151	6,639	13,790

* Includes 441 males and 71 females receiving instruction at Technical Schools, for which no details are available from the Census of 3rd April, 1911.

† Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,
Commonwealth Statistician.Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, 12th April, 1923.