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Population estimates for States shown in this Chapter for the years 1939 to 1942, have been revised in the light of the Civilian Registration of June, 1943. For revised figures see Appendix. Australian totals herein do not require revision.

CHAPTER XII.

POPULATION.

§ 1. Enumerations and Estimates.

The nature of the early "musters" of the population and the subsequent Census enumerations which have been conducted in Australia were reviewed in Official Year Book, No. 15, pp. 1083-5. This review was accompanied by a tabular statement showing the dates on which the various enumerations were made, and the number counted on each occasion.

§ 2. Accuracy of Estimates of Population.

The results obtained at the Census attain a very high degree of accuracy and may generally be accepted without reservation.

Since the establishment of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics attention has been given to the improvement of intercensal estimates. There was little doubt that the principal source of error was in the records of migration, and efforts were directed particularly to the improvement of these records with very gratifying results. The Census of 1911 disclosed an error in the pre-censal estimates of an amount equal to a percentage on the recorded oversea departures from Australia of $14\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for males and 10 per cent. for females. These percentages were used as adjusting factors for recorded oversea departures during the intercensal period 1911 to 1921. After the Census of 1921 these adjusting factors were reduced to 1 per cent. for males and $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for females, and from the results of the Census of 30th June, 1933, it would appear that the accuracy of the records of oversea migration is such that in future no adjustment of the recorded figures for Australia as a whole will be necessary.

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

§ 3. Census Statistics.

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

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

POPULATION OF STATES IN CENSUS YEARS, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AT EACH CENSUS, 1881 to 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Date.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Masculinity. (a)
3rd April, 1881 ..	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	117.35
5th April, 1891 ..	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	115.89
31st March, 1901 ..	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	110.14
3rd April, 1911 ..	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	107.99
4th April, 1921 ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	103.36
31st March, 1931 (b) ..	3,316,423	3,197,704	6,514,127	103.71
30th June, 1933 ..	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	103.20

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.

(b) These details have been estimated from the Census of 30th June, 1933.

(ii) *States and Territories*. The postponement till 1933 of the Census which ordinarily would have been taken in 1931 destroyed the continuity of the decennial intercensal period which had obtained in Australia since 1881, and consequently the increase shown in the following table for the period 1921–33 (12½ years) is not directly comparable with the results shown for the earlier periods. The corresponding increases for the ten-year

period (1921-1931) have been estimated from the latest Census data, and have been inserted in the table. The increases in the population of the several States and Territories during the last five intercensal periods have been as follows:—

POPULATION : INTERCENSAL INCREASES.

State or Territory.	1881-1891.	1891-1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1921-1931 (estimated)	1921-1933 (12½ years)
New South Wales .. { Number Per cent.	374,129 49.90	230,892 20.54	293,602 21.67	453,637 27.55	450,930 21.47	500,476 23.83
Victoria .. { Number Per cent.	278,274 32.30	61,230 5.37	114,481 9.53	215,729 16.40	266,178 17.38	288,981 18.87
Queensland .. { Number Per cent.	180,193 84.39	104,411 26.52	107,684 21.62	150,159 24.79	164,388 21.75	191,562 25.34
South Australia .. { Number Per cent.	39,119 14.15	42,813 13.57	50,212 14.01	86,602 21.20	80,024 16.16	85,789 17.33
Western Australia.. { Number Per cent.	20,074 67.57	134,342 269.86	97,990 53.22	50,618 17.94	98,679 29.66	106,120 31.89
Tasmania .. { Number Per cent.	30,962 26.76	25,808 17.60	18,736 10.86	22,569 11.80	10,674 4.99	13,819 6.46
Northern Territory { Number Per cent.	1,447 41.93	(a) — 87 (a) — 1.78	(a) — 1,501 (a) — 31.20	557 16.83	1,104 28.55	983 25.42
Australlan Capital Territory .. { Number Per cent.	(b) (b)	(b) (b)	(b) (b)	858 50.06	6,416 249.46	6,375 247.86
Australia .. { Number Per cent.	924,198 41.07	599,409 18.88	681,204 18.05	980,729 22.01	1,078,393 19.84	1,194,105 21.97

(a) Decrease.

(b) Included in New South Wales.

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

§ 4. Distribution and Fluctuation of Population.

1. Present Numbers.—The population of Australia on 31st December, 1942, was estimated at 7,196,622 persons, of whom 3,621,058, or 50.32 per cent., were males and 3,575,564, or 49.68 per cent., were females. The increase during the year 1942, excluding deaths of defence personnel, was 67,683, equal to 0.94 per cent., males having increased by 31,876, or 0.88 per cent., and females by 35,807, or 1.00 per cent. This increase was largely due to the excess of births over deaths, namely, 61,517, the net gain by migration being only 6,166 persons. Recorded deaths of defence personnel from the outbreak of war to 31st December, 1942, numbered 8,283, of whom 8,265 were males and 18 females. Deficiencies in the original data render it impossible to allocate them correctly to the years to which they refer and in the estimates which follow they have been regarded as occurring during the year 1942. The net increase in the population for 1942 has therefore been taken as 59,400—23,611 males and 35,789 females.

2. Growth and Distribution.—In issues of the Official Year Book up to No. 15, the male and female populations of Australia as a whole are given at quinquennial periods from 1788, but it is considered that the abridged table presented herewith will suffice for general purposes.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1800 to 1942.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

As at 31st Dec.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
MALES.									
(a)1800	3,780	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,780
1810	6,611	..	..	..	..	974	..	..	7,585
1820	19,626	..	..	..	..	4,158	..	..	23,784
1830	33,900	..	..	..	877	18,108	..	..	52,885
1840	85,560	..	..	8,272	1,434	32,040	..	..	127,306
1850	154,976	..	..	35,902	3,576	44,229	..	..	238,683
1860	197,851	(b)330,302	(b)16,817	64,340	9,597	49,653	..	..	668,560
1870	272,121	397,230	69,221	94,894	15,511	53,517	..	..	902,494
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,040	28,854	76,453	..	..	1,602,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	(c)4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	..	2,296,308
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	(b)1,062	2,751,730
1930	1,294,419	892,422	481,559	288,618	232,868	113,505	3,599	4,732	3,311,722
1932	1,315,003	900,663	492,516	290,254	233,049	116,067	3,353	4,560	3,355,465
1933	1,324,839	905,050	497,468	291,722	234,442	116,891	3,370	4,997	3,376,779
1934	1,335,123	910,373	502,505	292,519	235,239	116,952	3,440	4,928	3,401,079
1935	1,344,339	911,710	508,381	293,650	237,229	117,978	3,482	5,005	3,421,774
1936	1,355,493	915,304	514,174	294,807	238,704	118,833	3,596	5,287	3,446,198
1937	1,368,505	918,665	519,689	295,611	241,297	120,869	3,641	5,542	3,473,819
1938	1,379,902	925,892	525,271	297,549	243,559	122,098	3,825	6,213	3,504,309
1939 ^d	1,392,174	931,724	532,062	299,162	245,004	122,811	5,117	6,699	3,534,813
1940 ^d	1,401,005	949,704	536,775	297,849	244,137	123,225	6,308	7,034	3,566,097
1941 ^d	1,410,344	969,037	538,416	302,022	242,040	121,778	7,217	6,593	3,597,447
1942 ^d	1,428,751	976,663	535,754	303,980	241,568	122,101	6,028	6,213	3,621,058
FEMALES.									
(a)1800	1,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,437
1810	3,485	..	..	..	..	496	..	..	3,981
1820	8,398	..	..	..	..	1,361	..	..	9,759
1830	10,688	..	..	..	295	6,171	..	..	17,154
1840	41,908	..	..	6,358	877	13,959	..	..	63,102
1850	111,924	..	..	27,798	2,310	24,641	..	..	166,673
1860	150,695	(b)207,932	(b)11,239	61,242	5,749	40,168	..	..	477,025
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,360	..	..	745,262
1880	336,190	408,047	77,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	68,334	..	..	1,458,524
1900	644,258	594,440	219,163	176,901	69,879	83,137	(c) 569	..	1,788,347
1910	785,674	654,926	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,725
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,060	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	(b) 910	2,659,567
1930	1,251,934	900,183	435,177	285,849	198,742	111,792	1,365	3,987	3,189,029
1932	1,276,728	912,724	446,581	289,039	203,271	114,540	1,433	4,004	3,248,320
1933	1,288,680	919,429	451,563	290,955	205,822	115,219	1,448	4,256	3,277,372
1934	1,301,080	927,117	456,992	291,775	207,371	114,495	1,504	4,264	3,304,598
1935	1,313,327	931,313	462,338	292,793	210,516	115,730	1,609	4,314	3,331,340
1936	1,326,243	936,289	467,960	294,505	212,853	115,495	1,709	4,500	3,360,554
1937	1,342,233	940,822	473,772	295,590	215,814	118,121	1,713	4,706	3,392,771
1938	1,355,733	947,868	478,879	297,560	218,902	119,309	1,820	5,251	3,425,322
1939 ^d	1,372,608	954,632	486,415	299,301	222,312	119,611	2,070	5,564	3,462,513
1940 ^d	1,388,118	964,010	492,838	300,242	224,174	119,832	2,544	5,834	3,502,592
1941 ^d	1,401,977	983,116	498,414	303,667	225,042	119,393	2,398	5,768	3,539,775
1942 ^d	1,419,823	993,314	500,725	306,291	228,342	119,336	2,115	5,618	3,575,564

(a) Details as to sex not available for earlier years.

(c) Previously included with South Australia.

(b) Previously included with New South Wales.

(d) See note (d) next page.

ESTIMATED POPULATION—*continued.*

As at 31st Dec.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
PERSONS.									
1788	859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
1790	2,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,056
1800	5,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,217
1810	10,096	..	..	..	..	1,470	..	..	11,566
1820	28,024	..	..	..	..	5,519	..	..	33,543
1830	44,588	..	..	..	1,172	24,279	..	..	70,039
1840	127,468	..	..	14,630	2,311	45,999	..	..	190,408
1850	266,900	..	..	63,700	5,886	68,870	..	..	405,356
1860	348,546	(a)538,234	(a)28,056	125,582	15,346	89,821	..	..	1,145,585
1870	497,992	723,925	115,272	184,546	25,135	100,886	..	..	1,647,756
1880	741,142	858,605	211,040	276,393	29,561	114,790	..	..	2,231,531
1890	1,113,275	1,133,728	392,116	318,947	48,502	144,787	..	..	3,151,355
1900	1,360,305	1,196,213	493,847	357,250	179,967	172,900	(b)4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,425,083
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	(a) 1,972	5,411,297
1930	2,546,353	1,792,605	916,736	574,467	431,610	225,297	4,964	8,719	6,500,751
1932	2,591,731	1,813,387	939,097	579,293	436,320	230,607	4,786	8,564	6,603,785
1933	2,613,519	1,824,479	949,031	582,677	440,264	232,110	4,818	(c) 9,253	6,656,151
1934	2,636,203	1,837,490	959,497	584,294	442,610	231,447	4,944	(c) 9,192	6,705,677
1935	2,657,666	1,843,023	970,719	586,443	447,745	233,108	5,091	(c) 9,319	6,753,114
1936	2,681,736	1,851,593	982,134	589,312	451,557	235,328	5,305	(c) 9,787	6,806,752
1937	2,710,738	1,859,487	993,461	591,201	457,111	238,990	5,354	(c) 10,248	6,866,590
1938	2,735,605	1,873,760	1,001,150	595,109	462,461	241,407	5,645	11,464	6,929,691
1939d	2,764,782	1,886,356	1,018,477	598,463	467,376	242,422	7,187	12,263	6,997,326
1940d	2,789,123	1,918,774	1,029,613	598,001	468,311	243,057	8,552	12,868	7,063,889
1941d	2,812,321	1,952,153	1,036,830	605,689	467,082	241,171	9,615	12,361	7,137,222
1942d	2,848,574	1,969,977	1,036,479	610,271	469,910	241,437	8,143	11,831	7,196,622

(a) Previously included with New South Wales.

(b) Previously included with South Australia.

(c) See letterpress below. (d) Includes all defence forces enlisted in Australia irrespective of movements subsequent to enlistment.

Estimates of population for intercensal years are obtained by applying the vital and migration statistics for those years to the numbers recorded at the Census. Figures for interstate migration are liable to error owing to the impracticability of tracing movements of motor traffic. The estimates of populations of the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory are particularly affected by this difficulty. A supplementary Census for the Australian Capital Territory taken on 30th June, 1938, revealed considerable understatement in the intercensal estimates of population during the preceding five years. The discrepancy is believed to be due to the unrecorded movements by road, and the following are revised estimates of population at 31st December, based on corrected net migration figures for the years affected—1933, 9,341; 1934, 9,457; 1935, 9,761; 1936, 10,406; and 1937, 11,043. As the corresponding State population estimates are affected by relatively small amounts only, it has been considered desirable to postpone the adjustments involved until the completion of the next Australian Census, when they will be incorporated in the general revision of intercensal population estimates and migration records.

The results of the 1938 Census of the Australian Capital Territory will be found in § 14 of this chapter.

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

The growth of the population of Australia and of each State thereof is illustrated by the graph accompanying this chapter on page 267.

3. Mean Population.—(i) *Calendar Years.* The following table shows the mean population for each State and Territory for the calendar years 1932 to 1942 :—

MEAN POPULATION : CALENDAR YEARS, 1932 to 1942.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 31st Dec.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1932 ..	2,579,741	1,808,618	935,575	578,010	435,041	227,084	4,917	8,925	6,577,911
1933 ..	2,601,782	1,820,568	945,454	581,019	438,688	228,434	4,860	(a)9,056	6,629,861
1934 ..	2,623,560	1,830,898	955,584	583,343	441,611	229,101	4,933	(a)9,259	6,678,349
1935 ..	2,645,575	1,839,361	966,198	585,015	445,384	229,616	5,101	(a)9,382	6,725,632
1936 ..	2,667,839	1,847,665	978,589	587,549	450,036	231,046	5,255	(a)9,765	6,777,744
1937 ..	2,694,679	1,856,033	989,668	589,143	454,295	233,951	5,411	(a)10,195	6,833,375
1938 ..	2,721,196	1,867,818	1,000,749	592,579	459,977	235,678	5,726	11,124	6,894,847
1939 (b)	2,748,671	1,881,865	1,013,539	596,253	465,163	238,072	6,291	11,990	6,961,846
1940 (b)	2,776,154	1,903,941	1,024,807	598,222	468,005	240,243	8,244	12,745	7,032,261
1941 (b)	2,799,155	1,937,133	1,034,799	600,335	467,992	239,447	10,140	13,081	7,102,652
1942 (b)	2,831,021	1,965,998	1,034,222	608,308	470,100	240,119	8,803	12,191	7,170,862

(a) See letterpress following previous table. The following are revised estimates :—1933, 9,078; 1934, 9,435; 1935, 9,735; 1936, 10,295; 1937, 10,902. (b) See footnote (d) to table on page 263.

(ii) *Financial Years.* The mean population for financial years is now widely used in connexion with rates for those statistics which are tabulated over a financial year period. The following table shows the mean population for each State and Territory for the years ended 30th June, 1933 to 1943 :—

MEAN POPULATION : FINANCIAL YEARS, 1933 to 1943.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 30th June—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1933 ..	2,590,840	1,814,797	940,628	579,422	436,798	227,927	4,867	8,740	6,604,019
1934 ..	2,613,063	1,824,943	950,351	582,394	440,363	229,041	4,883	(a)9,294	6,654,332
1935 ..	2,634,353	1,836,438	960,859	584,162	443,160	229,148	5,020	(a)9,276	6,702,416
1936 ..	2,656,512	1,843,079	972,190	586,197	447,855	230,374	5,164	(a)9,525	6,750,896
1937 ..	2,680,730	1,852,071	984,117	588,300	451,890	232,208	5,320	(a)10,000	6,804,636
1938 ..	2,708,833	1,861,074	995,333	590,722	457,210	235,048	5,540	(a)10,458	6,864,218
1939 ..	2,733,936	1,874,967	1,006,831	594,402	462,671	236,926	5,847	11,708	6,927,288
1940 (b)	2,762,598	1,889,975	1,019,804	597,936	467,055	239,189	7,153	12,453	6,996,163
1941 (b)	2,788,356	1,920,664	1,030,306	597,951	468,427	240,066	9,417	13,018	7,068,205
1942 (b)	2,812,651	1,954,295	1,034,956	605,119	468,588	239,388	9,734	12,542	7,137,273
1943 (b)	2,846,131	1,972,754	1,038,810	610,084	470,197	240,707	8,574	11,737	7,198,994

(a) See footnote (c) to table on p. 263. The following are revised estimates :—1933-34, 9,382; 1934-35, 9,540; 1935-36, 9,967; 1936-37, 10,619; 1937-38, 11,180. (b) See footnote (d) to table on page 263.

4. Proportion of Area and Population, Masculinity and Density : States, 1942.—A previous table showed the estimated number of persons in each of the States and Territories on 31st December, 1942. In the following table the percentages of the total

area and of the total population represented by each State or Territory are given together with the masculinity and the density of population :—

MASCULINITY AND DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1942.

State or Territory.	Percentage of Total Area.	Percentage of Estimated Population, 31st December, 1942.			Masculinity. (a)	Density. (b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
New South Wales ..	10.40	39.45	39.70	39.58	100.63	9.21
Victoria ..	2.96	26.98	27.78	27.37	98.32	22.42
Queensland ..	22.54	14.80	14.00	14.40	107.00	1.55
South Australia ..	12.78	8.39	8.57	8.48	99.23	1.61
Western Australia ..	32.81	6.67	6.39	6.53	105.79	0.48
Tasmania ..	0.88	3.37	3.34	3.36	102.32	9.21
Northern Territory ..	17.60	0.17	0.06	0.11	285.01	0.02
Australian Capital Territory	0.03	0.17	0.16	0.17	110.59	12.60
Australia ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	101.27	2.42

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.

(b) Number of persons per square mile.

Additional information regarding masculinity and density of population appears in later sections of this chapter.

5. Urban and Rural Distribution.—At the Census of 30th June, 1933, information was obtained regarding the distribution of the population amongst urban and rural areas. The metropolitan division of each State includes the capital city and the adjoining urban municipal areas; the urban provincial districts in all States excepting Tasmania were taken for Census purposes as being those cities and towns which are not adjacent to the metropolitan areas, and which are incorporated for local government purposes: the rural area comprises the remainder of the State whether incorporated or not incorporated. In Tasmania the classification of urban and rural populations was made by the Census staff. Persons on board ships in Australian ports or travelling on long-distance trains throughout Census night were classed as migratory.

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

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION : CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Division.	Census, 1933.			Percentage of Total Population of State.		Percentage Increase since the 1921 Census.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	42.80	47.50	37.40
Provincial ..	283,439	282,001	565,440	25.00	21.74	.70
Rural ..	439,486	355,615	795,101	31.64	30.57	19.64
Migratory ..	4,442	597	5,039	0.56	0.19	-56.99
Total ..	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	100.00	100.00	23.83

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

Division.	Census, 1933.			Percentage of Total Population of State.		Percentage Increase since the 1921 Census.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	

VICTORIA.

Urban—						
Metropolitan	464,775	527,159	991,934	50.05	54.49	29.42
Provincial ..	94,790	103,401	198,191	12.24	10.89	5.71
Rural ..	342,233	286,325	628,558	37.33	34.53	9.97
Migratory ..	1,446	132	1,578	0.38	0.09	-72.55
Total ..	903,244	917,017	1,820,261	100.00	100.00	18.87

QUEENSLAND.

Urban—						
Metropolitan	143,525	156,223	299,748	27.77	31.63	42.77
Provincial ..	97,853	101,291	199,144	24.30	21.02	8.40
Rural ..	252,357	192,232	444,589	47.49	46.92	23.84
Migratory ..	3,482	571	4,053	0.44	0.43	23.12
Total ..	497,217	450,317	947,534	100.00	100.00	25.34

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

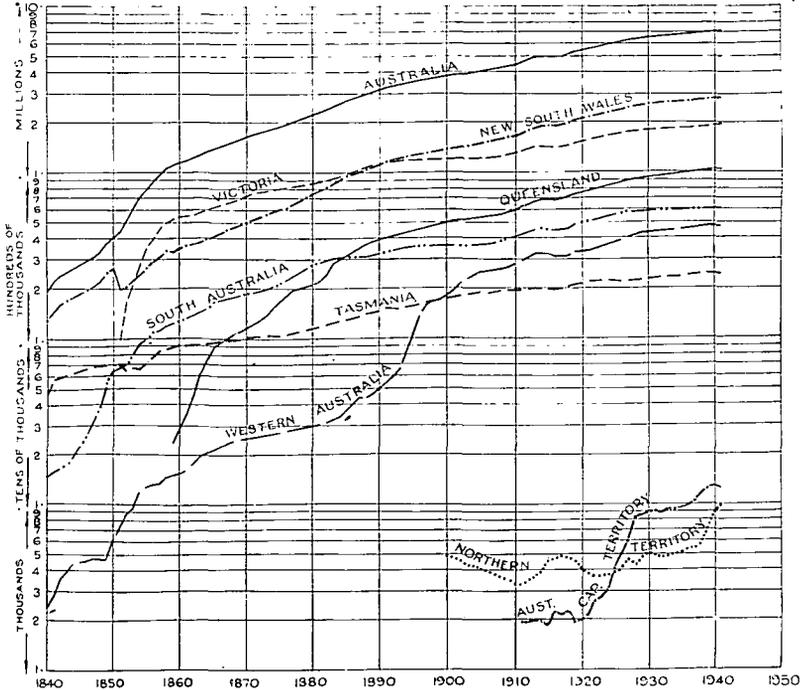
Urban—						
Metropolitan	147,936	161,683	312,619	51.57	53.81	22.42
Provincial ..	25,290	26,166	51,456	8.41	8.86	23.58
Rural ..	115,909	98,853	214,762	39.39	36.97	10.10
Migratory ..	1,827	285	2,112	0.63	0.36	-31.74
Total ..	290,962	289,987	580,949	100.00	100.00	17.33

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Urban—						
Metropolitan	99,288	108,152	207,440	46.55	47.27	33.94
Provincial ..	23,060	21,745	44,805	12.79	10.21	5.25
Rural ..	108,732	74,677	183,409	39.10	41.79	40.98
Migratory ..	2,857	341	3,198	1.56	0.73	-38.38
Total ..	233,937	204,915	438,852	100.00	100.00	31.89

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1845 TO 1911 (RATIO GRAPH).

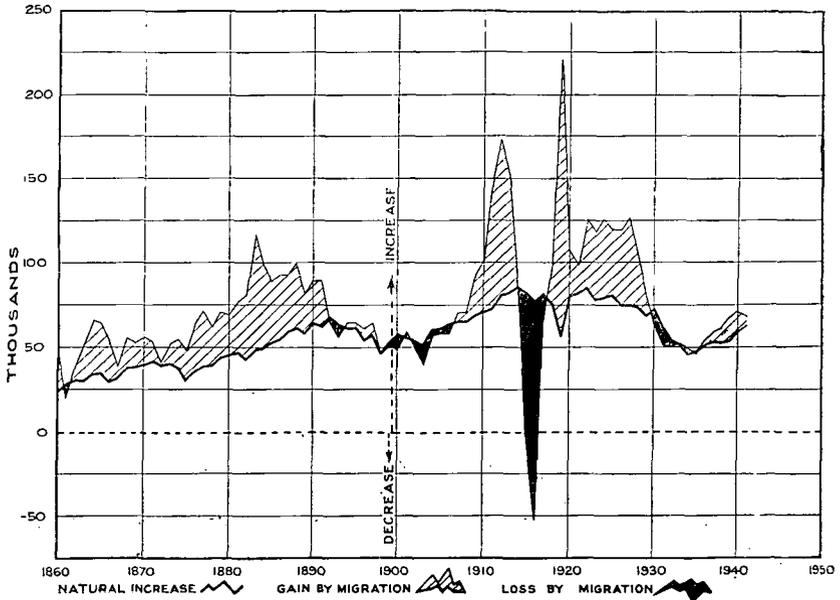


(See page 263.)

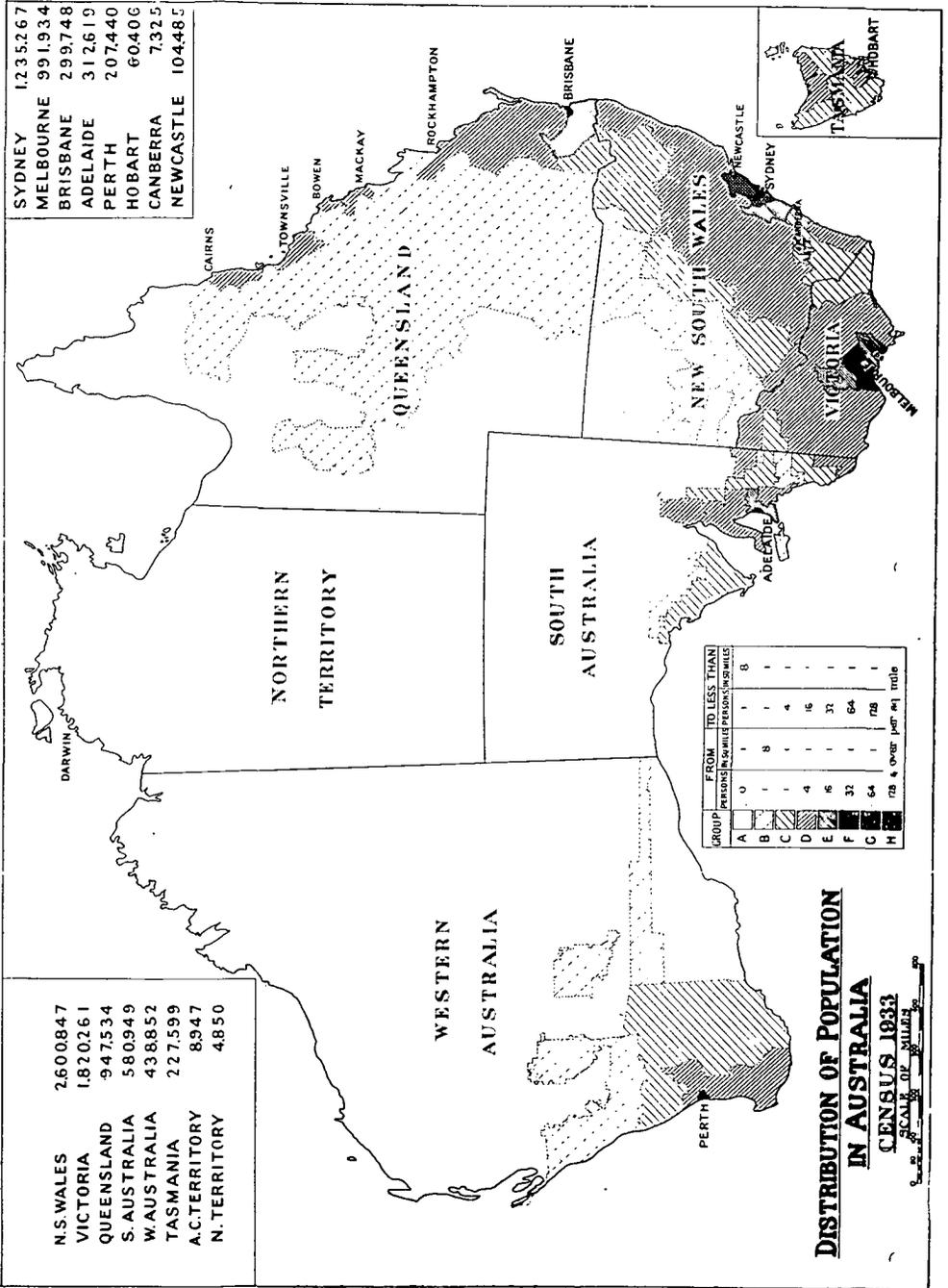
EXPLANATION.—This is a ratio graph, the vertical scale being logarithmic, and the curves rise and fall according to the rate of increase or decrease. Actual numbers are indicated by the scale at the side of the graph.

The curves represent the estimated population of each State at 31st December each year.

INCREASE OF POPULATION—AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1947.



EXPLANATION.—The increase of population each year is represented by the distance between the light curve and the dotted zero line. The distance between the zero line and the heavy curve shows the amount of increase due to natural increase, while the distance between the two curves indicates gain or loss by migration, the shaded areas representing gains by migration and the black areas losses by migration. Where the black area extends below the dotted zero line, as it did during the years of the War of 1914-19, a net loss in population is indicated.



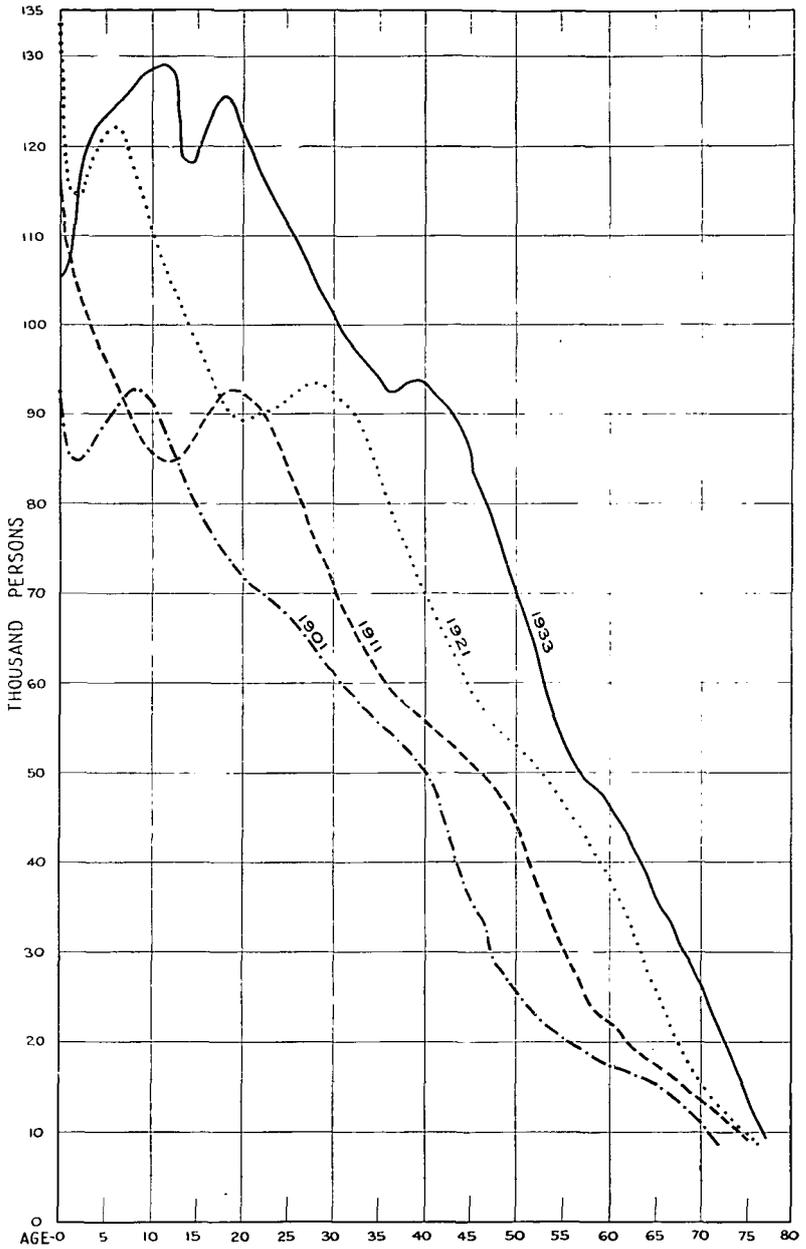
SYDNEY	123,527
MELBOURNE	99,134
BRISBANE	29,748
ADELAIDE	31,261
PERTH	20,744
HOBART	6,040
CANBERRA	7,325
NEWCASTLE	10,485

N.S. WALES	2,600,847
VICTORIA	1,820,261
QUEENSLAND	947,534
S. AUSTRALIA	580,949
W. AUSTRALIA	438,852
TASMANIA	227,599
A.C. TERRITORY	8,947
N. TERRITORY	48,500

GROUP	FROM	TO LESS THAN
	PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE	PERSONS PER SQUARE MILE
A	0	1
B	1	8
C	1	4
D	4	16
E	16	32
F	32	64
G	64	75+
H	75+	over per sq. mile

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN AUSTRALIA
CENSUS 1933
 SCALE OF MILES

AUSTRALIA—GRADUATED AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, CENSUSES OF 1901
1911, 1921 AND 1933.



EXPLANATION.—This graph affords a comparison between the age distribution of the population at each of the last four censuses.

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

Division.	Census, 1933.			Percentage of Total Population of State.		Percentage Increase since the 1921 Census.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	
TASMANIA.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan	28,351	32,055	60,406	24.49	26.54	15.30
Provincial ..	26,971	29,806	56,777	26.03	24.95	2.04
Rural ..	59,138	50,629	109,767	49.17	48.23	4.42
Migratory ..	637	12	649	0.31	0.28	-0.46
Total ..	115,097	112,502	227,599	100.00	100.00	6.46
NORTHERN TERRITORY.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Provincial ..	912	654	1,566	36.18	32.29	11.94
Rural ..	2,391	818	3,209	62.14	66.16	33.54
Migratory ..	75	..	75	1.68	1.55	15.38
Total ..	3,378	1,472	4,850	100.00	100.00	25.42
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Provincial ..	3,839	3,486	7,325	..	81.87	..
Rural ..	966	656	1,622	99.65	18.13	..
Migratory ..	..	..	..	0.35	..	..
Total	4,805	4,142	8,947	100.00	100.00	247.86
AUSTRALIA.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan	1,474,979	1,632,435	3,107,414	43.01	46.87	32.90
Provincial ..	556,154	568,550	1,124,704	19.09	16.97	8.41
Rural ..	1,321,212	1,059,805	2,381,017	37.35	35.91	17.27
Migratory ..	14,766	1,938	16,704	0.55	0.25	-43.88
Total ..	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	100.00	100.00	21.97

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

At 30th June, 1933, the metropolitan divisions contained 46.87 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 43.01 per cent. at the Census of 1921. Victoria had the largest percentage of population residing in the metropolitan area

(54.49) but was closely followed in this respect by South Australia (53.81). During the intercensal period, however, the highest rates of increase in metropolitan population were experienced in Queensland and New South Wales.

The percentage of population in the rural divisions of Australia declined from 37.35 per cent. on 4th April, 1921, to 35.91 per cent. on 30th June, 1933. Of the States, Tasmania, with 48.23 per cent., had the largest proportion of population residing in the rural sections of the State and Queensland was next with 46.92 per cent. Since the Census of 1921, however, the greatest percentage increase in rural population occurred in Western Australia (40.98 per cent.), which was more than double the average rate of increase for rural areas in Australia.

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

6. Metropolitan Population : Australia and Other Countries.—In Australia there is an abnormal concentration of population in the capital cities, which are the only cities of outstanding importance in the various States. A comparison with the capitals of the more important countries is given in the following table :—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION : AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metropolitan Population.
New South Wales	Sydney	1941	1,337,000
Victoria	Melbourne	"	1,107,000
Queensland	Brisbane	"	344,200
South Australia	Adelaide	"	350,000
Western Australia	Perth	"	230,000
Tasmania	Hobart	"	67,900
England	London (a)	1938	8,700,000
Scotland	Edinburgh	1940	475,500
Northern Ireland	Belfast	1939	444,500
Eire	Dublin	"	482,300
Canada	Montreal (b)(c)	1941	1,139,921
New Zealand	Wellington	1940	162,800
Union of South Africa	Capetown (d)	1936	173,412
Argentina	Buenos Aires	1939	2,364,263
Belgium	Brussels	1938	912,774
Czechoslovakia	Prague	1937	962,000
Denmark	Copenhagen	1935	843,168
Egypt	Cairo	1937	1,307,422
France	Paris	1936	2,829,746
Germany	Berlin	1939	4,332,242
Greece	Athens	1938	499,360
Hungary	Budapest	1939	1,115,877
Italy	Rome	"	1,324,775
Japan	Tokyo (e)	"	6,581,100
Netherlands	Amsterdam	1938	793,526
Norway	Oslo	"	275,000
Portugal	Lisbon	"	680,806
Spain	Madrid	1940	1,209,074
Sweden	Stockholm	1939	580,000
U.S.A.	New York (c)	1940	7,454,995
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	Moscow	1939	4,137,018

(a) Greater London. (b) Greater Montreal. (c) Principal City. (d) European population.
(e) Greater Tokyo.

NOTE.—The population of Canberra in 1940 was 11,000.

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

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

City or Town.	Population.	City or Town.	Population.
New South Wales—		Queensland—continued.	
Sydney and Suburbs	1,235,267	Townsville	25,876
Newcastle and Suburbs	104,485	Ipswich	22,498
Broken Hill	26,923	Cairns	11,993
Goulburn	14,843	Bundaberg	11,466
Cessnock	14,349	Maryborough	11,415
Lithgow	13,444	Mackay	10,665
East and West Maitland	12,329	Gympie	7,749
Lismore	11,762	Charters Towers	6,978
Wagga Wagga	11,631	Warwick	6,664
Wollongong	11,403		
Albury	10,543	South Australia—	
Bathurst	10,413	Adelaide and Suburbs	312,610
Tamworth	9,913	Port Pirie	11,677
Orange	9,634	Mount Gambler	5,542
Fairfield	8,709	Murray Bridge	3,651
Grafton and South Grafton	8,551	Port Augusta	3,270
Dubbo	8,344	Peterborough	3,059
Armidale	6,794	Port Lincoln	3,006
Katoomba	6,445		
Liverpool	6,315	Western Australia—	
Cabramatta and Canley Vale	6,107	Perth and Suburbs	(a) 207,440
Parke	5,846	Kalgoorlie and Suburbs	17,326
Forbes	5,355	Bunbury	5,140
Glen Innes	5,352	Geraldton	4,984
Inverell	5,305	Northam	4,817
Casino	5,287	Albany	4,676
Cowra	5,056	Collie	3,784
Victoria—		Tasmania—	
Melbourne and Suburbs	991,934	Hobart and Suburbs	60,406
Geelong and Suburbs	39,223	Launceston and Suburbs	32,833
Ballarat and Suburbs	37,411	Devonport	5,151
Bendigo and Suburbs	29,131	Queenstown	3,809
Warrnambool	8,906	Burnie	3,390
Mildura	6,617	Ulverstone	2,701
Hamilton	5,786		
Shepparton	5,698	Northern Territory—	
Maryborough	5,631	Darwin	1,566
Wonthaggi	5,593		
Horsham	5,273	Australian Capital Territory—	
Castlemaine	5,221	Canberra	7,325
Queensland—			
Brisbane and Suburbs	299,748		
Rockhampton	29,369		
Toowoomba	26,423		

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

8. Provincial Urban Areas.—In par. 5, p. 265, the percentage of the total population of each State which is located in incorporated urban provincial areas is shown. In the following table, however, the aggregate population of all cities and towns, outside the metropolitan area of each State, with 2,000 and 3,000 or more inhabitants is shown, irrespective of whether such centres are incorporated separately or not. In addition, the percentage of the aggregate population of these cities and towns to the total population of the State at the Census of 30th June, 1933, is shown.

**AGGREGATE POPULATION OF CITIES AND TOWNS OF SPECIFIED SIZE :
CENSUS, 1933.**

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

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

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.

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

Country.	City.	Year.	City Population ('000 omitted).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population ('000 omitted).
England ..	<i>London (a) ..</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>8,700</i>	Spain ..	Madrid ..	1941	1,100
U.S.A. ..	New York ..	1940	7,455	England ..	<i>Birmingham</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>1,041</i>
Japan ..	Tokyo (b) ..	1939	6,581	Mexico ..	Mexico City	1940	1,030
Germany ..	Berlin ..	1939	4,332	China ..	Nanking ..	1936	1,019
U.S.S.R. ..	Moscow ..	1939	4,137	Japan ..	Kobe ..	1939	1,006
China ..	Shanghai ..	1936	3,490	Czechoslovakia	Prague ..	1937	962
U.S.A. ..	Chicago (c) ..	1940	3,397	Italy ..	Naples ..	1939	929
Japan ..	Osaka ..	1939	3,394	France ..	Marseilles ..	1936	914
U.S.S.R. ..	Leningrad ..	1939	3,191	Belgium ..	Brussels ..	1938	913
France ..	Paris ..	1936	2,830	Canada ..	<i>Toronto (e) ..</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>900</i>
Argentina ..	Buenos Aires	1941	2,505	U.S.A. ..	Cleveland ..	1940	878
India ..	<i>Calcutta (c) ..</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>2,109</i>	Japan ..	Yokohama	1939	866
U.S.A. ..	Philadelphia	1940	1,931	Chile ..	Santiago ..	1938	860
Germany ..	Vlenna ..	1939	1,918	U.S.A. ..	Baltimore	1940	859
China ..	Chungking	1940	1,900	U.S.S.R. ..	Kiev ..	1939	846
Brazil ..	Rio de Janeiro	1938	1,850	Denmark ..	Copenhagen	1935	843
Germany ..	Hamburg ..	1939	1,682	U.S.S.R. ..	Kharkov ..	1939	833
U.S.A. ..	Detroit ..	1940	1,623	Germany ..	Munich ..	1939	828
China ..	Peiping ..	1936	1,556	England ..	<i>Liverpool</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>827</i>
U.S.A. ..	Los Angeles	1940	1,501	U.S.A. ..	St. Louis ..	1940	816
India ..	<i>Bombay</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>1,488</i>	U.S.S.R. ..	Baku ..	1939	809
Spain ..	Barcelona ..	1940	1,423	Netherlands	Amsterdam	1939	794
Australia ..	<i>Sydney</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>1,337</i>	Turkey ..	Istanbul ..	1940	789
Italy ..	Rome ..	1939	1,325	China ..	Hankow ..	1931	778
Egypt ..	Cairo ..	1937	1,307	India ..	<i>Madras</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>777</i>
China ..	Tientsin ..	1936	1,292	U.S.A. ..	Boston ..	1940	770
Poland ..	Warsaw ..	1938	1,261	Uruguay ..	Montevideo	1941	770
Japan ..	Nagoya ..	1939	1,249	Germany ..	Cologne ..	1939	768
Italy ..	Milan ..	1939	1,224	England ..	<i>Manchester</i>	<i>1938</i>	<i>733</i>
China ..	Canton ..	1936	1,223	Portugal ..	Lisbon ..	1940	705
Japan ..	Kyoto ..	1939	1,177	Germany ..	Leipzig ..	1939	702
Canada ..	<i>Montreal (d) ..</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>1,140</i>	Italy ..	Turin ..	1939	700
Scotland ..	<i>Glasgow</i>	<i>1940</i>	<i>1,132</i>	Egypt ..	Alexandria	1937	682
Brazil ..	Sao Paulo ..	1936	1,120	Thailand ..	Bangkok ..	1940	681
Hungary ..	Budapest ..	1939	1,116	U.S.A. ..	Pittsburgh	1940	671
Australia ..	<i>Melbourne</i> ..	<i>1941</i>	<i>1,107</i>	Poland ..	Lodz ..	1938	665

(a) Greater London. (b) Greater Tokyo. (c) Includes Howrah. (d) Greater Montreal.
(e) Greater Toronto.

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

Country.	City.	Year.	City Population ('000 omitted).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population ('000 omitted).
U.S.A.	Washington	1940	663	Cuba	Havana	1939	569
Italy	Genoa	1939	662	Germany	Frankfort-on-Main	1939	547
Germany	Essen	1939	660	Malaya	Singapore	1940	544
Rumania	Bucharest	1939	648	Germany	Dusseldorf	1939	540
U.S.S.R.	Gorky	1939	644	Germany	Dortmund	1939	537
Hong Kong	<i>Hong Kong</i>	1938	641	China	Hangchow	1936	537
U.S.A.	San Francisco	1940	635	India	Delhi	1941	533
China	Wenchow	1931	631	Peru	Lima	1940	523
Germany	Dresden	1939	625	England	Sheffield	1938	520
Germany	Breslau	1939	615	U.S.S.R.	Tiflis	1939	519
Netherlands	Rotterdam	1939	612	Argentina	Rosario (Santa Fe)	1941	517
China	Changsha	1931	607	China	Tsingtao	1936	515
U.S.S.R.	Odessa	1939	604	U.S.S.R.	Rostov-on-Don	1939	510
U.S.A.	Milwaukee	1940	587	U.S.S.R.	Dnieper-petrovsk	1939	501
U.S.S.R.	Tashkent	1939	585				
Sweden	Stockholm	1939	580				
U.S.A.	Buffalo	1940	576				
France	Lyons	1936	571				

§ 5. Elements of Increase.

i. Natural Increase.—(i) *General.* The two factors which contribute to the growth of a population are the "natural increase," i.e., excess of births over deaths, and the "net migration," i.e., the excess of arrivals over departures. In earlier issues of the Official Year Book particulars of the natural increase from 1861 are given for each sex and State (see No. 22, p. 899). In the following table particulars for each sex are given in States for each quinquennium from 1901 to 1940 and for the latest eight years. The natural increase for Australia from 1861 to 1942 inclusive was 4,688,710, consisting of 2,172,562 males and 2,516,148 females, and represented 77.38 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the present century the rate of natural increase grew until it reached the maximum rate of 17.44 per thousand of population in 1914, but it steadily declined after that year to 7.07 in 1934. The figure rose to 7.99 per thousand in 1937 following small gains during each of the previous three years, fell slightly in 1939 to 7.72, and rose again to 8.57 in 1942. A graph showing the natural increase in the population of Australia from 1860 onwards appears on p. 268 of this chapter.

For the years 1939 to 1942, "natural increase" has been regarded as excess of births over civilian deaths, i.e., deaths of defence personnel have been excluded.

POPULATION: NATURAL INCREASE (a), 1901 to 1942.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
MALES.									
1901-05..	51,179	34,332	16,628	12,149	8,283	7,955	-223	(b)	130,303
1906-10..	64,127	38,948	21,415	14,500	10,762	8,703	-264	(b)	158,191
1911-15..	77,070	46,160	27,497	18,673	12,730	9,386	-201	78	191,393
1916-20..	72,030	41,388	26,894	16,413	9,787	8,673	-125	75	175,135
1921-25..	80,860	49,254	28,941	16,721	10,284	8,543	-68	37	194,572
1926-30..	72,430	43,756	25,645	14,583	11,245	7,001	-131	175	174,704
1931-35..	51,566	25,286	20,627	8,686	8,576	5,810	-93	270	120,728
1936-40..	49,092	26,141	23,145	9,187	9,409	6,040	39	397	123,450
1935 ..	8,899	4,338	3,823	1,455	1,672	972	-20	62	21,201
1936 ..	10,051	4,800	4,563	1,548	1,676	1,036	14	55	23,743
1937 ..	9,865	5,319	4,454	1,788	1,918	1,241	-4	78	24,659
1938 ..	9,446	5,610	4,445	1,946	2,029	1,308	2	60	24,846
1939 ..	9,441	4,949	4,616	1,871	1,985	1,247	..	107	24,216
1940 ..	10,289	5,463	5,067	2,034	1,801	1,208	27	97	25,986
1941 ..	11,187	6,892	5,524	2,334	2,220	1,268	3	124	29,552
1942 ..	10,698	6,882	5,260	2,201	2,046	1,409	-20	164	28,640

(a) Excess of births over deaths. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes excess of deaths over births.

POPULATION : NATURAL INCREASE (a)—continued.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	59,163	39,831	22,910	12,701	11,468	8,027	28	(b)	154,128
1906-10..	71,297	42,629	26,048	14,754	13,354	8,522	33	(b)	176,637
1911-15..	87,074	50,258	33,463	19,318	16,262	9,604	62	78	216,119
1916-20..	81,799	42,886	32,273	16,825	13,185	8,821	135	72	195,996
1921-25..	89,438	49,685	34,289	17,595	13,839	8,837	127	82	213,892
1926-30..	80,733	44,417	31,128	15,407	14,406	6,893	126	203	193,313
1931-35..	60,300	28,216	26,036	9,228	12,352	5,953	156	280	142,521
1936-40..	60,628	28,464	28,991	10,057	13,626	6,574	220	437	148,997
1935 ..	11,230	5,090	5,014	1,652	2,329	1,131	34	45	26,525
1936 ..	11,766	5,305	5,599	1,899	2,573	1,158	39	59	28,398
1937 ..	12,397	5,799	5,702	1,950	2,626	1,375	40	87	29,976
1938 ..	11,768	5,779	5,346	1,925	2,878	1,311	31	80	29,118
1939 ..	11,747	5,375	6,202	2,008	2,715	1,331	50	100	29,528
1940 ..	12,950	6,206	6,142	2,275	2,834	1,399	60	111	31,977
1941 ..	13,242	6,992	6,465	2,343	3,129	1,363	91	172	33,797
1942 ..	12,730	7,072	6,284	2,305	2,779	1,466	29	152	32,877

PERSONS.									
1901-05..	110,342	74,163	39,538	24,850	19,751	15,982	-195	(b)	284,431
1906-10..	135,424	81,577	47,463	29,254	24,116	17,225	-231	(b)	334,828
1911-15..	164,144	96,418	60,960	37,991	28,992	18,990	-139	156	407,512
1916-20..	153,829	84,274	59,167	33,238	22,972	17,494	10	147	371,131
1921-25..	170,298	98,939	63,230	34,316	24,123	17,380	59	119	408,464
1926-30..	153,163	88,173	56,773	29,990	25,651	13,894	-5	378	368,017
1931-35..	111,866	53,502	46,663	17,914	20,928	11,763	63	550	263,249
1936-40..	109,720	54,605	52,136	19,244	23,035	12,614	259	834	272,447
1935 ..	20,129	9,428	8,837	3,107	4,001	2,103	14	107	47,726
1936 ..	21,817	10,105	10,162	3,447	4,249	2,194	53	114	52,141
1937 ..	22,262	11,118	10,156	3,738	4,544	2,616	36	165	54,635
1938 ..	21,214	11,389	9,791	3,871	4,907	2,619	33	140	53,964
1939 ..	21,188	10,324	10,818	3,879	4,700	2,578	50	207	53,744
1940 ..	23,239	11,669	11,209	4,309	4,635	2,607	87	208	57,963
1941 ..	24,429	13,884	11,989	4,677	5,349	2,631	91	295	63,349
1942 ..	23,428	13,954	11,544	4,566	4,825	2,875	9	316	61,517

RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE (c)—PERSONS.									
1901-05..	15.59	12.31	15.34	13.92	18.07	17.85	-8.8	(b)	14.60
1906-10..	17.25	13.11	16.99	15.44	18.52	18.37	-12.6	(b)	15.93
1911-15..	18.27	13.91	18.61	17.55	18.76	19.63	-7.6	13.71	17.05
1916-20..	15.69	11.65	16.74	14.51	14.56	17.46	0.43	12.23	14.57
1921-25..	15.47	12.32	15.87	13.28	13.69	16.14	3.13	6.84	14.34
1926-30..	12.51	10.10	12.84	10.58	12.63	12.85	-0.22	9.60	11.72
1931-35..	8.60	5.88	9.87	6.17	9.54	10.33	2.54	12.11	7.94
1936-40..	8.06	5.84	10.42	6.50	10.04	10.71	8.28	14.96	7.90
1935 ..	7.61	5.13	9.15	5.31	8.98	9.16	2.75	d10.99	7.09
1936 ..	8.17	5.47	10.39	5.87	9.44	9.50	10.08	d11.07	7.70
1937 ..	8.26	5.99	10.26	6.34	10.00	11.18	6.65	d15.14	7.99
1938 ..	7.80	6.10	9.78	6.53	10.67	11.11	5.76	12.58	7.83
1939 ..	7.71	5.48	10.68	6.50	10.11	10.84	7.97	17.26	7.72
1940 ..	8.37	6.13	10.94	7.20	9.90	10.85	10.55	16.32	8.24
1941 ..	8.73	7.17	11.59	7.79	11.43	10.99	9.27	22.63	8.92
1942 ..	8.28	7.09	11.16	7.51	10.26	11.97	1.02	25.92	8.57

(a) Excess of births over deaths. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (c) Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 mean annual population. (d) Revised rates based on mean population adjusted in accordance with the results of Census of 30th June, 1938.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes excess of deaths over births.

The table above shows the decline which has taken place in the rate of natural increase in all States of Australia during recent years, the rate for Australia in 1942 being less than half that computed for the peak year 1914, namely, 17.44. During the first five years of the present century the average increment to the population of Australia by this means was about 57,000 persons per annum. The increment rose to a maximum of 82,000 persons per annum in 1921-25, but thereafter fell to 52,650 persons per annum in the quinquennium 1931-35, increasing during 1936-40 to 54,489. During 1940 to 1942, the three complete war years, the average annual increment was 60,943.

(ii) *Comparison with other Countries.* Notwithstanding its low birth-rate Australia has a higher rate of natural increase than most European countries, owing to the fact that its death-rate is very low. The following table gives a comparison between the rates of natural increase in 1941 for the several States of Australia and for the Dominion of New Zealand, with those of some of the principal countries for which such information is available. Corresponding annual rates for the period 1909-1913 have also been appended. Comparisons with the earlier period show how general has been the fall in the rate of natural increase. Unless otherwise indicated, the rates do not include military deaths.

NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION : VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

INCREASE PER ANNUM PER 1,000 MEAN POPULATION.

State or Country.	1909-13.	1941.	Country.	1909-13.	1941.
Australasia—			Europe— <i>continued.</i>		
Queensland ..	17.9	11.6	Scotland ..	10.7	(c) 3.4
Western Australia ..	18.1	11.4	England and Wales ..	10.7	(c) 1.3
Tasmania ..	18.8	11.0	Spain ..	9.3	0.9
New Zealand ..	17.1	10.8	Belgium ..	7.8	(a) -2.5
Australia ..	16.7	8.9	France ..	0.8	-4.4
New South Wales	18.0	8.7			
South Australia ..	16.8	7.8			
Victoria..	13.6	7.2			
			Asia—		
			Japan	13.1	14.5
Europe—			Africa—		
Netherlands ..	15.1	(a) 10.3	Union of South		
Denmark ..	13.9	8.2	Africa (whites only)	(e)	(d) 16.0
Italy ..	12.8	8.0			
Germany ..	12.8	(b) 6.6			
Switzerland ..	9.3	5.8	America—		
Northern Ireland..	6.3	(c) 5.6	Canada	(e)	12.2
Norway ..	12.4	(d) 5.6	United States ..	(e)	8.3
Eire ..	6.3	4.4			
Sweden ..	10.4	4.4			

(a) Includes military deaths. (b) Frontiers of 1937. (c) Includes military deaths occurring in home country. (d) 1940. (e) Not available.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

2. *Net Migration.**—The other factor of increase in the population, namely, the excess of arrivals over departures, known as "net migration," is, from its nature, much more subject to variations than is the factor of "natural increase". These variations are due to numerous causes, some of which are referred to in Official Year Book No. 22. pp. 906-7.

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

Particulars of the increase by net migration are given below for quinquennial periods from 1901 to 1940 and annually for the last eight years :—

POPULATION : INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION, 1901 to 1942.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
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MALES.

1901-05..	15,671	-37,971	495	-11,031	28,127	-1,771	- 697	(a)	-7,177
1906-10..	11,157	9,400	12,291	10,590	711	-5,784	- 366	(a)	37,999
1911-15..	38,483	1,568	13,037	-4,263	189	-9,599	1,050	- 90	40,375
1916-20..	23,150	18,205	3,614	7,920	-3,782	- 67	- 551	30	48,519
1921-25..	35,660	37,760	18,834	14,244	15,375	-5,630	17	1,199	117,459
1926-30..	37,524	7,849	11,584	-2,230	19,069	-3,668	870	2,259	73,257
1931-35..	- 1,646	-5,951	6,195	-3,654	-4,215	-1,384	- 24	3	-10,676
1936-40(b)	7,574	11,913	5,249	-4,988	-2,501	- 793	2,787	1,632	20,873
1935 ..	317	-3,001	2,053	- 324	318	54	62	15	- 506
1936 ..	1,103	-1,206	1,230	- 391	- 201	- 181	100	227	681
1937 ..	3,147	-1,958	1,061	- 984	675	795	49	177	2,962
1938 ..	2,011	1,617	1,137	- 8	233	- 79	182	611	5,704
1939 (b)..	2,771	883	2,175	- 258	- 480	- 534	1,292	379	6,228
1940 (b)..	- 1,458	12,577	- 354	-3,347	-2,728	- 794	1,164	238	5,298
1941 (b)..	- 1,848	12,381	-3,883	1,839	-4,317	-2,715	906	- 565	1,798
1942 (b)..	10,491	3,030	-6,780	699	-1,636	- 848	-1,185	- 535	3,236

FEMALES.

1901-05..	1,566	-21,984	-2,398	-8,448	22,293	- 726	81	(a)	-9,616
1906-10..	9,390	10	7,780	4,403	1,867	-4,023	- 148	(a)	19,279
1911-15..	48,612	25,051	12,054	5,389	10,650	-5,658	271	118	96,487
1916-20..	21,294	985	2,776	3,863	-4,530	-2,211	47	- 34	22,190
1921-25..	24,660	19,443	12,154	7,482	6,706	-5,138	- 244	744	65,807
1926-30..	33,326	12,532	3,537	- 341	9,363	-4,293	278	2,048	56,450
1931-35..	1,093	2,943	1,125	-2,284	- 578	-2,644	88	47	- 210
1936-40(b)	14,163	9,233	1,509	-2,608	32	-1,872	715	1,083	22,255
1935 ..	1,017	- 894	332	- 634	816	- 496	71	5	217
1936 ..	1,150	- 329	23	- 187	- 236	207	61	127	816
1937 ..	3,593	-1,266	110	- 865	335	251	- 36	119	2,241
1938 ..	1,732	1,267	- 239	45	210	- 123	76	465	3,433
1939 (b)..	5,128	1,389	1,334	- 267	695	-1,029	200	213	7,663
1940 (b)..	2,560	8,172	281	-1,334	- 972	-1,178	414	159	8,102
1941 (b)..	617	7,114	- 889	1,082	-2,261	-1,802	- 237	- 238	3,386
1942 (b)..	5,121	3,131	-3,969	261	523	-1,523	- 312	- 302	2,930

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (b) Civil migration only.

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

POPULATION: INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION—*continued.*

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
PERSONS.									
1901-05..	17,237	-59,955	-1,993	-19,479	50,420	-2,497	- 616	(a)	-16,793
1906-10..	20,547	9,410	20,071	14,993	2,578	-9,807	- 514	(a)	57,278
1911-15..	87,095	26,619	25,091	1,126	10,839	-15,257	1,321	28	136,862
1916-20..	44,444	19,190	6,390	11,783	-8,312	-2,278	- 504	- 4	70,709
1921-25..	60,320	57,293	30,988	21,726	22,081	-10,768	- 227	1,943	183,266
1926-30..	70,850	20,381	15,121	-2,571	28,432	-7,961	1,148	4,307	129,707
1931-35..	- 553	-3,008	7,320	-5,938	-4,793	-4,028	64	(b) 50	-10,886
1936-40(c)	21,737	21,146	6,758	-7,596	-2,469	-2,665	3,502	2,715	43,128
1935 ..	1,334	-3,895	2,385	- 958	1,134	- 442	133	(b) 20	- 289
1936 ..	2,253	-1,535	1,253	- 578	- 437	26	161	(b) 354	1,497
1937 ..	6,740	-3,224	1,171	-1,849	1,010	1,046	13	(b) 296	5,203
1938 ..	3,743	2,884	898	37	443	- 202	258	1,076	9,137
1939 (c)..	7,899	2,272	3,509	- 525	215	-1,563	1,492	592	13,891
1940 (c)	1,102	20,749	- 73	-4,681	-3,700	-1,972	1,578	397	13,400
1941 (c)..	- 1,231	19,495	-4,772	2,921	-6,578	-4,517	669	- 803	5,184
1942 (c)..	15,612	6,161	-10,749	960	-1,113	-2,371	-1,497	- 837	6,166

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (b) See footnote (c) to table on p. 263. The following are revised estimates:—1931-35, 492; 1935, 197; 1936, 531; 1937, 472. (c) Civil migration only.

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

From 1861 to 1942 the increment to the population arising from net migration amounted to 1,370,610 or 22.62 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the 42 years since 1900 the total increase to the population was made up of 2,825,945 or 82.37 per cent. by natural increase, and 604,621 or 17.63 per cent. by net migration.

There was a loss of population by migration in the first five years of the present century; in the next five quinquennial periods there were varying gains which averaged about 115,000 per quinquennium.

In the five years ended 1935 there was a net emigration of 10,886 and in the five years ended 1940 the net immigration was 43,128.

Rates of increase by migration from 1901 to 1940 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in *Demography Bulletin* No. 58.

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

The total increase in each decade from 1861 to 1920 was given in *Official Year Book* No. 22, p. 002. The total increment to the population from the beginning of the year 1861 to the end of the year 1942 was 6,059,320, while that from 1901 to 1942 was 3,430,566. The annual results for the last eight years are shown below, together with quinquennial figures from 1901 to 1940. A graph showing the increase in the population of Australia from 1860 appears on page 268.

POPULATION: TOTAL INCREASE, 1901 to 1942.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
MALES.									
1901-05..	66,850	-3,639	17,123	1,118	36,410	6,184	- 920	(a)	123,126
1906-10..	75,284	48,348	33,706	25,090	11,473	2,919	- 630	(a)	196,190
1911-15..	115,553	47,728	40,534	14,410	12,919	- 213	849	- 12	231,768
1916-20..	95,180	59,593	30,508	24,333	6,005	8,606	- 676	105	223,654
1921-25..	116,520	87,014	47,775	30,965	25,659	2,913	- 51	1,236	312,031
1926-30..	109,954	51,605	37,229	12,353	30,314	3,333	739	2,434	247,961
1931-35..	49,920	19,335	26,822	5,032	4,361	4,426	- 117	273	110,052
1936-40(c)	56,666	38,054	28,394	4,199	6,908	5,247	2,826	2,029	144,323
1935 ..	9,216	1,337	5,876	1,131	1,990	1,026	42	77	20,695
1936 ..	11,154	3,594	5,793	1,157	1,475	855	114	282	24,424
1937 ..	13,012	3,361	5,515	804	2,593	2,036	45	255	27,621
1938 ..	11,457	7,227	5,582	1,938	2,262	1,229	184	671	30,550
1939 (c)..	12,212	5,832	6,791	1,613	1,505	713	1,292	486	30,444
1940 (c)..	8,831	18,040	4,713	-1,313	- 927	414	1,191	335	31,284
1941 (c)..	9,339	19,273	1,641	4,173	-2,097	-1,447	909	- 441	31,350
1942 (c) (d)	18,388	7,626	-2,662	1,958	- 472	323	-1,189	- 361	23,611
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	60,729	17,847	20,512	4,253	33,761	7,301	109	(a)	144,512
1906-10..	80,687	42,639	33,828	19,157	15,221	4,499	- 115	(a)	195,916
1911-15..	135,686	75,309	45,517	24,707	26,912	3,946	333	196	312,906
1916-20..	103,093	43,871	35,049	20,688	8,655	6,610	182	38	218,156
1921-25..	114,098	69,128	46,443	25,077	20,545	3,699	- 117	826	279,699
1926-30..	114,059	56,949	34,665	15,066	23,769	2,600	404	2,251	249,763
1931-35..	61,393	31,159	27,161	6,944	11,774	3,309	244	327	142,311
1936-40(c)	74,791	37,697	30,500	7,449	13,658	4,702	935	1,520	171,252
1935 ..	12,247	4,196	5,346	1,018	3,145	635	105	50	26,742
1936 ..	12,916	4,976	5,622	1,712	2,337	1,365	100	186	29,214
1937 ..	15,990	4,533	5,812	1,085	2,961	1,626	4	206	32,217
1938 ..	13,500	7,046	5,107	1,970	3,088	1,188	107	545	32,551
1939 (c)..	16,875	6,764	7,536	1,741	3,410	302	250	313	37,161
1940 (c)..	15,510	14,378	6,423	941	1,862	221	474	270	40,079
1941 (c)..	13,859	14,106	5,576	3,425	868	- 439	- 146	- 66	37,182
1942 (c) (d)	17,846	10,198	2,311	2,624	3,300	- 57	- 283	- 150	35,789
PERSONS.									
1901-05..	127,579	14,208	37,635	5,371	70,171	13,485	- 811	(a)	267,628
1906-10..	155,971	90,987	67,534	44,247	26,694	7,418	- 745	(a)	392,106
1911-15..	251,239	123,037	86,051	39,117	39,831	3,733	1,182	184	544,347
1916-20..	198,273	103,404	65,557	45,021	14,660	15,216	- 494	143	441,840
1921-25..	230,618	156,142	94,218	56,042	46,204	6,612	- 168	2,062	591,730
1926-30..	224,013	108,554	71,894	27,419	54,083	5,933	1,143	4,685	497,724
1931-35..	111,313	50,494	53,983	11,976	16,135	7,735	127	(b) 600	252,363
1936-40(c)	131,457	75,751	58,894	11,648	20,566	9,949	3,761	3,549	315,575
1935 ..	21,463	5,533	11,222	2,149	5,135	1,661	147	(b) 127	47,437
1936 ..	24,070	8,570	11,415	2,869	3,812	2,220	214	(b) 468	53,638
1937 ..	29,002	7,894	11,327	1,889	5,554	3,662	49	(b) 461	59,835
1938 ..	24,957	14,273	10,689	3,908	5,350	2,417	291	1,216	63,101
1939 (c)..	29,087	12,596	14,327	3,354	4,915	1,015	1,542	799	67,635
1940 (c)..	24,341	32,418	11,136	- 372	935	635	1,665	605	71,363
1941 (c)..	23,198	33,379	7,217	7,598	-1,229	-1,886	763	- 507	68,533
1942 (c) (d)	36,234	17,824	- 351	4,582	2,228	266	-1,472	- 511	59,400

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (b) See footnote (c) to table on p. 263. The following are revised figures:—1931-35, 1,042; 1935, 304; 1936, 645; 1937, 637. (c) Unadjusted for movement of defence forces. (d) Includes recorded deaths of defence personnel. See letterpress p. ge 261.

NOTE.—Minus (-) denotes decrease.

4. Rates of Increase.—(i) *States.* The annual rates of increase of population of the several States of Australia in each of the years 1938 to 1942 inclusive were as follows :—

POPULATION : RATES OF INCREASE.

State or Territory.	Annual Rate of Increase of Population.				
	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	0.92	1.06	0.88	0.83	1.29
Victoria ..	0.77	0.67	1.72	1.74	0.91
Queensland ..	1.08	1.43	1.09	0.70	-0.03
South Australia ..	0.66	0.56	-0.06	1.27	0.76
Western Australia ..	1.17	1.06	0.20	-0.26	0.61
Tasmania ..	1.01	0.42	0.26	-0.78	0.11
Northern Territory ..	5.44	27.32	23.17	8.62	-15.31
Australian Capital Territory	11.87	6.97	4.93	-3.94	-4.29
Australia ..	0.92	0.98	1.02	0.97	0.83

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

(ii) *Various Countries.* The table hereunder gives approximate rates of increase of the population of Australia and its component States, in comparison with those for other countries :—

POPULATION : RATES OF INCREASE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

State or Country.	Annual Rate of Increase of Population during period—						
	1901 to 1906.	1906 to 1911.	1911 to 1916.	1916 to 1921.	1921 to 1926.	1926 to 1931.	1931 to 1936.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AUSTRALASIA—							
Australia ..	1.38	2.04	1.87	2.07	2.11	1.50	0.76
New South Wales (a) ..	1.99	2.05	2.61	2.19	2.20	1.74	0.87
Victoria ..	0.17	1.70	1.38	1.68	2.00	1.18	0.53
Queensland ..	1.35	2.77	2.18	2.17	2.38	1.53	1.14
South Australia (b) ..	0.27	2.48	1.47	2.33	2.17	0.81	0.41
Western Australia ..	6.22	2.42	1.77	1.31	2.66	2.56	0.81
Tasmania ..	1.33	0.63	0.43	1.90	0.04	1.01	0.55
New Zealand ..	2.81	2.43	1.56	2.13	2.06	1.38	0.79
EUROPE—							
England and Wales ..	1.04	1.02	-0.84	1.81	0.64	0.44	0.42
Scotland ..	0.55	0.56	0.31	0.24	0.09	-0.21	0.50
Eire ..	-0.22	-0.06	-0.21	0.58	-0.60	-0.12	0.28
Belgium ..	1.26	0.69	0.53	-0.55	1.03	0.71	0.42
Denmark ..	1.12	1.26	1.20	2.13	1.01	0.67	0.84
France ..	0.15	0.06	-0.72	0.55	0.76	0.53	0.02
Germany ..	1.46	1.33	0.71	-1.60	0.37	0.55	0.58
Italy ..	0.52	0.80	1.16	0.22	0.91	0.31	0.63
Netherlands ..	1.53	1.22	1.72	1.16	1.53	1.06	1.26
Norway ..	0.51	0.73	1.01	1.14	0.65	0.42	0.46
Spain ..	0.52	0.87	0.66	0.82	0.65	0.89	1.46
Sweden ..	0.61	0.84	0.70	0.64	0.40	0.29	0.34
Switzerland ..	1.28	1.17	0.81	0.01	0.38	0.62	0.44
ASIA—							
Ceylon ..	1.62	1.20	1.71	1.28	2.30	1.18	1.34
Japan ..	1.29	1.08	1.42	0.37	1.42	1.48	0.77
AMERICA—							
Canada ..	2.99	2.99	2.20	1.81	1.33	1.97	1.23
United States of America	2.00	1.82	1.67	1.21	1.67	1.27	0.69

(a) Includes Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

(iii) *Variations in the Rates.* The annual rate of increase of the population during the present century has averaged 1.60 per cent., but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period from 1900 to 1939 has been arranged into certain defined groups of years according to the occurrence of influences seriously affecting the growth of population :—

POPULATION : PERIODICAL RATES OF INCREASE.

Period from 31st December.	Interval.	Increase during Period.	Average Annual Increase.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.		
				Natural Increase.	Net Migration.	Total.
	Years.	Million.	Thousand.	%	%	%
1900 to 1913 ..	13	1.13	87	1.59	0.53	2.04
1913 to 1923 ..	10	0.86	86	1.50	0.15	1.64
1923 to 1929 ..	6	0.68	113	1.27	0.64	1.88
1929 to 1939 ..	10	0.56	56	0.82	0.01	0.84

Up to 1913 the rate of natural increase was rising, and this factor, coupled with the impetus given to immigration from 1911 onwards, was responsible for the comparatively high annual rate of 2.04 per cent. during this period. The War of 1914-1919 was a dominating influence in the decade 1914-1923, and its effects can be seen in the reduction of the rate from 2.04 to 1.64 per cent. In the next span from 1923 to 1929 a more settled and prosperous era was experienced; migration was resumed on a large scale and, despite a further decline in the rate of natural increase owing to the persistent fall in the birth-rate, the annual rate of growth rose to 1.88 per cent. After 1929 came the depression, and immigration ceased—in fact Australia actually lost people through an excess of departures over arrivals in 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1935. The rate of natural increase also fell, and the rate of growth of the population receded to 0.84 per cent. per annum. With the opening of hostilities in 1939, Australia entered a new phase in her demographic history, the full effects of which will not be seen for some time to come.

If the population increased at the average rate of the present century, namely, 1.60 per cent., it would double itself in 43 years. It has been estimated, on the assumptions that the 1932-34 birth and death rates remain unchanged and that no increment to the population results from migration, that the average annual rates of natural increase would be for the period 1933-43, 0.73 per cent.; 1933-53, 0.64 per cent.; 1933-63, 0.55 per cent. and 1933-73, 0.46 per cent. In this respect the experience in Australia would be very similar to that of many other countries as the result of the low birth-rate.

Rates of increase from 1901 to 1940 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in *Demography Bulletin* No. 58, 1940.

§ 6. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. *Variations in Natural Increase.*—The following notes are based on the experience of the ten years 1931-1940. For Australia as a whole the rate of natural increase was greatest in the quarter ended March, and least in the quarter ended September.

In New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania the March quarter was the most favourable, and in Queensland and Western Australia the June quarter. The natural increase was lowest in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia in the September quarter, and in Tasmania in the June quarter.

2. *Variations in Net Migration.*—For the decade 1931–1940 for Australia as a whole the quarter ended December showed the greatest rate of increase from migration. The greatest gains in New South Wales have on the average occurred in the September quarter, in Victoria in the March quarter, in Queensland and Western Australia in the June quarter, and in South Australia and Tasmania in the December quarter. The gain to the southern States in the quarter ended December is due to oversea traffic and to tourists and sugar workers returning from Queensland, which State loses heavily during the December quarter, but gains in the June quarter by tourists seeking the warmer climate. The increase to Tasmania during the quarter ended December is mainly due to the influx of tourists from the mainland.

§ 7. Influences affecting Increase and Distribution.

In previous issues of the Official Year Book the influence of the various factors affecting the growth and distribution of population was traced. Detailed information on this subject appears in Official Year Book No. 22. pp. 906–7.

§ 8. Density.

1. *General.*—From certain aspects population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in its relation to the area of the country. Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and a population on 31st December, 1942, of 7,244,242, including 47,620 full-blood aboriginals, has a density of only 2.43 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilized countries of the world. For the other continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 121; Asia, 73; Africa, 13; North and Central America, 21; and South America, 13. The population of Australia has thus about one-sixth of the density of South America and of Africa; about one-ninth of that of North and Central America; about one-thirtieth of that of Asia; and about one-fiftieth of that of Europe.

On account of the enormous area of Australia and the unsuitability for settlement of much of the country, the density of population must necessarily increase slowly. In Australia as a whole the figure has increased from 1.29 per square mile in 1901 to 2.43 in 1942. Victoria's density, however, has grown from 13.77 to 22.42, and that of New South Wales from 4.43 to 9.21 in the same period.

A map showing the density of population throughout Australia at the Census of 1933 appears on page 269 of this chapter. When comparing the density of population of the several States consideration should be given to the average annual rainfall distribution in each State as an indication of the climatic influence upon probable population numbers. The area of New South Wales receiving less than 10 inches of rainfall is 20 per cent.; Victoria, nil; Queensland, 13 per cent.; South Australia, 83 per cent.; Western Australia, 58 per cent.; Tasmania, nil; and Australia, 38 per cent.

Particulars concerning the number and density of the population of the most important countries of the world at 31st December, 1938, are given in the following table. These figures have been taken, with the exception of those for China, Afghanistan, and Australia, from the *Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1939–40*. The figures for China and Afghanistan were taken from the *Statesman's Year Book, 1940*. In some instances, more particularly in the cases of Asia and Africa, the numbers must be considered as rough approximations only.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD : NUMBER AND DENSITY, 1938.

Country.	Population. (^{'000 omitted})	Density. (a)	Country.	Population. (^{'000 omitted})	Density. (a)
EUROPE.			AFRICA.		
U.S.S.R. (European) ..	134,400	58.0	Nigeria and Protectorate(f) ..	20,583	55.2
Germany (b) ..	79,354	352.0	Egypt ..	16,380	42.4
United Kingdom ..	47,600	506.4	French West Africa ..	14,800	8.1
Italy (c) ..	44,487	339.6	Belgian Congo ..	10,329	11.4
France ..	41,980	197.1	Union of South Africa ..	10,070	21.3
Poland ..	35,090	233.9	Algeria ..	7,490	8.8
Spain (incl. Canary Is.) ..	25,600	132.0	French Morocco ..	6,590	42.2
Rumania ..	19,852	174.1	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	6,342	6.5
Yugoslavia ..	15,499	161.4	Abyssinia ..	5,500	15.9
Hungary ..	10,789	246.8	Other ..	57,506	..
Netherlands ..	8,727	671.3	Total Africa ..	155,500	13.3
Belgium ..	8,386	698.8	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Portugal ..	7,460	213.1	United States of America ..	130,300	43.0
Greece ..	7,108	142.2	Mexico ..	19,640	25.8
Sweden ..	6,310	36.5	Canada ..	11,255	3.0
Bulgaria ..	6,273	156.8	Cuba ..	4,228	96.1
Switzerland ..	4,210	263.1	Other ..	17,387	..
Denmark ..	3,819	224.6	Total North and Central America ..	182,810	21.1
*Inland ..	3,659	24.7	SOUTH AMERICA.		
Tire ..	2,936	108.7	Brazil ..	44,116	13.4
Norway ..	2,921	23.4	Argentina ..	12,957	12.0
Other ..	18,049	..	Colombia ..	8,800	20.0
Total Europe ..	534,500	121.2	Peru ..	7,200	14.9
ASIA.			Chile ..	4,635	16.1
China and Dependencies ..	457,835	106.8	Other ..	13,592	..
British India and Indian States ..	365,900	232.3	Total South America ..	91,300	13.2
Japan and Dependencies ..	104,390	398.4	OCEANIA, ETC.		
Netherlands Indies (d) ..	68,400	93.1	Australia (g) ..	6,981	2.3
U.S.S.R. (Asiatic) ..	36,000	61.1	New Zealand and Dependencies ..	1,636	15.7
French Indo-China ..	23,500	82.1	Territory of New Guinea ..	670	7.2
Philippine Islands ..	16,250	142.5	Hawaii ..	413	59.0
Burma ..	15,958	68.2	Papua ..	280	3.1
Turkey (e) ..	15,750	54.9	Fiji ..	211	30.1
Iran ..	15,000	23.7	Other ..	479	..
Thailand ..	14,900	74.5	Total Oceania, etc. ..	10,670	3.2
Afghanistan ..	10,000	39.8	SUMMARY.		
Arabia ..	7,000	7.0	Europe ..	534,500	121.2
Ceylon ..	5,944	237.8	Asia ..	1,181,335	72.8
Nepal ..	5,600	103.7	Africa ..	155,500	13.3
Other ..	16,908	..	America, North and Central ..	182,810	21.1
Total Asia ..	1,181,335	72.8	America, South ..	91,300	13.2
			Oceania, etc. ..	10,670	3.2
			Total ..	2,156,115	42.1

(a) Number of persons per square mile. (b) Includes Austria and Sudeten Territory.
(c) Includes Albania. (d) Includes Dutch New Guinea. (e) Excludes European Territory—1,330,000. (f) Includes British Cameroons. (g) Includes 51,000 full-blood aboriginals.

2. Position of the British Empire.—The approximate relationship of the British Empire to the world as a whole in regard to its area and population is given hereunder :—

AREA AND POPULATION : BRITISH EMPIRE AND WORLD.(a)

Particulars.	The World.	British Empire.
Area in square miles (excluding Polar Circles) ..	51,235,000	13,353,952
Population ..	2,156,115,000	500,774,000
Population per square mile ..	42.08	37.50

(a) Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1939-40, and The Statesman's Year Book, 1940.

§ 9. General Characteristics.

1. Sex Distribution.—(i) General. Detailed information respecting the distribution of the sexes in the population of Australia appears in previous issues of the Official Year Book. (See No. 22, p. 910.)

(ii) *Masculinity.*—(a) *States.* The number of males to each hundred females has been adopted as a measure of the "masculinity" of the population. On pp. 163-5 in the second issue of the Official Year Book a table was included showing the masculinity of the population of each of the States for each year from 1796 to 1907. In the fifth issue, on p. 123, the figures in this table for the years 1901 to 1907 were modified in accordance with the results of the Census of 3rd April, 1911.

With the exception of some dislocation arising from the War of 1914-1919 there has been a continuous diminution of the masculinity of the population. In 1900, the masculinity was 110.55; in 1910, 107.87 and in 1920, 103.47. After 1921, however, the masculinity tended to rise until 1927 (104.54), since when it has gradually fallen to 101.27 in the year 1942.

The following table shows the masculinity of the population at quinquennial periods from 1901 to 1935 and for each year from 1938 onwards:—

POPULATION : MASCULINITY, 1901 to 1942.

(Males per 100 Females.)

As at 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Aust.
1901	110.12	101.16	125.78	102.71	155.69	107.90	593.32	..	110.15
1905	111.05	97.60	121.75	101.65	141.35	106.09	496.76	..	108.65
1910	109.23	98.71	119.02	103.12	132.90	104.14	486.32	(n)	107.87
1915	105.66	95.07	114.74	98.26	117.23	99.77	400.33	109.75	103.55
1920	104.31	97.38	112.00	99.83	114.55	101.67	270.04	116.70	103.47
1925	104.09	99.71	110.94	102.02	115.76	100.90	297.61	132.37	104.24
1930	103.39	99.14	110.66	100.97	117.17	101.53	263.66	118.69	103.85
1935	102.36	97.90	109.05	100.29	112.69	102.46	216.41	116.02	102.71
1938	101.79	97.68	109.69	100.00	111.26	102.34	210.16	118.32	102.51
1939	101.61	97.69	109.23	99.80	109.77	101.97	236.86	120.40	102.09
1940	100.93	98.01	108.92	99.20	108.91	102.83	247.96	120.57	101.81
1941	100.60	98.57	108.08	99.46	107.55	102.00	300.96	114.30	101.63
1942	100.63	98.32	107.00	99.23	105.79	102.32	285.01	110.59	101.27

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

(b) *Various Countries.* The difference between young and old countries in the masculinity of their population is clearly illustrated by the comparisons furnished in the following table, which are based on the latest statistics available:—

POPULATION : MASCULINITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.
Canada	1941	105.3	Norway	1939	96.3
Eire	1936	105.0	Spain	1940	95.9
Union of South Africa (a)	1939	102.8	Germany	1939	95.8
Australia	1942	101.3	Hungary	1939	95.7
United States of America	1940	101.1	Poland	1938	95.3
Japan	1939	100.4	U.S.S.R. (Russia) ..	1939	94.8
Netherlands ..	1939	99.6	Northern Ireland ..	1939	94.7
New Zealand ..	1941	98.2	Italy	1936	94.3
Sweden	1939	98.2	France	1940	93.0
Belgium	1938	98.0	Scotland	1938	92.9
Denmark	1940	97.4	England and Wales	1938	92.4

(a) White population only.

2. *Age Distribution.*—The age distribution of the population is obtained only at a Census. The following table shows the variation which took place in the age constitution of the population during the 12½ years following the 1921 Census. Reference to the graph on page 270 will show regular wave-like movements in the curves depicting age

constitution at various Censuses owing to fluctuations in the birth-rate and in migration. The curve of age constitution for the 1921 Census showed definite troughs in the age-group 0 to 4 years owing to the decline in the birth-rate during the war years, and in the age-group 20 to 24 years owing to the decline in the birth-rate in the late 'nineties of last century and to the loss of young adult males during the War of 1914-1919. At the 1933 Census these same troughs were still prominent, but owing to the lapse of time they then showed at the later ages of 12 to 16 years and 32 to 36 years. But for all ages below about 10 years the curve had been depressed to an extent which was even more marked than in 1921. This was due to a serious decline in the birth-rate, which was intensified in the years immediately prior to 1933 by the economic depression.

Of the 6,629,839 persons enumerated at the 1933 Census, 8.6 per cent. were under 5 years of age; 9.5 per cent. were 5 years of age and under 10 years; 9.4 per cent. from 10 to 14 years; 9.3 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 38.6 per cent. were under age 21. At the 1921 Census 11.0 per cent. were under 5 years; 11.0 per cent. 5 to 9 years; 9.7 per cent. 10 to 14 years; 8.6 per cent. 15 to 19 years; and 41.9 per cent. under 21 years of age.

The effect of the decline in the birth-rate on the number of young lives in the population is indicated by comparing the experience during the intercensal period from 1921 to 1933 with that for the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921. Whereas during the earlier period of ten years the population under 10 years of age in Australia increased by 213,822 persons, there was actually a decline of 693 in the numbers of this age-group during the subsequent 12½ years to 1933. Had the average effective birth-rate which prevailed between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 continued until the 30th June, 1933, there would have been about 350,000 more children under 10 years of age in Australia than were actually enumerated at the Census.

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

POPULATION : GRADUATED AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age last Birthday.	Census 1921.			Census 1933			Increase 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Years.							
0-4	305,397	294,319	599,716	290,461	278,502	568,963	-30,753
5-9	302,481	294,836	597,317	318,937	308,440	627,377	30,060
10-14	266,289	260,556	526,845	317,574	307,698	625,272	98,377
15-19	236,268	230,424	466,692	311,790	303,619	615,409	148,717
20-24	219,013	231,680	450,693	297,993	286,612	584,605	133,912
25-29	226,692	237,497	464,189	277,461	256,509	533,970	69,781
30-34	227,512	221,988	449,500	251,513	237,663	489,176	39,676
35-39	198,870	190,405	389,275	228,658	237,498	466,156	76,881
40-44	168,889	160,437	329,326	229,828	226,473	456,301	126,975
45-49	146,203	136,520	282,723	209,329	199,389	408,718	125,995
50-54	134,828	118,982	253,810	171,687	162,780	334,467	80,657
55-59	117,275	100,550	217,825	132,320	128,857	261,177	43,352
60-64	89,502	77,501	167,003	114,864	113,744	228,608	61,605
65-69	56,530	49,184	105,714	92,940	90,493	183,433	77,719
70-74	33,325	31,849	65,174	60,015	64,282	130,297	65,123
75-79	19,586	20,373	39,959	35,929	36,259	72,188	32,229
80-84	9,553	10,334	19,887	13,857	15,740	29,597	9,710
85-89	3,658	4,198	7,856	4,643	6,228	10,871	3,015
90-94	848	1,064	1,912	1,147	1,607	2,754	842
95-99	129	157	286	190	302	492	206
100-104	22	10	32	25	33	58	26
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105
Under 21 years	1,154,998	1,125,025	2,280,023	1,300,253	1,258,310	2,558,563	278,540
21 years and over	1,607,872	1,547,839	3,155,711	2,066,858	2,004,418	4,071,276	915,565
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

The ages recorded at a Census are not free from error and are therefore subjected to a process of graduation, or smoothing, to eliminate the effects of the tendency to mis-statement at certain ages. These graduated results have been used in the table on page 286.

Owing to the striking changes which are taking place in the age distribution of the population of Australia, consequent upon the lower birth-rate and the increasing expectation of life, efforts have been made to estimate these particulars for later years by applying to the age distribution at the Census the subsequent experience of births, deaths and migration. The results of this tabulation are shown in the following summary:—

POPULATION : ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 30th JUNE, 1941.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age last Birthday.	30th June, 1941.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Years—			
0-4	300,742	288,849	589,591
5-9	265,115	255,568	520,683
10-14	307,825	296,049	603,874
15-19	323,983	314,995	638,978
20-24	307,303	298,101	605,404
25-29	307,521	299,939	607,460
30-34	287,188	273,667	560,855
35-39	257,073	238,210	495,283
40-44	236,470	235,609	472,079
45-49	221,398	228,564	449,962
50-54	212,961	211,328	424,289
55-59	171,719	169,251	340,970
60-64	133,856	136,584	270,440
65-69	96,779	102,539	199,318
70-74	75,285	82,195	157,480
75-79	45,949	51,079	97,028
80-84	22,813	27,346	50,159
85-89	6,249	8,383	14,632
90-94	1,286	2,044	3,330
95-99	195	274	469
100-104	9	13	22
Total	3,581,719	3,520,587	7,102,306
Under 21 years	1,264,472	1,219,767	2,484,239
21 years and over	2,317,247	2,300,820	4,618,067
Total	3,581,719	3,520,587	7,102,306

Since the publication of Official Year Book No. 34, 1941, a revision in the basis of the estimates in the above table has been found necessary. Results of the 1939 National Register indicated that the graduated figures for the 1933 Census smoothed out features of the age distribution which were not merely due to mis-statements. The basis of estimate was therefore altered to the "adjusted" 1933 Census results, modified in the light of the results of the National Register. In consequence, the estimates here shown are not comparable with those previously published.

The next table shows the change which has been taking place in the age constitutions of the population of Australia since the year 1871. Each successive Census except 1921 has revealed a larger percentage of the population over 15 years of age than was recorded at the previous Census. This movement, as previously mentioned, was greatly accentuated during the period 1921 to 1933 owing to the serious decline in the birth-rate

which was partly the outcome of the economic depression. This change resulted during the intercensal period in an increase in the average age of males in Australia from 28.54 to 30.46 years and of females from 28.03 to 30.64 years. 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. The higher average age of males in earlier years was due to a relatively larger proportion of the population being immigrants, a majority of whom were males. As the proportion of native born increases the tendency is for females, whose average life is longer, to exceed males both in number and average age.

POPULATION : AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 1871 TO 1933.

Census Year.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1871	38.84	59.11	2.05	100	46.02	52.60	1.38	100	42.09	56.17	1.74	100
1881	36.36	60.81	2.83	100	41.86	56.03	2.11	100	38.89	58.61	2.50	100
1891	34.80	62.01	3.19	100	39.38	58.00	2.53	100	36.92	60.19	2.89	100
1901	33.89	61.80	4.31	100	36.51	59.88	3.61	100	35.14	60.88	3.98	100
1911	30.84	64.82	4.34	100	32.52	63.28	4.20	100	31.65	64.08	4.27	100
1921	31.64	63.88	4.48	100	31.79	63.83	4.38	100	31.71	63.86	4.43	100
1933	27.53	66.09	6.38	100	27.42	65.99	6.59	100	27.48	66.04	6.48	100

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

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

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

The numbers of divorced males and females in this table differ slightly from those given on p. 189 where the conjugal conditions of those for whom particulars were not given at the Census have been distributed proportionally among the various groups.

POPULATION : CONJUGAL CONDITION, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Conjugal Condition.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921-1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Never Married—							
Under age 15 ..	875,098	849,906	1,725,004	926,924	894,643	1,821,567	96,563
Age 15 and over ..	801,797	649,379	1,451,176	1,018,587	825,448	1,844,035	392,859
Total ..	1,676,895	1,499,285	3,176,180	1,945,511	1,720,091	3,665,602	489,422
Married ..	999,274	999,388	1,998,662	1,290,693	1,293,922	2,593,615	594,953
Widowed ..	73,341	164,480	237,821	97,775	230,180	327,955	90,134
Divorced ..	4,230	4,298	8,528	10,251	10,862	21,113	12,585
Not Stated ..	9,130	5,413	14,543	13,881	7,673	21,554	7,011
Total ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

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

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

POPULATION : PERSONS WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE, AUSTRALIA, 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

POPULATION : ORPHANHOOD OF CHILDREN UNDER SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE, AUSTRALIA, 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

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

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

POPULATION : RELIGION, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Religion.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Christian—							
Baptist	49,194	56,509	105,703	49,654	56,220	105,874	171
Brethren	5,493	6,532	12,025	4,501	5,542	10,043	- 1,982
Catholic, Greek	3,938	1,434	5,372	8,435	3,476	11,911	6,539
Catholic, Roman	565,029	568,973	1,134,002	577,997	583,458	1,161,455	27,453
Catholic, undefined	20,082	18,577	38,659	63,861	63,681	127,542	88,883
Church of Christ	24,680	29,894	54,574	28,820	33,934	62,754	8,180
Church of England	1,212,772	1,160,223	2,372,995	1,297,589	1,267,529	2,565,118	192,123
Congregational	34,931	39,582	74,513	30,411	34,791	65,202	- 9,311
Lutheran	31,627	25,892	57,519	32,569	28,234	60,803	3,284
Methodist	306,785	325,844	632,629	331,602	352,420	684,022	51,393
Presbyterian	322,072	314,902	636,974	356,743	356,486	713,229	76,255
Protestant, undefined	37,309	29,803	67,112	37,750	35,014	72,764	5,652
Salvation Army	14,584	17,005	31,589	14,297	16,913	31,210	- 379
Seventh Day Adventist	4,640	6,665	11,305	5,992	7,973	13,965	2,566
Other	16,508	16,162	32,670	19,605	22,241	41,846	9,176
Total Christian	2,649,644	2,617,997	5,267,641	2,859,826	2,867,912	5,727,738	460,097
Non-Christian—							
Buddhist	1,945	120	2,065	640	95	735	- 1,330
Chinese	3,512	79	3,591	298	7	305	- 3,286
Confucian	2,536	156	2,692	772	15	787	- 1,905
Hebrew	11,392	10,223	21,615	12,183	11,370	23,553	1,938
Mohammedan	2,647	221	2,868	1,668	209	1,877	- 991
Other	1,896	678	2,574	865	348	1,213	- 1,361
Total Non-Christian	23,928	11,477	35,405	16,426	12,044	28,470	- 6,935
Indefinite	13,096	6,790	19,886	8,133	4,896	13,029	- 6,857
No Religion	16,022	4,522	20,544	8,909	2,685	11,654	- 8,890
No Reply	60,180	32,078	92,258	473,757	375,191	848,948	756,690
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

Although the number born in the British Isles increased by 39,055 or 5.8 per cent., they were equivalent to only 10.7 per cent. of the total population as compared with 12.4 per cent. at the previous Census. Those born in other European countries increased by 24,155, or 34.0 per cent., and represented 1.4 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 1.3 per cent. in the year 1921. The number of Asiatic birthplace decreased by 5,733, or 18.9 per cent., during the intercensal period, and was equivalent to only 0.4 per cent. of the total population as compared with 0.6 per cent. at the previous Census.

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

POPULATION : BIRTHPLACES, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Birthplace.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Australia	2,273,999	2,307,664	4,581,663	2,848,282	2,878,284	5,726,566	1,144,903
New Zealand	20,002	18,609	38,611	23,837	22,126	45,963	7,352
Other Australasian ..	315	209	524	468	306	774	250
Total Australasia ..	2,294,316	2,326,482	4,620,798	2,872,587	2,900,716	5,773,303	1,152,505
England	246,134	199,990	446,124	268,849	217,982	486,831	40,707
Wales	7,845	5,645	13,490	8,492	5,994	14,486	996
Scotland	60,419	48,337	108,756	73,488	59,001	132,489	23,733
Ireland	53,221	51,812	105,033	41,576	37,076	78,652	— 26,381
Germany	14,117	8,279	22,396	10,826	6,016	16,842	— 5,554
Greece	3,147	507	3,654	6,548	1,789	8,337	4,683
Italy	6,306	1,829	8,135	20,064	6,692	26,756	18,621
Other European	27,576	9,265	36,841	31,456	11,790	43,246	6,405
Total Europe	418,765	325,664	744,429	461,299	346,340	807,639	63,210
British India	4,976	1,942	6,918	4,544	2,230	6,774	— 144
China	14,859	365	15,224	8,072	507	8,579	— 6,645
Other Asiatic	6,541	1,609	8,150	6,690	2,516	9,206	1,056
Total Asia	26,376	3,916	30,292	19,306	5,253	24,559	— 5,733
Union of South Africa ..	2,784	2,624	5,408	3,271	2,908	6,179	771
Other African	806	561	1,367	926	716	1,642	275
Total Africa	3,590	3,185	6,775	4,197	3,624	7,821	1,046
Canada	2,378	1,172	3,550	2,621	1,299	3,920	— 370
United States of America ..	4,134	2,470	6,604	3,569	2,497	6,066	— 538
Other American	1,195	723	1,918	965	628	1,593	— 325
Total America	7,707	4,365	12,072	7,155	4,424	11,579	— 493
Polynesia	1,991	1,177	3,168	1,582	1,305	2,887	— 281
At Sea	1,872	1,836	3,708	985	1,066	2,051	— 1,657
Not Stated	8,253	6,239	14,492	(a)	(a)	(a)	..
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

(a) 11,165 persons (5,769 males, 5,396 females), whose birthplace was not stated, were distributed after further analysis of other particulars on the Household's Schedule.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

Fluctuations in immigration into Australia over a long period are also partially revealed by this table, which classifies the immigrant population of Australia according to the period of their residence in Australia. Those in the group 80–84 years represent the survivors in Australia of the arrivals during the gold rush of the 'fifties, while the heavy numbers in the 45–49 group are the survivors of those arriving during the boom period of the 'eighties. The particularly heavy immigration during the years 1911 to 1913 is reflected in the outstanding number in the 20–24 years group, followed by the slump during the war period of 1914 to 1919 in the number in the 15–19 years group, and the increasing immigration after that war in the 10–14 and 5–9 years groups. The great reduction in immigration brought about by the economic depression is the cause of the relatively small number in the 0–4 years group. The 10,190 persons shown as having a period of residence of under 1 year are mostly the passengers and crews of oversea vessels which were in Australian waters on the night of the Census.

IMMIGRANT POPULATION : Period of Residence in Australia of Persons who were not born in Australia, 1921 and 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Number of Completed Years of Residence.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921–1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
0	28,386	19,827	48,213	7,407	2,783	10,190	– 38,023
1	8,375	16,998	25,373	2,133	1,856	3,989	– 21,384
2	2,026	2,490	4,516	2,243	2,277	4,520	4
3	1,715	1,404	3,119	5,683	5,411	11,094	7,975
4	2,779	2,623	5,402	10,761	9,121	19,882	14,480
0–4	43,281	43,342	86,623	28,227	21,448	49,675	– 36,948
5–9	111,895	87,723	199,618	104,664	68,661	173,325	– 26,293
10–14	58,919	31,883	90,802	66,084	56,685	122,769	31,967
15–19	15,077	7,818	22,895	26,987	26,098	53,085	30,190
20–24	18,875	8,990	27,865	113,060	77,714	190,774	162,909
25–29	16,873	10,721	27,594	23,203	10,938	34,141	6,547
30–34	47,206	32,273	79,479	16,473	8,331	24,804	– 54,675
35–39	56,144	38,272	94,416	11,187	6,304	17,491	– 76,925
40–44	31,843	20,851	52,694	22,110	17,196	39,306	– 13,388
45–49	16,616	11,776	28,392	36,670	28,297	64,967	36,575
50–54	10,954	9,649	20,603	27,147	20,486	47,633	27,030
55–59	13,077	12,912	25,989	11,412	9,432	20,844	– 5,145
60–64	10,372	11,671	22,043	5,739	5,427	11,166	– 10,877
65–69	11,378	13,594	24,972	3,751	4,424	8,175	– 16,797
70–74	2,875	3,669	6,544	2,937	3,673	6,610	66
75–79	716	935	1,651	2,672	4,050	6,722	5,071
80–84	519	693	1,212	1,246	1,926	3,172	1,960
85–89	78	124	202	113	167	280	78
90–94	16	15	31	26	44	70	39
95–99	1	..	1	3	5	8	7
100 and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Not Stated	13,903	12,050	25,953	15,118	13,137	28,255	2,302
Total not born in Australia	480,618	358,961	839,579	518,829	384,444	903,273	63,694
Born in Australia	2,282,252	2,313,903	4,596,155	2,848,282	2,878,284	5,726,566	1,130,411
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (–) denotes decrease.

9. **Nationality.**—The number of foreign nationals in Australia increased since the 1921 Census by 32 per cent.—males by 25 per cent. and females by 71 per cent.—as compared with an increase of 22 per cent. in the number of British nationality. There was little change, however, in the proportion of foreign nationals relative to the total population, 99.1 per cent. of the population being British subjects, as compared with 99.2 per cent. at the previous Census. The greatest increases numerically among the foreign nationals were—Italians, 12,755; Greek, 2,835; Yugoslav, 2,217; and Polish, 1,257; whilst those of Chinese nationality decreased by 6,007; Dutch by 702; Americans (U.S.) by 700; and Japanese by 555.

The number of persons in Australia who were born in countries outside the British Empire totalled 113,557, and of this number 60,259, or 54 per cent., were of foreign nationality at 30th June, 1933, the remainder being British subjects by naturalization.

The percentages of foreign nationals to the numbers born in the corresponding foreign birthplaces were as follows:—Japanese nationals, 92 per cent. of the Japanese-born; Chinese, 91 per cent.; Yugoslav, 71 per cent.; Greek, 68 per cent.; Italian, 66 per cent.; Russian, 42 per cent.; American, U.S., 42 per cent.; and German, 22 per cent.

POPULATION: NATIONALITY (i.e., ALLEGIANCE), AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.
(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Nationality.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
British	2,722,152	2,665,053	5,387,205	3,318,228	3,251,290	6,569,518	1,182,313
Foreign—							
American, U.S.	2,520	737	3,257	1,904	653	2,557	— 700
Chinese	13,614	185	13,799	7,615	177	7,792	— 6,007
Danish	956	260	1,216	1,046	233	1,279	63
Dutch	1,430	187	1,617	786	129	915	— 702
Estonian	(a)	(a)	(a)	515	323	838	(a) 838
Finnish	517	37	554	962	100	1,062	508
French	1,221	867	2,088	924	723	1,647	— 441
German	2,538	1,017	3,555	2,738	934	3,672	117
Greek	2,430	387	2,817	4,639	1,013	5,652	2,835
Italian	3,984	919	4,903	14,068	3,590	17,658	12,755
Japanese	2,489	150	2,639	1,937	147	2,084	— 555
Norwegian	960	65	1,025	1,150	88	1,238	213
Polish	351	149	500	1,008	749	1,757	1,257
Russian	1,655	662	2,317	1,283	772	2,055	— 262
Spanish	405	140	545	463	133	596	51
Swedish	1,399	80	1,479	1,274	96	1,370	— 109
Swiss	413	151	564	680	272	952	386
Yugoslav	502	107	609	2,503	323	2,826	2,217
Other	1,683	587	2,270	3,347	962	4,309	2,039
Total Foreign	39,067	6,687	45,754	48,842	11,417	60,259	14,505
Not Stated	1,651	1,124	2,775	41	21	62	— 2,713
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

(a) Included with "Other" in 1921.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

10. **Race.**—The people of Australia may be classified into two groups with respect to racial characteristics, namely, non-indigenous and indigenous. The former group comprises the European and other races who have migrated to Australia and their descendants born in Australia, while the latter group consists of the full-blood aboriginal natives of Australia whose estimated number at 30th June, 1941, were 47,620, but who are not included in the general population figures of Australia. The non-indigenous population of Australia is fundamentally British in race and nationality. The Australian people have the essential characteristics of their British ancestors, with perhaps some accentuation of the desire for freedom from restraint. The complete change of climatic

and social environment, the greater opportunity for an open-air life and the absence of the restricting conventions of older countries are exerting a noticeable influence upon the physical characteristics and social instincts of the people.

At 30th June, 1933, 99.2 per cent. of the population of Australia was stated to be of full-blood European race and 0.8 per cent. of non-European and half-caste, as compared with 99.1 per cent. and 0.9 per cent. respectively at the 1921 Census. The latter portion consisted of 22,780 full-blood non-Europeans, 20,620 half-caste aboriginals and 6,446 other half-castes. There were also 60,101 full-blood aboriginals who are not included in the general population figures.

During the intercensal period the number of full-blood non-Europeans decreased by 8,195 persons, or 26 per cent., the number of half-caste aboriginals increased by 9,084, or 74 per cent., and other half-castes increased by 366, or 6 per cent. The half-caste population was equivalent to 0.41 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 0.32 per cent. in the year 1921.

POPULATION : RACE, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

(a) Native of India.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

The recorded figures indicate that at the 1933 Census, 29,738 persons, comprising 23,638 males and 6,100 females, stated they were not able to read and write English, but were able to read and write a foreign language. Of this number 39 per cent. were

able to read and write Italian; 17 per cent. Chinese; 10 per cent. Greek; 5 per cent. Yugoslav; 4 per cent. Japanese; and 4 per cent. German. Included in the total are 1,014 persons who were passengers, or members of the crews, of oversea vessels in Australian waters on Census night.

Forty-three per cent. of the Italian-born population of Australia stated that they were unable to read and write English but were able to read and write Italian. Similarly, 59 per cent. of the Chinese, 54 per cent. of the Japanese, 36 per cent. of the Yugoslav, 37 per cent. of the Greek, and 20 per cent. of the Maltese stated that they were unable to read and write English but could read and write a foreign language.

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

IMMIGRANT POPULATION: FOREIGN LANGUAGE, AUSTRALIA, 1933.

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

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Foreign Language.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Albanian	428	1	429
Arabic	178	99	277
Bulgarian	144	21	165
Chinese	5,008	64	5,072
Croatian	128	19	147
Czechoslovak	76	12	88
Danish	59	27	86
Estonian	35	29	64
Filipino	65	1	66
Finnish	233	49	282
French	105	130	235
German	598	466	1,064
Greek	2,185	906	3,091
Hebrew	134	203	337
Hindu	614	4	618
Italian	8,630	2,901	11,531
Japanese	1,142	76	1,218
Malay	389	1	390
Maltese	445	119	564
Norwegian	124	5	129
Polish	102	124	226
Russian	278	302	580
Serbian	74	6	80
Spanish	277	93	370
Swedish	143	20	163
Syrian	93	67	160
Yugoslav	1,158	263	1,421
Other	793	92	885
Total	23,638	6,100	29,738

12. Industry.—The following table shows the population of Australia classified according to the industry group in which they are usually engaged. The number of breadwinners in Australia at 30th June, 1933, was 3,155,621, of whom 2,367,780 were males and 787,841 females. The term "breadwinner" generally includes persons of all ages who are employers, working on own account, wage and salary earners,

unemployed persons, pensioners, and those of independent means. Pensioners included in this number totalled 286,091. Excluding pensioners, the breadwinners numbered 2,869,530, comprising 2,239,677 males and 629,853 females. Owing to the adoption of an improved classification since the 1921 Census, in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference of Empire Statisticians, there has been some difficulty in making a strictly accurate comparison between the numbers engaged in each group at the Censuses of 1921 and 1933. The main divergence is that relating to the proportion of breadwinners to total population. This is the result of the exclusion of pensioners from the industry groups under the new classification.

At the 1921 Census pensioners were classified to their previous industry, or to the dependent or independent groups, whichever was stated. At the 1933 Census, however, they were specifically directed to state if they were pensioners and they were classed accordingly. These facts need to be borne in mind in considering the recorded changes to which attention is called below.

The proportion of breadwinners (including all pensioners shown) in the male population increased from 68.1 per cent. at the 1921 Census to 70.3 per cent. at the 1933 Census, and female breadwinners from 17.5 per cent. to 24.1 per cent. If pensioners are excluded, the proportion of breadwinners at the 1933 Census was as follows:—Males, 66.5 per cent. and females 19.3 per cent. Comparable figures for the year 1921 are not available.

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

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

During the intercensal period the aggregate increase in the number of males employed in each industry group was greater than that for females, with the exception of Personal and Domestic Service, and the Public Administration and Professional groups. The proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged in the various occupational groups increased in the majority of groups, as follows:—Personal and Domestic Service from 76.2 per cent. in the year 1921 to 78.4 per cent. in the year 1933; Public Administration and Professional from 39.0 per cent. to 46.1 per cent.; Commerce and Finance from 21.8 per cent. to 24.9 per cent.; Entertainment, Sport and Recreation from 13.0 per cent. to 16.4 per cent.; Transport and Communication from 3.5 per cent. to 5.2 per cent.; and Agricultural, Pastoral, etc., from 2.1 per cent. to 3.6 per cent. In the Industrial group (factories, construction works, etc.), the number of persons engaged in the Building and Construction sections—where the proportion of females is low—increased more than in the Factory group with the result that the proportion of females in the group fell from 16.7 per cent. to 15.9 per cent. Considered separately, it will be seen that the proportion of females in the several sections scarcely altered since 1921 so that the smaller proportion of females in the group as a whole is due to the altered values of the component parts of the group. In all industry groups taken together the proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged increased from 19.9 to 21.6 per cent.

POPULATION : NUMBER ENGAGED IN INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Industry Group.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Fishing and Trapping ..	10,671	81	10,752	14,570	41	14,611	3,859
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying	471,460	9,895	481,355	528,154	19,633	547,787	66,432
Forestry	30,191	89	30,280	26,019	114	26,133	4,147
Mining and Quarrying ..	66,524	242	66,766	68,327	193	68,520	1,754
Industrial—							
Manufacturing	326,847	118,727	445,574	375,434	136,077	511,511	65,937
Building	94,878	396	95,274	107,039	407	107,446	12,172
Other	176,183	775	176,958	245,919	1,295	247,214	70,256
Total Industrial ..	597,908	119,898	717,806	728,392	137,779	866,171	148,365
Transport and Communica- tion	200,523	7,214	207,737	212,161	11,732	223,893	16,156
Commerce and Finance ..	258,595	72,083	330,678	338,837	112,335	451,172	120,494
Public Administration and Professional	131,234	83,995	215,229	125,092	107,120	232,212	16,983
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation	15,517	2,313	17,830	20,278	3,972	24,250	6,420
Personal and Domestic Service	49,934	159,880	209,814	52,354	190,024	242,378	32,564
No Industry or Industry not stated	50,115	11,299	61,414	a 125,493	a 46,910	a 172,403	110,980
Pensioners	(b)	(b)	(b)	128,103	157,988	286,091	(b)
Total Breadwinners Dependants	1,882,672 880,198	466,989 2,205,875	2,349,661 3,086,073	2,367,780 999,331	787,841 2,474,887	3,155,621 3,474,218	805,960 388,145
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

(a) Includes unemployed persons for whom industry was not stated. (b) Comparable figure not available. Most pensioners in 1921 were recorded in the industry group to which they claimed to belong.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

Of the population at 30th June, 1933, 1,589,271 males and 510,277 females were stated to be in the wage and salary earning group. On account of the economic depression in 1933, a number of boys and girls who would normally have been wage and salary earners had never been in work, and were omitted from this grade. If these be included the total wage and salary earning group in 1933 would be 1,647,671 males and 538,515 females representing 65.9 and 22.2 per cent. respectively of males and females aged 14 years and over, compared with 67.1 and 20.2 per cent. at the 1921 Census.

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

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

POPULATION : GRADE OF OCCUPATION, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Grade.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Employer	129,142	10,481	139,623	186,849	20,831	207,680	68,057
Working on Own Account	296,291	46,030	342,321	318,951	59,424	369,375	27,054
Wage or Salary Earner	1,148,132	354,761	1,502,893	1,019,158	401,982	1,421,140	115,611
Apprenticed Wage Earner				20,674	5,693	26,367	
Wage Earner Employed Part-time				144,170	26,827	170,997	
Unemployed	137,675	21,405	159,080	405,269	75,775	481,044	321,964
Helper not receiving Salary or Wages	31,620	3,172	34,792	40,754	5,262	46,016	11,224
Grade not applicable (a)	994,590	2,229,653	3,224,243	1,226,806	6,674,756	3,901,562	677,319
Not Stated	25,420	7,362	32,782	4,480	1,178	5,658	-27,124
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

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

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

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

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

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

POPULATION : CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Cause.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Scarcity of Employment ..	68,751	6,092	74,843	355,935	56,296	412,231	337,388
Illness	29,799	9,551	39,350	17,223	8,268	25,491	-13,859
Industrial Dispute	4,249	200	4,539	1,526	85	1,611	-2,928
Accident	4,556	246	4,802	4,484	391	4,875	73
Other Causes	24,069	4,061	(a)28,130	1,590	308	1,898	-26,232
Voluntarily (so described)	(b)	(b)	(b)	4,579	2,802	7,381	(b) 7,381
Not Stated	6,251	1,165	7,416	19,932	7,625	27,557	20,141
Total	137,675	21,405	159,080	405,269	75,775	481,044	321,964

(a) Many classified as "Other Causes" were due to "Scarcity of Employment". (b) Not shown separately in 1921. (c) Excludes wage earners stated to be employed part-time or on sustenance or relief work. NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

POPULATION: DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUDING FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Duration of Unemployment.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921-1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Under 1 week	12,107	1,751	13,858	1,970	682	2,652	- 11,206
1 week	14,250	2,318	16,568	4,612	1,980	6,592	- 9,976
2 weeks	11,537	1,795	13,332	5,698	2,218	7,916	- 5,416
3	9,477	1,424	10,901	5,035	1,917	6,952	- 3,949
4 weeks and under 8 weeks	20,967	3,289	24,256	16,637	5,382	22,019	- 2,237
8 " " " 12 " "	12,202	1,958	14,160	13,711	3,771	17,482	3,322
12 " " " 16 " "	10,662	1,698	12,360	17,815	4,542	22,357	9,997
16 " " " 20 " "				10,352	2,441	12,793	
20 " " " 24 " "				7,007	1,512	8,519	
24 " " " 28 " "				24,607	6,306	30,913	
28 " " " 32 " "				6,289	1,171	7,460	
32 " " " 36 " "				6,046	1,103	7,149	
36 " " " 40 " "				7,240	1,213	8,453	
40 " " " 44 " "				3,882	691	4,573	
44 " " " 48 " "	25,802	3,695	29,497	113	10	123	316,360
48 " " " 52 " "				2,170	358	2,528	
Total under 1 year				133,184	35,297	168,481	
1 year and under 2 years				50,344	9,700	60,044	
2 years " " 3 " "				69,848	8,667	78,515	
3 " " " 4 " "				75,895	5,669	81,564	
4 " " and over				40,607	2,616	43,223	
Not Stated	20,671	3,477	24,148	35,391	13,826	49,217	25,069
Total	137,675	21,405	159,080	405,269	75,775	481,044	321,964

(a) Excludes wage-earners stated to be employed part-time or on sustenance or relief work.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

§ 10. Dwellings.

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

The Census definition of a dwelling includes private houses, tenements, flats, hotels, boarding-houses, hospitals, other institutions and any other structure used for the purpose of human habitation. Since the 1921 Census, the number of dwellings in Australia including those being built increased by 407,714, or 33.7 per cent., a much higher rate

of increase than that of 22.0 per cent. for the population during the same period. At the previous Census there was one private dwelling for every 4.9 persons in Australia but at 30th June, 1933, this ratio had increased to one dwelling for every 4.4 persons.

The following table represents a summary of the information relating to the number of dwellings in Australia at 30th June, 1933 :—

DWELLINGS : AUSTRALIA, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

(EXCLUDING DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

Details for each State and Territory are as follows :—

DWELLINGS : STATES, CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1933.

State or Territory.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.
New South Wales	599,750	28,737	746	629,233
Victoria	432,872	18,763	750	452,385
Queensland	216,122	9,311	301	225,734
South Australia	139,274	5,353	160	144,787
Western Australia	103,578	4,029	260	107,867
Tasmania	52,484	2,421	129	55,034
Northern Territory	1,301	55	1	1,357
Australian Capital Territory	1,995	103	5	2,103
Total	1,547,376	68,772	2,352	1,618,500

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

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

DWELLINGS : CLASS OF OCCUPIED DWELLING, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.
(EXCLUDING DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Class of Occupied Dwellings.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.								Increase, 1921-1933.
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			
Private House ..	440,092	202,270	426,215	1,068,607	651,138	240,199	543,182	1,434,519	365,912
Tenement or Flat ..	27,821	5,537	5,045	38,403	61,768	9,412	3,972	75,152	36,749
Total Occupied Private Dwellings ..	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661
Caretaker's Quarters in Store, Office, etc. ..	864	298	462	1,624	1,326	483	651	2,460	836
Hotel ..	1,925	2,330	3,711	7,966	1,683	1,853	3,062	6,598	- 1,368
Boarding-house, Lodging House, Coffee Palace	18,354	4,837	4,474	27,665	14,092	3,606	3,234	20,932	- 6,733
Educational Institution	400	325	309	1,034	479	303	359	1,141	107
Religious Institution (non-educational) ..	97	59	66	222	52	13	30	95	- 127(a)
Hospital ..	721	766	717	2,204	747	619	773	2,139	- 65(a)
Charitable Institution (other than Hospital)	240	109	260	609	253	66	109	428	- 181(a)
Penal Establishment ..	63	51	19	133	9	24	16	49	- 84(a)
Military or Naval Establishment	48	63	220	331	19	16	10	45	- 286(a)
Police Station or Barracks ..	207	386	882	1,475	209	300	1,011	1,520	43
Fire Station ..	153	82	25	265	117	102	42	261	4
Other (includes Club) ..	194	165	2,388	2,747	310	231	1,308	1,849	- 710
Not Stated ..					45	32	111	188	
Total Other Occupied Dwellings ..	23,271	9,471	13,533	46,275	19,341	7,648	10,716	37,705	- 8,570
Total Occupied Dwellings ..	491,184	217,278	444,823	1,153,285	732,247	257,259	557,870	1,547,376	394,091
Total Occupied Dwellings per square mile ..	492.26	59.68	0.15	0.39	579.99	82.99	0.19	0.52	0.13
Wagon, Van, etc. (includes campers-out)	63	570	4,588	5,221	268	1,669	7,444	9,381	4,160

(a) At the 1921 Census, detached buildings in some cases may have been counted separately, whereas in 1933 they have been counted together as one institution.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

3. Number of Rooms.—For Census purposes, the kitchen and any enclosed sleep-out or portion of a verandah that was permanently enclosed were included in the number of rooms in the dwelling, but the bathroom, pantry and store were not included unless generally used for sleeping. The average number of rooms per private house in Australia at 30th June, 1933, was 5.03, and was slightly higher than that of 4.99 rooms at the previous Census. The average per private house in the metropolitan areas increased from 5.24 to 5.36 rooms; in the provincial sections the average scarcely altered, being 5.09 as compared with 5.11; and in the rural areas the average of 4.60 rooms per house was slightly lower than at the 1921 Census when the average was 4.67.

The average number of rooms for all tenements and flats was considerably less than that for private houses, and showed a substantial decline from 3.77 to 3.08 rooms, indicating a tendency towards even smaller flats. The reduction in the size of tenements and flats occurred throughout all divisions: the average for the metropolitan areas fell from 3.74 to 3.22 rooms and for the provincial sections from 3.87 to 2.52 rooms, with the heaviest decline of all in the rural areas from 3.85 to 2.24 rooms.

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

(EXCLUDING DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Number of Rooms per Dwelling.(a)	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								Increase, 1921-1933.
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			
1	5,845	4,036	35,956	45,837	7,676	7,556	49,063	64,295	18,458
2	8,897	5,489	26,772	41,158	16,005	8,142	33,440	57,587	16,429
3	34,784	11,289	34,378	80,451	39,684	11,622	40,271	91,577	11,126
4	112,254	49,505	102,397	264,216	148,457	52,362	122,579	323,398	59,182
5	143,637	69,411	101,774	314,822	220,327	81,170	130,650	432,147	117,325
6	89,968	39,172	65,293	194,433	165,017	52,846	89,408	307,271	112,838
7	37,049	15,187	29,985	82,221	63,560	19,816	39,830	123,206	40,985
8	17,311	6,607	14,600	38,518	24,776	7,416	17,356	49,548	11,030
9	7,190	2,789	6,052	16,031	10,153	2,876	6,982	20,011	3,980
10	3,932	1,530	3,517	8,979	4,700	1,463	3,859	10,028	1,049
11	1,675	592	1,298	3,565	1,968	546	1,520	4,034	469
12	1,208	391	1,248	2,847	1,463	382	1,419	3,264	412
13	483	172	429	1,084	560	124	452	1,136	57
14	469	136	532	1,137	499	140	588	1,227	90
15	230	64	261	555	244	64	346	654	99
16	151	37	223	411	144	45	236	425	14
17	95	35	112	242	89	19	168	276	34
18	62	16	91	169	51	24	122	197	28
19	39	4	56	99	29	7	49	85	—
20 and over	199	54	308	561	131	32	352	515	46
Not Stated	2,435	1,231	6,008	9,674	7,367	2,959	8,464	18,790	9,116
Total Private Dwellings	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661
Average Number of Rooms per Private Dwelling(a)	5.15	5.07	4.66	4.91	5.23	5.06	4.65	4.99	0.03

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

4. Nature of Occupancy.—At the 1921 Census the nature of occupancy of private houses was not tabulated separately from that of tenements and flats. At the 1933 Census, however, it was ascertained that 42.8 per cent. of the private houses in Australia for which particulars were supplied were occupied by owners; 13.5 per cent. by purchasers by instalments; 39.1 per cent. by tenants; and 4.6 per cent. by others.

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

More than 91 per cent. of the tenements and flats in Australia were occupied by tenants. The figures for all private dwellings, including tenements and flats, show that at the 1933 Census 53.8 per cent. of the dwellings were occupied by owners or were in process of purchase by instalments and 41.7 per cent. were occupied by tenants, as compared with 53.7 per cent. and 41.7 per cent. respectively at the 1921 Census, showing practically no alteration during the intercensal period.

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

(EXCLUDING DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Nature of Occupancy.	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	
	Metro- polititan.	Pro- vincial.			Metro- polititan.	Pro- vincial.			
Owner	133,729	81,008	227,026	441,763	218,539	100,421	285,453	604,413	162,650
Purchaser by Instalments	79,055	25,607	33,321	137,983	117,305	28,720	43,602	189,627	51,644
Tenant	241,567	91,031	117,082	449,680	360,393	108,359	146,660	615,412	165,732
Caretaker					6,410	5,022	29,331	40,763	
Other Methods of Occu- pancy	6,036	6,025	37,514	49,575	3,146	2,810	19,166	25,122	16,310
Not Stated	7,526	4,136	16,347	28,009	7,113	4,279	22,942	34,334	6,325
Total	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661

5. Rent per Week.—The information which has been tabulated concerning rents is restricted to the actual rent paid per week for unfurnished private dwellings occupied by tenants. For 15.5 per cent. of the private houses the rent was less than 10s. per week; for 49.8 per cent., between 10s. and £1 per week; for 27.4 per cent., between £1 and £1 10s. per week; and for 7.3 per cent., over £1 10s. per week. Three-fourths of the houses with rents of less than 10s. per week were located outside the metropolitan areas.

The average rent was 17s. per week for unfurnished private houses throughout Australia. In the metropolitan areas the average was 19s. 7d. per week, in the provincial areas 15s. 9d., and in the rural areas 11s. 2d.

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

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

A comparison of the average rents at the 1933 Census with those at the previous Census is possible for all private dwellings only and not for private houses separately from tenements and flats, which were not tabulated separately at the 1921 Census. The average rent of 17s. 6d. per week for all private dwellings comprising private houses, tenements and flats in Australia was 6 per cent. higher than that at the 1921 Census.

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

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

(EXCLUDING DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Rent per week Unfurnished.	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	
	Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			
Under 5s.	1,067	3,317	18,304	22,688	1,663	2,837	14,869	19,369	- 3,319
5s. and under 10s.	12,786	19,885	37,957	70,628	20,333	13,865	32,083	66,281	- 4,347
10s. " " 15s.	56,337	31,158	29,830	117,319	71,755	30,618	33,435	135,808	18,489
15s. " " 20s.	56,581	16,535	10,139	83,305	86,365	25,156	19,036	127,587	44,282
20s. " " 25s.	40,486	9,104	5,683	55,273	74,460	16,806	9,173	100,439	45,166
25s. " " 30s.	25,373	3,709	1,516	30,628	39,777	6,310	2,860	48,947	18,319
30s. " " 35s.	14,305	1,884	1,061	17,250	21,403	2,827	1,051	25,281	8,031
35s. " " 40s.	5,900	441	207	6,548	8,274	712	180	9,166	2,618
40s. " " 45s.	6,589	570	469	7,628	7,992	595	170	8,667	1,039
45s. " " 50s.	2,726	179	126	3,031	2,642	95	55	2,792	- 239
50s. " " 55s.	1,356	123	85	1,764	1,488	57	21	1,566	- 198
55s. " " 60s.	570	24	26	629	593	10	5	608	- 21
60s. " " 70s.	503	35	34	572	445	5	2	452	- 120
70s. " " 80s.	210	11	3	224	189	6	..	195	- 29
80s. " " 90s.	580	14	29	623	482	7	4	493	- 130
90s. " " 100s.	15,995	4,042	11,533	31,570	22,532	8,533	36,716	67,761	36,191
100s. and over									
Not Stated									
Total Private Dwellings	241,567	91,031	117,032	449,630	360,393	103,359	140,660	615,412	165,732
Average Weekly Rent per Private Dwelling	20s. 8d.	14s. 0d.	9s. 11d.	15s. 6d.	20s. 2d.	15s. 7d.	11s. 2d.	17s. 6d.	1s. 0d.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

6. Private Houses of Three to Six Rooms.—A special inquiry was undertaken concerning private houses of three to six rooms with walls of wood, or of brick or stone, as a more satisfactory average of predominant rents paid by wage-earners can be obtained by restricting the analysis to this group, which as previously indicated comprised 78.1 per cent. of the private houses in Australia.

Since the 1921 Census the number of houses of three to six rooms in Australia had increased by 34 per cent. to a total of 1,108,594. Particulars as to rent were summarized for 440,560 houses of this number with walls of wood, brick or stone which were occupied by tenants; 46 per cent. had walls of brick or stone and 54 per cent. of wood. The distribution was the same as that of the previous Census and the proportions of rented houses with walls of wood, and of brick or stone, had not changed during the intercensal period.

At the 1933 Census there was a smaller proportion of rented houses of three and four rooms and an increased proportion of those of five and six rooms, for both wooden houses and brick houses. The relative increases for rented houses of three, four, five and

six rooms during the intercensal period were 2, 28, 43 and 60 per cent. respectively. In the metropolitan areas the proportional increase of houses of five and six rooms was even higher. The average rent of 18s. 5d. per week for all private houses, three to six rooms, of wood, brick or stone in the metropolitan areas at the 1933 Census was practically the same as at the previous Census.

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

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

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

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

(EXCLUDING TENEMENTS, FLATS, BOARDING-HOUSES, HOTELS, ETC., AND DWELLINGS OCCUPIED SOLELY BY FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

§ 11. Oversea Migration.

1. Oversea Migration during Present Century.—Earlier issues of the Official Year Book contain in summary form tables showing the increase of population by net migration from 1861 to the latest date, while the Demography Bulletins issued by this Bureau give this information for the individual years. On pp. 278-9 of this chapter will be found a summary showing the increase by net migration to the population of the States from 1901 to 1940 in quinquennial groups and from 1935 to 1942 in single years. The following table shows for Australia the arrivals and departures as well as the net migration since 1901 :—

OVERSEA MIGRATION : AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1901-05..	196,993	84,167	281,160	204,170	93,783	297,953	- 7,177	- 9,616	- 16,793
1906-10..	251,482	119,552	371,034	213,483	100,273	313,756	37,999	19,279	57,278
1911-15(a)	422,927	209,893	632,820	382,552	113,406	495,958	40,375	96,487	136,862
1916-20(a)	438,721	100,764	539,485	390,202	78,574	468,776	48,519	22,190	70,709
1921-25..	289,695	188,357	478,052	172,236	122,550	294,786	117,459	65,807	183,266
1926-30..	266,593	203,887	470,480	193,336	147,437	340,773	73,257	56,450	129,707
1931-35..	124,207	115,116	239,323	134,883	115,326	250,209	-10,676	- 210	- 10,886
1936-40(b)	161,774	159,538	321,312	140,901	137,283	278,184	20,873	22,255	43,128
1935 ..	27,676	27,740	55,416	28,182	27,523	55,705	- 506	217	- 289
1936 ..	29,726	30,168	59,894	29,045	29,352	58,397	681	816	1,497
1937 ..	35,123	34,679	69,802	32,161	32,438	64,599	2,962	2,241	5,203
1938 ..	39,910	38,018	77,928	34,206	34,585	68,791	5,704	3,433	9,137
1939(b) ..	37,719	37,366	75,085	31,491	29,703	61,194	6,228	7,663	13,891
1940(b) ..	19,296	19,307	38,603	13,998	11,205	25,203	5,298	8,102	13,400
1941(b) ..	11,861	10,800	22,661	10,063	7,414	17,477	1,798	3,386	5,184
1942(b) ..	6,295	5,971	12,266	3,059	3,041	6,100	3,236	2,930	6,166

(a) Includes movements of defence forces.

(b) Excludes movements of defence forces.

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

The net migration has varied greatly during the foregoing periods, reaching a maximum in the five years 1921-25. The War of 1914-19, during which 331,781 members of the Australian Imperial Forces embarked for service overseas, was responsible for a very large increase in the departures during the years 1914 to 1918. Immigration increased rapidly from 1910 to 1912, the gain during the latter year being the greatest in any one year in the present century (with the exception of 1919, when the troops were returning to Australia).

Although the quinquennium 1926-30 as a whole resulted in the considerable gain of 129,707 persons, the figures for the individual years reveal the decline in immigration which set in after 1927 and which resulted in an actual loss of population in 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1935.

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

IMMIGRATION : NUMBER OF NOMINATED AND SELECTED PERSONS.

Period.	Average Annual Number.	Year.	Recorded Number.
1901-05	Not available	1933	72
1906-10	7,945	1934	159
1911-15	30,111	1935	100
1916-20	2,326	1936	9
1921-25	23,090	1937	141
1926-30	19,881	1938	852
1931-35	156	1939	2,686
1936-40	766	1940	140

The number of nominated and selected immigrants reached its peak in 1926, when 31,260 arrivals were recorded. Immigration has ceased since 1940.

2. **Country of Embarkation and Destination.**—The countries from which the migrants arrived or to which they departed are shown for the year 1940 in Demography Bulletin No. 58. Annual averages for the period 1925-29 appear in Official Year Book No. 25.

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

The numbers of arrivals and departures of migrants during the decade 1931 to 1940 and the year 1942 classified according to nationality or race are shown in the next table :—

NATIONALITY OR RACE OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES : AUSTRALIA.

Nationality or Race.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	1931-35.	1936-40.	1942.	1931-35.	1936-40.	1942.
American, U.S. ..	5,065	10,671	481	5,119	10,179	570
British	200,159	254,803	9,369	210,549	240,138	4,724
French	3,090	2,597	204	3,003	2,595	107
German	1,446	9,514	38	1,294	2,212	3
Greek	1,435	4,399	12	1,629	921	1
Italian	7,234	10,520	4	5,711	2,870	..
Yugoslav	1,203	2,588	1	1,242	988	3
Other European ..	4,432	12,491	946	4,863	5,452	562
Total European ..	224,064	307,583	11,055	233,410	265,355	5,970
Chinese	8,709	7,804	1,043	9,972	7,633	24
Japanese	1,625	1,710	2	2,050	1,736	32
Indian and Cingalese	2,007	2,387	7	1,775	2,258	11
Other Non-European	2,918	1,828	159	3,002	1,202	63
Total Non-European	15,259	13,729	1,211	16,799	12,829	130
Tot ..	239,323	321,312	12,266	250,209	278,184	6,100

During the period 1926-30 there was a considerable influx of Italian, Greek and Yugoslav settlers, so that although there was also much concurrent emigration of these nationals they provided a large permanent addition to the population of Australia. In the following quinquennium 1931-35, there was a considerably reduced increment to the Italian population by migration, whilst there was actually an excess of departures to most other nationals. The last five years, however, saw a resumption of immigration of Southern Europeans, while refugees were responsible for the heavy increase in net immigration of German nationals. Usually there is an excess of departures of non-European people as a whole though it is not true of all non-European nationals. The net gain or loss according to nationality or race for the two quinquennia from 1931 to 1940, and for the year 1942 and the percentage of each nationality on the total gain or loss are given in the following table:—

NET GAIN OR LOSS : NATIONALITY OR RACE, AUSTRALIA.

Nationality or Race.	Net Gain or Loss.			Proportion of Net Gain or Loss.		
	1931-35.	1936-40.	1942.	1931-35.	1936-40.	1942.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
American, U.S. .. —	54	492	89	0.50	1.14	1.44
British .. —	10,390	14,665	4,645	95.44	34.00	75.33
French .. —	87	2	97	0.80	0.00	1.57
German .. —	152	7,302	35	1.40	16.93	0.57
Greek .. —	194	3,478	11	1.78	8.07	0.18
Italian .. —	1,523	7,650	4	13.99	17.74	0.06
Yugoslav .. —	39	1,600	2	0.36	3.71	0.03
Other European .. —	431	7,039	384	3.96	16.32	6.23
Total European .. —	9,346	42,228	5,085	85.85	97.91	82.47
Chinese .. —	1,263	171	1,019	11.61	0.40	16.52
Japanese .. —	425	26	30	3.90	0.06	0.49
Indian and Cingalese .. —	232	129	4	2.13	0.30	0.06
Other Non-European .. —	84	626	96	0.77	1.45	1.56
Total Non-European .. —	1,540	900	1,081	14.15	2.09	17.53
Total .. —	10,886	43,128	6,166	100.00	100.00	100.00

Owing to the depressed conditions in Australia the gain by migration decreased rapidly during the years 1928 and 1929 and there were actual losses of population during the next three years. There was little variation in the figures for arrivals and departures from 1933 to 1936, but in 1938 the arrivals exceeded the departures by 9,137 and in 1939 the excess was 13,891, the greatest gain to the population by migration since 1928. The excess of arrivals over departures in 1940 was 13,400, but with the outbreak of war in the Pacific area, the figure fell to 5,184 for 1941 and 6,166 for 1942.

Over 81 per cent. of the net migration in 1926-30 consisted of persons of British nationality and the remaining 19 per cent. were other Europeans. In the quinquennium, 1931-35, there was a loss by migration of persons of British nationality and a gain of those of Italian nationality. Non-Europeans, with the exception of Indians and Cingalese, also showed an excess of departures. During 1936-40 British migrants once more showed a gain. Migrants of all other nationalities except Japanese also showed a gain and the British migrants contributed only 34 per cent. of the total net gain. In 1942 British migrants (including evacuees) showed the greatest gain.

4. **Classes of Arrivals and Departures.**—Since 1st July, 1924, the arrivals and departures have been classified according to the declared intention of the migrant in regard to intended residence. The figures for the quinquennial periods 1926–30, 1931–35 and 1936–40 and for the years 1941 and 1942 are as follows:—

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INTENDED RESIDENCE: AUSTRALIA.

Classification.	1926–30.	1931–35.	1936–40.	1941.	1942.
Permanent new arrivals ..	224,010	54,444	84,169	6,670	2,007
Australian residents returning from abroad ..	121,395	84,554	104,870	3,375	1,027
Temporary visitors ..	125,029	100,325	a 132,273	(a) 12,616	(a) 9,232
Not Stated ..	46	..	..	..	..
Total Arrivals ..	470,480	239,323	321,312	22,661	12,266
Australian residents departing permanently ..	103,209	71,670	51,006	3,804	1,609
Departing temporarily ..	111,714	79,426	94,650	2,572	522
Temporary visitors ..	125,772	99,108	132,528	11,101	3,969
Not Stated ..	78	5	..	..	..
Total Departures ..	340,773	250,209	278,184	17,477	6,100

(a) Includes British evacuees.

Although permanent new arrivals increased during each of the eight years prior to 1939 the number in the latter year was considerably below the annual average for the quinquennium 1926–1930 while the war caused a large drop in the number from 1940. Permanent departures were far more numerous in the years 1928 to 1931 than in earlier years but they declined during each of the six years ended 1937, the number in the latter year being the lowest yet recorded. Up to and including 1929 there was a considerable gain of permanent residents, but during 1930 and 1931 there was a heavy loss. The loss was very much reduced in 1932, 1933 and 1934, whilst during the past six years there was small gain in permanent residents.

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

§ 12. Immigration.

(A) Assisted Migration into Australia.

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

In 1930 owing to the financial and industrial depression it was decided to confine the grant of assisted passages to the wives and dependent children of men who arrived in Australia prior to 1st January, 1930.

On 4th March, 1938, the Commonwealth Government decided, in co-operation with the Government of the United Kingdom, to resume assisted migration, and provision was made for the grant of assisted passages from the United Kingdom in favour of—

- (a) persons (relatives and friends) resident in the United Kingdom nominated by individuals or approved organizations;
- (b) migrants specially requisitioned for by any State; and
- (c) persons of British stock resident in the United Kingdom, who would be in possession of—

(1) in the case of a married man, not less than £300 capital on arrival in Australia, or alternatively, a pension or other income of not less than £100 per annum;

(2) in the case of a single man not less than £50 capital on arrival.

It was also decided that the Commonwealth Government would co-operate with any State to the extent that the migration policy of that State coincided with the policy of the Commonwealth, provided that the Commonwealth would itself deal with nominations which did not fall within the ambit of the policy of any particular State, but which were acceptable under the Commonwealth policy.

2. **Number of Persons Assisted.**—The number of assisted migrants for the years 1931 to 1940 inclusive, and the total from the earliest years up to the end of 1940 (when immigration ceased) are given in the following table:—

IMMIGRATION : NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSISTED.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	A.C.T.	Total.
1931	76	45	43	6	99	5	1	275
1932	21	3	23	..	123	5	..	175
1933	11	3	1	1	56	..	..	72
1934	11	4	1	..	143	..	..	159
1935	1	..	1	..	98	..	..	100
1936	4	2	1	..	2	..	..	9
1937	60	33	6	3	39	..	..	141
1938	410	179	19	43	161	38	2	852
1939	1,309	544	376	126	304	24	3	2,686
1940	92	20	16	4	5	3	..	140
Total from earliest years to end of 1940.. ..	347,705	256,090	236,413	115,994	87,015	25,022	72	1,068,311

3. **Suspension of Assisted Passage Scheme during War.**—After the outbreak of hostilities it was decided to discontinue the grant of assisted passages for the duration of the war. Resumption of assisted migration after the war is a matter upon which the Inter-Departmental Committee appointed by Commonwealth Government to advise on post-war immigration will report.

(B) The Regulation of Immigration into Australia.

1. **Powers and Legislation of the Commonwealth.**—(i) *Constitutional.* Under Section 51, xxvii. and xxviii. of the Commonwealth Constitution, the Parliament of the Commonwealth is empowered to make laws with respect to immigration and emigration and the influx of criminals.

(ii) *Legislation.* A summary of the provisions of the Immigration Act 1901–1925 and the Contract Immigrants Act 1905 (except the provisions of the Amending Immigration Acts of 1920, 1924 and 1925, which will be found in Official Year Book No. 21, p. 927), containing particulars regarding the admission of immigrants, prohibited immigrants, the liabilities of shipmasters and others, and kindred matters will be found in preceding issues of the Official Year Book (see No. 12, pp. 1166–8).

The Immigration Act 1930.—Under this Act it is provided that Section 5, subsection (1) of the Immigration Act 1901–1925 applies to any person who, since the commencement of the Immigration Restriction Act 1901, evaded an officer when entering

Australia, or gained admission or re-admission by fraudulent means. Steps can be taken to deal with such persons as prohibited immigrants at any time after they have landed in Australia.

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

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

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

The Immigration Act 1940.—This Act provides (a) that the holder of a landing permit shall on demand satisfy an officer that he is able to comply with the conditions specified in the permit; (b) for the issue of, and extensions of, certificates of exemption; (c) that a non-British person who is convicted of a crime of violence against the person or of extorting any money or thing by force or threat, or of any attempt to commit such a crime or who is convicted of any other criminal offence for which he is sentenced to imprisonment for one year or longer may be deported; (d) for the exercise of discretion by the Minister in enforcing an order for the deportation of a person; and (e) for the provision and enforcement of maintenance guarantees in relation to persons seeking to enter Australia.

2. Conditions of Immigration into Australia.—(i) *Immigration of Non-European or Coloured Persons.* In pursuance of the established policy, the general practice is not to permit Asiatics or other coloured immigrants to enter Australia for the purpose of settling permanently.

There are special arrangements with India, Japan and China under which facilities are afforded for subjects of those countries who are bona fide merchants, students, or tourists to enter and remain in Australia under exemption whilst they retain their status.

(ii) *Immigration of White Aliens.* Aliens seeking to enter Australia for permanent residence are required to obtain landing permits or special authority for admission from the Department of the Interior.

Following the outbreak of war, alien immigration into Australia was severely restricted, and at present the admission of aliens from European countries has been virtually suspended.

Resumption of immigration to Australia in the post-war period is being considered by the Commonwealth Government.

(iii) *General Information.* General information as to conditions of entry into Australia may be obtained from the following offices:—

- (a) In Australia: The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Canberra, A.C.T.,
- (b) In Great Britain: The Official Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, Australia House, Strand, London, (c) In the United States of America: The Secretary, Australian Legation, Washington, D.C., (d) In Canada: The High Commissioner for Australia, Ottawa.

3. **Persons Admitted Without Dictation Test.**—The following table shows the number and nationality of persons admitted during 1941 and 1942 without passing the dictation test. Persons who are permitted to land pending transhipment to another country are excluded.

**PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT DICTATION TEST : NATIONALITIES,
AUSTRALIA, 1941 AND 1942.**

Nationality or Race.	1941.	1942.	Nationality or Race.	1941.	1942.
Albanian	1	..	Swiss	72	40
American, U.S. ..	771	481	Turkish	2	1
American Negro ..	1	3	Yugoslav	8	1
Belgian	32	17	Other Whites ..	31	17
British	18,736	9,369			
Bulgarian	1	..	ASIATIC—		
Czechoslovak ..	29	15	Chinese	639	1,804
Danish	77	41	Indian and Cingalese	61	108
Dutch	665	701	Japanese	85	..
Estonian	2	..	Javanese	17	1,145
Finnish	8	6	Koepanger	95	..
French	288	204	Malay	8	173
German	145	38	Palestinian	37	..
Greek	13	12	Syrian	3	..
Hungarian	10	2	Timorese .. ..	..	48
Italian	9	4			
Latvian	3	5	OTHER—		
Lithuanian	12	..	Pacific and South Sea		
Norwegian	20	18	Islanders.. ..	24	34
Polish	160	28	Papuan and New		
Portuguese	5	1	Guinea Natives ..	11	84
Roumanian	30	1	Other and Unspecified	36	97
Russian	70	39			
Spanish	5	3			
Swedish	17	11	Total	22,239	14,551

4. **Departures of Persons of Non-European Races.**—The following figures in common with the other statistics in this sub-section have been compiled by the Department of the Interior and exclude transhipments. They are not therefore in agreement with departures, compiled in this Bureau and published elsewhere, which include transhipments. The number of persons of non-European race who left Australia during 1941 and 1942 were 1,186 and 1,270 respectively, distributed among the various nationalities as follows (1941 figures shown in parenthesis):—American Negroes, 3 (nil); Chinese 423 (617); Filipinos, nil (11); Natives of India and Ceylon, 21 (93); Japanese, nil (416); Javanese, 478 (12); Malays, 28 (8); Pacific and South Sea Islanders, 52 (5); Papuans and New Guinea Natives, 52 (10); Timorese, 42 (nil); other coloured, 171 (14).

(C) Passports.

Provision is made in the Immigration Act 1901–1940 for the production of passports by all persons over 16 years of age who desire to enter Australia. Under the Passports Act 1920, it was compulsory also for all persons over 16 years of age to be in possession of a passport or other document authorizing his departure. This Act has now been superseded by the Passports Act 1938, which repealed the compulsory provisions and is now simply a machinery measure governing the issue of passports and the grant of other passport facilities. The Act extends to the Territories of Australia, including Papua, Norfolk Island and the Mandated Territory of New Guinea.

Although it is no longer compulsory to be in possession of a passport when leaving Australia, it is very desirable in their own interests that Australians proceeding abroad should provide themselves with a passport as a means of establishing their identity and nationality. The possession of a passport is necessary for admission into most countries overseas, and the holder of an Australian passport also has no difficulty in landing on return to Australia. The charge for an Australian passport is £1 ; for an ordinary visa 8s. and for a transit visa, 2s.

§ 13. Naturalization.

1. Commonwealth Legislation.—Naturalization in Australia is governed by the Nationality Act 1920–1936. The qualifications necessary for naturalization are :— (a) Residence in Australia continuously for not less than one year immediately preceding application for naturalization and previous residence either in Australia or in some other part of His Majesty's dominions for a period of four years within the last eight years before the application ; (b) good character and an adequate knowledge of the English language ; and (c) intention to settle in the British Empire.

The amending Act of 1930 provided for the charge of a prescribed fee for a Certificate of Naturalization. The fee is £5, except in the case of a certificate granted to a woman who was a British subject prior to her marriage to an alien, in which case the amount is 5s. An applicant who served with a good record in the Commonwealth Naval or Military Forces during the War of 1914–19 or in the Defence Forces in the present war (other than in an employment company) is exempt from payment of any fee. In the case of indigent persons the Minister may reduce the fee payable for a Certificate of Naturalization to 10s.

The amending Act of 1936 provided for certain alterations in the law dealing with the national status of married women, and vested in the Minister for the Interior certain powers and functions hitherto exercised by the Governor-General.

The amending Act, which came into operation on 1st April, 1937, provided for the following exceptions of the general principle that the wife of a British subject shall be deemed to be a British subject, and the wife of an alien deemed to be an alien :—

- (a) a woman who was a British subject prior to her marriage to an alien does not cease to be a British subject unless by reason of her marriage she acquires her husband's nationality ;
- (b) if a man, during the continuance of his marriage, ceases to be a British subject his wife does not lose her British nationality unless she acquires her husband's new nationality ;
- (c) if a man, during the continuance of his marriage ceases to be a British subject and his wife acquires his new nationality she may within one year from the date on which she acquired her husband's new nationality, or within such further time as the Minister in special circumstances allows, make a declaration that she desires to retain her British nationality ;
- (d) if after 31st March, 1937, a certificate of naturalization is granted to an alien, his wife, if she is not already a British subject, shall not be deemed to be a British subject, unless within one year from the date of such certificate, or within such further time as the Minister in special circumstances allows, she makes a declaration that she desires to acquire British nationality.
- (e) where an alien is a subject of a State at war with His Majesty, his wife, if she was a natural-born British subject, may upon making a declaration that she desires to resume British nationality be granted a certificate of naturalization.

Provision was also made in the amending Act whereby a woman who was a British subject prior to her marriage and who acquired her husband's nationality may make a declaration that she desires to retain while in Australia or in a Territory to which the Act applies the rights, powers and privileges of a British subject.

A summary of the main provisions of the principal Act appears in Official Year Book No. 22, pp. 934–5.

2. **Certificates Granted.**—(i) *Australia.* Particulars regarding the previous nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalization issued under the Act during the year 1942, and the countries from which such recipients had come, are given in the following table:—

NATURALIZATION : CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1942.

Previous Nationalities of Recipients.				Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.			
Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.
Albanian ..	10	Italian ..	101	Albania ..	9	Netherlands E. Indies ..	10
American, U.S. ..	24	Japanese ..	3	America, U.S. ..	44	New Caledonia ..	8
Argentinian ..	1	Latvian ..	7	Belgium ..	10	New Zealand ..	10
Belgian ..	6	Lebanese ..	22	Bulgaria ..	1	Norway ..	27
Brazilian ..	1	Lithuanian ..	6	Canada ..	4	Palestine ..	33
Bulgarian ..	1	Norwegian ..	43	China ..	18	Poland ..	72
Chilean ..	2	Palestinian ..	24	Czechoslovakia ..	9	South Africa ..	13
Chinese ..	1	Polish ..	126	Denmark ..	35	Spain ..	5
Czechoslovak ..	16	Roumanian ..	3	Egypt ..	39	South America ..	13
Danish ..	57	Russian ..	50	Estonia ..	15	Sweden ..	27
Dutch ..	30	Spanish ..	15	Finland ..	5	Switzerland ..	20
Egyptian ..	1	Swedish ..	48	France ..	39	Tahiti ..	29
Estonian ..	28	Swiss ..	14	Germany ..	22	U.S.S.R. (Russia) ..	1
Finnish ..	22	Syrian ..	33	Great Britain ..	112	Yugoslavia ..	33
French ..	24	Turkish ..	6	Greece ..	94	Others ..	157
German ..	65	Yugoslav ..	41	Holland ..	12		
Greek ..	126	Stateless ..	18	Italy ..	26		
Honduranian ..	1			Japan ..	3		
Hungarian ..	4			Latvia ..	2		
Iranian ..	1	Total ..	981	Lithuania ..	5		
				Malaya ..	4		
						Total ..	981

(ii) *States.* The certificates of naturalization granted in 1942 were issued in the various States and Territories as follows:—New South Wales, 387; Victoria, 379; Queensland, 95; South Australia, 42; Western Australia, 71; Tasmania, 3; Northern Territory, 1; and Australian Capital Territory, 3; Total, 981.

§ 14. Population of Territories.

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

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

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

(EXCLUDING INDIGENOUS POPULATION.)

Territory.	Population.			Dwellings.			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Occu- pied.	Unoccu- pied.	Being Built.	Total.
Northern Territory ..	3,378	1,472	4,850	1,301	55	1	1,357
Australian Capital Territory ..	4,805	4,142	8,947	1,995	103	5	2,103
Norfolk Island ..	662	569	1,231	383	34	6	423
Papua ..	1,232	941	2,173	683	35	1	719
Territory of New Guinea (Mandate) ..	3,709	1,507	5,216	1,776	26	7	1,809
Nauru (Mandate) ..	1,037	64	1,101	81	13	..	94

Particulars concerning the indigenous populations of the Territories of Australia are included in Chapter XI. "The Territories of Australia".

A Census was taken in the Australian Capital Territory on 30th June, 1938, and the results were as follows:—

Population : Males, 6,286 ; Females, 5,276 ; Total, 11,562.
Occupied Dwellings : 2,477.

Since the 1933 Census the population had increased by 29 per cent. and the number of occupied dwellings by 24 per cent.

§ 15. The Aboriginal Population of Australia.

In Official Year Book No. 17, pp. 951-61, a brief account is given of the Australian aboriginal population, its origin, its numbers as estimated from time to time, and the steps taken for its protection. On pp. 914-16 of Official Year Book No. 22, particulars are shown for each of the States and Territories of Australia at successive periods, while a special article dealing with the estimated number and distribution of the native population at the date of first settlement of the white race in the continent appears on pp. 687-96 of Official Year Book No. 23.

The aboriginals are scattered over the whole of the mainland, but the majority are concentrated in Western Australia, Queensland and the Northern Territory. At a Census of aboriginals taken on 30th June, 1941, the last Census to be taken for the duration of the war, the following particulars were disclosed:—

ABORIGINAL CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1941.

State or Territory.	Full-blood.					Half-caste.					Total Full-blood and Half-caste.
	Nomadic.	In Employment.	In Supervised Camps. (a)	Other.	Total.	Nomadic.	In Employment.	In Supervised Camps. (a)	Other.	Total.	
New South Wales	40	112	314	128	594	505	2,057	3,403	4,057	10,022	10,616
Victoria ..	..	17	16	55	88	170	224	261	687	775	775
Queensland (b) ..	1,651	3,238	3,146	942	8,977	36	1,792	1,853	2,770	6,451	15,428
South Australia ..	1,540	445	472	341	2,798	631	465	878	246	2,220	5,018
Western Australia	15,159	3,653	2,043	854	21,709	402	1,300	1,668	1,037	4,407	26,116
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	10	184	90	284	285
Northern Territory	6,420	2,705	4,218	108	13,451	16	445	438	138	1,037	14,488
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	2	..	2	..	20	63	..	83	85
Australia ..	24,810	10,170	10,211	2,429	47,620	1,622	6,259	8,711	8,599	25,191	72,811

(a) This figure does not include those living in supervised camps who were in regular employment.
(b) Excludes Torres Strait Islanders (870 in regular employment, 2,764 in supervised camps, and 41 other).

§ 16. The Chinese in Australia.

In Official Year Book No. 18, pp. 951-6, a brief historical sketch is given regarding "The Chinese in Australia".

§ 17. The Pacific Islanders in Australia.

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