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CHAPTER XIV.

POPULATION.

§ 1. Enumerations and Estimates.

The nature of the early "musters" of the population and the subsequent Census enumerations which have been conducted in Australia were reviewed in Official Year Book, Number 15, pp. 1083-5. This review was accompanied by a tabular statement showing the dates on which the various enumerations were made, and the numbers counted on such occasions.

§ 2. Accuracy of Estimates of Population.

The results obtained at the Census attain a very high degree of accuracy and may 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 14.5 per cent. for males and 10 per cent. for females. After the Census of 1921 these adjusting factors were reduced to 1 per cent. for males and 4½ per cent. for females, and from the results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933, it would appear that the accuracy of the records of oversea migration is such that in future no adjustment of the recorded figures 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 to record the movements by road is impracticable.

§ 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 government expenditure it was decided to defer that Census, and the date was subsequently fixed for the 30th June, 1933, the Census

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

POPULATION OF STATES IN CENSUS YEARS, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Date.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Masculinity. (a)
3rd April, 1881 ..	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	117.35
5th April, 1891 ..	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	115.39
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.
Census of 30.6.1933.

(b) These figures have been estimated from the

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

(a) Included in New South Wales.

(b) Decrease.

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

§ 4. Distribution and Fluctuation of Population.

1. **Present Numbers.**—The population of Australia on the 31st December, 1938, was estimated at 6,929,691 persons, of whom 3,504,369, or 50.57 per cent., were males and 3,425,322, or 49.43 per cent., were females. The increase during the year 1938 was 63,101, equal to 0.92 per cent., males having increased by 30,550, or 0.88 per cent., and females by 32,551, or 0.96 per cent. This increase was largely due to the excess of births over deaths, viz., 53,964, the net gain by migration being only 9,137 persons.

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

DISTRIBUTION AND FLUCTUATION OF POPULATION.

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ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1800 to 1938.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

As at 31st Decem- ber—	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	7,585	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,585
1820	23,784	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,784
1830	33,900	..	..	..	877	(b) 18,108	..	..	52,885
1840	85,560	..	..	8,272	1,434	32,040	..	..	127,306
1850	154,976	..	..	35,902	3,576	44,229	..	..	238,683
1860	197,851	(b) 330,302	(b) 16,817	64,340	9,597	49,653	..	..	668,560
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	166,049	28,854	76,453	..	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,793	(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	4,751,730
1927	1,241,763	870,718	460,319	289,303	215,851	110,013	3,569	3,322	3,194,858
1928	1,266,254	879,478	468,323	289,639	225,072	110,750	3,231	4,670	3,247,417
1929	1,283,241	886,472	473,948	288,597	231,361	112,244	3,496	4,736	3,284,095
1930	1,294,419	892,422	481,559	288,618	232,868	113,505	3,599	4,732	3,311,722
1931	1,302,893	896,429	487,932	289,397	232,397	115,176	3,462	4,891	3,332,574
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	3,378,779
1934	1,335,123	910,373	502,505	292,519	235,239	116,952	3,440	4,928	3,401,079
1935	1,344,339	911,710	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	3,506	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	1,379,962	925,892	525,271	297,549	243,559	122,098	3,825	6,213	3,504,369

FEMALES.

(a) 1800	1,437	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,437
1810	3,981	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,981
1820	9,759	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,759
1830	10,688	..	..	..	295	(b) 6,171	..	..	17,154
1840	41,908	..	..	6,358	877	13,959	..	..	63,102
1850	111,924	..	..	27,798	2,310	24,641	..	..	166,673
1860	150,695	(b) 207,932	(b) 11,239	61,242	5,749	40,168	..	..	477,025
1870	225,871	326,695	46,051	89,652	9,624	47,369	..	..	745,262
1880	336,190	408,047	87,027	128,955	12,576	54,222	..	..	1,027,017
1890	510,571	538,209	168,864	152,898	19,648	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	273,500	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1920	1,023,777	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	(b) 910	2,659,567
1927	1,191,892	871,114	416,066	280,327	184,046	109,138	1,027	2,548	3,056,158
1928	1,216,875	882,268	422,554	282,948	189,549	109,569	1,023	3,567	3,108,353
1929	1,236,452	891,797	428,188	284,376	195,276	111,034	1,284	3,711	3,152,118
1930	1,251,934	900,183	435,177	285,849	198,742	111,792	1,365	3,987	3,189,029
1931	1,263,421	907,141	441,794	287,682	201,289	113,288	1,384	4,030	3,220,029
1932	1,276,728	912,724	446,581	289,039	203,271	114,540	1,433	4,004	3,248,320
1933	1,288,680	919,429	451,563	290,955	205,822	115,219	1,448	4,256	3,272,378
1934	1,301,080	927,117	456,992	291,775	207,371	114,495	1,504	4,264	3,304,592
1935	1,313,327	931,313	462,338	292,793	210,516	115,130	1,609	4,314	3,331,340
1936	1,326,243	936,289	467,960	294,505	212,853	116,495	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

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

ESTIMATED POPULATION—*continued.*

As at 31st Decem- ber—	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	11,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,566
1820	33,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,543
1830	44,588	..	..	..	1,172	(b)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	(b)538,234	(b)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	(a)4,857	..	3,765,339
1910	1,643,855	1,301,408	599,016	406,868	276,832	193,803	3,301	..	4,425,083
1920	2,091,722	1,527,909	750,624	491,006	331,323	212,752	3,989	(b) 1,972	5,411,297
1927	2,433,655	1,741,832	876,385	569,630	399,897	219,151	4,596	5,870	6,251,016
1928	2,483,129	1,761,746	890,877	572,587	414,621	220,319	4,254	8,237	6,355,770
1929	2,519,693	1,778,269	902,136	572,973	426,637	223,278	4,780	8,447	6,436,213
1930	2,546,353	1,792,605	916,736	574,467	431,610	225,297	4,964	8,719	6,500,751
1931	2,566,314	1,803,570	929,726	577,079	433,686	228,464	4,846	8,921	6,552,606
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	(e) 10,248	6,866,590
1938	2,735,695	1,873,760	1,004,150	595,109	462,461	241,407	5,645	11,464	6,929,691

(a) Previously included with South Australia.

(b) Previously included with New South Wales.

(c) See letter-press below.

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 inter-State migration are liable to error owing to the impracticability of tracing movements of motor traffic. The estimates of population of the Australian Capital Territory are particularly affected by this difficulty, and a supplementary Census for the Territory taken on the 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 the 31st December, based on corrected net migration figures for the years affected—1933, 9,341; 1934, 9,457; 1935, 9,761; 1936, 10,406; 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 Commonwealth 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 367.

3. Mean Population.—(i) *Calendar Years.* The following table shows the mean population for each State and Territory for the calendar years 1928 to 1938.

MEAN POPULATION : CALENDAR YEARS, 1928 to 1938.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 31st December.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1928 ..	2,460,410	1,751,974	884,815	570,863	407,576	215,471	4,459	8,198	6,303,766
1929 ..	2,503,026	1,770,133	897,599	572,457	420,756	217,752	4,467	8,541	6,394,701
1930 ..	2,532,289	1,786,217	910,319	573,242	429,079	220,933	4,979	8,961	6,466,019
1931 ..	2,555,871	1,799,241	924,825	575,717	432,347	224,811	4,959	8,801	6,526,572
1932 ..	2,579,741	1,808,618	935,575	578,010	435,041	227,084	4,917	8,925	6,577,911
1933 ..	2,601,782	1,820,568	945,454	581,019	438,688	228,434	4,860	(a)9,056	6,629,861
1934 ..	2,623,560	1,830,898	955,584	583,343	441,611	229,161	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

(a) See letter-press following previous table. The following are revised estimates:—1933, 9,078; 1934, 9,435; 1935, 9,735; 1936, 10,295; 1937, 10,902.

(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, 1929 to 1939.

MEAN POPULATION : FINANCIAL YEARS, 1929 to 1939.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1929 ..	2,484,071	1,761,212	891,435	572,028	414,489	216,411	4,369	8,419	6,352,434
1930 ..	2,518,553	1,778,761	903,703	573,577	425,785	219,269	4,762	8,836	6,432,246
1931 ..	2,544,691	1,792,802	917,830	574,383	431,022	222,820	5,011	8,877	6,497,436
1932 ..	2,567,639	1,804,014	930,456	576,893	433,596	226,045	4,932	8,961	6,552,536
1933 ..	2,590,840	1,814,797	940,628	579,422	436,798	227,927	4,867	8,740	6,604,019
1934 ..	2,613,063	1,824,943	950,351	582,394	440,363	229,041	4,883	(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

(a) See footnote (c) to table on p. 352. The following are revised estimates:—1933-34, 9,382; 1934-35, 9,540; 1935-36, 9,966; 1936-37, 10,619; 1937-38, 11,180.

4. *Proportion of Area and Population, Masculinity and Density : States, 1938.*—A previous table showed the estimated number of persons on the 31st December, 1938, in each of the States and Territories. In the following table the percentages of the total

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

AREA, POPULATION, MASCULINITY AND DENSITY, 1938.

State or Territory.	Percentage of Total Area.	Percentage of Estimated Population, 31st December, 1938.			Masculinity.(a)	Density.(b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	10.40	39.38	39.58	39.48	101.79	8.84
Victoria ..	2.96	26.42	27.67	27.04	97.68	21.32
Queensland ..	22.54	14.99	13.98	14.49	109.69	1.50
South Australia ..	12.78	8.49	8.69	8.59	100.00	1.57
Western Australia ..	32.81	6.95	6.39	6.67	111.26	0.47
Tasmania ..	0.88	3.48	3.49	3.48	102.34	9.21
Northern Territory ..	17.60	0.11	0.05	0.08	210.16	0.11
Australian Capital Territory ..	0.03	0.18	0.15	0.17	118.32	12.20
Australia ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	102.31	2.33

(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: while those persons classed as migratory were on board ships in Australian ports or were travelling on long-distance trains throughout Census night.

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.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Division.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Percentage of Total Population of State.		Percentage Increase since the 1921 Census.
				Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	
NEW SOUTH WALES.						
Urban—				%	%	%
Metropolitan ..	591,104	644,163	1,235,267	42.80	47.50	37.40
Provincial ..	283,439	282,001	565,440	25.00	21.74	7.70
Rural ..	439,486	355,615	795,101	31.64	30.57	19.64
Migratory ..	4,442	597	5,039	0.56	0.19	-56.99
Total ..	1,318,471	1,282,376	2,600,847	100.00	100.00	23.83

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

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

VICTORIA.

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

QUEENSLAND.

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

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Urban—						
Metropolitan	147,936	164,683	312,619	51.57	53.81	22.42
Provincial ..	25,290	26,166	51,456	8.41	8.86	23.58
Rural ..	115,909	98,853	214,762	39.39	36.97	10.10
Migratory ..	1,827	285	2,112	0.63	0.36	-31.74
Total ..	290,962	289,987	580,949	100.00	100.00	17.33

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.

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

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

TASMANIA.

Urban—						
Metropolitan	28,351	32,055	60,406	24.49	26.54	15.36
Provincial ..	26,971	29,806	56,777	26.03	24.95	2.04
Rural ..	59,138	50,629	109,767	49.17	48.23	4.42
Migratory ..	637	12	649	0.31	0.28	-0.46
Total ..	115,097	112,502	227,599	100.00	100.00	6.46

NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Urban—						
Provincial ..	912	654	1,566	36.18	32.29	11.94
Rural ..	2,391	818	3,209	62.14	66.16	33.54
Migratory ..	75	..	75	1.68	1.55	15.38
Total ..	3,378	1,472	4,850	100.00	100.00	25.42

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 the 30th June, 1933, the metropolitan divisions contained 46.87 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 43.01 per cent. at the Census of 1921. Victoria 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. in the year 1921 to 35.91 per cent. on the 30th June, 1933. 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 ones 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	1938	1,288,720
Victoria	Melbourne	"	1,035,600
Queensland	Brisbane	"	325,890
South Australia ..	Adelaide	"	321,410
Western Australia ..	Perth	"	220,330
Tasmania	Hobart	"	63,250
England	London (a)	"	8,700,000
Scotland	Edinburgh	"	469,700
Northern Ireland ..	Belfast	"	443,500
Eire	Dublin	"	477,000
South Africa	Capetown (b) ..	1936	173,412
New Zealand	Wellington	1938	154,400
Belgium	Brussels	1937	910,154
Czechoslovakia	Prague	1934	911,290
Denmark	Copenhagen	1935	843,168
France	Paris	1936	2,829,746
Germany	Berlin	1937	4,299,000
Greece	Athens	"	494,080
Hungary	Budapest	1938	1,067,124
Italy	Rome	"	1,279,748
Japan	Tokyo (c)	"	6,457,600
Netherlands	Amsterdam	1937	788,373
Norway	Oslo	"	275,033
Portugal	Lisbon	"	670,004
Russia (Soviet Union) ..	Moscow	1936	3,641,500
Spain	Madrid	1935	991,436
Sweden	Stockholm	1937	556,934
United States	New York (d) ..	1938	7,491,781

(a) Greater London.

(b) European population.

(c) Greater Tokyo.

(d) Principal City.

NOTE.—The population of Canberra in 1938 was 9,740.

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	26,925	Cairns	11,993
Goulburn	14,849	Bundaberg	11,466
Cessnock	14,385	Maryborough	11,415
Lithgow	13,444	Mackay	10,665
Lismore	11,762	Gympie	7,749
Wagga Wagga	11,631	Charters Towers	6,978
Wollongong	11,403	Warwick	6,664
Albury	10,543		
Bathurst	10,413		
Tamworth	9,913	South Australia—	
Orange	9,634	Adelaide and Suburbs	312,619
Fairfield	8,709	Port Pirie	11,677
Dubbo	8,344	Mount Gambier	5,542
West Maitland	8,191	Murray Bridge	3,651
Armidale	6,794	Port Augusta	3,270
Katoomba	6,445	Peterborough	3,059
Grafton	6,411	Port Lincoln	3,006
Liverpool	6,315		
Cabramatta and Canley Vale	6,107		
Parkes	5,846	Western Australia—	
Forbes	5,355	Perth and Suburbs	(a)207,440
Glen Innes	5,352	Kalgoorlie and Suburbs	17,326
Inverell	5,305	Bunbury	5,140
Casino	5,287	Geraldton	4,984
Cowra	5,056	Northam	4,817
		Albany	4,076
		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 paragraph 5 above the percentage of the total population of each State which is located in incorporated urban provincial areas is shown. In the following table, however, the aggregate population of all cities and towns, outside the metropolitan area of each State, with 2,000 and 3,000 or more inhabitants is shown, irrespective of whether such centres are incorporated separately or not. In addition, the percentage of the aggregate population of these cities and towns to the total population of the State at the Census of the 30th June, 1933, is stated :—

**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	37,097	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 (ooo omitted).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (ooo omitted).
England ..	<i>London (a)</i>	1938	8,700	England ..	<i>Birmingham</i>	1938	1,041
U.S.A. ..	New York	1938	7,492	Spain ..	Barcelona	1935	1,037
Japan ..	Tokyo (b)	1938	6,458	Australia ..	<i>Melbourne</i>	1938	1,036
Germany ..	Berlin	1937	4,299	China ..	Nanking	1936	1,019
Russia ..	Moscow	1936	3,642	Canada ..	<i>Montreal</i>	1931	1,000
U.S.A. ..	Chicago	1934	3,491	Spain ..	Madrid	1935	991
China ..	Shanghai	1936	3,490	Japan ..	Kobe	1938	989
Japan ..	Osaka	1938	3,221	U.S.A. ..	Cleveland	1934	923
France ..	Paris	1936	2,830	Italy ..	Naples	1938	920
Russia ..	Leningrad	1936	2,740	France ..	Marseilles	1936	914
Arg. Republic	Buenos Aires	1938	2,318	Czechoslovakia	Prague	1934	911
U.S.A. ..	Philadelphia	1934	2,004	Belgium ..	Brussels	1937	910
Germany ..	Vienna	1936	1,836	China ..	Canton	1931	861
Brazil ..	Rio de Janeiro	1936	1,711	Denmark ..	Copenhagen	1935	843
Germany ..	Hamburg	1937	1,677	U.S.A. ..	St. Louis	1934	842
China ..	Peiping	1936	1,556	U.S.A. ..	Baltimore	1934	834
U.S.A. ..	Detroit	1934	1,487	England ..	<i>Liverpool</i>	1938	827
India ..	<i>Calcutta (c)</i>	1931	1,486	Canada ..	Toronto	1931	809
Egypt ..	Cairo	1937	1,307	U.S.A. ..	Boston	1934	795
China ..	Tientsin	1936	1,292	Netherlands	Amsterdam	1937	788
Australia ..	<i>Sydney</i>	1938	1,289	China ..	Hankow	1931	778
U.S.A. ..	Los Angeles	1934	1,283	Japan ..	Yokohama	1938	777
Italy ..	Rome	1938	1,280	Chile ..	Santiago	1933	771
Japan ..	Nagoya	1938	1,224	Germany ..	Cologne	1937	765
Italy ..	Milan	1937	1,206	Germany ..	Munich	1937	760
Poland ..	Warsaw	1938	1,172	England ..	<i>Manchester</i>	1938	733
India ..	<i>Bombay</i>	1931	1,161	Germany ..	Leipzig	1937	699
Japan ..	Kyoto	1938	1,160	Italy ..	Turin	1938	690
Scotland ..	<i>Glasgow</i>	1938	1,126	U.S.A. ..	Pittsburgh	1934	686
Brazil ..	Sao Paulo	1936	1,120	U.S.A. ..	San Francisco	1934	686
Hungary ..	Budapest	1936	1,067	Uruguay ..	Montevideo	1937	683
Mexico ..	Mexico City	1933	1,065	Egypt ..	Alexandria	1937	682

(a) Greater London.

(b) Greater Tokyo.

(c) Including Howrah.

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

Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (ooo omitted).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (ooo omitted).
Thailand	Bangkok	1937	681	Netherlands	Rotterdam	1937	606
Germany	Essen	1937	671	U.S.A.	Milwaukee	1934	600
Russia	Baku	1936	670	U.S.A.	Buffalo	1938	599
Portugal	Lisbon	1937	670	France	Lyons	1936	571
Hong Kong	<i>Hong Kong</i>	1937	657	Russia	Taschkent	1936	565
Italy	Genoa	1938	654	Cuba	Havana	1937	560
India	<i>Madras</i>	1931	647	Sweden	Stockholm	1937	550
Rumania	Bucharest	1936	643	Germany	Frankforton		
Germany	Dresden	1937	638		Main	1937	551
China	Chungking	1931	635	Germany	Dortmund	1937	546
China	Wenchow	1931	631	Germany	Dusseldorf	1937	523
Russia	Kharkov	1936	625	England	<i>Sheffield</i>	1938	520
Russia	Kiev	1936	625	China	Tsingtao	1931	515
Germany	Breslau	1937	623	Arg. Republic	Rosario		
China	Changsha	1931	607		(Santa Fe)	1937	511
Poland	Lodz	1938	605	China	Hangchow	1931	507

§ 5. Elements of Increase.

1. **Natural Increase.**—(i) *General.* The two factors which contribute to the growth of a population are the “natural increase” by excess of births over deaths, and the “net migration,” i.e., the excess of arrivals over departures. In earlier issues of the Official Year Book particulars of the natural increase from 1861 were given for each sex and State (See No. 22, page 899). In the following table particulars for each sex are given in States for each quinquennium from 1901 to 1935 and for the latest ten years. The natural increase for Australia from 1861 to 1938 inclusive was 4,452,137, consisting of 2,064,168 males and 2,387,969 females, and represented 76.97 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the present century the rate of natural increase grew until it reached the maximum rate of 17.44 per thousand of population in the year 1914, but it steadily declined after that year to 7.07 in 1934. The figure rose to 8.00 per thousand in 1937 as the result of small gains during each of the previous three years but fell slightly in 1938 to 7.83. A graph showing the natural increase to the population of Australia from 1860 onwards appears on page 368 of this chapter.

POPULATION: NATURAL INCREASE (a), 1901 to 1938.

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
1929 ..	13,046	8,263	4,430	2,725	2,076	1,334	-25	56	31,905
1930 ..	14,507	8,548	5,255	2,491	2,479	1,419	-25	51	34,735
1931 ..	12,654	6,442	4,650	1,978	2,052	1,410	-25	64	29,225
1932 ..	11,010	5,078	4,272	1,721	1,817	1,179	-22	60	25,115
1933 ..	10,072	5,183	3,872	2,013	1,608	1,133	-13	42	23,910
1934 ..	8,931	4,245	4,010	1,519	1,427	1,116	-13	42	21,277
1935 ..	8,899	4,338	3,823	1,455	1,672	972	-20	62	21,201
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

(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
1929 ..	15,043	8,624	5,747	2,901	3,045	1,287	13	58	36,718
1930 ..	16,386	8,620	6,229	2,642	2,947	1,419	19	71	38,333
1931 ..	13,797	6,857	5,658	2,213	2,816	1,295	27	61	32,724
1932 ..	12,542	5,581	5,282	1,843	2,433	1,290	28	62	29,061
1933 ..	11,801	5,753	4,924	1,983	2,476	1,228	26	51	28,242
1934 ..	10,930	4,935	5,158	1,537	2,298	1,009	41	61	25,969
1935 ..	11,230	5,090	5,014	1,652	2,329	1,131	34	45	26,525
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
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	-	378	368,017
1931-35..	111,866	53,502	46,663	17,914	20,928	11,763	63	550	263,249
1929 ..	28,089	16,887	10,177	5,626	5,121	2,621	-12	114	68,623
1930 ..	30,893	17,168	11,484	5,133	5,426	2,838	-6	132	73,068
1931 ..	26,451	13,299	10,308	4,191	4,868	2,705	2	125	61,949
1932 ..	23,552	10,659	9,554	3,564	4,250	2,469	6	122	54,176
1933 ..	21,873	10,936	8,796	3,996	4,084	2,361	13	93	52,152
1934 ..	19,861	9,180	9,168	3,056	3,725	2,125	28	103	47,246
1935 ..	20,129	9,428	8,837	3,107	4,001	2,103	14	107	47,726
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

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
1929 ..	11.22	9.54	11.34	9.83	12.17	12.04	-2.69	13.35	10.73
1930 ..	12.20	9.61	12.62	8.95	12.65	12.85	-1.21	14.73	11.30
1931 ..	10.35	7.39	11.15	7.28	11.26	12.03	0.40	14.20	9.49
1932 ..	9.13	5.89	10.21	6.17	9.77	10.87	1.22	13.67	8.24
1933 ..	8.41	6.01	9.30	6.88	9.31	10.34	2.67	10.27	7.87
1934 ..	7.57	5.01	9.59	5.24	8.44	9.27	5.68	11.12	7.07
1935 ..	7.61	5.13	9.15	5.31	8.98	9.16	2.74	11.40	7.10
1936 ..	8.18	5.47	10.38	5.87	9.44	9.50	10.09	11.67	7.69
1937 ..	8.26	5.99	10.26	6.34	10.00	11.18	6.65	16.18	8.00
1938 ..	7.80	6.10	9.78	6.53	10.67	11.11	5.76	12.58	7.83

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

The table above shows the decline which has taken place in the rate of natural increase in all States of the Commonwealth during recent years, the rate for Australia in 1938 being less than half that computed for the peak year 1914, viz., 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. The average during the last three years was 53,580.

(ii) *Comparison with other Countries.* Notwithstanding its low birth-rate Australia has a higher rate of natural increase than most European Countries, owing to the fact that its death-rate is very low. The following table gives a comparison between the average rates of natural increase in 1937 for the several States of Australia and for the Dominion of New Zealand, with those of some of the principal countries for which such information is available. Corresponding annual rates for the period 1909-1913 have also been appended. Comparisons with the earlier period show, with one or two exceptions, that the fall in the rate of natural increase has been general throughout most countries of the world:—

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

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	1909-13.	1937.	Country.	1909-13.	1937.
Australasia—			Europe— <i>continued.</i>		
Tasmania ..	18.8	11.2	Eire ..	6.3	3.9
Queensland ..	17.9	10.2	Scotland ..	10.7	3.7
Western Australia ..	18.1	10.0	Switzerland ..	9.3	3.7
New South Wales ..	18.0	8.3	England and Wales ..	10.7	2.5
New Zealand ..	17.1	8.2	Sweden ..	10.4	2.3
Australia ..	16.7	8.0	Belgium ..	7.8	2.2
South Australia ..	16.8	6.3	France ..	0.8	0.3
Victoria ..	13.6	6.0	Asia—		
Europe—			Japan ..	13.1	13.6
Russia ..	15.8	(a) 17.4	Africa—		
Netherlands ..	15.1	11.0	Union of South		
Spain ..	9.3	(b) 10.8	Africa (whites only)	(c)	15.1
Italy ..	12.8	8.7	America—		
Denmark ..	13.9	7.2	Canada ..	(c)	9.6
Germany ..	12.8	7.1	United States ..	(c)	5.8
Norway ..	12.4	4.9			
Northern Ireland ..	6.3	4.7			

(a) 1926-30.

(b) 1931-35.

(c) Not available.

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

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

Particulars of the increase by net migration are given below for quinquennial periods from 1901 to 1935 and annually for the last ten years.

POPULATION: INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION, 1901 to 1938.

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
1929 ..	3,941	-1,269	1,195	-3,767	4,213	160	290	10	4,773
1930 ..	- 3,329	-2,598	2,356	-2,470	- 972	- 158	128	65	-7,168
1931 ..	- 4,180	-2,435	1,723	-1,199	-2,523	261	- 112	95	-8,370
1932 ..	1,100	- 844	312	- 864	-1,165	- 288	- 87	391	-2,227
1933 ..	- 236	- 796	1,080	- 545	- 215	- 309	30	395	- 596
1934 ..	1,353	1,078	1,027	- 722	- 630	-1,055	83	111	1,023
1935 ..	317	-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

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
1929 ..	4,534	905	- 113	-1,473	2,682	178	248	86	7,047
1930 ..	- 904	- 234	760	-1,169	519	- 661	62	205	-1,422
1931 ..	- 2,310	101	959	- 380	- 269	201	- 8	18	-1,724
1932 ..	765	2	- 495	- 486	- 451	- 38	21	88	- 770
1933 ..	151	952	58	- 67	75	- 549	- 11	201	810
1934 ..	1,470	2,753	271	- 717	- 749	-1,733	15	53	1,257
1935 ..	1,017	- 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

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

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

POPULATION: INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION—*continued.*

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
PERSONS.									
1901-05..	17,237	-59,955	-1,903	-19,479	50,420	-2,497	- 616	(a)	-16,793
1906-10..	20,547	9,410	20,071	14,993	2,578	-9,807	- 514	(a)	57,278
1911-15..	87,095	26,619	25,091	1,126	10,839	-15,257	1,321	28	136,862
1916-20..	44,444	19,190	6,390	11,783	-8,312	-2,278	- 504	- 4	70,709
1921-25..	60,320	57,203	30,988	21,726	22,081	-10,768	- 227	1,943	183,266
1926-30..	70,850	20,381	15,121	-2,571	28,432	-7,961	1,148	4,307	129,707
1931-35..	- 553	-3,008	7,320	-5,938	-4,793	-4,028	64	(b)50	-10,886
1929 ..	8,475	- 364	1,082	-5,240	6,895	338	538	96	11,820
1930 ..	- 4,233	-2,832	3,116	-3,639	- 453	- 819	190	140	-8,530
1931 ..	- 6,490	-2,334	2,682	-1,579	-2,792	462	- 120	77	-10,094
1932 ..	1,865	- 842	- 183	-1,350	-1,616	- 326	- 66	-479	-2,997
1933 ..	- 85	156	1,138	- 612	- 140	- 858	19	(b)596	214
1934 ..	2,823	3,831	1,298	-1,439	-1,370	-2,788	98	(b)-164	2,280
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

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (b) See footnote (c) to table on p. 352. The following are revised estimates:—1931-35, 492; 1933, 684; 1934, 13; 1935, 197; 1936, 531; 1937, 472.

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

From 1861 to 1938 the increment to the population arising from net migration amounted to 1,331,969 or 23.03 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the 38 years since 1900 the total increase to the population was made up of 2,598,372 or 82.11 per cent. by natural increase, and 565,980 or 17.89 per cent. by net migration.

There was a loss of population by migration in the first five years of the present century; in the subsequent twenty-five years the increase from migration averaged about 115,000 in each quinquennial period, but during the last eight years the excess of arrivals over departures totalled only 4,951 persons.

Rates of increase by migration from 1901 to 1938 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in *Demography Bulletin* No. 56.

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

The total increase in each decade from 1861 to 1920 was given in Year Book No. 22, p. 902. The total increment to the population from the beginning of the year 1861 to the end of the year 1938 was 5,784,108, while that from 1901 to 1938 was 3,164,352. The annual results for the last ten years are shown below, and quinquennial figures from 1901 to 1935 are also included. A graph showing the increase in the population of Australia from 1860 accompanies this chapter on page 368.

POPULATION: TOTAL INCREASE, 1901 to 1938.

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	3,606	- 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	116,052
1929 ..	16,987	6,994	5,625	-1,042	6,289	1,494	265	66	36,678
1930 ..	11,178	5,950	7,611	21	1,507	1,261	103	- 4	27,627
1931 ..	8,474	4,007	6,373	779	- 471	1,671	- 137	159	20,855
1932 ..	12,110	4,234	4,584	857	652	891	- 109	- 331	22,888
1933 ..	9,836	4,387	4,952	1,468	1,393	824	17	437	23,314
1934 ..	10,284	5,323	5,037	797	797	61	70	- 69	22,300
1935 ..	9,216	1,337	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
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	60,729	17,847	20,512	4,253	33,761	7,301	109	(a)	144,512
1906-10..	80,687	42,639	33,828	19,157	15,221	4,499	- 115	(a)	195,916
1911-15..	135,686	75,309	45,517	24,707	26,912	3,946	333	196	312,606
1916-20..	103,093	43,871	35,049	20,688	8,655	6,610	182	38	218,186
1921-25..	114,098	69,128	46,443	25,077	20,545	3,699	- 117	826	279,699
1926-30..	114,059	56,949	34,665	15,066	23,769	2,600	404	2,251	249,763
1931-35..	61,393	31,159	27,161	6,944	11,774	3,309	244	327	142,311
1929 ..	19,577	9,529	5,634	1,428	5,727	1,465	261	144	43,765
1930 ..	15,482	8,386	6,989	1,473	3,466	758	81	276	36,911
1931 ..	11,487	6,958	6,617	1,833	2,547	1,496	19	43	31,000
1932 ..	13,307	5,583	4,787	1,357	1,982	1,252	49	- 26	28,291
1933 ..	11,952	6,705	4,982	1,916	2,551	679	15	252	29,052
1934 ..	12,400	7,688	5,429	820	1,549	- 724	56	8	27,226
1935 ..	12,247	4,196	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
PERSONS.									
1901-05..	127,579	14,208	37,635	5,371	70,171	13,485	- 811	(a)	267,638
1906-10..	155,971	90,987	67,534	44,247	26,694	7,418	- 745	(a)	392,106
1911-15..	251,239	123,037	86,051	39,117	39,831	3,733	1,182	184	544,374
1916-20..	198,273	103,467	65,557	45,021	14,660	15,216	- 494	143	441,840
1921-25..	230,618	157,142	94,218	56,042	46,204	6,612	- 168	2,062	591,730
1926-30..	224,013	108,554	71,804	27,419	54,083	5,933	1,143	4,685	497,724
1931-35..	111,313	50,494	53,983	11,976	10,135	7,735	127	(b)600	252,363
1929 ..	36,564	16,523	11,259	386	12,016	2,959	526	210	80,443
1930 ..	26,660	14,336	14,600	1,494	4,973	2,019	184	272	64,538
1931 ..	19,961	10,965	12,990	2,612	2,076	3,167	- 118	202	51,855
1932 ..	25,417	9,817	9,371	2,214	2,634	2,143	- 60	- 357	51,179
1933 ..	21,788	11,092	9,934	3,384	3,944	1,503	32	(b)689	52,366
1934 ..	22,684	13,011	10,466	1,617	2,346	- 663	126	(b)- 61	49,526
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	59,838
1938 ..	24,957	14,273	10,689	3,908	5,350	2,417	291	1,216	63,101

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (b) See footnote (c) to table on p. 352. The following are revised figures:—1931-35, 1,042; 1933, 777; 1934, 116; 1935, 304; 1936, 645; 1937, 637.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

4. Rates of Increase.—(i) *States*. The annual rates of increase of population of the several States of the Commonwealth in each of the years 1934 to 1938 inclusive were as follows :—

POPULATION : RATES OF INCREASE.
(AUSTRALIAN STATES.)

State or Territory.	Annual Rate of Increase of Population.				
	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	1938.
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	0.87	0.81	0.91	1.08	0.92
Victoria ..	0.71	0.30	0.46	0.43	0.77
Queensland ..	1.10	1.17	1.18	1.15	1.08
South Australia ..	0.28	0.37	0.49	0.32	0.66
Western Australia ..	0.53	1.16	0.85	1.23	1.17
Tasmania ..	-0.29	0.72	0.95	1.56	1.01
Northern Territory ..	2.62	2.97	4.20	0.92	5.44
Australian Capital Territory(a) ..	-0.66	1.38	5.02	4.71	11.87
Australia ..	0.74	0.71	0.79	0.88	0.92

(a) See footnote (b) to preceding table. Corrected rates are as follows: 1933, 9.07; 1934, 1.24; 1935, 3.21; 1936, 6.61; 1937, 6.12.

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.
(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

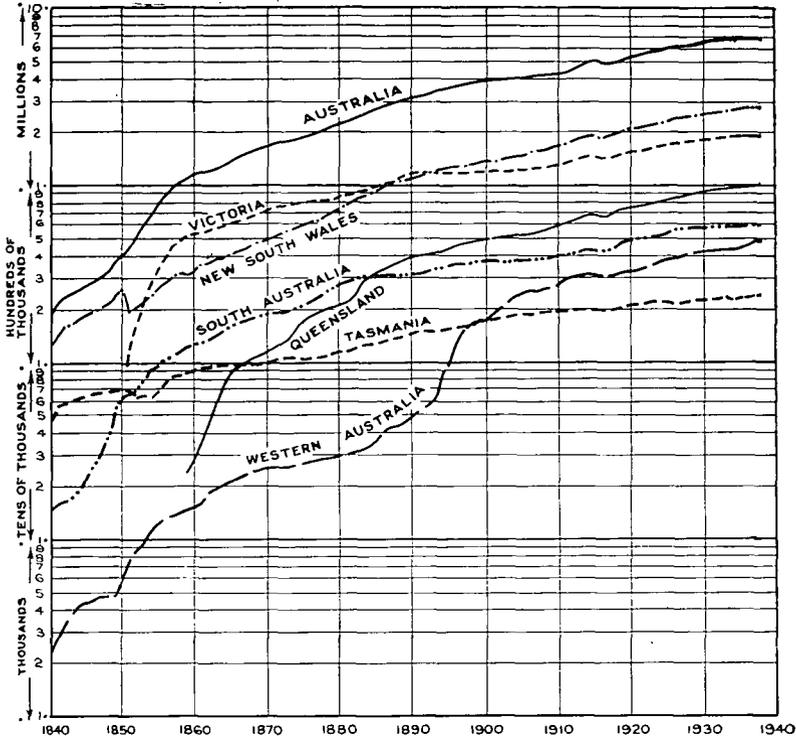
Country.	Annual Rate of Increase of Population during period—						
	1901 to 1906.	1906 to 1911.	1911 to 1916.	1916 to 1921.	1921 to 1926.	1926 to 1931.	1931 to 1936.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
AUSTRALASIA—							
Australia ..	1.38	2.04	1.87	2.07	2.11	1.50	0.76
New South Wales (a) ..	1.99	2.05	2.61	2.19	2.20	1.74	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 ..	2.00	1.82	1.67	1.21	1.67	1.27	0.69

(a) Including Australian Capital Territory.

(b) Including Northern Territory.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1840 TO 1938 (RATIO GRAPH).

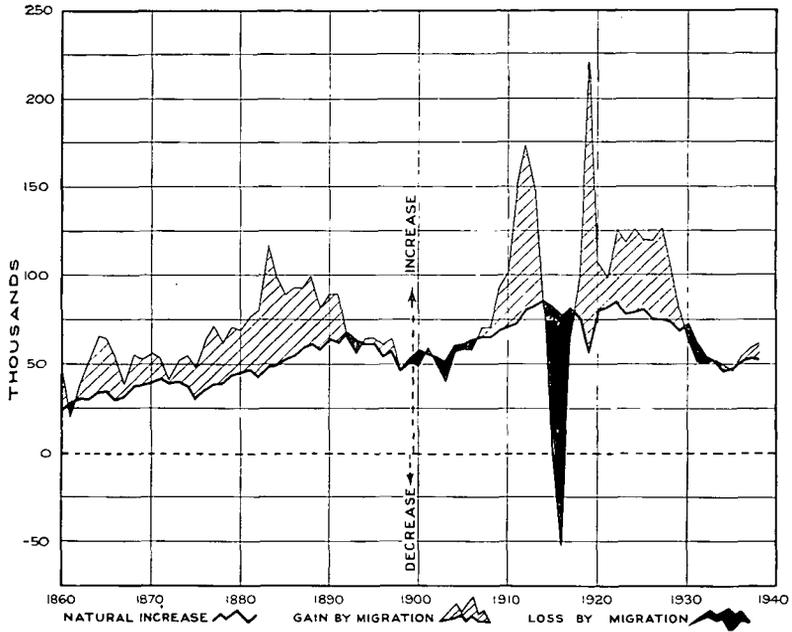


(See page 352.)

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.

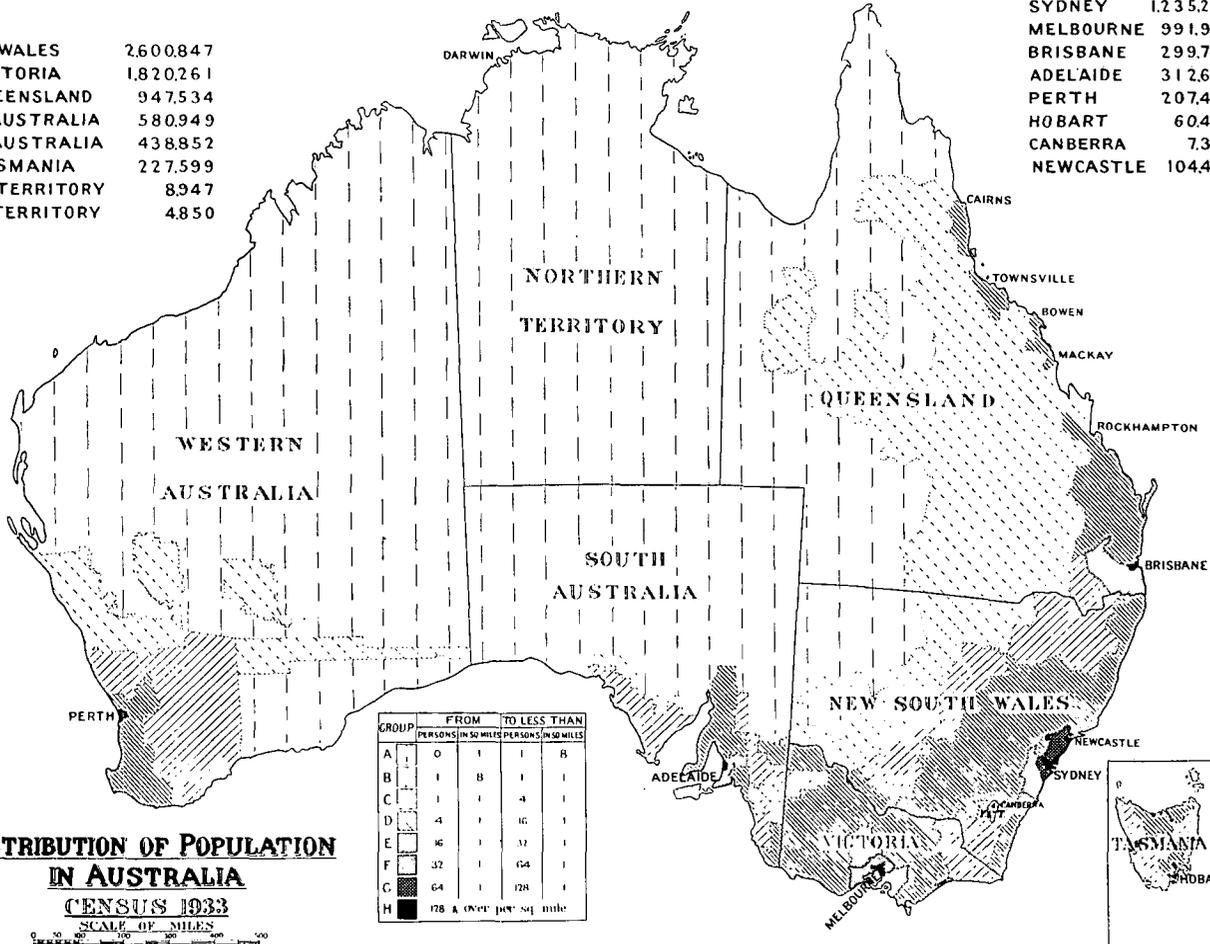
INCREASE OF POPULATION—AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1938.



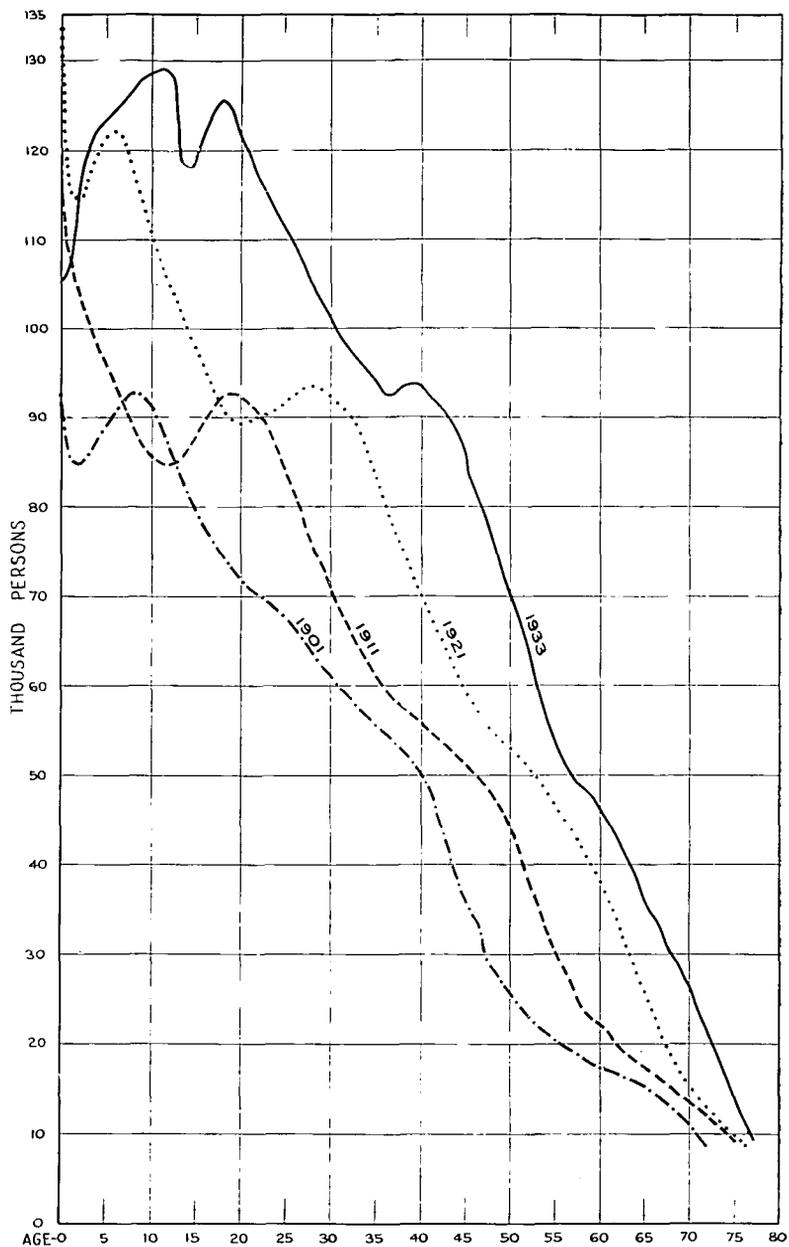
EXPLANATION.—The increase of population each year is represented by the distance between the light curve and the dotted zero line. The distance between the zero line and the heavy curve shows the amount of increase due to natural increase, while the distance between the two curves indicates gain or loss 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 Great War, a net loss in population is indicated.

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 4,850

SYDNEY 1,235,267
 MELBOURNE 991,934
 BRISBANE 299,748
 ADELAIDE 312,619
 PERTH 207,440
 HOBART 60,406
 CANBERRA 7,325
 NEWCASTLE 104,485



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.

(iii) *Variations in the rates.* The annual rate of increase of the population during the present century has averaged 1.63 per cent., but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period from 1900 to 1938 has been arranged into certain defined groups of years according to the occurrence of influences seriously affecting the growth of population :—

POPULATION : RATES OF INCREASE.

(VARIOUS PERIODS.)

Period from 31st December.	Interval.	Increase during Period.	Average Annual Increase.	Average Annual Rate of Increase.		
				Natural Increase.	-Net Migration.	Total.
	Years.	Million.	Thousand.	%	%	%
1900 to 1913 ..	13	1.13	87	1.59	0.53	2.04
1913 to 1923 ..	10	0.86	86	1.50	0.15	1.64
1923 to 1929 ..	6	0.68	113	1.27	0.64	1.88
1929 to 1938 ..	9	0.46	51	0.83	-0.01	0.82

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

Up to 1913 the rate of natural increase was rising, and this factor, coupled with the impetus given to immigration in the years immediately before the war, was responsible for the comparatively high annual rate of 2.04 per cent. during the pre-war years. The war was a dominating influence in the decade 1913-1923, and its effects can be seen in the reduction of the rate from 2.04 to 1.64 per cent. In the next span from 1923 to 1929 a more settled and prosperous era was experienced; migration was resumed on a large scale and, despite a further decline in the rate of natural increase owing to the persistent fall in the birth rate since the war, the annual rate of growth rose to 1.88 per cent. After 1929 came the depression; immigration ceased, in fact Australia actually lost 3,579 people through an excess of departures over arrivals from 1929 to 1938, although in the last three years small gains were recorded. With so much unemployment in the early part of this period the rate of natural increase also fell, and the rate of growth of the population receded to 0.82 per cent. per annum.

If the population increased at the average rate of the present century, viz, 1.63 per cent., it would double itself in 42 years. It has been estimated, however, on the assumptions that the present birth and death rates remain unchanged and that no increment to the population results from migration, that the annual rates of natural increase would be for the period 1933-43, 0.64 per cent.; 1933-53, 0.55 per cent.; 1933-63, 0.45 per cent. and 1933-73, 0.33 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 1938 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in *Demography Bulletin* No. 56.

§ 6. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. *Variations in Natural Increase.*—The following notes are based on the experience of the ten years 1929-1938. 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 1929–1938 for Australia as a whole the quarter ended December showed the greatest rate of increase from migration. The greatest gains in New South Wales have on the average occurred in the September quarter, in Victoria in the March quarter, in Queensland and Western Australia in the June quarter, and in South Australia and Tasmania in the December quarter. The gain to the southern States in the quarter ended December is due to oversea traffic and to tourists and sugar workers returning from Queensland, which State loses heavily during the December quarter, but gains in the June quarter by tourists seeking the warmer climate. The increase to Tasmania during the quarter ended December is due to the influx of tourists from the mainland.

§ 7. Influences affecting Increase and Distribution.

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

§ 8. Density.

1. **General.**—From certain aspects population may be less significant in respect of its absolute amount than in its relation to the area of the country. Australia, with an area of 2,974,581 square miles, and a population on 31st December, 1938, of 6,981,070, including 51,379 full-blooded aboriginals, has a density of only 2.35 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, 120; 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 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 2.35 in 1938. Victoria's density, however, has grown from 13.77 to 21.32, and that of New South Wales from 4.43 to 8.84 in the same period.

A map showing the density of population throughout Australia at the Census of 1933 appears on page 369 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 16 per cent.; Victoria, nil; Queensland, 12 per cent.; South Australia, 82 per cent.; Western Australia, 50 per cent.; Tasmania, nil; and Australia, 36 per cent.

Particulars concerning the number and density of the population of the most important countries of the world at the 31st December, 1937, 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*, 1938–39. The figures for China and Afghanistan were taken from the *Statesman's Year Book*, 1939. 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, 1937.

Country.	Population. (ooo omitted)	Density. (a)	Country.	Population. (ooo omitted)	Density (a)
EUROPE.			AFRICA.		
Russia (European) ..	133,400	57.6	Nigeria and Protectorate (c) ..	20,477	60.6
Germany ..	74,826	349.7	Egypt ..	16,030	41.5
Great Britain and North- ern Ireland ..	47,387	498.8	French West Africa ..	14,750	8.1
Italy ..	43,029	331.0	Belgian Congo ..	10,217	11.2
France ..	41,970	197.0	Union of South Africa ..	9,889	21.0
Poland ..	34,515	230.1	Algeria ..	7,400	8.7
Spain (including Canary and Balearic Islands) ..	25,000	128.9	French Morocco ..	6,430	41.8
Rumania ..	19,646	172.3	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	6,187	6.4
Yugoslavia ..	15,400	160.4	Abyssinia ..	5,300	15.3
Czechoslovakia ..	15,270	282.8	Other ..	56,920	10.7
Hungary ..	9,035	225.9	Total Africa ..	153,600	13.3
Netherlands ..	8,640	664.6	NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.		
Belgium ..	8,361	696.8	United States of America ..	129,818	42.9
Portugal ..	7,380	205.0	Mexico ..	19,320	25.4
Greece ..	7,013	140.3	Canada ..	11,165	3.0
Bulgaria ..	6,319	158.0	Cuba ..	4,200	95.5
Sweden ..	6,285	36.3	Other ..	17,117	14.9
Switzerland ..	4,183	261.4	Total North and Central America ..	181,620	21.0
Denmark ..	3,790	222.9	SOUTH AMERICA.		
Finland ..	3,630	24.2	Brazil ..	43,247	13.2
Eire ..	2,941	108.9	Argentine Republic ..	12,762	11.8
Norway ..	2,906	23.2	Colombia ..	8,600	19.2
Other ..	9,404	96.0	Peru ..	7,100	14.7
Total Europe ..	530,330	120.2	Chile ..	4,597	16.0
			Other ..	13,424	7.0
			Total South America ..	89,730	12.7
ASIA.			OCEANIA, ETC.		
China and Dependencies ..	457,835	106.8	Australia (d) ..	6,920	2.3
British India ..	362,000	229.8	New Zealand ..	1,602	15.4
Japan and Dependencies ..	102,670	391.9	Territory of New Guinea ..	670	7.2
Netherlands Indies ..	67,400	117.4	Hawaii ..	402	57.4
Russia in Asia ..	35,600	6.1	Papua ..	280	3.1
French Indo-China ..	23,300	82.0	Biji ..	205	29.3
Burma ..	15,797	67.5	Other ..	541	2.9
Turkey ..	15,480	54.3	Total Oceania, etc. ..	10,620	3.1
Iran ..	15,000	23.6	SUMMARY.		
Thai (Siam) ..	14,650	73.3	Europe ..	530,330	120.2
Philippine Islands ..	13,600	119.3	Asia ..	1,170,535	72.9
Afghanistan ..	10,000	39.8	Africa ..	153,600	13.3
Arabia ..	7,000	7.0	America, North and Central ..	181,620	21.0
Ceylon ..	5,860	234.4	America, South ..	89,730	12.7
Nepal ..	5,600	103.7	Oceania, etc. ..	10,620	3.1
Other ..	18,743	46.5	Total ..	2,136,435	41.7
Total Asia ..	1,170,535	72.9			

(a) Number of persons per square mile. (b) Excludes European Territory—1,320,000.
(c) Including British Cameroons. (d) Including 53,000 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 :—

BRITISH EMPIRE IN RELATION TO THE WORLD(a).

Particulars.	The World.	British Empire.
Area in square miles (exclusive of Polar Circles) ..	51,179,000	13,353,952
Population ..	2,136,385,000	500,774,000
Population per square mile ..	41.74	37.50

(a) Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1937-38, and The Statesman's Year Book, 1939.

§ 9. General Characteristics.

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

(ii) *Masculinity.*—(a) *States.* The number of males to each hundred females has been adopted as the "masculinity" of the population. On pages 163 to 165 in the second issue of this publication a table was included showing the masculinity of the population of each of the States for each year from 1796 to 1907. In the fifth issue, on page 123, the figures in this table for the years 1901 to 1907 were modified in accordance with the results of the Census of 3rd April, 1911.

With the exception of some dislocation arising from the war there has been a continuous diminution of the masculinity of the population. In 1900, the masculinity was 110.55; in 1910, 107.87 and in 1920, 103.47. After 1921, however, the masculinity tended to rise until 1927 (104.54) since when it has gradually fallen to 102.31 in the year 1938.

The following table shows the masculinity of the population at quinquennial periods from 1901 to 1935 and for the years 1936, 1937 and 1938:—

POPULATION: MASCULINITY, 1901 to 1938.

(Males per 100 Females.)

As at 31st December	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q.land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Aust. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
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	(a)	107.87
1915	105.66	95.07	114.74	98.26	117.23	99.77	400.33	109.75	103.55
1920	104.31	97.38	112.00	99.83	114.55	101.67	270.04	116.70	103.47
1925	104.09	99.71	110.94	102.02	115.76	100.90	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	109.96	100.29	112.69	102.46	216.41	116.02	102.71
1936	102.21	97.77	109.88	100.10	112.15	101.95	210.42	117.49	102.55
1937	101.96	97.64	109.69	100.01	111.81	102.33	212.55	117.76	102.39
1938	101.79	97.68	109.69	100.00	111.26	102.34	210.16	118.32	102.31

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

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

POPULATION: MASCULINITY.

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.
Argentine Republic ..	1928	114.1	Denmark	1937	97.2
Canada	1938	106.5	Hungary	1937	96.2
Eire	1936	105.0	Norway	1936	95.9
Union of South Africa (a) ..	1937	103.2	Spain	1930	95.3
New Zealand	1938	102.8	Poland	1938	95.3
Australia	1938	102.3	Northern Ireland ..	1937	95.0
United States of America ..	1935	101.6	Germany	1937	95.0
Japan	1936	100.4	Italy	1936	94.3
Netherlands	1937	99.7	Russia	1926	93.5
Belgium	1938	98.0	France	1936	93.0
Sweden	1937	98.0	Scotland	1937	92.9
Yugoslavia	1931	97.9	England and Wales ..	1937	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 has taken place in the age constitution of the population during the 12½ years since the 1921 Census. Reference to the graph on page 370 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 due to the decline in the birth-rate in the late nineties of

last century and to the loss of young adult males during the war of 1914-1919. At the 1933 Census these same troughs are still prominent, but owing to the lapse of time they now show at the later ages of 12 to 16 years and 32 to 36 years. Another depression has appeared in the age group 0 to 4 years, which makes an even greater trough in the age constitution curve than that caused by the war. This was due to the serious decline in the birth-rate, which had been exaggerated by the economic depression. Marriages were postponed and births diminished.

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 falling 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 22 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 the 30th June, 1933, was 188,630 more than at the previous Census, as compared with an increase of 48,813 during the previous intercensal period from 1911 to 1921.

POPULATION: GRADUATED AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age last Birthday. Years.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
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	317,524	307,668	625,222	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	99,781
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	116,203	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	66,015	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	818	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.

As the recorded ages at a Census are not free from error the figures are subject to a process of graduation, and the graduated results have been used in the table above.

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, 1935 TO 1938.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age last Birthday.	30th June, 1935.		30th June, 1936.		30th June, 1937.		30th June, 1938.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Years—								
0-4 ..	272,290	261,762	268,604	258,078	271,798	261,786	278,291	267,694
5-9 ..	312,156	300,764	306,323	295,042	296,901	285,370	285,851	274,768
10-14 ..	324,220	315,117	322,813	313,558	320,641	310,971	318,198	307,933
15-19 ..	306,733	296,800	308,752	298,565	312,132	302,185	317,190	306,852
20-24 ..	306,682	298,374	309,556	302,177	310,736	303,273	309,676	301,578
25-29 ..	284,349	267,263	287,584	272,541	291,153	277,921	295,809	283,981
30-34 ..	260,247	240,920	264,036	244,385	269,366	248,587	274,190	253,660
35-39 ..	231,885	235,298	236,249	234,298	241,836	233,827	247,180	234,260
40-44 ..	229,054	231,003	226,846	232,251	224,075	232,716	223,151	232,771
45-49 ..	216,401	209,217	218,942	213,493	220,931	217,303	222,352	220,714
50-54 ..	184,242	174,711	189,819	180,689	194,760	186,610	199,176	192,350
55-59 ..	141,071	137,198	146,805	142,685	153,106	148,578	159,634	154,944
60-64 ..	114,585	115,447	115,018	116,357	116,065	117,697	118,141	119,743
65-69 ..	95,556	95,594	96,133	97,887	96,537	99,852	96,729	101,593
70-74 ..	68,218	68,414	69,322	70,515	70,616	72,752	72,279	75,135
75-79 ..	40,354	41,333	41,998	43,448	43,100	45,401	43,798	46,982
80-84 ..	15,334	17,399	16,574	18,721	18,004	20,230	19,614	22,002
85-89 ..	4,657	6,380	4,687	6,446	4,739	6,524	4,812	6,681
90-94 ..	1,110	1,681	1,121	1,726	1,141	1,760	1,204	1,829
95-99 ..	172	255	163	214	141	197	130	194
100-104 ..	20	29	15	25	10	27	1	13
Total ..	3,409,336	3,314,968	3,432,260	3,343,101	3,457,788	3,373,576	3,487,406	3,405,677
Under 21 years ..	1,278,649	1,236,253	1,269,141	1,226,305	1,263,134	1,219,972	1,259,835	1,215,606
21 years and over ..	2,130,687	2,078,715	2,163,119	2,116,796	2,194,654	2,153,604	2,227,571	2,190,071
Total ..	3,409,336	3,314,968	3,432,260	3,343,101	3,457,788	3,373,576	3,487,406	3,405,677

The estimates in the table above are based on the graduated results of the 1933 Census.

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

POPULATION : AGE DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA, 1871 to 1933.

Census Year.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.	Under 15 years.	15 and under 65.	65 and over.	Total.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1871	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	58.09	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 year 1921 the number never married has increased by 15.4 per cent.; those married by 29.8 per cent.; the widowed by 37.9 per cent.; and the divorced by 148 per cent.

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

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

POPULATION : CONJUGAL CONDITION, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Conjugal Condition.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase 1921–1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Never Married—							
Under age 15	875,098	849,906	1,725,004	926,924	894,643	1,821,567	96,563
Age 15 and over	801,797	649,379	1,451,176	1,078,587	825,448	1,844,035	392,859
Total	1,676,895	1,499,285	3,176,180	1,945,511	1,720,091	3,665,602	489,422
Married	999,274	999,388	1,998,662	1,299,693	1,293,922	2,593,615	594,953
Widowed	73,341	164,480	237,821	97,775	230,180	327,955	90,134
Divorced	4,230	4,298	8,528	10,251	10,862	21,113	12,585
Not Stated	9,130	5,413	14,543	13,881	7,673	21,554	7,011
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

Of this number 4,339 served with the naval forces, so that the number of ex-members of the A.I.F. in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 222,099. According to official records, 265,000 members of the A.I.F. were discharged in Australia upon return from service overseas, but, as this figure included duplications for those persons who enlisted on more than one occasion and consequently were discharged on more than one occasion,

a special detailed examination of A.I.F. records at the Defence Department, Melbourne, was made in order to ascertain the number of individuals who were discharged upon return to Australia. This inquiry disclosed that 257,519 soldiers and 1,665 nurses returned to Australia and that 7,030 soldiers and nurses were discharged overseas. At the 1933 Census the number recorded in Australia totalled 222,099, which shows a reduction of 35,420, or 13.75 per cent., in the number of returned soldiers since their return to Australia.

The particulars ascertained from the 1933 Census and the results of the special statistical inquiry instituted at Base Records, Department of Defence, were referred to Mr. F. W. Barford, A.I.A., Actuary of the Commonwealth Superannuation Board. Although it was not possible from these data to construct a Life Table comparable to the Australian Life Tables of 1933 it was possible to make some comparison between the two experiences—national and returned soldiers. As the result of these calculations it was ascertained that the mortality amongst returned soldiers since discharge exceeds that of a body of males of the same age constitution drawn from the general population by about 13 per cent.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

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

Ninety-nine per cent. of those who stated their religion professed the Christian Faith as compared with 98 per cent. in the year 1921. For every 100 females

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

POPULATION: RELIGION, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Religion.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Christian—							
Baptist	49,194	56,509	105,703	49,654	56,220	105,874	171
Brethren	5,493	6,532	12,025	4,501	5,542	10,043	- 1,982
Catholic, Greek	3,938	1,434	5,372	8,435	3,476	11,911	6,539
Catholic, Roman	565,029	568,973	1,134,002	577,997	583,458	1,161,455	27,453
Catholic, undefined	20,082	18,577	38,659	63,861	63,681	127,542	88,883
Church of Christ	24,680	29,894	54,574	28,820	33,934	62,754	8,180
Church of England	1,212,772	1,100,223	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	31,677	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	- 3,679
Seventh Day Adventist	4,640	6,665	11,305	5,992	7,973	13,965	2,660
Other	16,508	16,162	32,670	19,605	22,241	41,846	9,176
Total Christian	2,649,644	2,617,997	5,267,641	2,859,826	2,867,912	5,727,738	460,097
Non-Christian—							
Buddhist	1,945	120	2,065	640	95	735	- 1,330
Chinese	3,512	79	3,591	298	7	305	- 3,286
Confucian	2,536	156	2,692	772	15	787	- 1,905
Hebrew	11,392	10,223	21,615	12,183	11,370	23,553	1,938
Mohammedan	2,647	221	2,868	1,668	209	1,877	- 991
Other	1,896	678	2,574	865	348	1,213	- 1,361
Total Non-Christian	23,928	11,477	35,405	16,426	12,044	28,470	- 6,935
Indefinite	13,096	6,790	19,886	8,133	4,896	13,029	- 6,857
No Religion	16,022	4,522	20,544	8,969	2,685	11,654	- 8,890
No Reply	60,180	32,078	92,258	473,757	375,191	848,948	756,690
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

Although the number born in the British Isles increased by 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.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Birthplace.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Australia	2,273,999	2,307,664	4,581,663	2,848,282	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	807,630	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
South African Union ..	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	1,209	3,820	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

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

(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 Householders' Schedule.

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

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

POPULATION: IMMIGRANT—Period of Residence in Australia of Persons who were not born in Australia, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Number of Completed Years of Residence.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921-1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Years.							
0	28,386	19,827	48,213	7,407	2,783	10,190	- 38,023
1	8,375	16,998	25,373	2,133	1,856	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	6,394	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	12,012	25,089	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	3,660	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.

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

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

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

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.; United States of America, 42 per cent.; and German, 22 per cent.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Nationality.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
British	2,722,152	2,665,053	5,387,205	3,318,228	3,251,290	6,569,518	1,182,313
Foreign—							
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	147	17,658	12,755
Japanese	2,489	150	2,639	1,937	3,590	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	1,279	96	1,376	- 109
Swiss	413	151	564	680	272	952	388
United States of America	2,520	737	3,257	1,904	653	2,557	- 700
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.

12. **Race.**—The people of Australia may be classified into two groups with respect to racial characteristics, viz., non-indigenous and indigenous. The former group comprises the European and other races who have migrated to Australia and their descendants born in Australia, while the latter group consists of the full-blood aboriginal natives of Australia whose estimated numbers at the 30th June, 1938, were 51,379 but who are not included in the general population figures of the Commonwealth. The non-indigenous population of Australia is fundamentally British in race and nationality. The Australian people have the essential characteristics of their British ancestors, with perhaps some accentuation of the desire for freedom from restraint. The complete change of climatic and social environment, the greater opportunity for an open-air life and the absence of the restricting conventions of older countries are exerting a noticeable influence upon the physical characteristics and social instincts of the people.

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

During the intercensal period the number of full-blood non-Europeans decreased by 8,195 persons, or 26 per cent., and the number of half-castes increased by 9,450 persons, or 54 per cent. Of the latter the greatest proportion was half-caste Australian aboriginals, who increased in number by 9,084 persons, or 79 per cent. The half-caste population, i.e., persons having a mixture of European and non-European blood, was equivalent to 0.41 per cent. of the total population of Australia as compared with 0.32 per cent. in the year 1921.

POPULATION: RACE, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Race.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Full-blood— European	2,726,515	2,660,628	5,387,143	3,334,775	3,245,218	6,579,993	1,192,850
Non-European --							
Chinese	16,011	1,146	17,157	9,311	1,535	10,846	- 6,311
Cingalese	231	38	269	196	78	274	5
Filipino	319	103	422	214	78	292	- 130
Indian (a)	2,743	138	2,881	2,210	183	2,404	- 477
Japanese	2,546	194	2,740	2,007	234	2,241	- 499
Malay	986	101	1,087	813	156	969	- 118
Papuan	142	21	163	221	18	239	76
Polynesian (Other)	1,562	551	2,113	883	505	1,388	- 725
Syrian	1,584	1,308	2,892	1,553	1,327	2,880	- 12
Other	1,077	174	1,251	895	352	1,247	- 4
Total Non-European Full-blood	27,201	3,774	30,975	18,309	4,471	22,780	- 8,195
Half-caste—							
Australian Aboriginal	5,680	5,556	11,536	10,631	0,989	20,620	9,084
Chinese	1,891	1,778	3,669	1,901	1,602	3,503	- 166
Indian (a)	366	329	695	360	334	694	- 1
Japanese	97	91	188	116	109	225	37
Negro	108	72	180	119	89	208	28
Polynesian	184	165	349	218	216	434	85
Syrian	173	175	348	149	153	302	- 46
Other	355	296	651	533	547	1,080	429
Total Half-caste	9,154	8,462	17,616	14,027	13,039	27,066	9,450
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

(a) Native of India. NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

The recorded figures indicate that at the 1933 Census, 29,738 persons, comprising 23,638 males and 6,100 females, stated they were not able to read and write English, but were able to read and write a foreign language. 39 per cent. of this number were able to read and write Italian; 17 per cent. Chinese; 10 per cent. Greek; 5 per cent.

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 those born in China, 54 per cent. of the Japanese, 36 per cent. of the Yugoslav, 37 per cent. of the Greeks, and 20 per cent. of those born in Malta stated that they were unable to read and write English but could read and write a foreign language.

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Foreign Language.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Albanian	428	1	429
Arabic	178	99	277
Bulgarian	144	21	165
Chinese	5,008	64	5,072
Croatian	128	19	147
Czechoslovakian	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
Malayan	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

14. Industry.—The following table shows the population of Australia classified according to the industry group in which they are usually engaged. The number of breadwinners in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 3,155,621, of whom 2,367,780 were males and 787,841 females. The term "breadwinner" generally includes persons

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

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

The proportion of breadwinners (including all pensioners shown) in the male population increased from 68.1 per cent. at the 1921 Census to 70.3 per cent. at the 1933 Census, and female breadwinners from 17.5 per cent. to 24.1 per cent. If pensioners are excluded, the proportion of breadwinners at the 1933 Census was as follows:—Males, 66.5 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, has increased by 25.8 per cent., and female breadwinners by 68.7 per cent. This increase in the number of female breadwinners is due in large measure to the increase in the stated number of old-age and invalid pensioners in 1933 as compared with the stated number in 1921. Excluding those who were not definitely stated to be associated with some occupation or industry, the number of breadwinners has increased by 17.9 per cent.—males by 15.4 per cent. and females by 27.9 per cent.

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

During the intercensal period the 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 has increased in the majority of groups, as follows:—Personal and Domestic Service from 76.2 per cent. in the year 1921 to 78.4 per cent. in the year 1933; Public Administration and Professional from 39.0 per cent. to 46.1 per cent.; Commerce and Finance to 24.9 per cent. (21.8); Entertainment, Sport and Recreation to 16.4 per cent. (13.0); Transport and Communication to 5.2 per cent. (3.5); and Agricultural, Pastoral, etc., to 3.6 per cent. (2.1). In the Industrial group (factories, construction works, etc.), the numbers of persons engaged in the Building and Construction sections—where the proportion of females is low—have increased more than in the Factory group with the result that the proportion of females in the group has fallen from 16.7 per cent. to 15.9 per cent. Considered separately, it will be seen that the proportion of females in the several sections has scarcely altered since 1921 so that the smaller proportion of females in the group as a whole is due to the altered values of the component

parts of the group. In all industry groups taken together the proportion of females to the total number of persons engaged has increased from 19.9 to 21.6 per cent.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Industry Group.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Fishing and Trapping ..	10,671	81	10,752	14,570	41	14,611	3,859
Agricultural, Pastoral and Dairying ..	471,460	9,895	481,355	528,154	19,633	547,787	66,432
Forestry ..	39,191	89	39,280	26,019	114	26,133	4,147
Mining and Quarrying ..	66,524	242	66,766	68,327	193	68,520	1,754
Industrial—							
Manufacturing ..	326,847	118,727	445,574	375,434	136,077	511,511	65,937
Building ..	94,878	396	95,274	107,039	407	107,446	12,172
Roads, Earthworks, etc.	137,057	49	137,106	217,335	321	217,656	80,550
Other ..	39,126	726	39,852	28,584	974	29,558	10,294
Total Industrial ..	597,908	119,898	717,806	728,392	137,779	866,171	148,365
Transport and Communica- tion ..	200,523	7,214	207,737	212,161	11,732	223,893	16,156
Commerce and Finance ..	258,595	72,083	330,678	338,837	112,335	451,172	120,494
Public Administration and Professional ..	131,234	83,995	215,229	125,092	107,120	232,212	16,983
Entertainment, Sport and Recreation ..	15,517	2,313	17,830	20,278	3,972	24,250	6,420
Personal and Domestic Service ..	49,934	159,880	209,814	52,354	100,024	242,378	32,564
No Industry or Industry not stated ..	50,115	11,299	61,414	125,493	46,910	172,403	110,989
Pensioners ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	128,103	157,988	286,091	(b)
Total Breadwinners	1,882,672	466,989	2,349,661	2,367,780	787,841	3,155,621	805,960
Dependants ..	880,198	2,205,875	3,086,073	999,331	2,474,887	3,474,218	388,145
Total ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

(a) Includes unemployed persons for whom industry was not stated. (b) Comparable figure not available. NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

Of the population of Australia at the 30th June, 1933, 2,099,548 persons or 31.7 per cent. were in the wage-earning group. This was slightly more than the percentage of 30.8 recorded at the previous Census. Since the 1921 Census the number of persons in the wage-earning group has increased by 26.3 per cent.—males increasing by 23.7 per cent., and females by 35.7 per cent.

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

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

POPULATION : GRADE OF EMPLOYMENT, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

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

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

The 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.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Duration of Unemployment.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Under 1 week	12,107	1,751	13,858	1,970	682	2,652	-11,206
1 week	14,250	2,318	16,568	4,612	1,980	6,592	-9,976
2 weeks	11,537	1,795	13,332	5,698	2,218	7,916	-5,416
3	9,477	1,424	10,901	5,035	1,917	6,952	-3,949
4 weeks and under 8 weeks	20,967	3,289	24,256	16,637	5,382	22,019	-2,237
8	12,202	1,958	14,160	13,711	3,771	17,482	3,322
12	10,662	1,698	12,360	17,815	4,542	22,357	9,997
16				10,352	2,441	12,793	
20				7,007	1,512	8,519	
24				24,607	6,306	30,913	
28				6,289	1,171	7,460	
32				6,046	1,103	7,149	
36				7,240	1,213	8,453	
40				3,882	691	4,573	
44				113	10	123	
48	25,802	3,695	29,497	2,170	358	2,528	316,360
Total under 1 year and under 2 years				133,184	35,297	168,481	
2 years				50,344	9,700	60,044	
3				69,848	8,667	78,515	
4				75,895	5,660	81,554	
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) Excluding wage-earners stated to be employed part-time or on Sustenance or Relief Work.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

17. **Income.**—The 1933 Census was the first occasion on which any question regarding income was placed on the Census Schedule in Australia. Its successful introduction in the New Zealand Census in the year 1926 inspired the hope that a similar inquiry could be successfully undertaken in Australia. Of the 3,155,621 breadwinners in Australia, 3,052,582 gave the required particulars concerning their income; only 1.6 per cent. of the male and 2.7 per cent. of the female breadwinners failed to furnish this information. The breadwinner group comprised 207,680 employers, 369,375 persons working on own account, 1,447,507 wage and salary earners, 170,997 persons employed only part-time, 481,044 unemployed, 46,016 helpers not receiving wages, and 433,002 persons who did not state their grade of employment or to whom this classification was not applicable. This latter section includes pensioners, independent and retired persons and males over age 16 for whom particulars as to occupation were not stated. In addition to breadwinners, 218,616 persons, comprising dependants and others who stated that the questions concerning occupation were not applicable to their circumstances, were in receipt of some income during the year ended 30th June, 1933. The Census figures have now been analysed separately for employers, those working on own account, wage and salary earners, those in part-time employment, unemployed persons and pensioners.

The following table shows the information concerning income supplied by persons in the breadwinner group, classified in conjunction with grade of occupation.

POPULATION : INCOME, AUSTRALIA, CENSUS 1933.
(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Income.	Em- ployer.	Working on own Account.	Wage or Salary Earner.	Wage Earner employed Part- Time.	Unem- ployed.	Helper not receiving Wages.	Grade not applica- ble and not stated.a	Total Bread- winners.
MALES.								
No Income (b) ..	5,942	16,894	..	..	175,662	40,754	50,043	289,295
Under £52 per annum ..	12,642	74,424	187,238	59,271	147,109	..	86,130	566,814
£52 to £103 per annum ..	22,498	80,372	168,491	44,746	47,228	..	21,720	385,055
£104 ,, £155 ,, ,, ..	26,475	56,477	134,733	23,937	17,141	..	14,270	273,033
£156 ,, £207 ,, ,, ..	23,878	33,058	184,764	9,572	6,388	..	7,989	265,649
£208 ,, £259 ,, ,, ..	21,362	19,716	170,670	2,473	2,419	..	6,132	222,772
£260 or over ,, ,, ..	72,252	35,087	183,915	655	1,245	..	14,650	307,804
Not Stated ..	1,800	2,923	10,021	3,516	8,077	..	31,021	57,358
Total ..	186,849	318,951	1,039,832	144,170	405,269	40,754	231,955	2,367,780
FEMALES.								
No Income (b) ..	766	4,631	..	..	37,273	5,262	11,339	59,271
Under £52 per annum ..	2,579	17,039	145,483	17,247	27,958	..	98,383	308,689
£52 to £103 per annum ..	4,268	14,149	133,434	7,926	6,500	..	22,279	188,556
£104 ,, £155 ,, ,, ..	3,531	6,638	77,756	998	1,278	..	12,542	102,653
£156 ,, £207 ,, ,, ..	2,367	2,848	30,052	123	236	..	5,924	41,550
£208 ,, £259 ,, ,, ..	1,778	1,529	10,201	32	40	..	3,928	17,508
£260 or over ,, ,, ..	5,139	2,044	5,613	24	32	..	11,081	23,933
Not Stated ..	403	1,546	5,136	477	2,458	..	35,611	45,681
Total ..	20,831	50,424	407,675	26,827	75,775	5,262	201,047	787,841
Total Breadwinners ..	207,680	369,375	1,447,507	170,997	481,044	46,016	433,002	3,155,621

(a) Includes pensioners, persons of private means not in business, females engaged in home duties scholars and other dependants. (b) Includes deficit.

§ 10. Dwellings.

1. Number of Dwellings.—The great majority of the questions on the Census Schedule related to the individual members of the household, but other important questions referred to the dwellings in which the people were living at the date of the Census. From the replies to these questions much valuable information has been tabulated concerning housing conditions. 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 has been increased by 407,714, or 33.7 per cent., which is a much higher rate of increase than that of 22.0 per cent. for the population during the same period. At the previous Census there was one private dwelling for every 4.9 persons in Australia but at the 30th June, 1933, this ratio had increased to one dwelling for every 4.4 persons.

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.

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

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.	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 the Commonwealth increased by 402,661, or 36.4 per cent.; those in the metropolitan areas increased by 244,993, or 52.4 per cent.; the urban provincial by 41,804, or 20.1 per cent.; and in the rural areas by 115,864, or 26.9 per cent.

DWELLINGS : CLASS OF OCCUPIED DWELLING, AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.
(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.)

Class of Occupied Dwelling.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.								Increase, 1921-1933.
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	
Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.	Metro-politan.			Pro-vincial.				
Private House ..	440,092	202,270	426,245	1,068,607	651,138	240,199	543,182	1,434,519	365,912
Tenement or Flat ..	27,821	5,537	5,045	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	208	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	60	109	428	181(a)
Penal Establishment ..	63	51	19	133	0	24	16	49	84(a)
Military or Naval Establishment ..	48	63	220	331	19	16	10	45	286(a)
Police Station or Barracks ..	207	386	882	1,475	209	300	1,011	1,520	45
Fire Station ..	158	82	25	265	117	102	42	261	4
Other (includes Club) ..	194	165	2,388	2,747	310	231	1,308	1,849	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 the 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.**

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

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	49,565	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	4,706	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	1,268	391	1,248	2,847	1,463	382	1,419	3,264	417
13	483	172	429	1,084	566	124	452	1,136	52
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	14
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	8,404	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	4.94	5.23	5.06	4.65	4.99	0.05

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

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

(Exclusive of 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- politan.	Pro- vincial.			Metro- politan.	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 Occupancy ..	6,036	6,025	37,514	49,575	3,146	2,810	19,166	25,122	16,310
Not Stated	7,526	4,136	16,347	28,009	7,113	4,279	22,942	34,334	6,325
Total	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661

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 the Commonwealth ; 19s. 7d. per week in the metropolitan areas, 15s. 9d. in the provincial sections, and 11s. 2d. in the rural areas.

The average rent 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.

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

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

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.

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

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aboriginals.)

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	13,304	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.	56,331	31,158	29,830	117,319	71,755	30,618	33,435	135,808	18,489
15s. " " 20s.	56,581	16,535	10,189	83,305	86,365	25,186	16,036	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	1,546	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. " " 50s.	6,589	570	409	7,628	7,992	505	170	8,667	1,039
50s. " " 60s.	2,726	179	126	3,031	2,642	95	55	2,792	- 239
60s. " " 70s.	1,556	123	85	1,764	1,488	57	21	1,566	- 198
70s. " " 80s.	579	24	26	629	593	10	5	608	- 21
80s. " " 90s.	503	35	34	572	445	5	2	452	- 120
90s. " " 100s.	210	11	3	224	189	0	0	195	- 29
100s. and over	580	14	29	623	482	7	4	493	- 130
Not Stated	15,995	4,042	11,533	31,570	22,532	8,513	36,716	67,761	36,191
Total Private Dwellings	241,567	91,031	117,082	449,680	360,393	108,359	146,660	615,412	165,732
Average Weekly Rent per Private Dwelling	20s. 8d.	14s. 0d.	9s. 11d.	16s. 6d.	20s. 2d.	15s. 7d.	11s. 2d.	17s. 6d.	19s. 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 comprises 78.1 per cent. of the private houses in Australia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Exclusive of Tenements, Flats, Boarding-houses, Hotels, etc., and of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.)

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 2	3 1	2 3	3 10	4 1	3 6	2 8	3 11	0 1
6 " " " " " "	4 1	3 0	2 3	3 10	4 1	3 5	2 7	3 11	0 1
3 to 6 rooms	4 2	3 1	2 3	3 10	4 1	3 6	2 7	3 11	0 1
Wood, Brick or Stone—									
3 rooms	3 11	3 4	2 5	3 6	3 11	3 7	2 8	3 7	0 1
4 " " " " " "	3 11	2 11	2 2	3 3	3 11	3 4	2 7	3 6	0 3
5 " " " " " "	3 11	2 9	2 1	3 3	3 10	3 3	2 6	3 6	0 3
6 " " " " " "	3 11	2 8	2 0	3 3	3 10	3 1	2 4	3 5	0 2
3 to 6 rooms	3 11	2 9	2 2	3 3	3 10	3 3	2 6	3 6	0 3

§ 11. Oversea Migration.

1. Oversea Migration during Present Century.—Earlier issues of the Official Year Book 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 in respect of the individual years. On page 363 of this chapter a summary will be found of the increase by net migration to the population of the States—from 1901 to 1935 in quinquennial groups and from 1929 to 1938 in single years. The following table shows for Australia as a whole 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	10,279	57,278
1911-15..	422,927	209,893	632,820	382,552	113,406	495,958	40,375	96,487	136,862
1916-20..	438,721	200,764	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	73,227	56,450	129,707
1931-35..	124,207	115,116	239,323	134,883	115,326	250,209	-10,676	210	-10,886
1929 ..	44,508	37,740	82,248	39,735	30,693	70,428	4,773	7,047	11,820
1930 ..	33,881	29,212	63,093	40,989	30,634	71,623	- 7,108	1,422	- 8,530
1931 ..	21,986	18,428	40,414	30,356	20,152	50,508	- 8,370	- 1,724	- 10,094
1932 ..	22,637	19,360	41,997	24,864	20,130	44,994	- 2,227	770	2,997
1933 ..	24,457	23,335	47,792	25,053	22,525	47,578	- 596	810	214
1934 ..	27,451	26,253	53,704	26,428	24,996	51,424	1,023	1,257	2,280
1935 ..	27,676	27,740	55,416	28,182	27,523	55,705	- 506	217	- 289
1936 ..	29,726	30,168	59,894	29,045	29,352	58,397	681	816	1,497
1937 ..	35,123	34,670	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

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

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

Although the quinquennium 1926-30 as a whole resulted in the considerable gain of 129,707 persons, the figures for the individual years reveal the decline in immigration which set in after 1927 and which resulted in an actual loss of population in 1930, 1931, 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	1932	175
1906-10	7,945	1933	72
1911-15	30,111	1934	159
1916-20	2,326	1935	100
1921-25	23,090	1936	9
1926-30	19,881	1937	141
1931-35	156	1938	852

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

2. **Country of Embarkation and Destination.**—The countries from which the migrants arrived or to which they departed are shown for the year 1938 in *Demography Bulletin* No. 56. Annual averages for the period 1925-29 will be found in *Official Year Book* No. 25.

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

The number of arrivals and departures of migrants since 1926 classified according to nationality or race is shown in the next table.

NATIONALITY OR RACE OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: AUSTRALIA.

Nationality or Race.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	1926-30.	1931-35.	1938.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1938.
British	386,669	200,159	60,858	281,449	210,549	60,119
French	3,394	3,090	576	3,292	3,003	549
German	3,172	1,446	2,295	1,961	1,294	552
Greek	3,842	1,435	1,103	2,040	1,629	261
Italian	19,170	7,234	3,291	8,617	5,711	765
Yugoslav	4,426	1,203	859	2,280	1,242	324
United States	8,916	5,065	2,913	8,101	5,119	2,645
Other European	15,355	4,432	3,026	7,001	4,863	1,114
Total European	444,944	224,064	74,921	314,741	233,410	66,329
Chinese	15,649	8,709	1,778	17,513	9,972	1,475
Japanese	1,762	1,625	273	2,004	2,050	262
Indian and Cingalese	2,790	2,007	598	2,095	1,775	517
Other Non-European	5,335	2,918	358	4,420	3,002	208
Total Non-European	25,536	15,259	3,007	26,032	16,799	2,462
Total	470,480	239,323	77,928	340,773	250,209	68,791

During the period 1926-30 there was a considerable influx of Italian, Greek and Yugoslavian settlers, so that although there was also much concurrent emigration of these nationals they provided a large permanent addition to the population of Australia. In the following quinquennium 1931-1935, however, there was a considerably reduced increment to the Italian population by migration, whilst there was actually an excess of departures of most other nationals. In the year 1938 the increase in the number of Southern Europeans was greater than in any other year during the past quinquennium, the net addition of these peoples to the population being 4,309 persons, compared with 1,740 in 1936 and 3,782 in 1937. During recent years there has generally been an excess of departures of non-European people as a whole though it is not true of all non-European nationals, but in 1937 and 1938 the movements of non-Europeans resulted in an excess of arrivals. The net gain or loss according to nationality or race for the same periods and the percentage of each nationality on the total gain or loss for the year are given in the following table:—

NET GAIN OR LOSS : NATIONALITY OR RACE, AUSTRALIA.

Nationality or Race.	Net Gain or Loss.			Proportion.		
	1926-30.	1931-35.	1938.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1938.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
British	105,220	— 10,390	739	81.12	— 95.44	8.09
French	102	87	27	0.08	0.80	0.30
German	1,211	152	1,743	0.93	1.40	19.08
Greek	1,802	— 194	842	1.39	— 1.78	9.22
Italian	10,553	1,523	2,526	8.14	13.99	27.65
Yugoslav	2,146	— 39	535	1.65	— 0.36	5.85
United States	815	— 54	268	0.63	— 0.50	2.93
Other European	8,354	— 431	1,912	6.44	— 3.96	20.92
Total European	130,203	— 9,346	8,592	100.38	— 85.85	94.04
Chinese	— 1,864	— 1,263	303	— 1.44	— 11.61	3.32
Japanese	— 242	— 425	11	— 0.19	— 3.90	0.12
Indian and Cingalese	695	232	81	0.54	2.13	0.88
Other Non-European	915	— 84	150	0.71	— 0.77	1.64
Total Non-European	— 496	— 1,540	545	— 0.38	— 14.15	5.96
Total	129,707	— 10,886	9,137	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 1937 the arrivals exceeded the departures by 5,203 and in 1938 the excess was 9,137, the greatest gain to the population by migration since 1928. Migrants of Italian nationality showed the greatest net gain in numbers in the year 1938, followed by Germans and Greeks in that order. Over 81 per cent. of the net migration in 1926-30 consisted of persons of British nationality and the remaining 19 per cent. were other Europeans. In the following quinquennium, 1931-35, there was a loss by migration of persons of British nationality and a gain of those of Italian nationality. Non-Europeans, with the exception of Indians and Cingalese, also showed an excess of departures.

4. *Classes of Arrivals and Departures.*—Since 1st July, 1924, the arrivals and departures have been classified according to the declared intention of the migrant in

regard to intended residence. The figures for the quinquennial periods 1926-30 and 1931-35 and for the years 1936 to 1938 are as follows:—

MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INTENDED RESIDENCE: AUSTRALIA.

Classification.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1936.	1937.	1938.
Permanent new arrivals ..	224,010	54,444	12,653	16,291	19,548
Australian residents returning from abroad ..	121,395	84,554	21,749	25,198	24,900
Temporary visitors ..	125,029	100,325	25,492	28,313	33,480
Not Stated ..	46	..	..	..	..
Total Arrivals ..	470,480	239,323	59,894	69,802	77,928
Australian residents departing permanently ..	103,209	71,670	11,370	11,216	11,403
Departing temporarily ..	111,714	79,426	22,050	24,350	24,163
Temporary visitors ..	125,772	99,108	24,977	29,033	33,225
Not Stated ..	78	5	..	..	..
Total Departures ..	340,773	250,209	58,397	64,599	68,791

Although permanent new arrivals increased during each of the last seven years the number in 1938 was considerably below the annual average for the quinquennium 1926-1930. Permanent departures were far more numerous in the years 1928 to 1931 than in the earlier years of the period 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 four years there was a small gain in permanent residents.

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

§ 12. Immigration.

(A) Assisted Migration into Australia.

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

In 1930 on account of 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 the Commonwealth prior to the 1st January, 1930.

On the 4th March, 1938, the Commonwealth decided, in co-operation with the United Kingdom Government, 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 British Isles 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. Assisted Passage Rates.—The British and Commonwealth Governments jointly contribute towards the fares of approved migrants, the rates in operation being tabled as under :—

IMMIGRATION: ASSISTED PASSAGE RATES.

Migrant.	Fare Charged to Migrant.	Amount of Assistance jointly contributed by British and Commonwealth Governments.
	(a)	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Sterling.	Sterling.
Married persons and widows or widowers accompanied by at least one child under 19 years (children at rate according to age) .. each	11 0 0	26 0 0
Married persons and widows or widowers without at least one child under 19 years .. each	16 10 0	20 10 0
Other adults, 19 years and over ..	16 10 0	20 10 0
Juveniles, 17 and under 19 years ..	11 0 0	26 0 0
Juveniles, 12 and under 17 years ..	5 10 0	31 10 0
Children under 12 years ..	Free	18 10 0

(a) As a result of the recent increase in passage money rates during the War, the fares charged to Migrants in this column have been increased by £13 sterling, and in the case of children under twelve years of age by £6 10s. sterling.

The Commonwealth Government also decided to make a grant of a passage money contribution equivalent to one-half of the tourist steamer fare from India to Australia in respect of retired British Army Officers and Civil Servants resident in India and Burma. This concession covers their wives and families.

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

3. Number of Persons Assisted.—The number of assisted migrants for the years 1929–1938 inclusive, and the total from the earliest years up to the end of 1938, are given in the following table :—

IMMIGRATION: NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSISTED.

Persons Assisted during the year—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	A.C.T.	Total.
1929	5,431	2,604	1,292	526	2,976	101	13	12,943
1930	1,174	468	484	61	471	20	5	2,683
1931	76	45	43	6	99	5	1	275
1932	21	3	23	..	123	5	..	175
1933	11	3	1	1	56	..	..	72
1934	11	4	1	..	143	..	..	159
1935	1	..	1	..	98	..	..	100
1936	4	2	1	..	2	..	..	9
1937	60	33	6	3	39	..	..	141
1938	410	179	19	43	161	38	2	852
Total from earliest years to end of 1938	346,304	255,526	236,021	115,864	86,706	24,995	69	1,065,485

4. Suspension of Assisted Passage Scheme during War.—Consequent upon the outbreak of hostilities the United Kingdom and Commonwealth Governments decided to discontinue the grant of assisted passages during the War, excepting in cases of close family re-union involving wives and dependent children, and other special cases having exceptional features, for which special approval is required.

(B) The Regulation of Immigration into Australia.

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

(ii) *Legislation*. A summary of the provisions of the Immigration Act 1901–1925 and the Contract Immigrants Act 1905 (excepting the provisions of the Amending Immigration Acts of 1920, 1924 and 1925, which will be found in Official Year Book No. 21, p. 927), containing particulars regarding the admission of immigrants, prohibited immigrants, the liabilities of shipmasters and others, and kindred matters will be found in preceding Year Books (see Official Year Book No. 12, pp. 1166 to 1168).

The Immigration Act 1930.—Under this Act it is provided that Section 5, sub-section (1) of the Immigration Act 1901–1925 applies to any person who, since the commencement of the Immigration Restriction Act 1901, evaded an officer when entering Australia, or gained admission or re-admission by fraudulent means. Steps can be taken to deal with such persons as prohibited immigrants at any time after they have landed in Australia.

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

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

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

2. Conditions of Immigration into Australia.—(i) *Immigration of Non-European or Coloured Persons*. In pursuance of the "White Australia" policy, the general practice is not to permit Asiatics or other coloured immigrants to enter Australia for the purposes 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. Applications for such permits are considered on their merits in respect of the following classes:—

- (a) Dependent relatives of persons already settled in Australia, subject to satisfactory guarantees for maintenance. (*Note*.—The term "dependent relatives" includes wives, children under 21 years of age, adult single daughters and sisters, parents and fiancées.)

- (b) Aliens outside the category of dependent relatives who (i) are nominated by persons in Australia guaranteeing to the satisfaction of the Minister that the nominees will not be allowed to become a charge upon the State; (ii) will engage in trades and occupations in which there is opportunity for their absorption without detriment to Australian workers; and (iii) are in possession of £50 (Australian) landing money.
- (c) Aliens without guarantors in Australia who will engage in trades and occupations in which there is opportunity for their absorption without detriment to Australian workers, provided also that they are in possession of £200 (Australian) landing money. Every alien applying for admission is required to furnish satisfactory certificates of health and character and, except in the case of dependent relatives, to submit evidence of his qualifications to follow his proposed occupation in Australia.

Aliens seeking to enter Australia are also required to hold valid national passports visaed by a British Consul for travel to Australia except in cases where visa requirements have been abolished by reciprocal arrangements to which the Commonwealth Government is a party. At the outbreak of War the exemptions applied to nationals of the following countries, viz.:—Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, but under the National Security (Passport) Regulations, Statutory Rules 1939, No. 89, all aliens will require to obtain British visas before entering Australia during the period those Regulations remain in force.

(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., Australia; (b) In Great Britain: The Official Secretary, High Commissioner's Office, Australia House, Strand, London, England; (c) In the United States of America: The Australian Government Trade Commissioner in the United States of America, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

3. *Persons Admitted Without Dictation Test.*—The following table shows the number and nationality of persons admitted during the year 1938 without passing the dictation test. Persons who are permitted to land pending transhipment to another country are not included:—

PERSONS ADMITTED WITHOUT DICTATION TEST: NATIONALITIES,
AUSTRALIA, 1938.

Nationality or Race.	1938.	Nationality or Race.	1938.
Albanian	324	American, U.S.	2,913
Belgian	103	Other Whites	128
British	60,654	American Negro	24
Bulgarian	55	ASIATICS—	
Czechoslovakian	78	Afghan	1
Danish	93	Chinese	929
Dutch	388	Filipino	74
Estonian	72	Japanese	301
Finnish	57	Javanese	5
French	576	Koopangers	144
German	2,295	Malays	41
Greek	1,103	Natives of India and Ceylon	193
Hungarian	120	Palestinian	87
Italian	3,291	Syrian,	102
Maltese (British)	172	OTHER RACES—	
Norwegian and Swedish	140	Maoris	1
Polish	930	Pacific Islanders	52
Russian	389	Papuan	206
Spanish	45	Other and Unspecified	39
Swiss	136	Total	77,120
Yugoslavian	859		

4. **Departures of Persons of Non-European Races.**—The following figures in common with the other statistics in this sub-section have been compiled by the Department of the Interior and are exclusive of transshipments. They are not therefore in agreement with departures, compiled in this Bureau and published elsewhere, which include transshipments. The number of persons of non-European races who left Australia during the year 1938 was 1,874, distributed among the various nationalities as follows:—American Negroes, 12; Arabs, 16; Chinese, 697; Filipinos, 57; Natives of India and Ceylon, 230; Japanese, 277; Javanese, 4; Koepangers, 110; Malays, 158; Pacific Islanders, 13; Papuans, 270; Timorese, 4; West Indians, 5; other coloured, 21.

(C) Passports.

Provision is made in the Immigration Act 1901–1935 for the production of passports by all persons over 16 years of age who desire to enter Australia. 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 has dropped 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 the Commonwealth, 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 the Commonwealth. 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 Great War 1914–1918 is exempt from payment of any fee.

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, ceased 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 ceased to be a British subject and his wife acquires his new nationality she may within one year from the date of 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 will be found in Official Year Book No. 22, pp. 934-935.

2. **Certificates Granted.**—(i) *Australia.* Particulars regarding the previous nationalities of the recipients of certificates of naturalization issued under the Act during the year 1938, and the countries from which such recipients had come, are given in the following table :—

NATURALIZATION : CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1938.

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 ..	26	Palestinian ..	13	Albania ..	24	Norway ..	14
American, U.S. ..	21	Polish ..	64	United States ..	22	Palestine ..	29
Belgian ..	1	Roumanian ..	1	Austria ..	3	Poland ..	5
Bulgarian ..	5	Russian ..	48	Belgium ..	9	Russia ..	8
Czechoslovakian ..	18	Spanish ..	19	Bulgaria ..	5	Spain ..	11
Danish ..	20	Swedish ..	30	Czechoslovakia ..	10	Sweden ..	14
Dutch ..	11	Swiss ..	21	Denmark ..	10	Switzerland ..	15
Estonian ..	21	Syrian ..	12	Holland ..	8	Syria ..	10
Finnish ..	21	Turkish ..	6	Estonia ..	15	New Caledonia and New Hebrides ..	7
French ..	17	Argentinian ..	1	Finland ..	20	Great Britain ..	68
German(a) ..	148	Egyptian ..	1	France ..	31	Egypt ..	28
Greek ..	146	Lebanese ..	3	Germany ..	94	Lebanon ..	2
Italian ..	535	British by local naturalization ..	5	Greece ..	119	Other Countries ..	144
Yugoslav ..	8	No State ..	3	Italy ..	540		
Lithuanian ..	6			Yugoslavia ..	46		
Norwegian ..	25	Total ..	1,314	Latvia ..	3		
				Lithuania ..	5		

(a) Including Austrian.

(ii) *States.* The certificates of naturalization granted in 1938 were issued in the various States as follows:—New South Wales, 420; Victoria, 293; Queensland, 333; South Australia, 90; Western Australia, 168; Tasmania, 6; Northern Territory, 3; and the Australian Capital Territory, 1; Total, 1,314.

§ 14. Population of Territories.

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF 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 the Commonwealth are included in Chapter XII. of this issue.

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 to 961, a brief account was given of the Australian aboriginal population, its origin, its numbers as estimated from time to time, and the steps taken for its protection. On pages 914 to 916 of Official Year Book No. 22 particulars are shown for each of the States and Territories of Australia at successive periods, while a special article dealing with the estimated number and distribution of the native population at the date of first settlement of the white race in the continent appeared on pages 687–696 of Official Year Book No. 23.

The aborigines 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 aborigines taken on the 30th June, 1938, the following particulars were disclosed :—

ABORIGINAL CENSUS, 30th June, 1938.

State or Territory.	Full-blood.					Half-caste.					Total Full-blood and Half-caste.
	Noma-dic.	In Em-ploy-ment.	In Super-vised Camps. (a)	Other.	Total.	Noma-dic.	In Em-ploy-ment.	In Super-vised Camps. (a)	Other.	Total.	
New South Wales	44	222	390	153	809	485	2,467	3,126	3,533	9,611	10,420
Victoria ..	1	31	28	32	92	7	144	192	304	647	739
Queensland ..	1,650	3,693	5,760	1,057	12,160	28	2,199	2,028	2,206	6,461	18,621
South Australia ..	1,305	393	78	305	2,081	727	426	689	306	2,148	4,229
Western Australia	15,168	4,577	1,457	680	21,882	908	1,301	1,476	917	4,602	26,484
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	15	..	241	256	257
Northern Territory	7,405	2,958	3,695	296	14,354	20	437	320	130	907	15,261
Australian Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63	23	..	86	86
Australia ..	25,573	11,874	11,408	2,524	51,379	2,175	7,052	7,854	7,637	24,718	76,097

(a) This figure does not include those living in supervised camps who were in regular employment.

§ 16. The Chinese in Australia.

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

§ 17. The Pacific Islanders in Australia.

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