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## CHAPTER XIII.

### POPULATION.

#### § 1. Enumerations and Estimates.

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

#### § 2. Accuracy of Estimates of Population.

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

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, 1881 to 1933.

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

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

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

State or Territory.	4th April, 1921.			30th June, 1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
<b>States—</b>						
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
<b>Territories—</b>						
Northern ..	2,821	1,046	3,867	3,378	1,472	4,850
Federal Capital ..	1,567	1,005	2,572	4,805	4,142	8,947
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>3,367,111</b>	<b>3,262,728</b>	<b>6,629,839</b>

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

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

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

(a) Number of males to each 100 females.  
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 created a divergence from the intercensal period of ten years which had been observed in Australia since 1881, and consequently the increase shown in the following table for the period 1921–33 (12½ years) is not directly comparable

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

POPULATION.—INTERCENSAL INCREASES.

State or Territory.	1881-1891.	1891-1901.	1901-1911.	1911-1921.	1921-1931 (estimated)	1921-1933 (12½ years).
New South Wales ..	{ Number	374,129	230,892	293,602	453,637	450,930
	{ Per cent.	49.90	20.54	21.67	27.55	21.47
Victoria ..	{ Number	278,274	61,230	114,481	215,729	266,178
	{ Per cent.	32.30	5.37	9.53	16.40	17.38
Queensland ..	{ Number	180,193	104,411	107,684	150,159	164,388
	{ Per cent.	84.39	26.52	21.62	24.79	21.75
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
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
Tasmania ..	{ Number	30,962	25,803	18,736	22,560	10,674
	{ Per cent.	26.76	17.60	10.86	11.80	4.99
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
Federal Capital Territory ..	{ Number	(a)	(a)	(a)	858	6,416
	{ Per cent.	(a)	(a)	(a)	50.06	249.46
Australia ..	{ Number	924,198	599,409	681,204	980,729	1,078,393
	{ Per cent.	41.07	18.38	18.05	22.01	19.84

(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, 1936, was estimated at 6,806,752 persons, of whom 3,446,198, or 50.63 per cent., were males and 3,360,554, or 49.37 per cent., were females. The increase during the year 1936 was 53,638, equal to 0.79 per cent.; males having increased by 24,424, or 0.71 per cent., and females by 29,214, or 0.88 per cent. This increase was due almost entirely to the excess of births over deaths, the natural increase for the year 1936 totalling 52,141. There was a small gain by migration in this year, the excess of arrivals over departures being 1,497.

2. Growth and Distribution.—In issues of the Official Year Book up to No. 15, the male and female populations of Australia as a whole were given at quinquennial periods from 1788, but it is considered that the abridged table presented herewith will suffice for general purposes. The figures for the years 1921 to 1933 inclusive have been adjusted in accordance with the results of the 1933 Census.

## ESTIMATED POPULATION.—1860 to 1936.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

As at 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
<b>MALES.</b>									
(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	53,511	..	..	902,494
1880	404,952	450,558	124,013	147,438	16,985	60,568	..	..	1,204,514
1890	602,704	595,519	223,252	166,049	28,854	76,453	..	..	1,692,831
1900	716,047	601,773	274,684	180,349	110,088	89,763	(c)4,288	..	1,976,992
1910	858,181	646,482	325,513	206,557	157,971	98,866	2,738	..	2,296,308
1920	1,067,945	753,803	396,555	245,300	176,895	107,259	2,911	(b)1,062	2,751,730
1925	1,184,465	840,817	444,330	276,265	202,554	110,172	2,860	2,298	3,063,761
1926	1,212,046	855,035	452,968	285,013	206,797	108,895	3,146	2,902	3,126,802
1927	1,241,763	870,718	460,319	289,303	215,851	110,013	3,569	3,322	3,194,858
1928	1,266,254	879,478	468,323	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	3,401,095
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	3,332,877
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	911,757	508,381	293,650	237,229	117,931	3,482	5,005	3,421,774
1936	1,355,493	915,472	514,174	294,807	238,704	118,665	3,596	5,287	3,446,198
<b>FEMALES.</b>									
(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	273,503	200,311	118,861	94,937	563	..	2,128,775
1920	1,023,377	774,106	354,069	245,706	154,428	105,493	1,078	(b) 910	2,659,567
1925	1,137,875	843,234	400,512	270,783	174,973	109,192	961	1,736	2,939,266
1926	1,164,632	856,952	409,518	275,912	178,436	108,680	951	2,137	2,997,218
1927	1,191,892	871,114	416,066	280,327	184,046	109,138	1,027	2,548	3,056,158
1928	1,216,875	882,268	422,554	282,948	189,549	109,569	1,023	3,567	3,108,353
1929	1,236,452	891,797	428,188	284,376	195,270	111,034	1,084	3,711	3,152,118
1930	1,251,934	900,183	435,177	285,849	198,742	111,792	1,365	3,987	3,189,029
1931	1,263,421	907,141	441,794	287,682	201,289	113,288	1,384	4,030	3,220,029
1932	1,276,728	912,724	446,581	289,039	203,271	114,540	1,433	4,004	3,248,320
1933	1,288,680	919,429	451,563	290,955	205,822	115,219	1,448	4,256	3,277,372
1934	1,301,080	927,117	456,992	291,775	207,371	114,495	1,504	4,264	3,304,598
1935	1,313,327	931,342	462,338	292,793	210,516	115,101	1,609	4,314	3,331,340
1936	1,326,243	936,390	467,960	294,505	212,853	116,394	1,709	4,500	3,360,554

(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 December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
PERSONS.									
1788	859	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	859
1790	2,056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,056
1800	5,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,217
1810	11,566	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,566
1820	33,543	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33,543
1830	44,588	..	..	..	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
1925	2,322,340	1,684,051	844,842	547,048	377,527	219,364	3,821	4,034	6,003,027
1926	2,376,678	1,711,987	862,486	560,925	385,233	217,575	4,097	5,039	6,124,020
1927	2,433,655	1,741,832	876,385	569,630	399,897	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	426,037	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	949,091	582,677	440,264	232,110	4,818	9,253	6,656,151
1934	2,636,203	1,837,490	959,497	584,294	442,610	231,447	4,984	9,192	6,705,677
1935	2,657,666	1,843,099	970,719	586,443	447,745	233,032	5,091	9,319	6,753,114
1936	2,681,736	1,851,862	982,134	589,312	451,557	235,059	5,305	9,787	6,806,752

(a) Previously included with South Australia.

(b) Previously included with New South Wales.

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

The growth of the population of Australia and of each State thereof is illustrated by the graphs accompanying this chapter on pages 327 to 330.

3. Mean Population.—(i) *Calendar Years.* The following table shows the mean population for each State and Territory for the calendar years 1925 to 1936. The figures have been adjusted in accordance with the results of the 1933 Census:—

MEAN POPULATION, CALENDAR YEARS, 1925 to 1936.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 31st December—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1925 ..	2,295,516	1,671,537	836,844	539,920	372,070	215,552	3,529	4,809	5,940,977
1926 ..	2,346,903	1,696,758	857,071	553,800	380,930	213,800	3,946	6,215	6,059,423
1927 ..	2,403,881	1,727,734	870,643	565,284	392,071	213,051	4,451	7,469	6,184,584
1928 ..	2,460,410	1,751,974	884,815	570,863	407,576	215,471	4,159	8,198	6,303,766
1929 ..	2,503,026	1,770,133	897,569	572,457	420,756	217,752	4,467	8,541	6,394,701
1930 ..	2,532,289	1,786,217	910,319	573,242	429,079	220,933	4,979	8,961	6,466,029
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	9,056	6,629,861
1934 ..	2,623,560	1,830,898	955,584	583,343	441,611	229,161	4,933	9,259	6,678,349
1935 ..	2,645,575	1,839,381	966,198	585,015	445,381	229,596	5,101	9,382	6,725,632
1936 ..	2,667,839	1,847,341	978,589	587,549	450,036	230,870	5,255	9,765	6,777,744

(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, 1925 to 1937. The figures have been adjusted in accordance with the results of the 1933 Census.

MEAN POPULATION, FINANCIAL YEARS, 1925 to 1937.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Year ended 30th June.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1925 ..	2,270,024	1,657,111	825,313	533,461	368,525	215,997	3,768	4,312	5,878,511
1926 ..	2,320,184	1,633,724	847,757	546,514	376,933	214,795	3,875	5,443	5,999,225
1927 ..	2,375,204	1,711,855	864,502	560,179	385,780	213,212	4,152	6,873	6,121,757
1928 ..	2,432,731	1,741,432	877,753	568,746	399,777	213,074	4,557	7,912	6,246,982
1929 ..	2,484,071	1,761,212	891,435	572,028	414,489	216,411	4,369	8,419	6,352,434
1930 ..	2,518,553	1,778,761	903,703	572,577	425,785	219,269	4,762	8,836	6,432,246
1931 ..	2,544,691	1,792,802	917,830	574,383	431,022	222,320	5,011	8,877	6,497,436
1932 ..	2,567,639	1,804,014	930,456	576,893	433,596	226,045	4,932	8,961	6,552,536
1933 ..	2,590,840	1,814,797	940,628	579,422	436,798	227,927	4,867	8,740	6,604,019
1934 ..	2,613,063	1,824,943	950,351	582,394	440,363	229,041	4,883	9,294	6,654,332
1935 ..	2,634,353	1,836,439	960,850	584,162	443,160	229,147	5,020	9,276	6,702,416
1936 ..	2,656,638	1,843,180	972,120	586,172	447,918	230,323	5,138	9,502	6,750,991
1937 (a)	2,680,592	1,852,378	984,109	588,243	451,871	231,904	5,323	9,977	6,804,397

(a) Subject to revision.

4. *Proportion of Area and Population, Masculinity and Density—States, 1936.*—A previous table showed the estimated number of persons on the 31st December, 1936, 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, 1936.

State or Territory.	Percentage of Total Area.	Percentage of Estimated Population, 31st December, 1936.			Masculinity (a)	Density (b)
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
	%	%	%	%		
New South Wales ..	10.40	39.33	39.47	39.40	102.21	8.67
Victoria ..	2.96	26.56	27.87	27.21	97.77	21.07
Queensland ..	22.54	14.92	13.93	14.43	109.88	1.46
South Australia ..	12.78	8.56	8.70	8.66	100.10	1.55
Western Australia ..	32.81	6.93	6.33	6.63	112.15	0.46
Tasmania ..	0.88	3.44	3.46	3.45	101.95	8.97
Northern Territory ..	17.60	0.11	0.05	0.08	210.42	0.01
Federal Capital Territory ..	0.03	0.15	0.13	0.14	117.49	10.41
Australia ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	102.55	2.29

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.



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

Division.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Percentage of Total Population of State.		Percentage Increase since the 1921 Census.
				Census, 1921.	Census, 1933.	
<b>WESTERN AUSTRALIA.</b>						
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
<b>TASMANIA.</b>						
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
<b>NORTHERN TERRITORY.</b>						
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
<b>FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.</b>						
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
<b>AUSTRALIA.</b>						
Urban—						
Metropolitan	1,474,979	1,632,435	3,107,414	43.01	46.87	32.90
Provincial ..	556,154	568,550	1,124,704	19.09	16.97	8.41
Rural ..	1,321,212	1,059,805	2,381,017	37.35	35.91	17.27
Migratory ..	14,766	1,938	16,704	0.55	0.25	-43.88
Total ..	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	100.00	100.00	21.97

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

6. Metropolitan Population—Australia and Other Countries.—The abnormal concentration of population in the capitals of the States of Australia, as compared with other countries, may be readily seen from the following table. It may be mentioned, however, that, in many countries, the capital is not the most populous of the great cities, whereas, in Australia, the capital is invariably the most populous city of its State, and in some States is the only one of importance:—

## METROPOLITAN POPULATION.—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

State or Country.	Metropolis.	Year.	Metropolitan Population.	Percentage of Total of State or Country.
				%
Australia .. ..	Canberra .. ..	1936	8,050	..
New South Wales ..	Sydney .. ..	"	1,267,350	47.26
Victoria .. ..	Melbourne .. ..	"	1,018,200	54.98
Queensland .. ..	Brisbane .. ..	"	313,430	31.91
South Australia ..	Adelaide .. ..	"	316,860	53.77
Western Australia ..	Perth .. ..	"	212,150	46.98
Tasmania .. ..	Hobart .. ..	"	61,500	26.16
Australia .. ..	(7 Cities) .. ..	"	3,197,540	47.01
England .. ..	London (a) .. ..	1935	8,474,903	20.85
Scotland .. ..	Edinburgh .. ..	1936	464,600	9.35
Northern Ireland ..	Belfast .. ..	1929	415,000	33.20
Irish Free State ..	Dublin .. ..	1935	428,800	14.14
Canada .. ..	Ottawa .. ..	1931	126,872	1.22
South Africa .. ..	Capetown (c) .. ..	1933	140,900	7.45
New Zealand .. ..	Wellington .. ..	1936	150,000	9.53
Austria .. ..	Vienna .. ..	1934	1,874,130	27.72
Belgium .. ..	Brussels .. ..	"	891,057	10.77
Czechoslovakia ..	Prague .. ..	1935	911,290	6.01
Denmark .. ..	Copenhagen .. ..	"	831,218	22.56
France .. ..	Paris .. ..	1936	2,829,750	6.75
Germany .. ..	Berlin .. ..	1935	4,194,000	6.32
Greece .. ..	Athens .. ..	1931	473,200	7.30
Hungary .. ..	Budapest .. ..	1935	1,049,876	11.74
Italy .. ..	Rome .. ..	"	1,189,685	2.76
Japan .. ..	Tokyo (d) .. ..	"	5,875,388	8.48
Netherlands .. ..	Amsterdam .. ..	"	781,897	9.22
Norway .. ..	Oslo .. ..	1930	253,124	9.55
Portugal .. ..	Lisbon .. ..	1933	594,000	8.88
Russia (Soviet Union)	Moscow .. ..	1934	3,613,600	2.18
Spain .. ..	Madrid .. ..	1935	991,436	4.03
Sweden .. ..	Stockholm .. ..	1934	526,027	8.44
United States .. ..	Washington .. ..	1930	486,869	..
N. Y. State .. ..	New York .. ..	1934	7,473,701	(b) 55.34

(a) Greater London.

(b) Percentage in 1933.

(c) European population.

(d) Greater Tokyo.

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

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

City or Town.	Population.	City or Town.	Population.
<b>New South Wales—</b>		<b>Queensland—continued.</b>	
Sydney and Suburbs .. ..	1,235,267	Townsville .. ..	25,876
Newcastle and Suburbs .. ..	104,485	Ipswich .. ..	22,498
Broken Hill .. ..	26,925	Cairns .. ..	11,093
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	<b>South Australia—</b>	
Tamworth .. ..	9,913	Adelaide and Suburbs .. ..	312,619
Orange .. ..	9,634	Port Pirie .. ..	11,677
Fairfield .. ..	8,709	Mount Gambler .. ..	5,542
Dubbo .. ..	8,344	Murray Bridge .. ..	3,631
West Maitland .. ..	8,191	Port Augusta .. ..	3,270
Armidale .. ..	6,794	Peterborough .. ..	3,059
Katoomba .. ..	6,445	Port Lincoln .. ..	3,006
Grafton .. ..	6,411		
Liverpool .. ..	6,315	<b>Western Australia—</b>	
Cabramatta and Canley Vale .. ..	6,107	Perth and Suburbs .. ..	(a)207,440
Parkes .. ..	5,846	Kalgoorlie and Suburbs .. ..	17,326
Forbes .. ..	5,355	Bunbury .. ..	5,140
Glen Innes .. ..	5,352	Geraldton .. ..	4,984
Inverell .. ..	5,305	Northam .. ..	4,817
Casino .. ..	5,287	Albany .. ..	4,076
Cowra .. ..	5,056	Collie .. ..	3,784
<b>Victoria—</b>		<b>Tasmania—</b>	
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	<b>Northern Territory—</b>	
Maryborough .. ..	5,631	Darwin .. ..	1,566
Wonthaggi .. ..	5,593		
Horsham .. ..	5,273		
Castlemaine .. ..	5,221		
		<b>Federal Capital Territory—</b>	
<b>Queensland—</b>		Canberra .. ..	7,325
Brisbane and Suburbs .. ..	299,748		
Rockhampton .. ..	29,369		
Toowoomba .. ..	26,423		

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

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

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

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

POPULATION OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST CITIES.

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

Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (ooo omitted).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (ooo omitted).
England ..	<i>London (a)</i>	1935	8,475	Spain ..	Barcelona	1935	1,037
U.S.A. ..	New York ..	1934	7,474	China ..	Nanking ..	1936	1,019
Japan ..	Tokyo (b) ..	1935	5,875	Australia ..	<i>Melbourne</i> ..	1936	1,018
Germany ..	Berlin ..	1935	4,194	England ..	<i>Birmingham</i>	1935	1,014
Russia ..	Moscow ..	1934	3,614	Spain ..	Madrid ..	1935	991
U.S.A. ..	Chicago ..	1934	3,491	U.S.A. ..	Cleveland ..	1934	923
China ..	Shanghai ..	1936	3,490	France ..	Marseilles ..	1936	914
Japan ..	Osaka ..	1935	2,990	Japan ..	Kobe ..	1935	912
France ..	Paris ..	1936	2,830	Czechoslovakia	Prague ..	1935	911
Russia ..	Leningrad ..	1934	2,711	Belgium ..	Brussels ..	1934	891
Arg. Republic	Buenos Aires	1935	2,247	Italy ..	Naples ..	1935	878
U.S.A. ..	Philadelphia	1934	2,004	Canada ..	<i>Montreal</i> ..	1935	863
Austria ..	Vienna ..	1934	1,874	China ..	Canton ..	1931	861
Brazil ..	Rio de Janeiro	1935	1,701	England ..	<i>Liverpool</i> ..	1935	855
China ..	Peking ..	1936	1,556	U.S.A. ..	St. Louis ..	1934	842
U.S.A. ..	Detroit ..	1934	1,487	U.S.A. ..	Baltimore ..	1934	834
China ..	Tientsin ..	1936	1,292	Denmark ..	Copenhagen	1935	831
U.S.A. ..	Los Angeles	1934	1,283	China ..	Chengtu ..	1931	800
Australia ..	<i>Sydney</i> ..	1936	1,267	U.S.A. ..	Boston ..	1934	795
Egypt ..	Cairo ..	1932	1,233	Netherlands	Amsterdam	1935	782
Poland ..	Warsaw ..	1935	1,225	China ..	Hankow ..	1931	778
India ..	<i>Calcutta</i> ..	1931	1,197	Chile ..	Santiago ..	1933	771
Italy ..	Rome ..	1935	1,190	Germany ..	Cologne ..	1935	761
India ..	<i>Bombay</i> ..	1931	1,161	England ..	<i>Manchester</i>	1935	748
Brazil ..	Sao Paulo ..	1935	1,151	Germany ..	Munich ..	1935	742
Scotland ..	<i>Glasgow</i> ..	1936	1,124	Russia ..	Baku ..	1933	710
Germany ..	<i>Hamburg</i> ..	1935	1,101	Germany ..	Leipzig ..	1935	706
Japan ..	Nagoya ..	1935	1,083	Japan ..	Yokohama	1935	704
Japan ..	Kyoto ..	1935	1,081	Egypt ..	Alexandria	1934	699
Mexico ..	Mexico City	1933	1,065	U.S.A. ..	Pittsburgh	1934	686
Italy ..	Milan ..	1935	1,054	U.S.A. ..	San Francisco	1934	686
Hungary ..	Budapest ..	1935	1,050	Uruguay ..	Montevideo	1935	666

(a) Greater London.

(b) Greater Tokyo.

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

Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (ooo omitted).	Country.	City.	Year.	City Population (ooo omitted).
Germany	Essen	1935	660	Netherlands	Rotterdam	1935	598
Russia	Kharkov	1933	654	Portugal	Lisbon	1932	594
India	<i>Madras</i>	1931	647	France	Lyons	1936	571
Hong Kong	<i>Hong Kong</i>	1934	644	Siam	Bangkok	1932	569
Rumania	Bucharest	1934	640	Germany	Frankfort on Main	1933	556
Poland	Lodz	1935	639	Cuba	Havana	1934	547
Italy	Genoa	1935	638	Germany	Dortmund	1935	543
Germany	Dresden	1935	637	Russia	Kiev	1933	539
China	Chungking	1931	635	Sweden	Stockholm	1934	526
Canada	<i>Toronto</i>	1931	631	Russia	Wen-chow- Don	1933	521
China	Wenchow	1931	631	England	<i>Sheffield</i>	1935	521
Germany	Breslau	1935	629	China	Hangchow	1936	507
Italy	Turin	1935	623	China	Lanchow	1931	500
China	Wuchang	1931	610	Arg. Republic	Rosario (Santa Fe)	1934	500
China	Changsha	1931	607				
U.S.A.	Buffalo	1934	602				
U.S.A.	Milwaukee	1934	600				

## § 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 1936 inclusive was 4,343,538, consisting of 2,014,663 males and 2,328,875 females, and represented 76.73 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 has risen to 7.69 per thousand in 1936 as the result of slight gains during each of the last two years. A graph showing the natural increase to the population of each State and of Australia, from year to year since 1860, appears on page 329 of this chapter.

## POPULATION.—NATURAL INCREASE (a)—1901 to 1936.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
<b>MALES.</b>									
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
1927 ..	14,825	9,086	5,351	3,092	2,251	1,441	-37	13	36,022
1928 ..	15,505	8,421	5,499	3,045	2,264	1,263	-27	37	36,007
1929 ..	13,046	8,263	4,430	2,725	2,076	1,334	-25	56	31,905
1930 ..	14,507	8,548	5,255	2,491	2,479	1,419	-25	61	34,735
1931 ..	12,654	6,442	4,650	1,978	2,052	1,410	-25	64	29,225
1932 ..	11,010	5,078	4,272	1,721	1,817	1,179	-22	60	25,115
1933 ..	10,072	5,183	3,872	2,013	1,608	1,133	-13	42	23,910
1934 ..	8,931	4,245	4,010	1,519	1,427	1,116	-13	42	21,277
1935 ..	8,899	4,338	3,823	1,455	1,672	972	-20	62	21,201
1936 ..	10,051	4,800	4,563	1,548	1,676	1,036	14	55	23,743

(a) Excess of births over deaths.

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

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

POPULATION.—NATURAL INCREASE (a)—*continued.*

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
FEMALES.									
1901-05..	59,163	39,831	22,910	12,701	11,468	8,027	28	(b)	154,128
1906-10..	71,297	42,629	26,048	14,754	13,354	8,522	33	(b)	176,637
1911-15..	87,074	50,258	33,463	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
1927 ..	16,265	9,215	6,404	3,272	2,838	1,359	29	12	39,394
1928 ..	16,629	8,369	6,308	3,216	2,800	1,296	39	36	38,693
1929 ..	15,043	8,624	5,747	2,901	3,045	1,287	13	58	36,718
1930 ..	16,386	8,620	6,229	2,642	2,947	1,419	19	71	38,333
1931 ..	13,797	6,857	5,658	2,213	2,816	1,295	27	61	32,724
1932 ..	12,542	5,581	5,282	1,843	2,433	1,290	28	62	29,061
1933 ..	11,801	5,753	4,924	1,983	2,476	1,228	26	51	28,242
1934 ..	10,930	4,935	5,158	1,537	2,298	1,009	41	61	25,969
1935 ..	11,230	5,090	5,014	1,652	2,329	1,131	34	45	26,525
1936 ..	11,766	5,305	5,599	1,899	2,573	1,158	39	59	28,398

PERSONS.									
1901-05..	110,342	74,163	39,538	24,850	19,751	15,982	-195	(b)	284,431
1906-10..	135,424	81,577	47,463	29,254	24,116	17,225	-231	(b)	334,828
1911-15..	164,144	96,418	60,960	37,991	28,992	18,990	-139	156	407,512
1916-20..	153,829	84,274	59,167	33,238	22,972	17,494	10	147	371,131
1921-25..	170,298	98,939	63,230	34,316	24,123	17,380	59	119	408,464
1926-30..	153,163	88,173	56,773	29,990	25,651	13,894	-5	378	368,017
1931-35..	111,866	53,502	46,663	17,914	20,928	11,763	63	550	263,249
1927 ..	31,090	18,301	11,755	6,364	5,089	2,800	-8	25	75,416
1928 ..	32,134	16,790	11,807	6,261	5,064	2,559	12	73	74,700
1929 ..	28,089	16,887	10,177	5,626	5,121	2,621	-12	114	68,623
1930 ..	30,893	17,168	11,484	5,133	5,426	2,838	-6	132	73,068
1931 ..	26,451	13,299	10,308	4,191	4,868	2,705	2	125	61,949
1932 ..	23,552	10,659	9,554	3,564	4,250	2,469	6	122	54,176
1933 ..	21,873	10,936	8,796	3,996	4,084	2,361	13	93	52,152
1934 ..	19,861	9,180	9,168	3,056	3,725	2,125	28	103	47,246
1935 ..	20,129	9,428	8,837	3,107	4,001	2,103	14	107	47,726
1936 ..	21,817	10,105	10,162	3,447	4,249	2,194	53	114	52,141

## 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
1927 ..	12.93	10.59	13.50	11.26	12.98	13.14	-1.80	3.35	12.19
1928 ..	13.06	9.58	13.34	10.97	12.42	11.88	2.69	8.90	11.85
1929 ..	11.22	9.54	11.34	9.83	12.17	12.04	-2.69	13.35	10.73
1930 ..	12.20	9.61	12.62	8.95	12.65	12.85	-1.21	14.73	11.30
1931 ..	10.35	7.39	11.15	7.28	11.26	12.03	0.40	14.20	9.49
1932 ..	9.13	5.89	10.21	6.17	9.77	10.87	1.22	13.67	8.24
1933 ..	8.41	6.01	9.30	6.88	9.31	10.34	2.67	10.27	7.87
1934 ..	7.57	5.01	9.59	5.24	8.44	9.27	5.68	11.12	7.07
1935 ..	7.61	5.13	9.15	5.31	8.08	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

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

The above table shows the decline which has taken place in the rate of natural increase in all States of the Commonwealth since the year 1914, the rate for 1936 being less than half that in the peak year mentioned. During the first five years of the present century the average increment to the population of Australia 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 53,000 persons per annum in the quinquennium 1931-35. The natural increase in each of the years 1934 and 1935 was only 47,000 but in 1936 there was an appreciable increase to 52,000 persons, which is, however, still below the average for the previous quinquennial period.

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

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

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	1909-13.	1931-36.	Country.	1909-13.	1931-35.
Australasia—			Europe— <i>continued.</i>		
Tasmania ..	18.8	10.2	Germany ..	12.8	5.3
Queensland ..	17.9	10.0	Scotland ..	10.7	5.0
Western Australia	18.1	9.5	Norway ..	12.4	5.0
New South Wales	18.0	8.5	Switzerland ..	9.3	4.6
New Zealand ..	17.1	8.3	Belgium ..	7.8	(c) 4.4
<b>Australia</b> ..	<b>16.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	England and Wales	10.7	3.0
South Australia ..	16.8	6.1	Sweden ..	10.4	2.5
Victoria..	13.6	5.8	France ..	0.8	0.7
Europe—			Asia—		
	1909-13.	1931-35.	Japan ..	13.1	(c)13.6
Russia ..	15.8	(a) 17.4	Africa—		
Netherlands ..	15.1	12.3	Union of South		
Spain ..	9.3	10.7	Africa (whites only)	(b)	14.5
Italy ..	12.8	9.7	America—		
Denmark ..	13.9	6.8	Canada ..	(b)	(c)12.2
Northern Ireland..	6.3	(c) 6.0	United States ..	(b)	(c) 6.5
Irish Free State ..	6.3	5.4			

(a) 1926-30.

(b) Not available.

(c) 1930-34.

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

\* The subject of migration is dealt with at some length 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. The figures have been adjusted in accordance with the results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933 :—

## POPULATION.—INCREASE BY NET MIGRATION.—1901 to 1936.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. 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
1927 ..	14,892	6,597	2,000	1,198	6,803	- 323	460	407	32,034
1928 ..	8,986	339	2,505	-2,709	6,957	- 526	311	1,311	16,552
1929 ..	3,941	-1,269	1,195	-3,767	4,213	160	290	10	4,773
1930 ..	- 3,329	-2,598	2,356	-2,470	- 972	- 158	128	- 65	-7,108
1931 ..	- 4,180	-2,435	1,723	-1,199	-2,523	261	- 112	95	-8,370
1932 ..	1,100	- 844	312	- 864	-1,165	- 288	- 87	- 391	-2,227
1933 ..	- 236	- 796	1,080	- 545	- 215	- 309	30	395	- 596
1934 ..	1,353	1,078	1,027	- 722	- 630	-1,055	83	- 111	1,023
1935 ..	317	-2,954	2,053	- 324	318	7	62	.15	- 506
1936 ..	1,103	-1,085	1,230	- 391	- 201	- 302	100	227	681

## 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
1927 ..	10,995	4,947	144	1,143	2,772	- 901	47	399	19,546
1928 ..	8,354	2,785	180	- 595	2,703	- 865	- 43	983	13,502
1929 ..	4,534	905	- 113	-1,473	2,682	178	248	86	7,047
1930 ..	- 904	- 234	760	-1,169	519	- 661	62	205	-1,422
1931 ..	-2,310	101	959	- 380	- 269	201	- 8	- 18	-1,724
1932 ..	765	2	- 495	- 486	- 451	- 38	21	- 88	- 770
1933 ..	151	952	58	- 67	75	- 549	- 11	201	810
1934 ..	1,470	2,753	271	- 717	- 749	-1,733	15	- 53	1,257
1935 ..	1,017	- 865	332	- 634	816	- 525	71	5	217
1936 ..	1,150	- 257	23	- 187	- 236	135	61	127	816

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

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

departures over arrivals.



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

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
PERSONS.									
1901-05..	17,237	-59,955	-1,903	-19,479	50,420	-2,497	- 616	(a)	-16,793
1906-10..	20,547	9,410	20,071	14,993	2,578	-9,807	- 514	(a)	57,278
1911-15..	87,095	26,619	25,091	1,126	10,839	-15,257	1,321	28	136,862
1916-20..	44,444	19,190	6,390	11,783	-8,312	-2,278	- 504	4	70,709
1921-25..	60,320	57,203	30,988	21,726	22,081	-10,768	- 227	1,943	183,266
1926-30..	70,850	20,381	15,121	-2,571	28,432	-7,961	1,148	4,307	129,707
1931-35..	- 553	-3,008	7,320	-5,938	-4,793	-4,028	64	50	-10,886
1927 ..	25,887	11,544	2,144	2,341	9,575	-1,224	507	806	51,580
1928 ..	17,340	3,124	2,685	-3,304	9,660	-1,391	- 354	2,294	30,054
1929 ..	8,475	- 364	1,082	-5,240	6,895	338	538	96	11,820
1930 ..	- 4,233	-2,832	3,116	-3,639	- 453	- 819	190	140	-8,530
1931 ..	- 6,490	-2,334	2,682	-1,579	-2,792	462	- 120	77	-10,094
1932 ..	1,865	- 842	- 183	-1,350	-1,616	- 326	- 66	- 479	-2,997
1933 ..	- 85	156	1,138	- 612	- 140	- 858	19	596	214
1934 ..	2,823	3,831	1,298	-1,439	-1,379	-2,788	98	- 164	2,280
1935 ..	1,334	-3,819	2,385	- 958	1,134	- 518	133	20	- 289
1936 ..	2,253	-1,342	1,253	- 578	- 437	- 167	161	354	1,497

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

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

From 1861 to 1936 the increment to the population arising from net migration amounted to 1,317,629 or 23.27 per cent. of the total increase in population. During the 36 years since 1900 the total increase to the population was made up of 2,489,773 or 81.86 per cent. by natural increase, and 551,640 or 18.14 per cent. by net migration.

There was a loss of population by migration in the first five years of the present century. In the subsequent twenty-five years the increase from migration averaged about 115,000 in each quinquennial period. But in the six years since 1930 there has been a loss of 9,389 by migration.

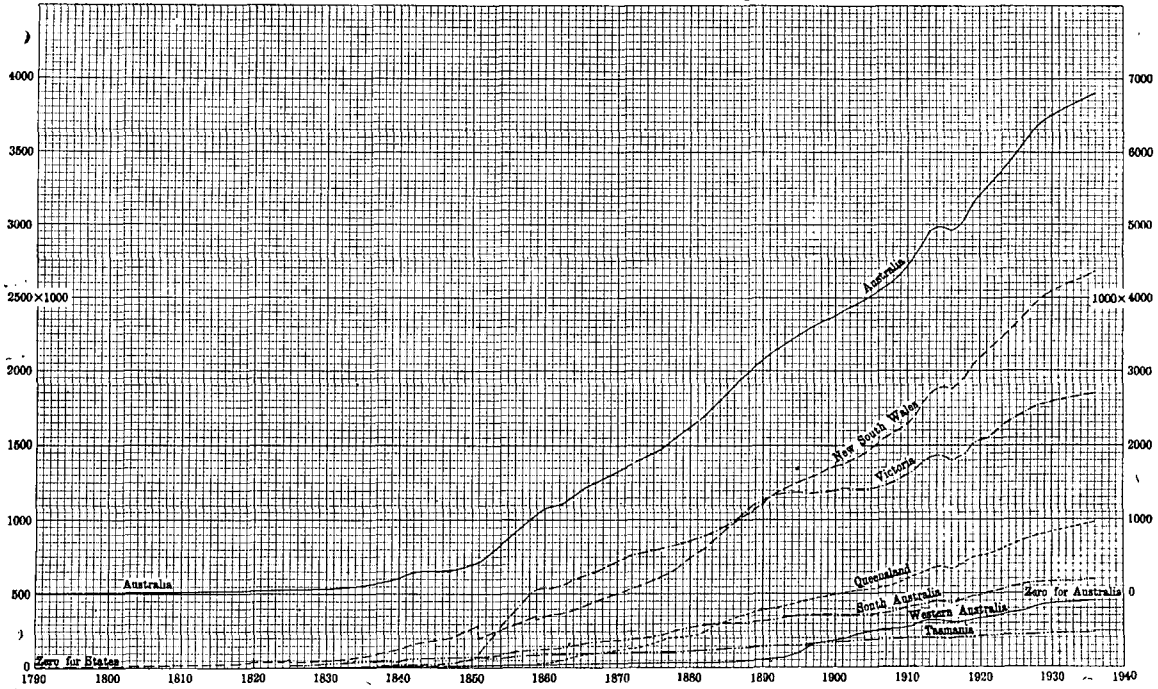
Since the year 1929 a gain in migration has occurred in three years, viz., 1933, 1934 and 1936. The gain in 1934 was only temporary as it was partly due to the arrival of Melbourne Centenary visitors from abroad.

Rates of increase by migration from 1901 to 1936 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in Australian Demography Bulletin No. 54.

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 1936 was 5,661,167, while that from 1901 to 1936 was 3,041,413. The annual results for the last ten years are shown below, and quinquennial figures from 1901 to 1935 are also included. The figures have been adjusted for the years 1921 to 1933 in accordance with the results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933. A graph showing the increase in the population in each State and Territory and of Australia from 1860 accompanies this chapter on pages 328 and 329.

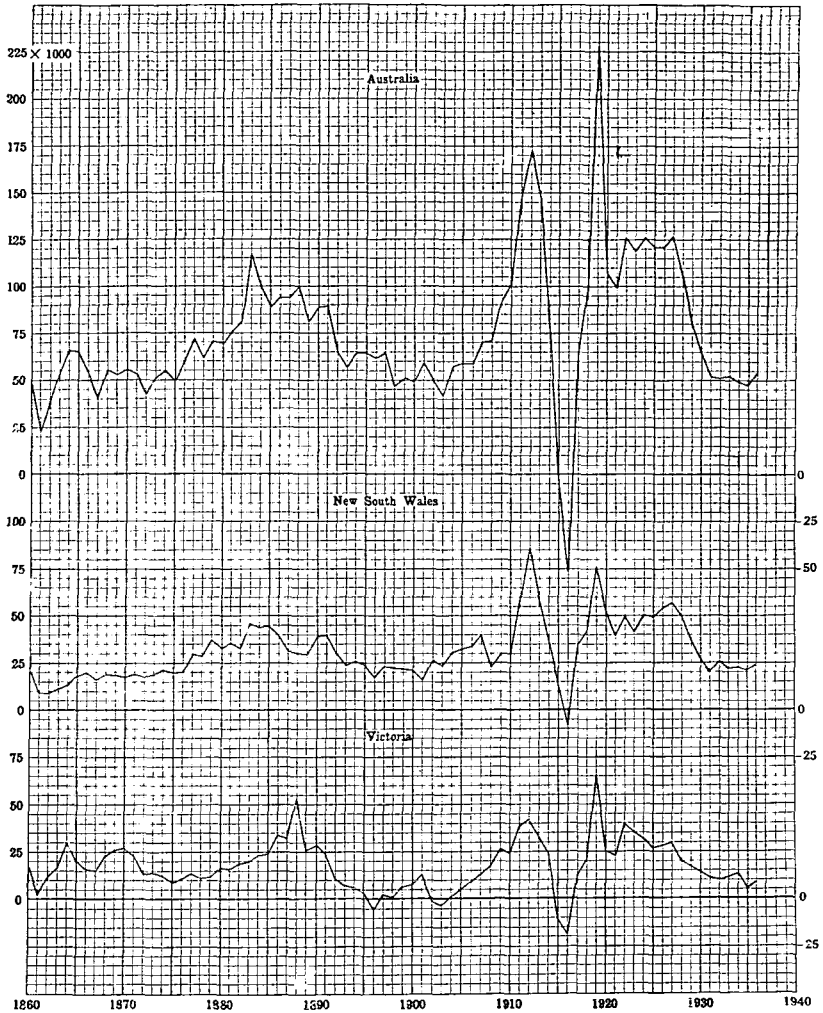
TOTAL POPULATION, 1788 TO 1936.



(See page 315.)

EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval for the States and Australia and the vertical height for the States 50,000 persons, and for Australia 100,000 persons.

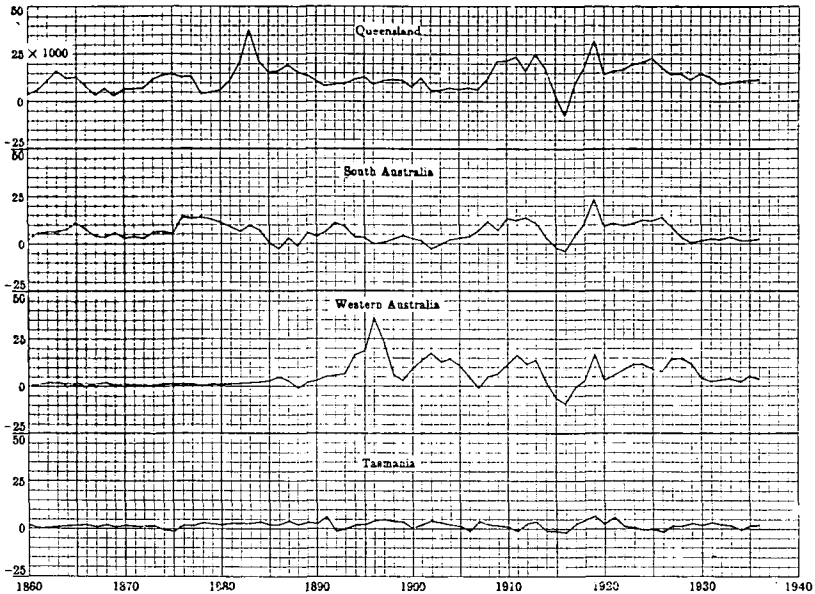
**TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—AUSTRALIA, NEW SOUTH WALES AND VICTORIA, 1860 TO 1936.**



EXPLANATION.—The base for each small square represents an interval of one year for both States and Australia; the vertical height represents 5,000 persons. In the above graph three zero lines are taken (i) for Australia, (ii) for New South Wales, and (iii) for Victoria. In the second portion of the graph (on page 329) four zero lines are taken (i) for Queensland, (ii) for South Australia, (iii) for Western Australia, and (iv) for Tasmania.

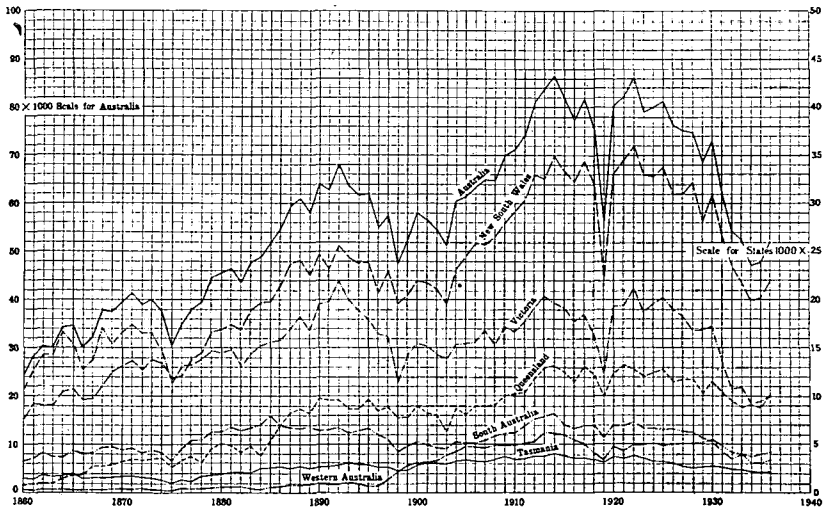
DECREASES in population are shown by carrying the curve in such cases below the zero line, the distance below the zero line indicating the extent of the decrease.

TOTAL INCREASE OF POPULATION—QUEENSLAND, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, WESTERN AUSTRALIA, AND TASMANIA, 1860 TO 1936.



(For explanation see previous page).

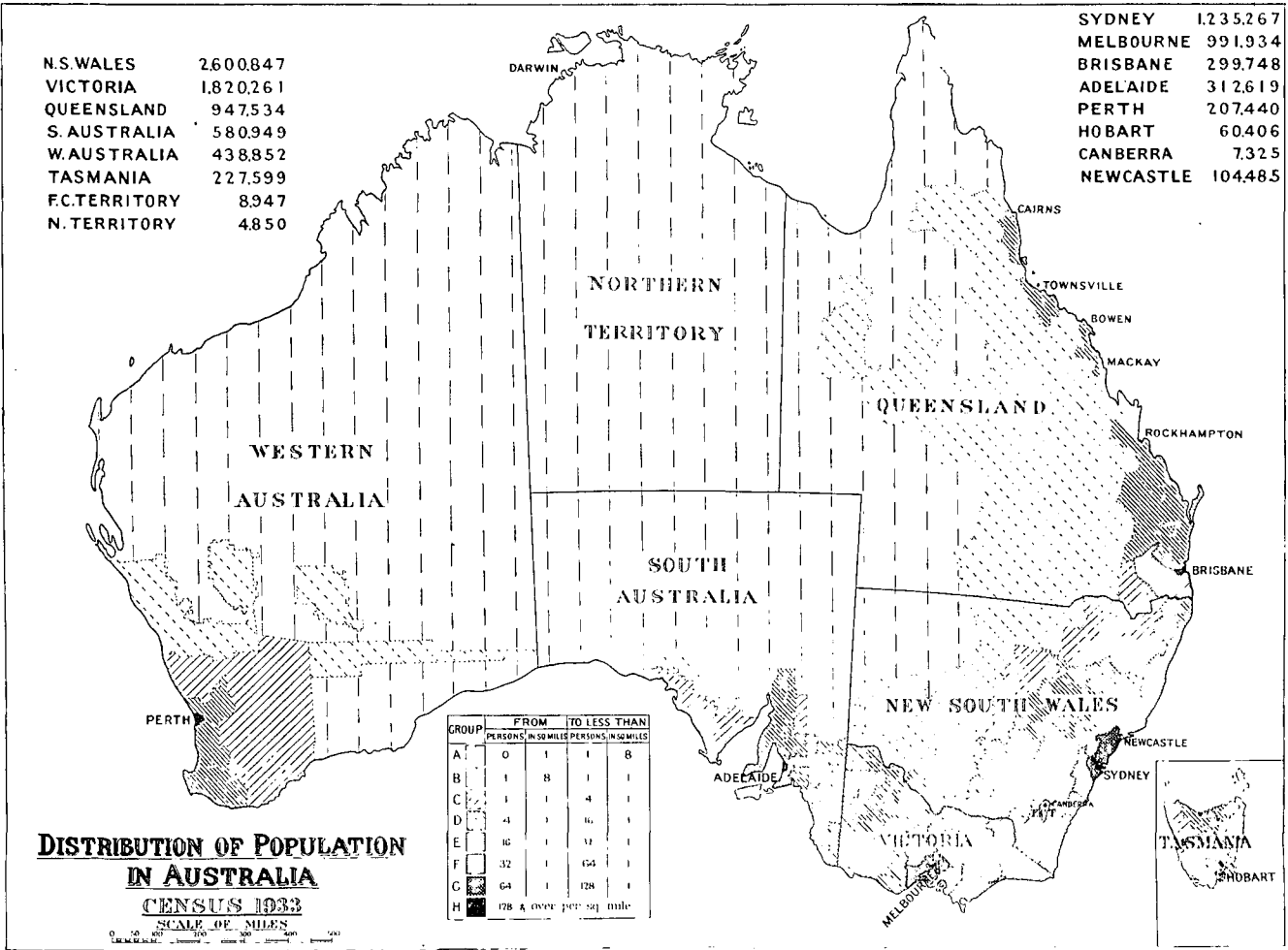
NATURAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1860 TO 1936.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year for both States and Australia and the vertical height 1,000 persons for the States and 2,000 persons for Australia.  
 The distances upward from the zero line, marked 0 for both Australia and States, denote the excess of births over deaths. The scale on the left relates to Australia, and that on the right to the States.

N.S. WALES	2,600,847
VICTORIA	1,820,261
QUEENSLAND	947,534
S. AUSTRALIA	580,949
W. AUSTRALIA	438,852
TASMANIA	227,599
F.C. TERRITORY	8,947
N. TERRITORY	48,510

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



**DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION  
IN AUSTRALIA  
CENSUS 1933**

SCALE OF MILES  
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350

GROUP	FROM		TO LESS THAN	
	PERSONS IN 50 MILES	PERSONS IN 100 MILES	PERSONS IN 50 MILES	PERSONS IN 100 MILES
A	0	1	1	8
B	1	8	1	8
C	1	1	4	1
D	4	1	16	1
E	16	1	12	1
F	32	1	153	1
G	64	1	128	1
H	128 & over	1	128	1

## ELEMENTS OF INCREASE.

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## POPULATION.—TOTAL INCREASE—1901 to 1936.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
<b>MALES.</b>									
1901-05..	66,850	—3,639	17,123	1,118	36,410	6,184	— 920	(a)	123,126
1906-10..	75,284	48,348	33,706	25,090	11,473	2,919	— 630	(a)	196,190
1911-15..	115,553	47,728	40,534	14,410	12,919	— 213	849	— 12	231,768
1916-20..	95,180	59,593	30,508	24,333	6,005	8,606	— 676	105	223,654
1921-25..	116,520	87,014	47,775	30,965	25,659	2,913	— 51	1,236	312,031
1926-30..	109,954	51,605	37,229	12,353	30,314	3,333	739	2,434	247,961
1931-35..	49,920	19,335	26,822	5,032	4,361	4,426	— 117	273	110,052
1927 ..	29,717	15,683	7,351	4,290	9,054	1,118	423	420	68,056
1928 ..	24,491	8,760	8,004	336	9,221	737	— 338	1,348	52,559
1929 ..	16,987	6,994	5,625	—1,042	6,289	1,494	265	66	36,678
1930 ..	11,178	5,950	7,611	21	1,507	1,261	103	— 4	27,627
1931 ..	8,474	4,007	6,373	779	— 471	1,671	— 137	159	20,855
1932 ..	12,110	4,234	4,584	857	652	891	— 109	— 331	22,888
1933 ..	9,836	4,387	4,952	1,468	1,393	824	17	437	23,314
1934 ..	10,284	5,323	5,037	797	797	61	70	— 69	22,300
1935 ..	9,216	1,384	5,876	1,131	1,990	979	42	77	20,695
1936 ..	11,154	3,715	5,793	1,157	1,475	734	114	282	24,424
<b>FEMALES.</b>									
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..	114,059	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
1927 ..	27,260	14,162	6,548	4,415	5,610	458	76	411	58,940
1928 ..	24,983	11,154	6,488	2,621	5,503	431	— 4	1,019	52,195
1929 ..	19,577	9,529	5,634	1,428	5,727	1,465	261	144	43,765
1930 ..	15,482	8,386	6,989	1,473	3,466	758	81	276	36,911
1931 ..	11,487	6,958	6,617	1,833	2,547	1,496	19	43	31,000
1932 ..	13,307	5,583	4,787	1,357	1,982	1,252	49	— 26	28,291
1933 ..	11,952	6,705	4,982	1,916	2,551	679	15	252	29,052
1934 ..	12,400	7,688	5,429	820	1,549	— 724	56	8	27,226
1935 ..	12,247	4,225	5,346	1,018	3,145	606	105	50	26,742
1936 ..	12,916	5,048	5,622	1,712	2,337	1,293	100	186	29,214
<b>PERSONS.</b>									
1901-05..	127,579	14,208	37,635	5,371	70,171	13,485	— 811	(a)	267,638
1906-10..	155,971	90,987	67,534	44,247	26,694	7,418	— 745	(a)	392,106
1911-15..	251,239	123,037	86,051	39,117	39,831	3,733	1,182	184	544,374
1916-20..	198,273	103,464	65,557	45,021	14,660	15,216	— 494	143	441,840
1921-25..	230,618	156,142	94,218	56,042	46,204	6,612	— 168	2,062	591,730
1926-30..	224,013	108,554	71,894	27,419	54,083	5,933	1,143	4,685	497,724
1931-35..	111,313	50,494	53,983	11,976	16,135	7,735	127	600	252,363
1927 ..	56,977	29,845	13,899	8,705	14,664	1,576	499	831	126,996
1928 ..	49,474	19,914	14,492	2,957	14,724	1,168	— 342	2,367	104,754
1929 ..	36,564	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	689	52,366
1934 ..	22,684	13,011	10,466	1,617	2,346	— 663	126	— 61	49,526
1935 ..	21,463	5,609	11,222	2,149	5,135	1,585	147	127	47,437
1936 ..	24,070	8,763	11,415	2,869	3,812	2,027	214	468	53,638

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

4. Rates of Increase.—(i) *States.* The annual rates of increase of population of the several States of the Commonwealth in each of the years 1932 to 1936 inclusive were as follows :—

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

State or Territory.	Annual Rate of Increase of Population.				
	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	0.99	0.84	0.87	0.81	0.91
Victoria ..	0.54	0.61	0.71	0.31	0.48
Queensland ..	1.01	1.06	1.10	1.17	1.18
South Australia ..	0.38	0.58	0.28	0.37	0.49
Western Australia ..	0.61	0.90	0.53	1.16	0.85
Tasmania ..	0.94	0.65	-0.29	0.68	0.87
Northern Territory ..	-1.24	0.67	2.62	2.97	4.20
Federal Capital Territory ..	-4.00	8.05	-0.66	1.38	5.02
Australia ..	0.78	0.79	0.74	0.71	0.79

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

**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.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>AUSTRALASIA—</b>							
Australia ..	1.38	2.03	1.95	1.99	2.11	1.50	0.76
New South Wales(a) ..	1.99	2.03	2.61	2.17	2.20	1.74	0.87
Victoria ..	0.18	2.17	1.38	1.68	2.00	1.18	0.53
Queensland ..	1.35	2.76	2.20	2.21	2.38	1.53	1.14
South Australia (b) ..	0.27	2.46	1.52	2.34	2.17	0.81	0.41
Western Australia ..	6.22	2.43	1.76	1.27	2.66	2.56	0.81
Tasmania ..	1.33	0.65	0.58	1.84	0.04	1.01	0.53
New Zealand ..	2.86	2.56	1.61	2.32	1.95	1.25	0.92
<b>EUROPE—</b>							1931-35.
England and Wales ..	1.04	1.04	-0.95	1.89	0.62	0.47	0.41
Scotland ..	0.55	0.56	0.31	0.24	0.09	-0.21	0.56
Ireland ..	-0.22	-0.06	-0.21	0.58	-0.60	-0.12	0.44
Belgium ..	1.26	0.69	0.54	-0.56	1.03	0.71	0.43
Denmark ..	1.12	1.26	1.20	2.13	1.01	0.67	0.79
France ..	0.15	0.06	-0.72	0.55	0.76	0.53	0.05
Germany ..	1.46	1.36	0.71	-1.62	0.73	0.42	0.55
Italy ..	0.52	0.80	1.16	0.22	0.91	0.31	0.98
Netherlands ..	1.53	1.22	1.72	1.16	1.53	1.06	1.30
Norway ..	0.52	0.66	1.00	1.14	0.90	0.28	0.48
Spain ..	0.52	0.87	0.66	0.82	0.65	0.89	1.08
Sweden ..	0.61	0.84	0.70	0.64	0.40	0.22	0.35
Switzerland ..	1.28	1.17	0.81	0.01	0.38	0.62	0.47
<b>ASIA—</b>							
Ceylon ..	1.62	1.20	1.71	1.28	2.30	1.18	1.43
Japan ..	1.29	1.08	1.42	0.37	1.42	1.48	1.47
<b>AMERICA—</b>							
Canada ..	2.99	2.99	2.20	1.81	1.33	1.97	1.35
United States ..	2.00	1.82	1.67	1.21	1.67	1.26	0.70

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Including Northern Territory.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

(iii) *Variations in the rates.* The annual rate of increase of the population during the present century has averaged 1.66 per cent., but the results from year to year have deviated widely from this figure. In the following table the period from 1900 to 1936 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 1936 ..	7	0.37	53	0.84	-0.04	0.80

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Up to 1913 the rate of natural increase was rising, and this factor, coupled with the impetus given to immigration in the years immediately before the war, was responsible for the comparatively high annual rate of 2.04 per cent. during the pre-war years. The war was a dominating influence in the decade 1913-1923, and its effects can be seen in the reduction of the rate from 2.04 to 1.64 per cent. In the next span from 1923 to 1929 a more settled and prosperous era was experienced; migration was resumed on a large scale and, despite a further decline in the rate of natural increase owing to the persistent fall in the birth rate since 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 17,919 people through an excess of departures over arrivals from 1929 to 1936. With so much unemployment the rate of natural increase fell, and the population of Australia progressed at the low rate of 0.8 per cent. per annum.

If the population increased at the average rate of the present century, viz., 1.66 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 1936 may be found for each State and Territory of Australia in Australian Demography Bulletin No. 54.

## § 6. Seasonal Variations of Population.

1. *Variations in Natural Increase.*—The following notes are based on the experience of the ten years 1927-1936. 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 1927–1936 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 overseas 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, 1936, of 6,860,450, including 53,698 full-blood aboriginals, has a density of only 2.31 persons to the square mile, and is, therefore, the most sparsely populated of the civilized countries of the world. For the other continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 118; Asia, 72; Africa, 12; North and Central America, 20; and South America, 13. The population of Australia has thus about one-sixth of the density of South America and of Africa; about one-ninth of that of North and Central America; about one thirtieth of that of Asia; and about one fiftieth of that of Europe.

On account of the enormous area of Australia the density of population must necessarily increase slowly. In Australia as a whole the figure has increased from 1.29 per square mile in 1901 to 2.31 in 1936. Victoria's density, however, has grown from 13.77 to 21.07, and that of New South Wales from 4.43 to 8.67 in the same period.

A map showing the density of population throughout Australia at the Census of 1933 appears on page 330 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, 1935, are given in the following table. These figures have been taken, with the exception of those for China, Afghanistan, Iran and Australia, from the *Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1935–36*. The figures for the excepted countries other than Australia were taken from the *Statesman's Year Book, 1936*. 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.—1935.

Country.	Population. (ooo omitted)	Density. (a)	Country.	Population. (ooo omitted)	Density. (a)
<b>EUROPE.</b>			<b>AFRICA.</b>		
Russia (European) ..	136,500	58.9	Nigeria and Protectorate (c)	20,131	54.0
Germany ..	67,105	370.6	Egypt ..	15,281	39.6
Great Britain and North- ern Ireland ..	46,992	497.2	French West Africa ..	14,400	8.0
Italy ..	42,621	356.1	Belgian Congo ..	10,000	10.9
France ..	41,900	196.9	Union of South Africa ..	8,488	18.0
Poland ..	33,418	223.1	Algeria ..	6,910	8.1
Spain (Including Canary and Balearic Islands) ..	24,242	124.8	Anglo-Egyptian Sudan ..	5,729	5.9
Rumania ..	18,800	165.1	Abyssinia ..	5,500	15.8
Czechoslovakia ..	15,057	278.5	Other ..	58,650	10.8
Yugoslavia ..	14,730	153.8			
Hungary ..	8,895	247.7	<b>Total Africa ..</b>	<b>145,089</b>	<b>12.5</b>
Netherlands ..	8,392	639.2	<b>NORTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.</b>		
Belgium ..	8,248	712.1	United States of America	126,000	41.6
Portugal ..	7,177	201.2	Mexico ..	17,600	23.1
Austria ..	6,760	208.4	Canada ..	10,835	2.9
Greece ..	6,630	132.1	Cuba ..	4,075	92.6
Sweden ..	6,212	357.8	Other ..	15,309	13.5
Bulgaria ..	6,090	153.1	<b>Total North and Central America ..</b>	<b>173,819</b>	<b>20.1</b>
Switzerland ..	4,153	262.3	<b>SOUTH AMERICA.</b>		
Denmark ..	3,681	214.7	Brazil ..	44,900	13.6
Finland ..	3,534	23.6	Argentine Republic ..	12,164	11.3
Irish Free State ..	3,013	113.1	Colombia ..	9,225	20.6
Norway ..	2,871	23.0	Peru ..	6,700	13.9
Other ..	9,716	63.6	Chile ..	4,465	15.6
<b>Total Europe ..</b>	<b>526,737</b>	<b>129.6</b>	Other ..	11,704	8.2
<b>ASIA.</b>			<b>Total South America ..</b>	<b>89,158</b>	<b>12.7</b>
China and Dependencies	489,309	114.1	<b>OCEANIA, ETC.</b>		
British India :			Australia (b) ..	6,807	2.3
British Provinces ..	271,475	247.7	New Zealand ..	1,585	15.2
Feudatory States ..	81,311	114.1	Territory of New Guinea	520	5.6
Japan and Dependencies	97,045	370.3	Hawaii ..	379	57.7
Dutch East Indies ..	63,500	110.5	Papua ..	280	3.1
Russia in Asia ..	36,500	6.3	Fiji ..	193	26.3
Turkey, including Armenia and Kurdistan (d) ..	14,050	49.2	Other ..	551	3.0
Philippine Islands ..	13,055	114.2	<b>Total Oceania, etc. ..</b>	<b>10,315</b>	<b>3.0</b>
Siam ..	12,743	63.7	<b>SUMMARY.</b>		
Afghanistan ..	12,000	47.8	Europe ..	520,745	118.1
Iran ..	10,000	15.9	Asia ..	1,156,321	72.2
Tongking ..	8,096	183.9	Africa ..	145,089	12.5
Arabia ..	7,000	7.0	America, North and Central	173,819	20.1
Nepal ..	5,600	103.6	America, South ..	89,158	12.7
Ceylon ..	5,463	214.4	Oceania, etc. ..	10,315	3.0
Annam ..	5,122	91.5			
Other ..	25,052	44.2	<b>Total ..</b>	<b>2,102,139</b>	<b>41.1</b>
<b>Total Asia ..</b>	<b>1,157,321</b>	<b>72.3</b>			

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

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

BRITISH EMPIRE IN RELATION TO THE WORLD.

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

(a) Statistical Year Book of the League of Nations, 1935-36, and The Statesman's Year Book, 1936.

§ 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 102.55 in the year 1936.

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

POPULATION.—MASCULINITY, 1901 to 1936.

(Males per 100 Females.)

As at 31st December—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1901 .. .. .	110.12	101.16	125.78	102.71	155.69	107.90	593.32	..	110.15
1905 .. .. .	111.05	97.69	121.75	101.65	141.35	106.09	496.76	..	108.65
1910 .. .. .	109.23	98.71	119.02	103.12	132.90	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
1931 .. .. .	103.12	98.82	110.44	100.60	115.45	101.67	250.14	121.36	103.50
1932 .. .. .	103.00	98.68	110.29	100.42	114.65	101.33	233.98	113.89	103.30
1933 .. .. .	102.81	98.44	110.17	100.26	113.91	101.45	232.73	117.41	103.09
1934 .. .. .	102.62	98.19	109.96	100.25	113.44	102.15	228.72	115.57	102.92
1935 .. .. .	102.36	97.90	109.96	100.29	112.69	102.46	216.41	116.02	102.71
1936 .. .. .	102.21	97.77	109.88	100.10	112.15	101.95	210.42	117.49	102.55

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

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

POPULATION.—MASCULINITY.

(VARIOUS COUNTRIES.)

Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.	Country.	Year.	Number of Males to each 100 Females.
Argentine Republic ..	1928	114.1	Hungary ..	1930	95.8
Canada .. .. .	1931	107.4	Italy .. .. .	1931	95.7
Irish Free State ..	1934	103.9	Denmark .. ..	1930	95.7
Union of South Africa(a)	1932	103.5	Spain .. .. .	1930	95.3
New Zealand .. ..	1936	103.1	Norway .. .. .	1930	95.1
Australia .. .. .	1936	102.6	Northern Ireland ..	1935	94.9
United States of America	1939	102.5	Germany .. ..	1933	94.3
Japan .. .. .	1935	100.6	Russia .. .. .	1926	93.5
Netherlands .. ..	1934	99.1	Poland .. .. .	1921	93.4
Belgium .. .. .	1934	97.9	Scotland .. ..	1935	92.9
Yugoslavia .. .. .	1931	97.9	France .. .. .	1931	92.3
Sweden .. .. .	1934	97.7	England and Wales ..	1935	92.2

(a) White population only.

2. *Age Distribution.*—The age distribution of the population is obtained only at a Census. The following table shows the variation which has taken place in the age constitution of the population during the 12½ years since the 1921 Census. There are regular wave-like movements in the increments to the numbers in the several age groups. These movements are due to the gradual decline in the birth-rate and to the age constitution of the net increment of immigrants during the intercensal period. The curve of age constitution for the 1921 Census showed definite troughs in the age group 0 to 4 years owing to the decline in the birth-rate during the war years, and in the age group 20 to 24 years due to the decline in the birth-rate in the late nineties of last century

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

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

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

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

POPULATION.—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 .. .. .	305,522	294,684	600,206	290,461	278,504	568,965	-31,241
5-9 .. .. .	301,573	294,185	595,758	318,937	303,443	627,380	31,622
10-14 .. .. .	268,003	261,037	529,040	317,526	307,696	625,222	96,182
15-19 .. .. .	233,956	228,472	462,428	310,491	302,505	612,996	150,568
20-24 .. .. .	219,830	232,481	452,311	296,756	285,564	582,320	130,009
25-29 .. .. .	224,525	236,193	460,718	276,304	255,570	531,874	71,156
30-34 .. .. .	226,883	220,732	447,615	250,464	236,796	487,260	39,645
35-39 .. .. .	196,356	189,281	385,637	227,703	236,628	464,331	78,694
40-44 .. .. .	169,562	160,654	330,216	228,862	225,642	454,504	124,288
45-49 .. .. .	144,184	135,173	279,357	208,450	193,660	407,110	127,753
50-54 .. .. .	135,563	119,493	255,056	170,970	162,179	333,149	78,093
55-59 .. .. .	115,876	99,206	215,082	131,764	128,387	260,151	45,069
60-64 .. .. .	90,276	78,428	168,704	114,378	113,330	227,708	59,004
65-69 .. .. .	55,880	48,724	104,604	92,561	90,167	182,728	78,124
70-74 .. .. .	33,232	31,714	64,946	65,743	64,049	129,792	64,846
75-79 .. .. .	19,526	20,347	39,873	35,771	36,123	71,894	32,021
80-84 .. .. .	9,549	10,330	19,879	13,803	15,680	29,483	9,604
85-89 .. .. .	3,623	4,208	7,831	4,621	6,212	10,833	3,002
90-94 .. .. .	880	1,061	1,941	1,143	1,601	2,744	803
95-99 .. .. .	126	160	286	184	305	489	203
100 and over .. .. .	25	11	36	31	32	63	27
Not Stated .. .. .	7,920	6,290	14,210	10,188	8,655	18,843	4,633
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>3,367,111</b>	<b>3,262,728</b>	<b>6,629,839</b>	<b>1,194,105</b>
<b>Under 21 years .. .. .</b>	<b>1,155,526</b>	<b>1,125,861</b>	<b>2,281,387</b>	<b>1,298,625</b>	<b>1,256,482</b>	<b>2,555,107</b>	<b>273,720</b>
<b>21 years and over .. .. .</b>	<b>1,599,424</b>	<b>1,540,713</b>	<b>3,140,137</b>	<b>2,058,298</b>	<b>1,997,591</b>	<b>4,055,889</b>	<b>915,752</b>
<b>Not Stated .. .. .</b>	<b>7,920</b>	<b>6,290</b>	<b>14,210</b>	<b>10,188</b>	<b>8,655</b>	<b>18,843</b>	<b>4,633</b>
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>2,762,870</b>	<b>2,672,864</b>	<b>5,435,734</b>	<b>3,367,111</b>	<b>3,262,728</b>	<b>6,629,839</b>	<b>1,194,105</b>

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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 the age distribution in each year since the 1933 Census by tabulating the recorded particulars for births, ages at death, and ages of arrivals and departures from Australia each year, in conjunction with the age distribution as shown at the 1933 Census. The results of this tabulation are shown in the following summary.

POPULATION.—ESTIMATED AGE DISTRIBUTION—AUSTRALIA, 1934, 1935  
AND 1936.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Age last Birthday.	1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Years—						
0-4 ..	280,484	269,123	272,442	262,082	267,772	257,493
5-9 ..	317,177	306,037	312,690	300,442	307,389	295,421
10-14 ..	322,586	312,655	325,976	316,980	323,357	314,586
15-19 ..	306,492	297,705	303,189	293,644	308,412	298,555
20-24 ..	303,388	293,579	307,252	299,302	309,502	301,658
25-29 ..	281,143	262,648	284,233	267,410	286,837	273,073
30-34 ..	258,252	240,308	258,907	239,132	259,225	238,824
35-39 ..	225,493	232,668	231,455	233,971	241,441	237,362
40-44 ..	231,715	231,422	231,341	235,052	224,847	232,208
45-49 ..	212,656	204,325	215,639	208,182	223,556	217,024
50-54 ..	177,334	167,201	183,373	173,760	183,961	176,291
55-59 ..	137,375	133,712	142,140	137,996	150,668	145,475
60-64 ..	113,855	114,115	114,194	115,074	113,907	115,039
65-69 ..	94,141	93,305	96,077	95,770	97,111	99,165
70-74 ..	67,672	66,391	68,890	68,731	69,008	69,617
75-79 ..	37,668	38,943	40,030	41,930	42,615	44,693
80-84 ..	14,380	16,011	15,290	16,899	16,290	17,927
85-89 ..	4,731	6,378	4,933	6,625	5,042	6,777
90-94 ..	1,158	1,654	1,092	1,693	1,126	1,763
95-99 ..	174	289	164	260	167	206
100 and over ..	27	27	29	33	26	34
Total ..	3,387,901	3,288,496	3,409,336	3,314,968	3,432,259	3,343,101
Under 21 years	1,290,095	1,247,603	1,278,121	1,235,752	1,268,037	1,225,001
21 years and over	2,097,806	2,040,893	2,131,215	2,079,216	2,164,222	2,118,100
Total ..	3,387,901	3,288,496	3,409,336	3,314,968	3,432,259	3,343,101

The next table shows the change which has been taking place in the age constitution of the population of Australia since the year 1871. Each successive Census except 1921 has revealed a larger percentage of the population over 15 years of age than was recorded at the previous Census. This movement, as previously mentioned, was greatly accentuated during the period 1921 to 1933 owing to the serious decline in the birth-rate which was partly the outcome of the recent economic dislocation. This change has resulted during the inter-censal 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	36.37	60.85	2.78	100	41.89	56.07	2.04	100	38.91	58.65	2.44	100
1891	34.77	62.02	3.21	100	39.36	58.08	2.56	100	36.90	60.20	2.90	100
1901	33.87	61.82	4.31	100	36.50	59.85	3.65	100	35.12	60.88	4.00	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	27.61	66.02	6.37	100	27.49	65.93	6.58	100	27.55	65.97	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	1,013,587	825,448	1,844,035	392,859
Total	1,676,895	1,499,285	3,176,180	1,940,511	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
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>804,695</b>	<b>61,417</b>	<b>866,112</b>	<b>1,811,247</b>	<b>108,612</b>	<b>1,919,859</b>

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
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>987,510</b>	<b>953,540</b>	<b>1,941,050</b>

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
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>521,105</b>	<b>502,357</b>	<b>1,023,462</b>	<b>604,053</b>	<b>566,975</b>	<b>1,171,028</b>	<b>147,566</b>

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

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 .. .. .	20,682	18,577	38,659	63,861	63,681	127,542	88,883
Church of Christ .. .. .	24,680	29,894	54,574	28,280	33,934	62,754	8,180
Church of England .. .. .	1,212,772	1,160,223	2,372,995	1,297,589	1,267,529	2,565,118	192,123
Congregational .. .. .	34,931	39,582	74,513	30,411	34,791	65,202	- 9,311
Lutheran .. .. .	31,627	25,892	57,519	32,569	28,234	60,803	3,284
Methodist .. .. .	306,785	325,844	632,629	331,602	352,420	684,022	51,393
Presbyterian .. .. .	322,072	314,902	636,974	356,743	356,486	713,229	76,255
Protestant, undefined .. .. .	37,309	29,803	67,112	37,750	35,014	72,764	5,652
Salvation Army .. .. .	14,584	17,005	31,589	14,297	16,913	31,210	- 379
Seventh Day Adventist .. .. .	4,640	6,665	11,305	5,992	7,973	13,965	2,660
Other .. .. .	16,508	16,162	32,670	19,605	22,241	41,846	9,176
Total Christian .. .. .	2,649,644	2,617,997	5,267,641	2,859,826	2,867,912	5,727,738	460,097
Non-Christian—							
Buddhist .. .. .	1,945	120	2,065	640	95	735	- 1,330
Chinese .. .. .	3,512	79	3,591	298	7	305	- 3,286
Confucian .. .. .	2,536	156	2,692	772	15	787	- 1,905
Hebrew .. .. .	11,392	10,223	21,615	12,183	11,370	23,553	1,938
Mohammedan .. .. .	2,647	221	2,868	1,668	209	1,877	- 991
Other .. .. .	1,896	678	2,574	865	348	1,213	- 1,361
Total Non-Christian .. .. .	23,928	11,477	35,405	16,426	12,044	28,470	- 6,935
Indefinite .. .. .	13,096	6,790	19,886	8,133	4,896	13,029	- 6,857
No Religion .. .. .	16,022	4,522	20,544	8,969	2,685	11,654	- 8,890
No Reply .. .. .	60,180	32,078	92,258	473,757	375,191	848,948	756,690
Total .. .. .	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

birthplace decreased by 5,777, or 19 per cent., during the intercensal period, and was equivalent to only 0.4 per cent. of the total population as compared with 0.6 per cent. at the previous Census.

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

POPULATION.—BIRTHPLACES—AUSTRALIA, 1921 AND 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

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

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Number of Completed Years of Residence.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921- 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
Years.							
0 .. .. .	28,386	19,827	48,213	7,407	2,783	10,190	-38,023
1 .. .. .	8,375	16,998	25,373	2,133	1,856	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	104,666	68,663	173,329	-26,289
10-14.. ..	58,919	31,883	90,802	66,087	56,687	122,774	31,972
15-19.. ..	15,077	7,818	22,895	26,989	26,102	53,091	30,196
20-24.. ..	18,875	8,990	27,865	113,066	77,719	190,785	162,920
25-29.. ..	16,873	10,721	27,594	23,205	10,940	34,145	6,551
30-34.. ..	47,206	32,273	79,479	16,476	8,334	24,810	-54,669
35-39.. ..	56,144	38,272	94,416	11,188	6,308	17,496	-76,920
40-44.. ..	31,843	20,851	52,694	22,112	17,200	39,312	-13,382
45-49.. ..	16,616	11,776	28,392	36,675	28,300	64,975	36,583
50-54.. ..	10,954	9,649	20,603	27,147	20,486	47,633	27,030
55-59.. ..	13,077	12,912	25,989	11,414	9,434	20,848	-5,141
60-64.. ..	10,372	11,671	22,043	5,744	5,429	11,173	-10,870
65-69.. ..	11,378	13,594	24,972	3,754	4,424	8,178	-16,794
70-74.. ..	2,875	3,669	6,544	2,938	3,675	6,613	69
75-79.. ..	716	935	1,651	2,674	4,051	6,725	5,074
80-84.. ..	519	693	1,212	1,246	1,927	3,173	1,961
85-89.. ..	78	124	202	113	167	280	78
90-94.. ..	16	15	31	27	44	71	40
95-99.. ..	I	..	I	3	5	8	7
100 and over	..	..	..	..	I	I	I
Not Stated	13,903	12,050	25,953	19,971	17,986	37,957	12,004
Total not born in Australia	480,618	358,961	839,579	523,722	389,330	913,052	73,473
Born in Australia	2,282,252	2,313,903	4,596,155	2,843,389	2,873,398	5,716,787	1,120,632
Total	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Nationality.	Census 1921.			Census 1933.			Increase, 1921— 1933.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
British .. .. .	2,722,152	2,665,053	5,387,205	3,318,228	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	3,590	17,658	12,755
Japanese .. .. .	2,489	150	2,639	1,937	147	2,084	-555
Norwegian .. .. .	960	65	1,025	1,150	88	1,238	213
Polish .. .. .	351	149	500	1,008	749	1,757	1,257
Russian .. .. .	1,655	662	2,317	1,283	772	2,055	-262
Spanish .. .. .	405	140	545	463	133	596	51
Swedish .. .. .	1,399	80	1,479	1,274	96	1,370	-109
Swiss .. .. .	413	151	564	680	272	952	388
United States of America .. .. .	2,520	737	3,257	1,904	653	2,557	-700
Yugoslavian .. .. .	502	107	609	2,503	323	2,826	2,217
Other .. .. .	1,683	587	2,270	3,347	962	4,309	2,039
Total Foreign .. .. .	39,067	6,687	45,754	48,842	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, 1936, were 53,698 but who are not included in the general population figures of the Commonwealth. The non-indigenous population of Australia is fundamentally British in race and nationality. The Australian people have the essential characteristics of their British ancestors, with perhaps some accentuation of the desire for freedom from restraint. The complete change of climatic and social environment, the greater opportunity for an open-air life and the absence of the restricting conventions of older countries are exerting a noticeable influence upon the physical characteristics and social instincts of the people.

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

During the intercensal period the number of full-blood non-Europeans decreased by 8,195 persons, or 26 per cent., and the number of half-castes increased by 9,450 persons, or 53 per cent. Of the latter the greatest proportion was half-caste Australian aboriginals, who increased in number by 9,084 persons, or 79 per cent. The half-caste population, i.e., persons having a mixture of European and non-European blood, is 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	2,216	188	2,404	- 477
Japanese .. ..	2,546	194	2,740	2,007	234	2,241	- 499
Malay .. ..	986	101	1,087	813	156	969	- 118
Papuan .. ..	142	21	163	221	18	239	76
Polynesian (other) .. ..	1,562	551	2,113	883	505	1,388	- 725
Syrian .. ..	1,584	1,308	2,892	1,553	1,327	2,880	- 12
Other .. ..	1,077	174	1,251	895	352	1,247	- 4
Total Non-European Full-blood .. ..	27,201	3,774	30,975	18,309	4,471	22,780	- 8,195
Half-caste—							
Australiab Aboriginal .. ..	5,980	5,566	11,536	10,631	9,989	20,620	9,084
Chinese .. ..	1,891	1,778	3,669	1,901	1,602	3,503	- 166
Indian (a) .. ..	366	329	695	360	334	694	- 1
Japanese .. ..	97	91	188	116	109	225	37
Negro .. ..	108	72	180	119	89	208	28
Polynesian .. ..	184	165	349	218	216	434	85
Syrian .. ..	173	175	348	149	153	302	- 46
Other .. ..	355	296	651	533	547	1,080	429
Total Half-caste .. ..	9,154	8,462	17,616	14,027	13,039	27,066	9,450
Total .. ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

(a) Native of India.

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

Yugoslavian; 4 per cent. Japanese; and 4 per cent. German. Included in the total are 1,014 persons who were passengers, or members of the crews, of oversea vessels in Australian waters on Census night.

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

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

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

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

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Foreign Language.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Albanian .. .. .	428	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
Yugoslavian .. .. .	1,158	263	1,421
Other .. .. .	793	92	885
<b>Total .. .. .</b>	<b>23,638</b>	<b>6,100</b>	<b>29,738</b>

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

of all ages who are employers, working on own account, wage and salary earners, unemployed persons, pensioners, and those of independent means. Pensioners included in this number totalled 263,064. Excluding pensioners, the breadwinners numbered 2,892,557, comprising 2,244,013 males and 648,544 females. Owing to the change to an improved classification since the 1921 Census, in accordance with the recommendations of the Conference of Empire Statisticians, there has been some difficulty in making a strictly accurate comparison between the numbers engaged in each group at the Censuses of 1921 and 1933. The main divergence is that relating to the proportion of breadwinners to total population. This is the result of the exclusion of pensioners from the industry groups under the new classification.

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

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

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

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

During the intercensal period the 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 ..	30,191	89	30,280	26,019	114	26,133	— 4,147
Mining and Quarrying ..	66,524	242	66,766	68,327	193	68,520	1,754
Industrial—							
Manufacturing ..	326,847	118,727	445,574	375,434	136,077	511,511	65,937
Building ..	94,878	396	95,274	107,039	407	107,446	12,172
Roads, Earthworks, etc.	137,057	49	137,106	217,335	321	217,656	80,550
Other ..	39,126	726	39,852	28,584	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	190,024	242,378	32,564
No Industry or Industry not stated ..	50,115	11,299	61,414	a 129,829	a 65,601	a 195,430	134,016
Pensioners ..	(b)	(b)	(b)	123,767	139,297	263,064	(b)
Total Breadwinners	1,882,672	466,989	2,349,661	2,367,780	787,841	3,155,621	805,960
Dependants ..	880,198	2,205,875	3,086,073	999,331	2,474,887	3,474,218	388,145
Total ..	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105

(a) Includes unemployed persons for whom industry was not stated. (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 .. ..				20,674	5,693	26,367	115,611
Wage Earner Em- ployed Part Time	1,148,132	354,761	1,502,893	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	49,754	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	368	1,958	-26,232
Voluntarily (so described)	(c)	(c)	(c)	4,579	2,802	7,381	(c)7,381
Not Stated .. ..	6,251	1,165	7,416	19,932	7,626	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 Subsistence 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	5,935	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 .. .. .	25,801	3,695	29,497	2,170	358	2,528	316,360
Total under 1 year 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	5,669	81,564	
4 .. .. . and over				40,607	2,616	43,223	
Not Stated .. .. .	20,671	3,477	24,148	35,391	13,826	49,217	25,069
Total .. .. .	137,675	21,405	159,080	405,269	75,775	481,044	321,964

(a) 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 which shows the information concerning income supplied by persons in the breadwinner group, classified in conjunction with grade of occupation, is substituted for the preliminary particulars published in previous issues of the Official Year Book. At a later stage more detailed information will be available concerning the age and occupation of each section.

POPULATION.—INCOME—AUSTRALIA, CENSUS 1933.

(EXCLUSIVE OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINALS.)

Income.	Em- ployer.	Working on own Account.	Wage or Salary Earnr.	Wage Earner employed Part- Time.	Unem- ployed.	Helper not receiving Wages.	Grade not applic- able and not stated. <sup>a</sup>	Total Bread- winners.
<b>MALES.</b>								
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	33,658	134,764	9,572	6,388	..	7,989	265,649
£208 „ £259 „ „ „ ..	21,362	19,716	170,676	2,473	2,479	..	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
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>186,849</b>	<b>318,951</b>	<b>1,039,832</b>	<b>144,170</b>	<b>405,269</b>	<b>40,754</b>	<b>231,955</b>	<b>2,367,780</b>
<b>FEMALES.</b>								
No Income (b) . . . . .	766	3,231	..	..	37,273	5,262	12,739	59,271
Under £52 per annum ..	2,579	18,439	145,483	17,247	27,958	..	96,983	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	..	12,452	102,653
£156 „ £207 „ „ „ ..	2,367	2,848	30,052	123	236	..	5,024	41,550
£208 „ £259 „ „ „ ..	1,778	1,529	10,201	32	40	..	3,928	17,568
£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	..	35,661	45,681
<b>Total</b> .. .. .	<b>20,831</b>	<b>50,424</b>	<b>407,675</b>	<b>26,827</b>	<b>75,775</b>	<b>5,262</b>	<b>201,047</b>	<b>787,841</b>
<b>Total Breadwinners</b> ..	<b>207,680</b>	<b>369,375</b>	<b>1,447,507</b>	<b>170,997</b>	<b>481,044</b>	<b>46,016</b>	<b>433,002</b>	<b>3,155,621</b>

(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. This subject is of the greatest importance in its bearing on the welfare of the people, and the results are of great utility for administrative and sociological purposes. For Census purposes a dwelling is the habitation of a family group, whether this comprises the whole of any building or only part thereof. Where two or more separate buildings in one place are used by a single family for dwelling purposes, the whole is regarded as one dwelling. On the other hand, where a building is subdivided into tenements or flats which are occupied as separate units, each unit is counted as a dwelling. A flat has been defined as a room or suite of rooms which was designed, or has been adapted, to be occupied as a separate domicile.

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

Since the 1921 Census, the number of dwellings in Australia, including those being built, has been increased by 407,714, or 33.7 per cent., which is a much higher rate of increase than that of 22.0 per cent. for the population during the same period. The number of dwellings in the metropolitan areas increased by 247,891, or 48.7 per cent., to a total of 757,346; those in the provincial sections by 39,439, or 17.3 per cent., to 267,838; and in the rural areas by 120,384, or 25.5 per cent., to 593,316.

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

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

**DWELLINGS.—CENSUS, 30th JUNE, 1933.**

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

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

D WELLINGS.—CENSUS, 30TH JUNE, 1933—*continued.*

Division.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.	Percentage of Total Dwellings.
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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Urban—					%
Metropolitan .. ..	77,021	2,242	44	79,307	54.78
Provincial .. ..	12,361	478	22	12,861	8.88
Rural .. ..	49,892	2,633	94	52,619	36.34
Total .. ..	139,274	5,353	160	144,787	100.00

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

Urban—					%
Metropolitan .. ..	47,713	1,506	176	49,395	45.79
Provincial .. ..	10,187	270	26	10,483	9.72
Rural .. ..	45,678	2,253	58	47,989	44.49
Total .. ..	103,578	4,029	260	107,867	100.00

## TASMANIA.

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

## NORTHERN TERRITORY.

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

## FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.

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

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

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

2. *Class of Dwelling.*—As previously indicated, the dwellings in which the people are housed comprise private houses, tenements, flats, hotels, boarding houses, charitable institutions, 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.

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

In the metropolitan areas, private houses increased by 211,046, or 48 per cent., and tenements and flats by 33,947, or 122 per cent., as compared with an increase of 32.9 per cent. in the population and of 39.5 per cent. in the number of married persons in the same area during the same period of 12½ years. At the 1933 Census 5.4 per cent. of the population of the metropolitan areas of the Commonwealth were residing in tenements or flats as compared with 3.9 at the 1921 Census.

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

The number of hotels also decreased since the previous Census, showing a decline of 17 per cent. for the Commonwealth. At the 30th June, 1933, there were 6,598 hotels in Australia, equivalent to 1.0 per thousand of population.

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

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

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.	
Metropolitan.	Provincial.	Metropolitan.			Provincial.				
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	298	462	1,624	1,326	483	651	2,460	836
Hotel	1,925	2,330	3,711	7,966	1,683	1,853	3,062	6,598	1,368
Boarding House, Lodging House, Coffee Palace	18,354	4,837	4,474	27,665	14,092	3,606	3,234	20,932	6,733
Educational Institution	400	325	309	1,034	479	303	359	1,141	107
Religious Institution (non-educational)	97	59	66	222	52	13	30	95	127(a)
Hospital	721	766	717	2,204	747	619	773	2,139	65(a)
Charitable Institution (other than Hospital)	240	109	260	609	253	66	109	428	181(a)
Penal Establishment	63	51	19	133	9	24	16	49	84(a)
Military or Naval Establishment	48	63	220	331	19	16	10	45	286(a)
Police Station or Barracks	207	386	882	1,475	209	300	1,011	1,520	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	—
Not Stated					45	32	111	188	—710
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. **Materials of Outer Walls.**—Particulars concerning the materials of which the outer walls were built were supplied for 1,429,868 of the 1,434,519 private houses in Australia, and of these 54.0 per cent. were of wood; 29.2 per cent. brick; 5.3 per cent. stone; 5.0 per cent. iron; 2.6 per cent. were made of canvas or hessian; 1.6 per cent. fibro-cement; 1.1 per cent. concrete; and 1.2 per cent. of other materials.

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

Since the 1921 Census 163,266 brick dwellings were erected in the Commonwealth representing an increase of 54 per cent. Wooden dwellings increased by 172,496 or 28 per cent., a little more than half of these being built in the metropolitan areas; fibro-cement dwellings by 19,433, or at the high rate of 456 per cent., mostly constructed outside the metropolitan areas; iron houses by 28,422, or 65 per cent., 1,065 of these being erected in the metropolitan areas and 27,357 outside; concrete houses by 9,964 or 132 per cent., about one-half being erected in New South Wales and one-fourth in Victoria.

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

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



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

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

Materials of which Outer Walls were built.	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								Increase, 1921-1933.
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.			Total Australia.	Urban.			Total Australia.	
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.	Rural.		Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.	Rural.		
Stone .. .. .	34,394	10,247	35,342	79,983	30,149	11,588	38,466	80,203	220
Brick .. .. .	245,232	38,593	20,828	304,653	393,528	45,320	29,071	467,919	163,266
Concrete .. .. .	3,548	1,189	2,824	7,561	5,908	2,912	8,705	17,525	9,964
Iron .. .. .	3,853	9,656	30,281	43,790	4,918	13,527	53,767	72,212	28,422
Wood .. .. .	173,445	143,701	297,629	614,775	266,528	166,990	353,753	787,271	172,496
Sun-dried Bricks .. .. .	984	291	4,408	5,683	151	342	5,013	5,506	177
Pisé .. .. .	20	249	2,236	2,505	14	240	2,296	2,550	45
Lath and Plaster .. .. .	2,672	432	1,189	4,293	2,916	514	1,607	5,037	744
Wattle and Dab .. .. .	40	73	1,376	1,489	23	32	1,221	1,276	213
Fibro Cement .. .. .	1,178	794	2,291	4,263	5,847	3,773	14,076	23,696	19,433
Bark .. .. .	9	31	2,164	2,204	..	39	2,185	2,224	20
Bushes, Rushes .. .. .	..	4	485	489	..	9	396	405	84
Canvas, Calico, Hessian .. .. .	387	1,586	26,877	28,850	873	3,554	33,428	37,855	9,005
Rubberoid and other compositions .. .. .	51	70	567	688	11	14	115	140	548
Other Materials .. .. .	141	78	554	773	49	31	91	171	602
Not Stated .. .. .	1,959	813	2,239	5,011	1,991	726	2,964	5,681	670
<b>Total Private Dwellings</b>	<b>467,923</b>	<b>207,807</b>	<b>431,200</b>	<b>1,107,010</b>	<b>712,006</b>	<b>249,611</b>	<b>547,154</b>	<b>1,509,671</b>	<b>402,661</b>

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

4. **Number of Rooms.**—For Census purposes, the kitchen and any enclosed sleep-out or portion of a verandah that was permanently enclosed were included in the number of rooms in the dwelling, but the bathroom, pantry and store were not included unless generally used for sleeping. The average number of rooms per private house in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was 5.03, 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 5.13; 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.

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

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

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

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

(Exclusive of Dwellings occupied solely by full-blood Aborigines.) (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	11,623	40,271	91,578	11,127
4	112,254	49,565	102,397	264,216	148,457	52,270	122,579	323,306	59,090
5	143,637	69,411	101,774	314,822	220,327	81,257	130,650	432,234	117,412
6	89,968	39,172	65,293	194,433	165,017	52,850	89,408	307,275	112,842
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	1,208	391	1,248	2,847	1,463	382	1,419	3,264	417
13	483	172	429	1,084	560	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	8,464	18,790	9,116
Total Private Dwellings	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661
Average Number of Rooms per Private Dwelling(a)	5.15	5.07	4.66	4.94	5.18	5.00	4.58	4.93	0.01

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

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

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

Census. The average in the provincial areas decreased from 0.87 to 0.81 persons per room, and, in accordance with previous experience, the average number of 0.89 persons per room in the rural areas, although showing a decrease from the previous Census, was greater than that in the other divisions.

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

An interesting comparison is that relating to the average number of male and female breadwinners in each occupied dwelling at the 30th June, 1933, and at the previous 1921 Census. The average number of breadwinners in each occupied dwelling in Australia at the 30th June, 1933, was as follows:—Males, 1.53; females, 0.51; total breadwinners, 2.04; as compared with 1.63; 0.40; and 2.03 respectively per dwelling at the previous Census. This shows very little change in the average number of breadwinners per dwelling in the Commonwealth. During the intercensal period the average number of male breadwinners per occupied dwelling decreased by 6 per cent., but female breadwinners per dwelling increased by 28 per cent.

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

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

Number of Inmates per Dwelling (a)	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								Increase, 1921-1933.
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.	
Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.	Metro-politan.			Pro-vincial.				
1 .. .. .	20,255	16,065	61,300	97,620	34,765	19,818	74,202	128,785	31,165
2 .. .. .	66,972	28,509	58,027	153,508	125,582	40,071	82,234	247,887	94,379
3 .. .. .	88,241	35,097	60,908	185,146	154,983	48,064	87,864	290,911	105,765
4 .. .. .	91,552	36,832	62,700	191,090	150,039	47,300	88,713	286,088	94,998
5 .. .. .	75,486	31,652	56,331	163,469	107,194	36,803	74,270	218,273	54,804
6 .. .. .	52,530	23,403	45,054	121,047	65,452	24,548	54,090	144,090	23,043
7 .. .. .	32,962	15,392	32,973	81,327	36,619	13,043	36,201	87,863	6,536
8 .. .. .	19,059	9,348	22,628	51,935	20,437	9,333	24,315	54,115	3,080
9 .. .. .	10,455	5,348	14,046	29,849	9,959	4,207	11,416	24,682	5,167
10 .. .. .	5,535	2,830	8,169	16,534	4,558	2,258	6,631	13,147	3,087
11 .. .. .	2,672	1,325	4,503	8,500	2,233	1,146	3,388	6,767	1,733
12 .. .. .	1,215	579	2,336	4,130	1,070	552	1,829	3,451	679
13 .. .. .	532	277	1,058	1,867	474	249	931	1,654	213
14 .. .. .	243	104	502	939	228	122	425	775	161
15 .. .. .	103	41	305	454	115	52	236	403	51
16 .. .. .	41	27	164	232	48	26	156	230	2
17 .. .. .	23	11	77	211	21	6	63	90	21
18 .. .. .	16	2	52	70	18	3	45	66	4
19 .. .. .	8	3	29	40	5	1	38	44	4
20 and over ..	8	2	32	42	6	3	41	50	8
Total Private Dwellings	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661
Total Inmates (a)	2,067,961	914,350	1,893,117	4,875,428	2,876,805	1,030,694	2,257,210	6,164,709	1,289,281
Average Number of Inmates per Private Dwelling (a)	4.42	4.40	4.39	4.40	4.04	4.13	4.13	4.08	0.32

(a) Includes all persons sleeping out on verandahs or in sleep-outs.

NOTE.—Minus sign (—) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

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

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

Number of Persons Sleeping out. (a)	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								
	Private Houses.				Tenements and Flats.	Total Private Dwellings.			
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.		Urban.		Rural.	Total Australia.
	Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			Metro-politan.	Pro-vincial.			
0 .. .. .	589,029	212,259	484,619	1,285,907	69,504	646,039	221,014	488,358	1,355,411
1 .. .. .	36,748	13,558	27,823	78,129	3,912	40,153	13,932	27,956	82,041
2 .. .. .	17,006	8,085	17,349	42,440	1,324	18,082	8,269	17,413	43,764
3 .. .. .	5,230	3,439	7,091	15,760	284	5,430	3,500	7,114	16,044
4 .. .. .	2,045	1,704	3,678	7,427	89	2,101	1,726	3,689	7,516
5 .. .. .	660	680	1,452	2,792	26	673	692	1,453	2,818
6 .. .. .	233	297	672	1,202	2	234	298	672	1,204
7 .. .. .	77	105	258	440	..	77	105	258	440
8 .. .. .	41	50	127	218	1	42	50	127	219
9 .. .. .	8	8	38	54	..	8	8	38	54
10 .. .. .	14	4	16	34	..	14	4	16	34
11 .. .. .	2	..	3	5	..	2	..	3	5
12 .. .. .	..	..	4	4	..	..	..	4	4
13 .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
15 .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
17 .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
Indefinite .. ..	45	10	49	104	10	51	13	50	114
Total Private Dwellings	651,138	240,199	543,182	1,434,519	75,152	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671
Total Persons Sleeping out (a)	100,429	53,290	113,248	266,967	7,918	106,889	54,369	113,627	274,885
Average Number per Occupied Private Dwelling (a) ..	0.15	0.22	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.15	0.22	0.21	0.18

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

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

In 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 Aborigines.) (Revised figures.)

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	54,644
Tenant .. .. .	241,567	91,031	117,082	449,680	360,393	108,359	146,660	615,412	165,732
Caretaker .. .. .					6,410	5,022	29,331	40,763	
Other Methods of Occu- pancy .. .. .	6,036	6,025	37,514	49,575	3,146	2,810	19,166	25,122	16,310
Not Stated .. .. .	7,526	4,136	16,347	28,009	7,113	4,279	22,942	34,334	6,325
Total .. .. .	467,913	207,807	431,290	1,107,010	712,906	249,611	547,154	1,509,671	402,661

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

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

The average rent 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. The average of 20s. 2d. for the metropolitan areas at the 30th June, 1933, was 2.4 per cent. lower than for the previous Census, the average of 15s. 7d. in the provincial areas, however, was 11 per cent. higher, and the average of 11s. 2d. in the rural areas was also 13 per cent. higher than at the previous Census.

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

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.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

Rent per week Unfurnished.	Number of Occupied Private Dwellings.								Increase, 1921- 1933:
	Census, 4th April, 1921.				Census, 30th June, 1933.				
	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	Urban.		Rural.	Total Aus- tralia.	
	Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			Metro- politan.	Pro- vincial.			
Under 5s. . . . .	1,067	3,317	18,304	22,688	1,663	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. . . . .	56,881	16,535	10,189	83,305	86,305	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	48,047	18,319
30s. " " 35s. . . . .	14,395	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	9,667	2,618
40s. " " 50s. . . . .	6,589	570	469	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	23	26	620	593	10	5	608	- 21
80s. " " 90s. . . . .	503	35	34	572	445	5	2	452	- 120
90s. " " 100s. . . . .	210	11	3	224	189	6	..	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
<b>Total Private Dwellings . . . . .</b>	<b>241,567</b>	<b>91,031</b>	<b>117,082</b>	<b>449,680</b>	<b>360,393</b>	<b>108,359</b>	<b>146,660</b>	<b>615,412</b>	<b>165,732</b>
<b>Average Weekly Rent per Private Dwelling . . . . .</b>	<b>20s. 8d.</b>	<b>14s. 0d.</b>	<b>9s. 11d.</b>	<b>16s. 6d.</b>	<b>20s. 2d.</b>	<b>15s. 7d.</b>	<b>11s. 2d.</b>	<b>17s. 6d.</b>	<b>1s. 0d.</b>

NOTE.—Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

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

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

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

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

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.) (Preliminary figures—subject to revision.)

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

### § 11. Oversea Migration.

1. Oversea Migration during Present Century.—Earlier issues of the Official Year Book contained in summary form tables showing the increase of population by net migration from 1861 to the latest date, while the Demography Bulletins issued by this Bureau give this information in respect of the individual years. On page 325 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 1927 to 1936 in single years. The following table shows for Australia as a whole the arrivals and departures as well as the net migration since 1901. Departures and net migration have been adjusted in accordance with the figures of the 1933 Census:—

#### OVERSEA MIGRATION.—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Arrivals.			Departures.			Net Migration.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1901-05..	196,993	84,167	281,160	204,170	93,783	297,953	-7,177	-9,616	-16,793
1906-10..	251,482	119,352	371,034	213,483	100,273	313,756	37,999	19,279	57,278
1911-15..	422,927	209,893	632,820	382,552	113,409	495,958	40,375	96,487	136,862
1916-20..	438,721	100,764	539,485	390,202	78,574	468,776	48,519	22,190	70,709
1921-25..	389,605	188,357	478,052	172,236	122,550	294,786	117,459	65,807	183,266
1926-30..	266,593	203,887	470,480	193,336	147,437	340,773	73,257	56,450	129,707
1931-35..	124,207	115,116	239,323	134,883	115,329	250,209	-10,676	-210	-10,886
1927 ..	69,540	47,883	117,423	37,506	28,337	65,843	32,034	19,516	51,580
1928 ..	55,921	43,871	99,792	39,369	30,309	69,738	16,552	13,502	30,054
1929 ..	44,508	37,740	82,248	39,735	30,693	70,428	4,773	7,017	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

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 above figures. The average annual number of nominated and selected immigrants arriving in Australia during the periods specified was as follows:—

**IMMIGRATION.—NUMBER OF NOMINATED AND SELECTED PERSONS.**

Period.	Average Annual Number.	Year.	Recorded Number.
1901-05 .. ..	Not available	1930 .. ..	2,683
1906-10 .. ..	7,945	1931 .. ..	275
1911-15 .. ..	30,111	1932 .. ..	175
1916-20 .. ..	2,326	1933 .. ..	25
1921-25 .. ..	23,090	1934 .. ..	159
1926-30 .. ..	19,881	1935 .. ..	100
1931-35 .. ..	734	1936 .. ..	9

The number of nominated and selected immigrants reached its peak in 1926, when 31,260 arrivals were recorded; at present, assistance is confined to nominees who desire to join their families in Australia.

2. **Country of Embarkation and Destination.**—The countries from which the migrants arrived or to which they departed are shown for the year 1936 in Demography Bulletin No. 54. Annual averages for the period 1925-29 will be found in Official Year Book No. 25.

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

The number of arrivals and departures of migrants since 1926 classified according to nationality or race is shown in the next table. The recorded departures have been adjusted in accordance with the figures of the 1933 Census:—

**NATIONALITY OR RACE OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.—AUSTRALIA.**

Nationality or Race.	Arrivals.			Departures.		
	1926-30.	1931-35.	1936.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1936.
British .. ..	386,669	200,159	49,491	281,449	210,549	50,658
French .. ..	3,394	3,090	655	3,292	3,003	604
German .. ..	3,172	1,446	496	1,961	1,294	354
Greek .. ..	3,842	1,435	703	2,040	1,629	208
Italian .. ..	19,170	7,234	1,455	8,617	5,711	542
Yugoslavian ..	4,426	1,203	415	2,280	1,242	182
United States ..	8,916	5,065	2,073	8,101	5,119	1,963
Other European ..	15,355	4,432	1,481	7,001	4,863	966
<b>Total European ..</b>	<b>444,944</b>	<b>224,064</b>	<b>56,769</b>	<b>314,741</b>	<b>233,410</b>	<b>55,477</b>
Chinese .. ..	15,649	8,709	1,665	17,513	9,972	1,752
Japanese .. ..	1,762	1,625	501	2,004	2,050	448
Indian and Cingalese	2,790	2,007	459	2,095	1,775	380
Other Non-European	5,335	2,918	500	4,420	3,002	340
<b>Total Non-European</b>	<b>25,536</b>	<b>15,259</b>	<b>3,125</b>	<b>26,032</b>	<b>16,799</b>	<b>2,920</b>
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>470,480</b>	<b>239,323</b>	<b>59,894</b>	<b>340,773</b>	<b>250,209</b>	<b>58,397</b>

During the period 1926-30 there was a considerable influx of Italian, Greek and Yugoslavian settlers, so that although there was also much concurrent emigration of these nationals they provided a large permanent addition to the population of Australia. In the following quinquennium 1931-1935, however, there was a considerably reduced increment to the Italian population by migration, whilst there was actually an excess of departures of most other nationals. In the year 1935 the increase in the number of Southern Europeans was greater than in 1934 but in 1936 the net addition of these peoples to the population was slightly less than in 1935. During recent years there has generally been an excess of departures of non-European people as a whole though it is not true of all non-European nationals. The movements of Chinese show a consistent excess of departures, but with regard to other nationals the movements have been variable. The net gain or loss according to nationality or race for the same periods and the percentage of each nationality on the total gain or loss for the year are given in the following table:—

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

Nationality or Race.	Net Gain or Loss.			Proportion.		
	1926-30.	1931-35.	1936.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1936.
				Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
British .. ..	105,220	-10,390	-1,167	81.12	-95.44	-77.96
French .. ..	102	87	51	0.08	0.80	3.41
German .. ..	1,211	152	142	0.93	1.40	9.49
Greek .. ..	1,802	-194	495	1.39	-1.78	33.07
Italian .. ..	10,553	1,523	913	8.14	13.99	60.99
Yugoslavian ..	2,146	-39	233	1.65	-0.36	15.56
United States ..	815	-54	110	0.63	-0.50	7.35
Other European ..	8,354	-431	515	6.44	-3.96	34.40
<b>Total European ..</b>	<b>130,203</b>	<b>-9,346</b>	<b>1,292</b>	<b>100.38</b>	<b>-85.85</b>	<b>86.31</b>
Chinese .. ..	-1,864	-1,263	-87	-1.44	-11.61	-5.81
Japanese .. ..	-242	-425	53	-0.19	-3.90	3.54
Indian and Cingalese	695	232	79	0.54	2.13	5.27
Other Non-European	915	-84	160	0.71	-0.77	10.69
<b>Total Non-European</b>	<b>-496</b>	<b>-1,540</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>-0.38</b>	<b>-14.15</b>	<b>13.69</b>
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>129,707</b>	<b>-10,886</b>	<b>1,497</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>-100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Owing to the depressed conditions in Australia the gain by migration decreased rapidly during the years 1928 and 1929. In the subsequent period 1930 to 1932 there was an actual loss of population by migration. A slight gain was recorded in 1933 and in 1934 but the year 1935 again showed a small loss. The position improved again in the year 1936 when a net gain of 1,497 persons was recorded. During the period 1932 to 1936 the alternate small gains and losses were approximately equal and consequently it may be stated that during the last five years migration has not affected the total numbers of the population. Migrants of Italian nationality showed the greatest net gain in numbers in the year 1936, followed by Greeks and Yugoslavians in that order. Over 81 per cent. of the net migration in 1926-30 consisted of persons of British nationality and the remaining 19 per cent. were other Europeans. In the following quinquennium, 1931-35, there was a loss by migration of persons of British nationality and an increase of those of Italian nationality. Non-Europeans, with the exception of Indians and Cingalese, also showed an excess of departures.

4. Classes of Arrivals and Departures.—Since 1st July, 1924, the arrivals and departures have been classified according to the declared intention of the migrant in regard to intended residence. The figures for the quinquennial periods 1926-30 and

1931-35 and the years 1934, 1935 and 1936, which have been adjusted in accordance with the figures of the 1933 Census, are as follows:—

**MIGRANTS CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO INTENDED RESIDENCE.—AUSTRALIA.**

Classification.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1934.	1935.	1936.
Permanent new arrivals ..	224,010	54,444	11,778	12,608	12,653
Australian residents returning from abroad ..	121,395	84,554	18,875	20,307	21,740
Temporary visitors ..	125,029	100,325	23,051	22,501	25,492
Not Stated .. ..	46	..	..	..	..
<b>Total Arrivals ..</b>	<b>470,480</b>	<b>239,323</b>	<b>53,704</b>	<b>55,416</b>	<b>59,894</b>
Australian residents departing permanently ..	103,209	71,670	12,166	11,357	11,370
Departing temporarily ..	111,714	79,426	18,257	20,323	22,050
Temporary visitors ..	125,772	99,108	21,001	24,025	24,977
Not Stated .. ..	78	5	..	..	..
<b>Total Departures ..</b>	<b>340,773</b>	<b>250,209</b>	<b>51,424</b>	<b>55,705</b>	<b>58,397</b>

Permanent new arrivals have decreased very considerably since the year 1927, and the number for 1936, although showing a slight increase over the previous year, was less than one half of the annual average for the decennium 1926-35. Permanent departures were far more numerous in the years 1928 to 1931 than in the earlier years of the period but decreased during the past three years, the number in 1935 being the lowest recorded. Up to and including 1929 there was a considerable gain of permanent residents, but during 1930 and 1931 there was a heavy loss. The loss was very much reduced in 1932, 1933 and 1934, whilst during the past two years there was actually a small gain in permanent residents.

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

## § 12. Immigration.

### (A) Assisted Migration into Australia.

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

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.

In December, 1936, the Commonwealth Government decided to lift the restrictions imposed in 1930 and to grant assisted passages from the United Kingdom to the extent desired by the States.

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. (a)	Amount of Assistance jointly contributed by British and Commonwealth Governments.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
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	22 0 0
Married persons and widows or widowers without at least one child under 19 years .. .. . each	16 10 0	16 10 0
Other adults, 19 years and over .. .. . each	16 10 0	16 10 0
Juveniles, 17 and under 19 years .. .. .	11 0 0	22 0 0
Juveniles, 12 and under 17 years .. .. .	5 10 0	27 10 0
Children under 12 years .. .. .	Free	16 10 0

(a) The amounts quoted are in sterling.

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

3. Numbers of Persons Assisted.—The number of assisted migrants for the years 1929–1936 inclusive, and the total from the earliest years up to the end of 1936, are given in the following table :—

## IMMIGRATION—NUMBER OF PERSONS ASSISTED.

Persons Assisted during the year—	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Federal Capital Territory.	Total.
1929 .. .. .	5,431	2,604	1,292	526	2,976	101	13	12,943
1930 .. .. .	1,174	468	484	61	471	20	5	2,683
1931 .. .. .	76	45	43	6	99	5	1	275
1932 .. .. .	21	3	23	..	123	5	..	175
1933 .. .. .	11	3	1	1	56	..	..	72
1934 .. .. .	11	4	1	..	143	..	..	159
1935 .. .. .	11	..	1	..	98	..	..	100
1936 .. .. .	4	2	1	..	2	..	..	9
Total from earliest years to end of 1936 .. .. .	345,834	255,314	235,996	115,818	86,506	24,957	67	1,064,492

## (B) The Regulation of Immigration into Australia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Aliens outside the category of dependent relatives who (i) are nominated by persons in Australia guaranteeing to the satisfaction of the Minister that the nominees will not be allowed to become a charge upon the State; (ii) will engage in trades and occupations in which there is opportunity for their absorption without detriment to Australian workers; and (iii) are in possession of £50 (Australian) landing money.

- (c) Aliens without guarantors in Australia who will engage in trades and occupations in which there is opportunity for their absorption without detriment to Australian workers, provided also that they are in possession of £200 (Australian) landing money.

Aliens seeking to enter Australia are also required to hold valid national passports visaed by a British Consul for travel to Australia except in cases where visa requirements have been abolished by reciprocal arrangements to which the Commonwealth Government is a party. The exemptions so far apply to nationals of the following countries, viz. :—Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

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

- (a) In Australia : The Secretary, Department of the Interior, Canberra, F.C.T., Australia ; (b) In Great Britain : The Official Secretary, Australia House, Strand, London, England ; (c) In the United States of America : The Official Secretary, Commissioner for Australia in the United States of America, "Cunard Building," 25 Broadway, New York City, U.S.A.

3. *Persons Admitted Without Dictation Test.*—The following table shows the number and nationality of persons admitted during the year 1936 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, 1936.

Nationality or Race.	1936.	Nationality or Race.	1936.
Albanian .. .. .	73	United States of America .. .. .	2,073
Austrian .. .. .	54	Other Whites .. .. .	70
Belgian .. .. .	68	American Negro .. .. .	6
British .. .. .	49,491	ASIATICS—	
Bulgarian .. .. .	64	Afghan .. .. .	1
Czechoslovakian .. .. .	51	Chinese .. .. .	818
Danish .. .. .	77	Filipino .. .. .	6
Dutch .. .. .	252	Japanese .. .. .	448
Estonian .. .. .	33	Javanese .. .. .	17
Finnish .. .. .	23	Koepangers .. .. .	94
French .. .. .	655	Malay .. .. .	84
German .. .. .	496	Natives of India and Ceylon .. .. .	175
Greek .. .. .	703	Palestinian .. .. .	58
Hungarian .. .. .	15	Syrian .. .. .	43
Italian .. .. .	1,455	OTHER RACES—	
Maltese (British) .. .. .	122	Maoris .. .. .	4
Norwegian and Swedish .. .. .	111	Pacific Islanders .. .. .	45
Polish .. .. .	166	Papuan .. .. .	191
Russian .. .. .	133	Unspecified .. .. .	14
Spanish .. .. .	41		
Swiss .. .. .	128		
Yugoslavian .. .. .	415	Total .. .. .	58,773

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 transhipments. They are not therefore in agreement with departures, compiled in this Bureau and published elsewhere, which include transhipments. The number of persons of non-European races who left Australia during

the year 1936 was 2,005, distributed among the various nationalities as follows :— American Negroes, 12 ; Arabs, 2 ; Chinese, 932 ; Filipinos, 8 ; Natives of India and Ceylon, 174 ; Japanese, 415 ; Javanese, 21 ; Malays, 90 ; Mauritian, 26 ; Pacific Islanders, 36 ; Papuans, 255 ; West Indians, 1 ; and others, 33.

### (C) Passports.

Provision is made in the Immigration Act 1901–1935 for the production of passports by all persons over 16 years of age who desire to enter Australia. Similarly, the Passports Act 1920 provides that no person over the age of 16 years shall leave Australia unless—

- (a) he is the holder of a passport or other document authorizing his departure ; and
- (b) his passport has been visaed or indorsed in the prescribed manner for that journey, and the visa or indorsement has not been cancelled.

Among the exceptions to this requirement are natural-born British subjects leaving for New Zealand, Papua, or Norfolk Island ; members of the crew of any vessel who sign on in Australia for an oversea voyage and who satisfy an authorized officer that they are by occupation seafaring men ; aboriginal natives of Asia, or of any island in the East Indies, or in the Indian or Pacific Oceans. The charge for a Commonwealth passport is £1, for an ordinary visa 18s., and for a transit visa 2s.

With regard to the abovementioned condition (b), the Commonwealth Government has agreed to the inclusion of Australia in reciprocal arrangements for the abolition of visa requirements made by the British Government with the respective Governments of the following countries :—Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

## § 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, ceases to be a British subject his wife does not lose her British nationality unless she acquires her husband's new nationality ;
- (c) if a man, during the continuance of his marriage, ceases to be a British subject and his wife acquires his new nationality she may within one year from the date 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) after 31st March, 1937, the wife of an alien does not acquire British nationality upon his becoming naturalized unless within one year from the date of his naturalization, 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 1936, and the countries from which such recipients had come, are given in the following table :—

#### NATURALIZATION.—CERTIFICATES GRANTED, 1936.

Previous Nationalities of Recipients.				Countries from which Recipients of Commonwealth Certificates had come.			
Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Nationality.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.	Country.	Certificates Granted.
Albanian ..	19	Lithuanian ..	3	Albania ..	13	Latvia ..	5
American, U.S. ..	20	Norwegian ..	11	Armenia ..	1	Lithuania ..	3
Armenian ..	1	Palestinian ..	11	Austria ..	4	Norway ..	8
Austrian ..	6	Polish ..	69	Belgium ..	10	Palestine ..	10
Belgian ..	9	Rumanian ..	5	Bulgaria ..	15	Poland ..	52
Bulgarian ..	13	Russian ..	75	China ..	30	Rumania ..	2
Chinese ..	4	Spanish ..	11	Czechoslovakia ..	5	Russia ..	16
Czechoslovakian ..	11	Swedish ..	23	Denmark ..	12	South America ..	0
Danish ..	21	Swiss ..	12	Egypt ..	30	Spain ..	9
Dutch ..	2	Syrian ..	11	Estonia ..	17	Sweden ..	12
Estonian ..	20	Turkish ..	6	Finland ..	12	Switzerland ..	11
Finnish ..	25	Yugoslavian ..	62	France ..	26	Syria ..	12
French ..	17	Other ..	9	Germany ..	100	United States ..	
German ..	136			Great Britain ..	49	of America ..	27
Greek ..	170			Greece ..	149	Yugoslavia ..	50
Hungarian ..	8	Total ..	1,413	Holland ..	5	Other ..	84
Italian ..	610			Hungary ..	4		
Latvian ..	10			Italy ..	603	Total ..	1,413

(ii) *States.* The certificates of naturalization granted in 1936 were issued in the various States as follows :—New South Wales, 431; Victoria, 267; Queensland, 407; South Australia, 102; Western Australia, 185; Tasmania, 12; Northern Territory, 6; and 3 in the Federal Capital Territory; Total, 1,413.

#### § 14. Population of Territories.

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



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

**POPULATION AND DWELLINGS.—TERRITORIES, 30th JUNE, 1933.**  
(EXCLUSIVE OF INDIGENOUS POPULATION.)

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

**§ 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, 1936, the following particulars were disclosed:—

**ABORIGINAL CENSUS.—30th JUNE, 1936.**

State or Territory.	Full-blood.					Half-caste.					Total Full-blood and Half-caste.
	Nomadic.	In Employment.	In Supervised Camps. (a)	Other.	Total.	Nomadic.	In Employment.	In Supervised Camps. (a)	Other.	Total.	
New South Wales	67	362	285	155	869	847	2,612	2,543	3,775	9,777	10,646
Victoria ..	..	22	26	7	55	6	169	57	354	536	641
Queensland ..	2,101	3,624	5,790	822	12,337	54	1,902	1,910	1,919	5,785	18,122
South Australia	1,076	261	58	148	1,543	570	357	629	258	1,814	3,357
Western Australia	15,560	3,982	1,145	1,360	22,047	1,100	1,180	824	1,162	4,266	26,313
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	78	173	19	270	271
Northern Territory	9,881	3,050	3,481	434	16,846	25	383	355	121	884	17,730
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	47	..	79	79
<b>Australia ..</b>	<b>28,585</b>	<b>11,301</b>	<b>10,785</b>	<b>2,927</b>	<b>53,698</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>6,713</b>	<b>6,538</b>	<b>7,608</b>	<b>23,461</b>	<b>77,159</b>

(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.