



Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,  
Melbourne, Australia.

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CENSUS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

**4th April, 1921.**

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# CENSUS BULLETIN No. 15.

Summary for the State of South Australia.

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

BY

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## THE STATE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

### SECTION 1.—INTRODUCTION.

**1. Census Collection.**—The Census of the State of South Australia was taken as on the night between 3rd and 4th April, 1921, under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Census and Statistics Acts* 1905-20. The work of collection was carried out under the direction of the Commonwealth Statistician, the local organization being under the control of a Deputy Supervisor stationed in Adelaide. Through the cordial co-operation of the Commonwealth Electoral Office the electoral organization was made available for Census purposes, and the Divisional Returning Officers were appointed Census Enumerators in their respective Divisions, the Census Divisions being made coterminous with the Federal Electoral Divisions. To assist the Enumerators, Sub-Enumerators were appointed to control operations in areas which in the main corresponded to the Electoral Subdivisions. These latter officers exercised immediate supervision over the work of the actual collectors. The Deputy Supervisor for the State was the Commonwealth Electoral Officer for South Australia. The total collecting staff for the State comprised one Deputy Supervisor, 7 Enumerators, 80 Sub-Enumerators, and 736 Collectors, a total of 824 in all.

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

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

From the results given in the tables, it may be seen that during the ten years between the 3rd April, 1911, and 4th April, 1921, the population of South Australia increased by 86,602, or 21.2 per cent.—from 408,558 to 495,160. The number of males increased by 19.7 per cent., and females by 22.7 per cent., with the result that the proportion of males to the total population declined from 50.8 per cent. in 1911 to 50.1 per cent. in 1921.

### SECTION 2.—AGES (Table 1).

**1. Age not stated.**—A satisfactory feature of the present results is the very small number of cases of failure to specify the age of the person enumerated, the total number of such cases being only 1,220 or 2.5 in every thousand. In 1911 the corresponding number was 1,872, or 4.6 in every thousand.

**2. Variation in Age Distribution.**—Table 1 of the following Summary furnishes for quinquennial age groups an interesting view of the variation which has taken place in the age constitution of the population of South Australia during the ten years between the Censuses of 1911 and 1921. With the exception of the age groups 15-24 and 95-99, the population of South Australia shows an increase, for both males and females, in each age group up to the century, though the increases vary greatly in their magnitude. An inspection of the table shows a regular wave-like movement in the increments to the numbers in the various age groups. The groups 5-9, 35-39, and 60-64 mark the crests of the waves, while the troughs fall in the groups 20-24 and 45-49. From 65 years of age the increases fall away naturally group by group, in harmony with the smaller numbers living at the older ages. The main causes of the wave-like movements are fluctuations in the birth rate, and in the net migration, which, themselves, indicate social or economic disturbances. Thus the comparatively small increase in the age group 0-4 as compared with group 5-9 reflects the arrest—as an effect of the war—of the increasing birth rate which had been noticeable for some years previously. The depression which is so marked in the age groups 15-24 had its origin in the financial collapse of the nineties of the last century. In these years marriages were postponed, and immigrants, who, under normal circumstances, would have reared children to swell the numbers in this group, were not forthcoming. The effects which are so marked in the age groups 15-24 in 1921, were,

of course, present in the groups 5-14 in 1911, and were, therefore, instrumental in causing the increase in that group. The increases in age group 35-39, and subsequent groups, were, in a large measure, due to immigration which was relatively very large during the years 1876-1880, and again during the years 1907-13.

**4. Adults and Minors.**—In general it may be said that the Census results indicate that the population of South Australia in 1921 was more adult than was the case in 1911. In 1921 the number of persons aged 21 and over represented about 58.3 per cent. of the total population as compared with 56.2 per cent. in 1911.

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

**1. Number Unspecified.**—As in the case of the age data, the number of instances in which the length of residence in Australia was not specified for persons born outside the Commonwealth was considerably less than in 1911, but much is still to be desired in this direction. In 1921 approximately 4 per cent. of such persons failed to supply the desired information, as compared with 7 per cent. in 1911.

**2. Australian Born and Immigrant Population.**—The figures in Table 2 indicate that the Australian-born population of South Australia increased during the ten years by 86,731 persons, or 24.8 per cent., while the immigrant population decreased in the same period by 129, so increasing the proportion of the Australian-born from 85.7 per cent. of the population in 1911 to 88.2 per cent. in 1921.

**3. Variations.**—The figures of 1921 bring into prominence the survivors of three periods of relatively heavy immigration. Thus the figures for residence groups 5-9 and 10-14 are composed of those persons who arrived during the years 1907-13, those for groups 35-39 and 40-44, represent the arrivals during the boom period of the eighties, while those for groups 65 and over represent the survivors of the gold rush of the fifties. A comparison of the figures for 1911 with the corresponding figures for groups ten years in advance in 1921 furnishes striking evidence of consistency in the returns for the two Censuses.

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

### SECTION 4.—CONJUGAL CONDITION (Table 3).

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

**2. Conjugal Condition Unspecified.**—A total of 1,122 persons, representing about 22.7 per ten thousand of total population, failed to indicate their conjugal condition, as compared with about 6.93 per ten thousand whose condition in this respect was unspecified in 1911.

**3. Married and Never Married.**—Of the total population of the State, 282,937, or 57.3 per cent., had never been married, the proportion of males who were never married being 59.1 per cent. and females 55.4 per cent. Those whose marriages were still in existence totalled 188,798 persons and represented 38.2 per cent. of the total. In 1911 the number of married persons represented only 33.9 per cent. of the total population, while the never married represented no less than 61.6 per cent. Of those persons who, at the time of the 1921 Census, had never been married 55.4 per cent. were under 15 years of age, as compared with 50.4 per cent. in 1911. In 1921, of the males who had never married, 54.3 per cent. were under 15 years of age, the corresponding proportion of females was 56.5 per cent. In 1911 the proportions under 15 years of those who had never married were—males 48.5 per cent., and females 52.5 per cent.

**4. Widowed Persons.**—Of the total population 4.4 per cent. were in a state of widowhood in 1921, the proportion for the male population being 2.7 per cent., and for females 6.2 per cent. These results are almost identical with those for 1911.

**5. Divorced Persons.**—At the Census of 1921 the total number of divorced persons recorded in South Australia was 384, as compared with 155 in 1911, an increase of 148 per cent. in the ten years. In 1921 there were 89 divorced males per 100,000 of male population as compared with 45 per 100,000 in 1911, while there were 67 divorced females per 100,000 of female population in 1921 as compared with 31 per 100,000 in 1911.

### SECTION 5.—BIRTHPLACES (Table 4).

**1. Birth Place Unspecified.**—A satisfactory feature of these returns was the relatively small number of cases in which no return as to birthplace was furnished. Such cases represented, in fact, only 2 per 1,000 of the population in 1921 as compared with 5 per 1,000 in 1911.

**2. Born in Australasia.**—As already noticed in reference to Length of Residence, the Australian-born population of the State showed an increase during the intercensal decennium, and in 1921 represented 88.2 per cent. of the total as compared with 85.7 per cent. in 1911. The New Zealand-born population of South Australia increased by 23.5 per cent., and represented a total of 1,218 in 1921 as compared with 986 in 1911; of the increase to the New Zealand-born, more than two-thirds were females.

**3. Born in Europe.**—The number of persons returned as having been born in the British Isles was greater in 1921 than in 1911 by only 1,580, of whom 1,541 were females. Of these 1,541 females the greater part was represented by the British brides of returned Australian soldiers, and, but for this element, the immigration during the intercensal decade into South Australia of persons born in the British Isles would have sufficed barely to maintain the numbers of British-born. The number of residents of South Australia who were born in European countries other than the British Isles diminished by 1,301. The number born in Germany was less by 1,783, those born in Russia were less by 209, in Norway by 115, and in Sweden by 93. The numbers born in France and in Italy increased by 160 in each case, and those born in Greece increased by 77.

**4. Born in Asia.**—The number of persons born in Asia increased by 278—from 1,244 to 1,522—or by 22.3 per cent. This increase was more than accounted for by the increase of 285 in the number of those born in British India.

**5. Born in Africa.**—There was an increase of 114 in the number of African-born, of whom 103 were born in the Union of South Africa.

**6. Born in America.**—The number of males born in the United States of America declined by 67, while the females increased by 18. The number born in Canada increased by 14, and in all other American countries by 27, the net result being a decline of 8 in the number of persons born in America.

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

**1. British Subjects.**—Prior to the present Census a record of the population according to allegiance was not attempted in Australia, except in so far as a person was or was not a British subject. On this occasion all persons were asked to state their nationality, and the results disclose a total of 492,644 definitely stated to be British subjects out of a population of 495,160. The number definitely stated to be of foreign nationality number 2,295, or 4.6 of the total population.

#### SECTION 7.—RACE (Table 6.)

**1. Distribution.**—At the Census of 1921 the population of South Australia comprised 492,799 persons of European race, 1,303 persons of non-European race full-blood, and 1,058 half-castes, i.e., persons of whom one parent was of European race and the other non-European. At the Census of 1911 there were recorded in South Australia 1,079 non-Europeans of full-blood and 893 half-castes. At both periods the proportion of non-Europeans was about 4.8 per 1,000 of the population.

**2. Chinese.**—The number of full-blood Chinese in South Australia in 1921 was 251, as against 255 in 1911.

**3. Syrians.**—The number of full-blood Syrians was 268 in 1921 as against 272 in 1911, and the Syrian half-castes increased from 12 to 26.

**4. Hindus.**—The number of Hindus recorded in 1921 was 649 as against 439 in 1911. The figures relating to Hindus, however, are likely to be seriously affected by the number of lascars on board ships which happen to be in the State at the time of the Census. The number of Hindu half-castes increased from 35 in 1911 to 44 in 1921.

**5. Other Races.**—The number of other full-blood non-European races shows an increase from 18 in 1911 to 100 in 1921. The greater part of the hundred returned in 1921 were on board ships in South Australian ports, and were largely natives of the Portuguese Territory of Goa. The half-caste population of South Australia consists mainly of half-caste aboriginals, who numbered 813 in 1921 as against 692 in 1911.

#### SECTION 8.—OCCUPATION (Table 7).

**1. Unspecified.**—As with most of the other inquiries, the proportion of cases of failure to specify occupation was much less on this occasion than at the previous Census, representing 4.6 per 1,000 in 1921 as compared with 12.4 per 1,000 in 1911.

**2. Breadwinners.**—The total number of breadwinners recorded in 1921 was 205,128, as compared with 174,805 in 1911. The proportion of females to the total of breadwinners was almost identical at both periods, being slightly over 19 per cent. Of the total male population 67.2 per cent. were breadwinners in 1921 and 69.3 per cent. in 1911, while 16.1 per cent. of the females were breadwinners in 1921 and 16.9 per cent. in 1911.

**3. Industrial.**—Of the total of 205,128 breadwinners recorded in 1921, 63,514 or 31 per cent. belonged to the Industrial Class, as compared with 30.1 per cent. in 1911. During the intercensal ten years the Industrial Class increased from 52,566 to 63,514, an increase of 10,948, or 20.8 per cent. for the period. Both in 1911 and 1921 the Industrial Class was the most numerous in South Australia, and the increase in numbers for the decennium was also greater than in any other class.

**4. Primary Producers.**—Primary Producers constituted the second largest class, both in 1911 and 1921, representing 25.6 per cent. of total breadwinners in 1921 and 28.1 per cent. in 1911. Notwithstanding this proportional decrease there was an increase in the actual number for the class, the figures in 1921 being 52,493 as compared with 49,048 in 1911. The number of breadwinners engaged in Agriculture increased by 3,643 or nearly 10 per cent. The numbers employed in Fisheries, Forestry, and Water Supply, though still relatively small, show very substantial increases, those engaged in Forestry having increased by over 100 per cent. and those connected with Water Supply by over 50 per cent. On the other hand, the numbers engaged in Pastoral Pursuits increased by less than 1½ per cent., while those in Mining declined by over one-third.

**5. Commercial.**—Next in numerical importance is the Commercial Class, which increased from 26,978 in 1911 to 32,911 in 1921. This class represented 16 per cent. of the total breadwinners in 1921 as against 15.4 per cent. in 1911.

**6. Domestic.**—In the domestic class the total for 1921 was more than the corresponding total for 1911 by 2,172, of whom 1,737 were females. In 1911 approximately 10 per cent. of the breadwinners belonged to this class, whereas by 1921 the proportion had declined to 9.6 per cent.

**7. Transport and Communication.**—The number of persons engaged in employment connected with transport and communication increased from 15,870 or 9.1 per cent. of all breadwinners in 1911 to 19,493 or 9.5 per cent. of all breadwinners in 1921.

**8. Professional.**—The Professional Class represented 7.7 per cent. of the breadwinners in 1921, as compared with 6.4 per cent. in 1911.

**9. Independent.**—The number classed as Independent decreased from 1,692 in 1911 to 1,203 in 1921.

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

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

**2. Grade not stated.**—Of 197,122 persons to whom the expression "grade of employment" was applicable 2,541, or 1.3 per cent., omitted to furnish the desired information as compared with 2.6 per cent. in 1911.

**3. Employer.**—A feature of this table is the marked decrease in the number of persons returned as employers, the total for the State having fallen from 21,078 in 1911 to 13,415, a decline of 36.4 per cent.

**4. Workers on Own Account.**—In the case of persons working on their own account without employing paid labour the position is reversed, and there is an increase of 112 per cent. The decrease in the number of employers mentioned in paragraph 3 above appears to be accounted for by the increase in the number of workers on own account, many of the smaller employers of 1911 having dispensed with paid assistance by 1921. It is probable also that the establishment of returned soldiers in small businesses and other ventures has tended to swell the number of workers on own account.

**5. Assisting but not Receiving Wages or Salary.**—This group consists mainly of sons, daughters, and other relatives of the principal who are assisting but are not on wages. During the ten years the number decreased from 8,315 to 2,922, a decrease of nearly 65 per cent.

**6. Receiving Wages or Salary and Unemployed.**—In considering the extent of the wage and salary earning portion of the community, account should be taken of the persons returned as unemployed at the date of the Census since these persons are, ordinarily, earners of salary or wages who happen to be out of employment at that date. Combining the two grades for this purpose it appears that 146,750 or 30 per cent. of the total population of South Australia belong to this class. Eliminating those for whom grade is not applicable and those whose grade was not stated, it may be said that 73 per cent. of the male breadwinners and 86 per cent. of the female breadwinners of South Australia at the date of the Census belonged to the class of wage and salary earners.

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

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

**1. Causes Dealt With.**—In the Census inquiry persons out of employment at the date of the Census were asked to give the cause of their condition under one or other of the following heads:—(i) Scarcity of employment; (ii) Illness; (iii) Accident; (iv) Industrial disputes; (v) Old age; (vi) Other causes. Of a total of 10,580 recorded as unemployed in South Australia, 435, or approximately 4 per cent., failed to comply with this request.

**2. Proportion Unemployed.**—Adding the unemployed to those receiving wages and salary gives a total for the wage and salary class of 114,090 males and 32,660 females. Of these males 8.1 per cent. were unemployed and of the females 4.1 per cent. Combining the sexes, the unemployment percentage over all was 7.2 per cent. The Unemployment data collected quarterly by the Labour and Industrial Branch of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics gave for South Australia an unemployment percentage of 8.5 per cent. for the first half-year of 1921, but, as this figure excludes data from unions where employment is practically permanent, and, also, from casual employees, a close comparison of the results cannot be made.

**3. Distribution of Causes.**—For the two sexes combined approximately 45 per cent. of the unemployment recorded in South Australia at the date of the Census was due to scarcity of employment, 35 per cent. to illness or accident, 1.8 per cent. to industrial disputes, 1.5 to old age, and 17.5 per cent. to other causes. Similar details are not available for 1911.

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

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

**2. Duration Unspecified.**—The number for whom duration was unspecified was much larger than was the case with most of the other items, and represented 13.5 per cent. of unemployed persons, being 14.4 per cent. for males and 15 for females.

**3. Distribution According to Duration.**—The results in respect of specified duration may conveniently be grouped into four periods, viz. :—Under five weeks, 4,561 ; five and under ten weeks, 1,509 ; ten and under fifteen weeks, 901 ; fifteen weeks and over, 2,179. Of the total of 9,150 cases for which duration was specified, approximately 49.8 per cent. were under five weeks, 16.5 per cent. from five to ten weeks, 9.9 per cent. from ten to fifteen weeks, and 23.8 per cent. above fifteen weeks.

**SECTION 12.—RELIGION (Table 11).**

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

**2. Unspecified and Indefinite.**—Of the heads indicated in the preceding paragraph three, viz., Indefinite, Object to State, and No Reply are very unsatisfactory from the point of view of completeness of information. At the Census of 1921 these represented 13,617 or 2.8 per cent. of the total population as compared with 19,576 or 4.8 per cent. of the total population for 1911. In the Christian group, also, there are three headings of an indefinite nature, viz., Catholic, undefined ; Protestant, undefined ; and Christian, undefined. For the Census of 1921 these three together totalled 14,121 or 3 per cent. of the Christian aggregate, as compared with 20,484 or 5.3 per cent. of the corresponding aggregate for 1911. There is little doubt that undefined Catholic, representing 2,976 in 1921 and 6,594 in 1911, usually signified Roman Catholic, and that the numbers so returned might, without serious error, be included under that denomination. Concerning those recorded as undefined Protestants, representing 10,547 in 1921 and 13,235 in 1911, no similar allocation can be effected.

**3. Church of England.**—The denomination with the largest number of adherents, and that in which the greatest increase was experienced both numerically and relatively, was the Church of England, for which a total of 165,968 was recorded in 1921, an increase for the ten years of 52,187 or 45.9 per cent. In the Church of England in South Australia the male adherents predominate slightly. In 1911 the male members of the Church of England numbered 101.7 to each 100 female members, whereas in 1921 the proportion of males had risen to 102.2 per 100 females. The adherents of the Church of England represented almost 34½ per cent. of those whose religion was stated in 1921, as against about 29½ per cent. in 1911.

**4. Methodist.**—In South Australia the Methodist Church is second in order of numbers with 122,634 adherents in 1921, as compared with 100,402 in 1911, an increase of 22.2 per cent. during the ten years. The number of Methodists in 1921 represented about 25½ per cent. of the total population of specified religion. The relatively strong position of the Methodist Church in South Australia as compared with the other States, where the Methodists represent from 9 to 13 per cent., has been in evidence since 1860, and is due to the introduction of large numbers of Methodist Cornishmen to work in the copper mines at Wallaroo and Moonta. In common with the altered masculinity of the total population the proportion of male adherents to the Methodist Church has fallen from 95.6 males per 100 females in 1911 to 94.8 per 100 females in 1921.

**5. Roman Catholic.**—Combining the Catholic undefined with those returned as Roman Catholics the total for 1921 was 67,030, as compared with 57,558 in 1911, an increase of 9,472 or 16½ per cent. As regards sex the masculinity had declined. In 1911 there were 101.1 males to each 100 females, whereas in 1921 there were only 99.5 males per 100 females. This change was similar in direction to though not in the same degree as the altered masculinity of the total population of the State. The Roman Catholic total, combined as above, represented 13.9 per cent. of the total population of specified religion in 1921 as compared with 14.8 per cent. in 1911.

**6. Presbyterian.**—In 1921 the Presbyterian Church numbered 24,659, or 5.1 per cent. of the total population of specified religion. During the decennium 1911-21 the number increased by 2,092, an increase on the 1911 figures of 9.3 per cent. In respect of sex there were 104.8 males to each 100 females in 1921, as compared with 109.9 males to each 100 females in 1911.

**7. Other Christian Denominations.**—Almost equal in numerical strength to the Presbyterian Church in South Australia was the Lutheran Church with 24,606 adherents closely followed by the Baptists numbering 23,033. Other than those already mentioned, the principal Christian Denominations in the order of their numerical strength in South Australia were—Congregational, 15,289 ; Church of Christ, 15,039 ; Salvation Army, 4,591.

**8. Non-Christians.**—The Non-Christian religions in South Australia represented only about 2.6 per 1,000 of the population, the strongest of these sects being the Hebrews numbering 743 and the Mohammedans numbering 274.

**9. No Religion.**—In 1921 the number of persons stated to have no religion was 1,811 or 37.6 per 10,000 of the population, as against 1,008 or 25.9 per 10,000 in 1911.

### 13. EDUCATION (Table 12).

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

**2. Education not Stated.**—In 1921 there were 9,386 persons who failed to furnish the required information as compared with 8,112 in 1911, the proportion so unspecified in 1921 being 19 per 1,000 of total population and 19.9 per 1,000 in 1911.

**3. Cannot Read.**—The proportion of the population unable to read was approximately 14.83 per cent. in 1921 and 15.45 per cent. in 1911. Of the 71,948 persons, who, according to the Census of 1921, could not read, 53,902 or 75 per cent. were under five years of age, and many of the remaining 25 per cent. were also children. Of the illiterates in 1911 about 77 per cent. were under five years of age.

**4. Read Only.**—Those returned as able to read but unable to write totalled only 1,559, of whom 1,476 were stated to be able to read English, while 83 were returned as able to read a foreign language but not to write it, and not able to read English. The corresponding numbers in 1911 were English, 1,549, foreign language 190.

**5. Read and Write.**—The number of persons returned as able to read and write English was 411,077, while 1,190 were returned as able to read and write a foreign language but not English. With the exception of New Zealand there is, probably, no country in the world so strikingly unilingual as Australia.

### 14. SCHOOLING (Table 13).

**1. Numbers Receiving Instruction.**—At the Census of 1921 the number of persons in South Australia returned as receiving instruction was 101,234, or 20.4 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 63,425, or 15.5 per cent. in 1911.

**2. Places of Instruction.**—Of the places of instruction the State School occupies the foremost position in respect of numbers attending, the total of 73,996 State School pupils in 1921 representing 80.9 per cent. of the number for whom the place of instruction was stated. The corresponding proportion in 1911 was 79.6 per cent. Similar proportions for pupils at private schools were 15.72 per cent. in 1921 and 17.1 per cent. in 1911. The number returned as receiving instruction "at home" though not large at either Census, had increased during the ten years from 1,579 to 2,042, an increase of nearly 30 per cent. The figures relating to University Students show that the number of such students had nearly trebled in the intercensal period.

**3. Sex and Schooling.**—Very little change has taken place in the proportion of the sexes attending State and private schools respectively. Such small change as there has been, however, shows a tendency towards a greater proportion of males attending the State schools, and a lesser proportion of males at private schools.



## CENSUS RESULTS.

NOTE.—The figures contained herein are subject to revision on completion of the detailed tabulation.

1. State of South Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Ages of Population.  
(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0-4 .. .. .	27,597	26,305	53,902	24,109	23,421	47,530	3,488	2,884	6,372
5-9 .. .. .	27,763	27,035	54,798	20,470	19,850	40,320	7,293	7,185	14,478
10-14 .. .. .	24,184	23,752	47,936	19,589	19,412	39,001	4,595	4,340	8,935
15-19 .. .. .	20,841	20,342	41,183	21,524	21,350	42,874	— 683	— 1,008	— 1,691
20-24 .. .. .	19,467	20,771	40,238	21,564	20,636	42,200	— 2,097	135	— 1,962
25-29 .. .. .	20,232	22,076	42,308	19,020	18,517	37,537	1,212	3,559	4,771
30-34 .. .. .	20,822	20,439	41,261	15,057	14,707	29,764	5,765	5,732	11,497
35-39 .. .. .	18,404	18,306	36,710	12,287	12,213	24,500	6,117	6,093	12,210
40-44 .. .. .	14,987	14,893	29,880	11,468	11,204	22,672	3,519	3,689	7,208
45-49 .. .. .	12,060	11,921	23,981	10,300	10,042	20,342	1,760	1,879	3,639
50-54 .. .. .	11,215	10,881	22,096	9,543	8,348	17,891	1,672	2,533	4,205
55-59 .. .. .	9,266	9,316	18,582	7,253	6,190	13,443	2,013	3,126	5,139
60-64 .. .. .	8,219	7,655	15,874	4,971	4,626	9,597	3,248	3,029	6,277
65-69 .. .. .	5,673	5,308	10,981	4,006	3,734	7,740	1,667	1,574	3,241
70-74 .. .. .	3,376	3,414	6,790	2,555	2,717	5,272	821	697	1,518
75-79 .. .. .	2,047	2,164	4,211	1,529	1,815	3,344	518	349	867
80-84 .. .. .	936	1,164	2,100	818	971	1,789	118	193	311
85-89 .. .. .	333	524	857	289	373	662	44	151	195
90-94 .. .. .	79	137	216	68	99	167	11	38	49
95-99 .. .. .	9	22	31	19	19	38	— 10	3	— 7
100 and over .. .. .	5	..	5	1	2	3	—	2	— 2
Not stated .. .. .	752	468	1,220	918	954	1,872	— 166	— 486	— 652
Total .. .. .	248,267	246,893	495,160	207,358	201,200	408,558	40,909	45,693	86,602
Under 21 .. .. .	104,474	101,596	206,070	90,029	88,288	178,317	14,445	13,308	27,753
21 and over .. .. .	143,041	144,829	287,870	116,411	111,958	228,369	26,630	32,871	59,501
Not stated .. .. .	752	468	1,220	918	954	1,872	— 166	— 486	— 652
Total .. .. .	248,267	246,893	495,160	207,358	201,200	408,558	40,909	45,693	86,602

\*NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes a decrease.

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

NUMBER OF COMPLETED YEARS OF RESIDENCE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-21.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
0 .. .. .	2,347	1,072	3,419	2,977	715	3,692	— 630	357	— 273
1 .. .. .	436	1,250	1,686	1,065	377	1,442	— 629	873	— 244
2 .. .. .	102	161	263	856	296	1,152	— 754	— 135	— 889
3 .. .. .	114	77	191	565	200	765	— 451	— 123	— 574
4 .. .. .	164	76	240	358	112	470	— 194	— 36	— 230
5-9 .. .. .	6,988	5,646	12,634	905	378	1,283	6,083	5,268	11,351
10-14 .. .. .	3,449	1,420	4,869	985	448	1,433	2,464	972	3,436
15-19 .. .. .	770	352	1,122	1,092	623	1,715	— 322	— 271	— 593
20-24 .. .. .	855	406	1,261	2,034	1,127	3,161	— 1,179	— 721	— 1,900
25-29 .. .. .	908	518	1,426	3,475	2,724	6,199	— 2,567	— 2,206	— 4,773
30-34 .. .. .	1,741	1,012	2,753	4,729	3,376	8,105	— 2,988	— 2,364	— 5,352
35-39 .. .. .	2,902	2,324	5,226	1,978	1,303	3,281	924	1,021	1,945
40-44 .. .. .	3,858	2,806	6,664	1,367	1,022	2,389	2,491	1,784	4,275
45-49 .. .. .	1,503	1,065	2,568	1,908	1,701	3,609	— 405	— 636	— 1,041
50-54 .. .. .	874	736	1,610	2,051	2,064	4,115	— 1,177	— 1,328	— 2,505
55-59 .. .. .	1,086	1,141	2,227	2,939	3,592	6,531	— 1,853	— 2,451	— 4,304
60-64 .. .. .	1,078	1,222	2,300	1,596	1,892	3,488	— 518	— 670	— 1,188
65-69 .. .. .	1,457	1,817	3,274	205	245	450	1,252	1,572	2,824
70-74 .. .. .	691	896	1,587	371	480	851	320	416	736
75-79 .. .. .	74	111	185	10	17	27	64	94	158
80-84 .. .. .	104	165	269	2	3	5	102	162	264
85-89 .. .. .	9	12	21	..	..	..	9	12	21
90-94 .. .. .	2	2	4	..	..	..	2	2	4
95-99 .. .. .	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	2
100 and upwards .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated .. .. .	1,128	1,239	2,367	2,079	2,055	4,134	— 951	— 816	— 1,767
Total .. .. .	32,642	25,526	58,168	33,547	24,750	58,297	— 905	776	— 129
Born in Commonwealth .. .. .	215,625	221,367	436,992	173,811	176,450	350,261	41,814	44,917	86,731
Grand Total .. .. .	248,267	246,893	495,160	207,358	201,200	408,558	40,909	45,693	86,602

\*NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes a decrease.

## 3. State of South Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Conjugal Condition of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never Married—									
Under Age 15 .. .. .	79,544	77,092	156,636	64,168	62,681	126,849	15,376	14,411	29,787
Age 15 and over .. .. .	66,880	59,421	126,301	68,174	56,649	124,823	-1,294	2,772	1,478
Total Never Married .. .. .	146,424	136,513	282,937	132,342	119,330	251,672	14,082	17,183	31,265
Married .. .. .	94,263	94,535	188,798	69,102	69,385	138,487	25,161	25,150	50,311
Widowed .. .. .	6,657	15,262	21,919	5,627	12,334	17,961	1,030	2,928	3,958
Divorced .. .. .	220	164	384	93	62	155	127	102	229
Not stated .. .. .	703	419	1,122	194	89	283	509	330	839
Total .. .. .	248,267	246,893	495,160	207,358	201,200	408,558	40,909	45,693	86,602

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) denotes a decrease.

## 4. State of South Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Birthplaces of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

BIRTHPLACE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australasia—									
Australia .. .. .	215,625	221,367	436,992	173,811	176,450	350,261	41,814	44,917	86,731
New Zealand .. .. .	630	588	1,218	554	432	986	76	156	232
Other (a) .. .. .	12	4	16	(b)	(b)	(b)	12	4	16
Total, Australasia .. .. .	216,267	221,959	438,226	174,365	176,882	351,247	41,902	45,077	86,979
Europe—									
British Isles .. .. .	24,515	21,809	46,324	24,476	20,268	44,744	39	1,541	1,580
Denmark .. .. .	267	39	306	243	30	273	24	9	33
France .. .. .	250	76	326	116	50	166	134	26	160
Germany .. .. .	1,958	1,236	3,194	3,046	1,931	4,977	-1,088	-695	-1,783
Greece .. .. .	126	27	153	75	1	76	51	26	77
Italy .. .. .	296	48	344	153	31	184	143	17	160
Norway .. .. .	315	23	338	437	16	453	-122	7	115
Russia .. .. .	145	25	170	334	45	379	-189	-20	-209
Sweden .. .. .	525	35	560	617	36	653	-92	-1	-93
Switzerland .. .. .	77	36	113	72	38	110	5	2	3
Other.. .. .	718	153	871	350	55	405	368	98	466
Total, Europe .. .. .	29,192	23,507	52,699	29,919	22,501	52,420	-727	1,006	279
Asia—									
British India .. .. .	801	150	951	545	121	666	256	29	285
China.. .. .	241	13	254	231	11	242	10	2	12
Japan .. .. .	4	6	10	17	5	22	-13	1	12
Syria .. .. .	101	51	152	127	58	185	-26	-7	-33
Other.. .. .	127	28	155	113	16	129	14	12	26
Total, Asia .. .. .	1,274	248	1,522	1,033	211	1,244	241	37	278
Africa—									
Union of South Africa .. .. .	186	183	369	137	129	266	49	54	103
Other.. .. .	63	39	102	56	35	91	7	4	11
Total, Africa .. .. .	249	222	471	193	164	357	56	58	114
America—									
Canada .. .. .	135	56	191	112	65	177	23	9	14
United States of America .. .. .	256	156	412	323	138	461	-67	18	-49
Other.. .. .	95	58	153	88	38	126	7	20	27
Total, America .. .. .	486	270	756	523	241	764	-37	29	8
Polynesia .. .. .	29	31	60	23	32	55	6	1	5
At Sea .. .. .	185	207	392	211	211	422	-26	4	30
Unspecified .. .. .	585	449	1,034	1,091	958	2,049	-506	-509	-1,015
Total, all Birthplaces .. .. .	248,267	246,893	495,160	207,358	201,200	408,558	40,909	45,693	86,602

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

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

\* NOTE.—The minus sign (-) denotes a decrease.

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

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

NATIONALITY.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			NATIONALITY.	4TH APRIL, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
British .. .. .	246,182	246,462	492,644	Foreign— <i>continued</i>			
Foreign—				Jugo-Slavian .. .. .	11	2	13
Austrian .. .. .	13	3	16	Norwegian .. .. .	135	4	139
Belgian .. .. .	8	2	10	Polish .. .. .	18	6	24
Bulgarian .. .. .	13	6	19	Russian .. .. .	68	6	74
Chinese .. .. .	214	2	216	Spanish .. .. .	5	..	5
Czecho-Slovakian .. .. .	8	..	8	Swedish .. .. .	142	9	151
Danish .. .. .	75	5	80	Swiss .. .. .	27	11	38
Dutch .. .. .	46	12	58	Turkish .. .. .	15	1	16
Finnish .. .. .	59	..	59	United States of America	114	41	155
French .. .. .	191	30	221	Other .. .. .	167	41	208
German .. .. .	352	122	474	Total, Foreign .. .. .	1,947	348	2,295
Greek .. .. .	86	26	112	Not stated .. .. .	138	83	221
Hungarian .. .. .	2	..	2	Grand Total .. .. .	248,267	246,893	495,160
Italian .. .. .	178	19	197				
Japanese .. .. .	..	..	..				

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

## 6. State of South Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Population According to Race.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals.)

RACE.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE* DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
European .. .. .	246,563	246,236	492,799	205,954	200,632	406,586	40,609	45,604	86,213
Non-European Full-blood—									
Afghan .. .. .	23	1	24	(a) 55	(a) 2	(a) 57	— 32	— 1	— 33
Chinese .. .. .	243	8	251	241	14	255	2	6	4
Cingalese .. .. .	4	..	4	2	..	2	2	..	2
Hindu .. .. .	643	6	649	436	3	439	207	3	210
Japanese .. .. .	..	..	..	13	..	13	— 13	..	— 13
Malay .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	2	— 2	..	— 2
Negro .. .. .	7	..	7	14	2	16	— 7	— 2	— 9
Polynesian .. .. .	..	..	..	2	3	5	— 2	— 3	— 5
Syrian .. .. .	159	109	268	178	94	272	— 19	15	— 4
Other .. .. .	95	5	100	16	2	18	— 79	3	— 82
Total, Full-blood .. .. .	1,174	129	1,303	959	120	1,079	215	9	224
Half-caste—									
Australian Aboriginal .. .. .	411	402	813	346	346	692	65	56	121
Chinese .. .. .	48	73	121	50	54	104	— 2	19	17
Hindu .. .. .	25	19	44	20	15	35	5	4	9
Japanese .. .. .	2	1	3	2	..	2	..	1	1
Malay .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	2	— 2	..	— 2
Negro .. .. .	3	2	5	12	9	21	— 9	— 7	— 16
Polynesian .. .. .	2	1	3	2	2	4	..	1	1
Syrian .. .. .	14	12	26	2	10	12	12	2	14
Other .. .. .	25	18	43	9	12	21	16	6	22
Total, Half-caste .. .. .	530	528	1,058	445	448	893	85	80	165
Grand Total .. .. .	248,267	246,893	495,160	207,358	201,200	408,558	40,909	45,693	86,602

(a) Afghans and Baluchis.

\* NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes a decrease.

## 12. State of South Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Education of the Population.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

PARTICULARS.	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			*INCREASE DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Cannot Read—									
Under 5 years of age ..	27,597	26,305	53,902	24,109	23,421	47,530	3,488	2,884	6,372
Over 5 years of age ..	9,956	8,090	18,046	7,782	6,566	14,348	2,174	1,524	3,698
English Language—									
Read and write ..	204,405	206,672	411,077	169,508	165,634	335,142	34,897	41,038	75,935
Read only ..	648	828	1,476	556	993	1,549	92	165	73
Foreign Language only—									
Read and write ..	878	312	1,190	1,156	531	1,687	— 278	— 219	— 497
Read only ..	43	40	83	102	88	190	— 59	— 48	— 107
Not stated ..	4,740	4,646	9,386	4,145	3,967	8,112	595	679	1,274
Grand Total ..	248,267	246,893	495,160	207,358	201,200	408,558	40,909	45,693	86,602

\*NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes a decrease.

## 13. State of South Australia, 4th April, 1921.—Schooling—Population Recorded as Receiving Instruction at Date of Census.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines.)

RECEIVING INSTRUCTION AT—	4TH APRIL, 1921.			3RD APRIL, 1911.			INCREASE DURING TEN YEARS, 1911-1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
State School ..	(a)38,493	(a)35,503	(a)73,996	25,167	24,245	49,412	13,326	11,258	24,584
Private School ..	6,603	7,779	14,382	5,297	5,337	10,634	1,306	2,442	3,748
Home ..	942	1,100	2,042	700	879	1,579	242	221	463
University ..	635	355	990	271	116	387	364	239	603
School not stated..	4,906	4,918	9,824	473	940	1,413	4,433	3,978	8,411
Total ..	51,579	49,655	101,234	31,908	31,517	63,425	19,671	18,138	37,809

(a) Includes 1,086 males and 513 females receiving instruction at Technical Schools, for which no details are available from the Census of 3rd April, 1911.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,  
Commonwealth Statistician.Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,  
Melbourne, 20th February, 1923.