



CENSUS

OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

TAKEN FOR THE NIGHT BETWEEN THE

3rd and 4th April, 1921.

STATISTICIAN'S REPORT.

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

BY

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PREFACE.

The following Report gives a short account of the preparation for taking the Census ; of the collecting and tabulating staffs ; and of the general organization.

A chapter is devoted to the adjustment of inter-Censal estimates of population, and a short general review is given of the changes which have taken place in the characteristics of the population. The figures contained in the various " Parts " which have been previously published in detail have been analyzed and the results are shown, in condensed form, with the " unspecified " particulars appropriately distributed where a distribution was thought desirable.

The earlier work of the Census of 1921 was done under the direction of G. H. Knibbs, Esq., C.M.G. (now Sir George Knibbs, K.B., C.M.G., F.S.S., &c., &c.), as Commonwealth Statistician, with Chas. H. Wickens, Esq., F.I.A., directly in charge as Supervisor of Census. Following the appointment of Mr. Knibbs to the position of Director of the Commonwealth Bureau of Science and Industry, Mr. Wickens became Commonwealth Statistician and Actuary, while the duties of Supervisor of Census were taken up by Mr. E. T. McPhee. Owing to these changes a large amount of arduous work fell upon Mr. W. Campbell, the Tabulating Superintendent, to whom much credit is due for the way in which the tabulating work was done.

CHAS. H. WICKENS,
Commonwealth Statistician and Actuary.

Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Melbourne, 1st June, 1927.

CONTENTS.

Chapter.	SUBJECT.	Page
I.	Legislation governing Census taking	5
II.	Census Schedule	12
III.	Preliminary Arrangements	17
IV.	Census Maps and Diagrams	23
V.	Automatic Machine Tabulation	24
VI.	Tabulation Staff and Organization	26
VII.	Preliminary Results	27
VIII.	Post-Censal Adjustment of Populations Estimates for the Intercensal Period 1911-1921	29
IX.	General Review of the Growth of the Population of Australia and of the Changes in its Characteristics	35
X.	Ages	40
XI.	Birthplaces	58
XII.	Nationality	99
XIII.	Length of Residence	103
XIV.	Race	112
XV.	Religions	123
XVI.	Education	139
XVII.	Conjugal Condition	170
XVIII.	Blindness and Deafmutism	184
XIX.	Occupations (including Unemployment)	188
XX.	Dwellings	280
XXI.	Tropical and Non-Tropical Regions	310
XXII.	Life Tables	326
XXIII.	Families	334
XXIV.	Geographical Distribution of Population: Density, etc.	364

CHAPTER I.

LEGISLATION.

1. Census Act and Regulations.—Commonwealth legislation dealing with Census matters is covered by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905/1920*. The original Act (No. 15 of 1905) was assented to on the 8th December 1905 and the amending Act (No. 33 of 1920) was assented to on the 11th October, 1920.

The text of the Act together with the regulations made thereunder and embodied in Statutory Rules (1920, No. 127) is appended hereto.

Census and Statistics Act 1905-1920.

No. 15 of 1905 as amended by No. 33 of 1920.

An Act relating to the Census and Statistics of the Commonwealth.

Be it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, the Senate, and the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Australia as follows :—

PART I.—INTRODUCTORY.

SHORT TITLE.

1. This Act may be cited as the *Census and Statistics Act 1905-1920*.

PARTS.

2. This Act is divided into Parts, as follows :—

- Part I.—Introductory.
- Part II.—Administration.
- Part III.—The Census.
- Part IV.—Statistics.
- Part V.—Miscellaneous.

DEFINITIONS.

3. In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears—

“ Dwelling ” means a building, erection, or tenement, whether permanent or temporary, which is wholly or partly used for the purpose of human habitation and includes any ship or other vessel in any port of the Commonwealth or in any inland waters thereof, or any ship or vessel on a passage between any two Commonwealth ports.

“ Factory ” means any work, mill, or establishment used for the purpose of manufacturing, treating, or preparing any article.

“ Occupier ” includes every governor, superintendent, officer in charge, or keeper, of any gaol, prison, hospital, lunatic asylum, or public or charitable institution.

“ The Statistician ” means the Commonwealth Statistician.

PART II.—ADMINISTRATION.

APPOINTMENT OF STATISTICIAN.

4. The Governor-General may appoint a Commonwealth Statistician, who shall have such powers and perform such duties as are conferred or imposed on him by this Act or the regulations.

POWER OF STATISTICIAN TO DELEGATE.

5.—(1.) The Statistician, in relation to any particular matters or class of matters or to any particular State or part of the Commonwealth, with the approval of the Minister, may, by instrument under his hand, delegate any of his powers under this Act (except this power of delegation) so that the delegated powers may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matters or class of matters or the State or part of the Commonwealth specified in the instrument of delegation.

(2.) Every delegation shall be revocable in writing at will, and no delegation shall affect the exercise or performance by the Statistician of any power or duty.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH STATE GOVERNMENTS AS TO EXECUTION OF ACT.

6.—(1.) The Governor-General may enter into any arrangement with the Governor of any State providing for any matter necessary or convenient for the purpose of carrying out or giving effect to this Act and in particular for all or any of the following matters :—

- (a) The execution by State officers of any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations ;
- (b) The collection by any State Department or officer of any statistical or other information required for the purpose of carrying out this Act ; and
- (c) The supplying of statistical information by any State Department or officer to the Statistician.

(2.) All State officers executing any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations, in pursuance of any arrangement entered into under this section, shall for the purposes of the execution of that power or duty be deemed to be officers under this Act.

UNDERTAKING OF FIDELITY AND SECRECY.

7. Every officer executing any power or duty conferred or imposed on any officer under this Act or the regulations, shall, before entering upon his duties or exercising any power under this Act, sign in the presence of a witness an undertaking of fidelity and secrecy in accordance with the prescribed form.

PART III.—THE CENSUS.

TAKING OF CENSUS.

8.—(1.) The Census shall be taken in the year One thousand nine hundred and eleven, and in every tenth year thereafter.

(2.) The Census Day shall be a day appointed for that purpose by proclamation.

STATISTICIAN TO TAKE STEPS FOR COLLECTION OF CENSUS.

9. It shall be the duty of the Statistician, subject to the regulations and to the directions of the Minister, to prepare and issue forms and instructions, and take all necessary steps for the taking and collection of the Census.

FORMS TO BE LEFT AT DWELLINGS.

10.—(1.) For the purpose of taking the Census, a form called the Householder's Schedule shall be prepared, and left, in accordance with the regulations, at every dwelling throughout the Commonwealth.

(2.) Where a building is let, sublet, or held in different apartments and occupied by different persons or families, each part so let, sublet, or held and used for the purpose of human habitation shall be deemed a dwelling.

OCCUPIERS TO FILL UP HOUSEHOLDERS' SCHEDULES.

11. Every occupier of a dwelling, with or for whom a Householder's Schedule has been left, shall to the best of his knowledge and belief, fill up and supply therein, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying the Schedule, all the particulars specified therein, and shall sign his name thereto and shall deliver the Schedule so filled up and signed to the Collector authorized to receive it.

Penalty : Ten pounds.

PARTICULARS IN SCHEDULE.

12. The particulars to be specified in the Householder's Schedule shall include the particulars following :—

- (a) the name, sex, age, condition as to, and duration of, marriage, relation to head of the household, profession, or occupation, sickness or infirmity, religion, education, and birthplace, and (where the person was born abroad) length of residence in Australia and nationality of every person abiding in the dwelling during the night of the Census Day ;
- (b) the material of the dwelling and the number of rooms contained therein ;
- (c) any other prescribed matters.

COLLECTORS TO ASSIST IN FILLING UP SCHEDULES.

13. It shall be the duty of each Collector if requested to assist occupiers of dwellings in filling up the Householder's Schedule, and to satisfy himself by inquiries from occupiers of dwellings or other persons that the Householder's Schedule has been correctly filled up.

DUTY OF PERSONS TO SUPPLY INFORMATION TO COLLECTORS.

14. Every person shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, answer all questions asked him by a Collector necessary to obtain any information required to be filled up and supplied in the Householder's Schedule.

Penalty : Ten pounds.

RETURNS OF PERSONS NOT ABIDING IN DWELLINGS.

15.—(1.) The Statistician shall obtain such returns and particulars as are prescribed with respect to persons who, during the night of the Census Day, were not abiding in any dwelling.

(2.) Every person shall, on being required by the Statistician so to do, furnish to the best of his knowledge and belief any prescribed particulars relating to persons who were not abiding on the night of the Census Day in any dwelling.

Penalty for any offence under this sub-section : Ten pounds.

STATISTICS TO BE COLLECTED.

15A.—(1.) The Statistician shall compile and tabulate the Census returns collected pursuant to this Act and shall publish the results so obtained or abstracts thereof as the Minister directs, with observations thereon.

(2.) All results or abstracts prepared for publication and the Statistician's observations thereon (if any) shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

PART IV.—STATISTICS.

16. The Statistician shall, subject to the regulations and the directions of the Minister, collect, annually, statistics in relation to all or any of the following matters :—

- (a) Population ;
- (b) Vital, social, and industrial matters ;
- (c) Employment and non-employment ;
- (d) Imports and exports ;
- (e) Inter-State trade ;
- (f) Postal and telegraphic matters ;
- (g) Factories, mines, and productive industries generally ;
- (h) Agricultural, horticultural, viticultural, dairying, and pastoral industries ;
- (i) Banking, insurance, and finance ;
- (j) Railways, tramways, shipping, and transport ;
- (k) Land tenure and occupancy ; and
- (l) Any other prescribed matters.

FORMS TO BE FILLED UP.

17. For the purpose of enabling the statistics referred to in this Part of this Act to be collected, all prescribed persons shall, to the best of their knowledge, when required by the Statistician so to do, fill up and supply, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying the prescribed form, the particulars specified in that form.

Penalty : Ten pounds.

DUTY OF PERSONS TO ANSWER QUESTIONS.

18. Every person shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, answer all questions asked him by the Statistician or an officer authorized in writing by the Statistician, necessary to obtain any information required for the purposes of any statistics authorized by this Act to be collected. Provided that no prosecution for contravention of this section shall be instituted without the consent of the Minister.

Penalty : Ten pounds.

POWERS OF ENTRY AND INSPECTION.

19.—(1.) For the purpose of making any inquiries or observations necessary for the proper carrying out of this Act, the Statistician or any officer authorized in writing by him may, at any time during working hours enter any factory, mine, workshop, or place where persons are employed, and may inspect any part of it, and all plant and machinery used in connexion with it, and may make such inquiries as are prescribed or allowed by the regulations.

(2.) No person shall hinder or obstruct the Statistician or any officer authorized in writing by him in the execution of any power conferred by this section.

Penalty : Ten pounds.

PUBLICATION OF STATISTICS.

20.—(1.) The Statistician shall compile and tabulate the statistics collected pursuant to this Act and shall publish such statistics or abstracts thereof, as the Minister directs, with observations thereon.

(2.) All statistics or abstracts prepared for publication and the Statistician's observations thereon (if any) shall be laid before both Houses of the Parliament.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PERSON NOT BOUND TO STATE HIS RELIGION.

21. No person shall be liable to any penalty for omitting or refusing to state the religious denomination or sect to which he belongs or adheres.

DESERTION BY OFFICERS.

22. No officer, after having signed the prescribed undertaking, shall desert from his duty, or shall refuse or wilfully neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of his office.

Penalty : Twenty pounds.

UNTRUE RETURNS BY OFFICERS.

23. No officer shall wilfully or without lawful authority alter any document or form under this Act or shall wilfully sign any untrue document or form.

Penalty : Fifty pounds.

OFFICERS TO OBSERVE SECRECY.

24. No officer or occupier of a dwelling shall, except as allowed by this Act or the regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of this Act, or any information furnished in pursuance of this Act.

Penalty : Fifty pounds.

FORGERY OF FORMS.

25. Any person who forges, or utters knowing it to be forged, any form or document under this Act, shall be guilty of an indictable offence, and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years.

PENALTY FOR FALSE RETURNS OR ANSWERS.

26. No person shall knowingly make in any form or document filled up or supplied in pursuance of this Act or in answer to any question asked him under the authority of this Act any statement which is untrue in any material particular.

Penalty : Fifty pounds.

REGULATIONS.

27. The Governor-General may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters and things which, by this Act, are required or permitted to be prescribed, or which are necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act, and in particular for prescribing penalties not exceeding Fifty pounds for breaches of the regulations.

CENSUS REGULATIONS.

Statutory Rules 1910, No. 127.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE CENSUS AND STATISTICS ACT 1905.

I, the Governor-General in and over the Commonwealth of Australia, acting with the advice of the Federal Executive Council, hereby make the following Regulations under the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905, to come into operation forthwith.

Dated this twenty-eighth day of July, 1920.

R. M. FERGUSON,
Governor-General.

By His Excellency's Command,
A. POYNTON,
Minister of State for Home and Territories.

CENSUS REGULATIONS.

Short Title.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the Census Regulations 1920.

Definitions.

2. In these Regulations, unless the contrary intention appears—

“Territory” means a Territory under the authority of the Commonwealth, and includes any Territory governed by the Commonwealth under a mandate, or in military occupation by the Commonwealth pending the issue of a mandate.

“The Act” means the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905, or any Act in amendment thereof.

Delegation of Powers of Statistician.

3. (1) The Statistician may, by writing under his hand, delegate any of his powers or functions under these Regulations (except this power of delegation) in relation to any matters or class of matters or to any particular State or Territory, so that the delegated powers may be exercised by the delegate with respect to the matters or class of matters specified or the State or Territory defined in the instrument of delegation.

(2) Every delegation by the Statistician shall be revocable in writing at will, and no delegation shall prevent the exercise of any power or function by the Statistician.

Deputy Supervisors.

4. For each State and Territory there shall be an officer called the *Deputy Supervisor*, who shall be appointed by the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, and shall hold office from the date of appointment until the thirtieth day of September, 1921, or until the termination of the appointment by the Minister, whichever first happens.

5. The following persons shall be eligible for appointment as Deputy Supervisor for a State, namely :—

- (a) The Commonwealth Electoral Officer for the State ;
- (b) an officer of the Bureau of Census and Statistics ;
- (c) the State Statistician ; or
- (d) any other person approved by the Minister.

6. The following persons shall be eligible for appointment as a Deputy Supervisor in a Territory, namely :—

- (a) The Administrator ;
- (b) the Director ; or
- (c) any other person approved by the Minister.

7. Subject to the Act and these Regulations, and to the directions of the Statistician, it shall be the duty of each Deputy Supervisor—

- (i) to make all necessary arrangements for the taking and collection of the census in the State or Territory for which he is appointed ;
- (ii) to obtain an accurate record of the population of that State or Territory ; and
- (iii) to promptly forward such record, together with such summaries or reports relative thereto as may be directed by the Commonwealth Statistician.

8. Each Deputy Supervisor shall, in addition to any emolument which he is otherwise receiving, receive such payment as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, approves.

Census Divisions.

9. Each State shall, for the purposes of census collection, be divided into Census Divisions, which shall, where practicable and suitable, coincide with the Commonwealth Electoral Divisions.

10. Each Territory may, for the purposes of census collection, be divided into Census Divisions in such way as is approved by the Statistician.

Enumerators in Charge of Census Divisions.

11. For each Census Division there shall be an officer called an Enumerator, who, in relation to that division, shall carry out such duties in connexion with the taking and collection of the census as are prescribed, or as are assigned to him by the Statistician.

12. Where a Census Division coincides with a Commonwealth Electoral Division, the Commonwealth Divisional Returning Officer for that Electoral Division, or such other person as the Statistician, on the recommendation of the Deputy Supervisor, approves, shall be the Enumerator for that division.

13. Where a Census Division does not coincide with a Commonwealth Electoral Division, such person as the Statistician, on the recommendation of the Deputy Supervisor, approves shall be the Enumerator for that division.

14. Each Enumerator shall, in addition to any emolument which he is otherwise receiving, receive such payment as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, approves.

15. Each Enumerator shall hold office from the date of appointment to the 30th June, 1921, or until the termination of the appointment by the Statistician, whichever first happens.

16. Each Enumerator shall, before his appointment or before he commences duty, sign, in the presence of a witness, an undertaking in accordance with the following form :—

Commonwealth of Australia.
Census and Statistics Act 1905.
Undertaking by Enumerator.

I, _____, of _____, undertake, in connexion with the taking of the Census in the year 1921, that I will faithfully and with due dispatch perform the duties of Enumerator under the Census Regulations within the Census Division of _____ in the State/Territory of _____, and I do solemnly and sincerely promise that I will carry out, in every particular, all instructions supplied to me by the Commonwealth Statistician, or by the Deputy Supervisor of the said State/Territory, and that I will not desert from my duty, and will not refuse or neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of the office of Enumerator, or wilfully, or without lawful authority, alter any document or form under the above-named Act, or the Regulations thereunder, or wilfully sign any untrue document or form, or, except as allowed by the said Act or Regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of the said Act, or any information furnished in pursuance of the said Act.

Signature

Date

Witness

Address of Witness

Census Subdivisions.

17. Each Census Division within a State shall be divided into Census Subdivisions, which shall, wherever practicable and suitable, coincide with the Commonwealth Electoral Subdivisions in the Census Division, provided that, at the discretion of the Statistician, two or more Commonwealth Electoral Subdivisions may be grouped to form a Census Subdivision, or an existing Commonwealth Electoral Subdivision may be divided into two or more Census Subdivisions.

18. Census Divisions within Territories may be divided into Census Subdivisions at the discretion of the Statistician.

Sub-Enumerators in Charge of Census Subdivisions.

19. For each Census Subdivision there shall be an officer called a Sub-enumerator who, in relation to that subdivision, shall carry out such duties in connexion with the taking and collection of the Census as are prescribed or as are assigned to him by the Statistician.

20. Where a Census Subdivision coincides with a Commonwealth Electoral Subdivision, a person who holds the position of Commonwealth Electoral Registrar or who has acted as Assistant Returning Officer for that subdivision, or such other person as the Deputy Supervisor in charge, on the recommendation of the Enumerator in charge, approves, shall be appointed Sub-enumerator of that subdivision.

21. Where a Census Subdivision does not coincide with a Commonwealth Electoral Subdivision, such person as the Deputy Supervisor in charge, on the recommendation of the Enumerator in charge, approves, shall be appointed Sub-enumerator of that subdivision.

22. Each Sub-enumerator shall, in addition to any emolument which he is otherwise receiving, receive such payment as the Minister, on the recommendation of the Statistician, approves.

23. Each Sub-enumerator shall hold office from the date of appointment to the 30th June, 1921, or until the termination of the appointment by the Deputy Supervisor in charge, whichever first happens.

24. Each Sub-enumerator shall, before his appointment, or before he commences duty, sign in the presence of a witness an undertaking in accordance with the following form :—

Commonwealth of Australia.
Census and Statistics Act 1905.
Undertaking of Sub-enumerator.

I, _____, of _____, undertake, in connexion with the taking of the Census in the year 1921, that I will faithfully and with due dispatch perform the duties of Sub-enumerator under the Census Regulations within the Census Subdivision of _____ in the State/Territory of _____, and I do solemnly and sincerely promise that I will carry out, in every particular, all instructions supplied to me by the Commonwealth Statistician, or by the Deputy Supervisor of the said State/Territory, or by the Enumerator for the said Census Subdivision, and that I will not desert from my duty, or will not refuse or neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of the office of Sub-enumerator, or wilfully or without lawful authority alter any document or form under the above-named Act or the Regulations thereunder, or wilfully sign any untrue document or form, or, except as allowed by the said Act or Regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of the said Act, or any information furnished in pursuance of the said Act.

Signature

Date

Witness

Address of Witness

Collectors' Districts.

25. Each Census Subdivision within a State, and each Census Division or Subdivision within a Territory, shall be divided into as many Collectors' Districts as the Statistician deems necessary.

26. The division into Collectors' Districts of a Census Subdivision within a State, or a Census Division or Subdivision within a Territory, shall, as far as practicable, be so effected that no Collectors' District shall lie partly in one and partly in another municipal area.

27. Two or more Collectors' Districts may, at the discretion of the Statistician, be grouped for the purposes of collection, and placed in charge of the same collector.

Collectors.

28. For each Collectors' District, or for each group of Collectors' Districts, formed in accordance with the last preceding regulation, there shall be an officer called a collector, who shall, in relation to that district or group, carry out such duties in connexion with the taking and collection of the Census as are prescribed or as are assigned to him by the Statistician.

29. Each Collector shall, in addition to any emolument which he is otherwise receiving, receive such payment as the Minister, on the advice of the Statistician, approves.

30. Each Collector shall be appointed by the Enumerator in charge of the Collector's District, after consultation, where possible, with the Sub-enumerator in charge, and subject to such special instructions as he receives from the Statistician or the Deputy Supervisor in charge.

31. Each Collector shall hold office during the pleasure of the Statistician, but not longer than is necessary to finish the work for which he is appointed.

32. In an emergency an Enumerator or Sub-enumerator may appoint any person to act as a Collector, and that person shall be deemed a Collector until such time as he is notified of the termination of his appointment.

33. Each Collector shall, before his appointment, or before he commences duty, sign, in the presence of a witness, an undertaking in accordance with the following form :—

Commonwealth of Australia.

Census and Statistics Act 1905.

Undertaking by Collector.

I, _____, of _____, undertake, in connexion with the taking of the Census in the year 1921, that I will faithfully and with due dispatch perform the duties of Collector under the Census Regulations within the Census Sub-division of _____, in the State/Territory of _____, and I do solemnly and sincerely promise that I will carry out, in every particular, all instructions supplied to me by the Commonwealth Statistician, or by the Deputy Supervisor of the said State/Territory, or by the Enumerator or Sub-enumerator in charge of my collector's district, and that I will not desert from my duty, or will not refuse or neglect, without just excuse, to perform the duties of the office of Collector, or wilfully, or without lawful authority, alter any document or form under the above-named Act, or the Regulations thereunder, or wilfully sign any untrue document or form, or, except as allowed by the said Act or Regulations, divulge the contents of any form filled up in pursuance of the said Act, or any information furnished in pursuance of the said Act.

Signature

Date

Witness

Address of Witness

Householders' Schedule.

34. The Householders' Schedule shall consist of a Dwelling Card or Slip in respect of the dwelling, as well as one Personal Card or Slip in respect of each person resident therein.

35. The Dwelling Card or Slip and the Personal Card or Slip shall be in such forms as the Statistician deems appropriate.

36. In addition to the particulars specified in section 12 of the Act, the Householders' Schedule shall include the following :—

(a) *In relation to the dwelling :—*

- (i) Class of dwelling (i.e., whether private house, hotel, institution, or other class of habitation) ;
- (ii) Method of occupation (i.e., whether by owner, tenant, rent-purchaser, caretaker, or otherwise) ;
- (iii) Weekly rent payable, or rental value per week ; and
- (iv) Number of persons usually resident on premises.

(b) *In relation to persons :—*

- (i) Date of birth ;
- (ii) Date of existing marriage ;
- (iii) Number of children living or dead from existing marriage and from previous marriages (if any) ;
- (iv) Birthplaces of parents ;
- (v) Basis of nationality (i.e., whether birthplaces, parentage, or naturalization) ;
- (vi) Race ;
- (vii) Date of arrival in Australia (if born abroad) ;
- (viii) Grade of occupation (i.e., whether employer, wage-earner, or as the case may be) ;
- (ix) Unemployment, with duration and cause of same ;
- (x) Occupation of employer (in the case of persons in employment).

Distribution of Schedules.

37. Prior to Census Day each Collector shall, in accordance with his instructions, leave a householder's Schedule at each occupied dwelling within the Collector's District or Districts allotted to him.

38. Except under special instructions from his Enumerator or Sub-enumerator, a Collector shall not leave a Householder's Schedule at any dwelling earlier than seven days nor later than one day before Census Day.

39. The Householder's Schedule should be left with the occupier of the dwelling, or, in the absence of the occupier, with the person apparently in charge of the dwelling. If no person is in when the Collector calls, a Householder's Schedule, comprising a Dwelling Card or Slip, and as many Personal Cards or Slips as there are, in the Collector's opinion, persons usually resident in the dwelling, may be placed in a letter-box, put under the door, or put in some other place where it is likely to come under the notice of the occupier.

40. It shall be the duty of every person (other than the occupier) who receives a Householder's Schedule, or to whose hands or notice a Householder's Schedule comes, to deliver it or bring it to the notice of the occupier for whom it is intended.

Penalty : Five pounds.

41. Where a house is let, sub-let, or held in different apartments, and occupied by different persons or families, a Householder's Schedule shall be left for each part so let, sub-let, or held in different apartments.

Duty to Supply Required Particulars.

42. Every occupier of a dwelling is required to supply, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the particulars asked for in the Householder's Schedule, to sign the schedule, and to deliver it to the Collector.

Penalty : Ten pounds.

43. Every person who spent the night prior to Census Day in any dwelling, or who, being absent on that night, returned thereto on Census Day without being counted elsewhere, is required to fill in the particulars asked for on the Personal Card or Slip relating to himself, and to hand the completed card or slip to the occupier, or to furnish to the occupier all information necessary to enable him to fill in such particulars.

Penalty : Ten pounds.

Householder's Schedules for Ships.

44. In the case of a ship or vessel in any port of the Commonwealth or in any inland waters thereof, the Householder's Schedule shall be delivered to the master of the ship, who shall be deemed to be the occupier.

45. Where a ship or vessel is on a passage between any two Commonwealth ports on Census Day, and a Householder's Schedule for the ship was not left with the master before Census Day, a Householder's Schedule shall be left with him immediately on arrival of the ship at the first port of call on or after Census Day.

46. The master of a ship or vessel with whom a Householder's Schedule is left, in pursuance of either of the last two preceding regulations, shall, to the best of his knowledge and belief, fill up and supply therein, in accordance with the instructions contained in or accompanying the schedule, all the particulars specified therein, and shall sign his name thereto, and shall deliver the schedule so filled up and signed to the Collector authorized to receive it.

Penalty : Ten pounds.

47. Every person who spent the night prior to Census Day on the ship, or who, being absent on that night, returned thereto on Census Day without being counted elsewhere, is required to fill in the particulars asked for on the Personal Card or Slip relating to himself, and to hand the completed card or slip to the master of the ship, or to furnish to the master all information necessary to enable him to fill in such particulars.

Penalty : Ten pounds.

Persons not in any Dwelling or Ship.

48. Every person who spent the night prior to Census Day elsewhere than in a dwelling or on a ship, and who did not return to a dwelling or a ship on Census Day, and who was not otherwise counted, is required to immediately report at the nearest post office or police station on or after Census Day, and to furnish there the particulars asked for on the Personal Card or Slip.

Penalty : Ten pounds.

49. If a Collector comes in contact with any person camping out in his district on the night prior to Census Day, or meets on or after Census Day any person who camped out on that night, and who at the time of meeting had not been recorded, he shall require that person to fill in forthwith the requisite Personal Cards or Slips, or to furnish the Collector forthwith with all information necessary to enable the Collector to fill in the cards or slips himself, and any person who refuses or fails to comply with any requirement of the Collector under this regulation shall be guilty of an offence.

Penalty : Ten pounds.

Collection of Schedules.

50. On or after Census Day each Collector shall, in accordance with his instructions, call at each dwelling within the Collector's District or districts allotted to him, and shall obtain therefrom the appropriate Householder's Schedule duly filled in.

Houses "Uninhabited" and "Being Built."

51. In the case of a building or part of a building ordinarily used for human habitation, but uninhabited at the date of the Census, the Collector shall supply on a "dwelling" card or slip such of the particulars as are required to be filled in on the card or slip as he can ascertain by observation and inquiry, and shall himself sign the card or slip, writing the word "unoccupied" across the face of it.

52. In the case of a house intended for human habitation which is in course of erection at the date of the Census, the Collector shall supply on a "dwelling" card or slip such of the particulars as are required to be filled in on the card or slip as he can ascertain by observation and inquiry, together with an estimate of the probable date of completion, and shall himself sign the card or slip, writing the words "being built" across the face of it.

Repeal.

53. The Census Regulations 1911, being Statutory Rules 1911, No. 4. are hereby repealed.

CHAPTER II.

THE CENSUS SCHEDULE.

1. Collecting Slips and Instructions.—The Census Schedule consisted of :—

- (i) "Personal Slip" containing information concerning one person only.
- (ii) "Dwelling Slip" containing the names of all persons who passed the night between the 3rd and 4th April, 1921, in such dwelling; the occupation of the householder; the number of children under 14 years of age who were dependent on the householder; and particulars relating to the dwelling.
- (iii) "Shipping Slip" which gave for each ship in Australian waters a list of the persons on board; and particulars relating to the ship.

A copy of each of these slips and a copy of the instructions for the guidance of the person responsible for furnishing the information is given below. On the back of each of the slips a specimen was given of the form with sample information filled in.

CONFIDENTIAL.

CENSUS FORM 1.

Division and }
Subdivision }

All Answers must be given as Correctly as Possible.
[Penalty for untrue statement—Fifty Pounds (£50).]

Instructions on accompanying sheet and specimen slip on the back hereof to be carefully read before the slip is filled in.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

CENSUS—4TH APRIL, 1921.

Collector's }
District }
Record No.

(From Collector's Record Book.)

PERSONAL SLIP for persons who spent the night from 3rd to 4th April, 1921, in the dwelling of

at
or returned thereto on 4th April (not being counted elsewhere)

STATE OF VICTORIA.

	These Columns are to be left blank.
1. Give name in full <small>(Draw a line under Surname)</small>	
2. State if head of household, or wife, son, daughter, servant, lodger, &c.	
3. State whether male or female	
4. Give date of birth: Day Month Year <small>(a) Give age last birthday years.</small>	
5. State whether married, widowed, divorced, judicially separated, or never married	
6. If married, give date of existing marriage: Day Month Year <small>(a) Give number of completed years of existing marriage: years</small>	
7. Give number of children from existing marriage: Dead years <small>(a) Number of children from any previous marriages: Living Dead</small>	
8. State if Deaf-and-Dumb or Blind	
9. Give birthplace of { Self: Father: Mother:	
10. State the Nation of which a Subject: <small>(a) State whether a Subject by birthplace, parentage, or naturalization:</small>	
11. State if of European race: <small>If not European, state what race:</small>	
12. Give date of arrival in Australia: Day Month Year <small>(a) State number of completed years of residence in Australia: years</small>	
13. Religion:	
14. State if able to read and write: <small>(See Instruction 14.)</small>	
15. At present receiving education at <small>(Insert whether at State School, at Private School, at Home, at Technical School, or at University.)</small>	
16. Occupation or craft: Usual <small>At census (if not usual occupation) Write principal occupation or craft first (if engaged in more than one).</small> <small>(a) State whether Employer, On Own Account, Wage-earner, &c.: <small>(See Instruction 16A.)</small></small> <small>(b) State occupation of present Employer (if any):</small> <small>(c) If out of work on 2nd April, state number of working days since last employed:</small> <small>(d) State cause of unemployment:</small>	

CONFIDENTIAL.

CENSUS FORM 2.

Division and Subdivision }

All Answers must be given as Correctly as Possible.
 [Penalty for untrue statement—Fifty pounds (£50).]

Instructions on accompanying sheet and specimen slip on the back hereof to be carefully read before this slip is filled in.
 COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

CENSUS—4TH APRIL, 1921.

Collector's District }

DWELLING SLIP For Dwelling occupied by
 To be filled in by head of household in addition to his personal slip.

Record No.

(From Collector's Record Book.)

at

(Insert town village, or locality; also street and number where applicable.)

STATE OF VICTORIA.

This column is to be left blank.

1. Usual occupation of Head of Household
2. Number of children under 14 years of age dependent on head of household
3. State whether private house, tenement, flat, hotel, a public or a private institution—naming it—&c.
4. Of what materials are outer walls built ?
5. What material is used for roofing ?
6. State number of Rooms
(Include kitchen, but not bathroom, pantry, or store, unless slept in.)
7. State whether Occupier is Owner, Purchaser by instalments, Tenant, or Caretaker
8. State Weekly Rent payable, or Rental Value per week (unfurnished)
9. Number of persons usually resident on premises
10. Inmates at time of Census : (a) Number—Males Females Total
 (b) Names (to be inserted below)—
(Number of names must agree with number of personal slips filled in.)

Names.	Names.

(If space is not sufficient for all names, enter them all on a separate list and attach hereto.)

I hereby certify that the particulars on the Dwelling Slip (forming together a Householder's Schedule), have been correctly and completely filled in to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Personal Slips herewith, and on this

Witness my hand

Signature of Head of Household, or Person in Charge, or of a Collector.

Checked

Signature of Collector.

CONFIDENTIAL.

CENSUS FORM 3.

Division and }
Subdivision }

All Answers must be given as Correctly as Possible.
[Penalty for untrue statement—Fifty pounds (£50).]

Instructions on accompanying sheet and specimen slip on the back hereof to be carefully read before this slip is filled in

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

CENSUS—4TH APRIL, 1921.

Collector's }
District }
Record No.

(From Collector's Record Book.)

SHIPPING SLIP for vessel named
(To be filled in by the Master or person in charge in addition to his Personal Slip.) which at midnight between 3rd and 4th April, 1921, was at between
(Insert port at which lying or ports between which voyage was in progress.)

STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

This column is to be left blank.

1. State whether Naval or Merchant service
2. Description of Vessel
(i.e., whether Steamer, Motor-vessel, Barque, Brig, Ketch, Yacht, &c.)
3. If Steamer or Motor-vessel—(a) State horse-power
(b) Method of propulsion
4. Registered net tonnage
(In the case of a War Vessel, insert displacement.)
5. Material of which built
6. Where built
7. Where registered
8. Number of persons on board :—

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Officers and Crew			
Passengers and Visitors			
Total			

(Totals here shown must agree with number of personal slips filled in.)

9. List of Persons on board :—(Separate list in following form must also be furnished concerning all persons on board.)

Name.	Male (M), or Female (F).	Officer (O), Crew (C), Passenger (P), Visitor (V).

I hereby certify that the particulars on the (Insert number.) Personal Slips herewith and on this Shipping Slip (forming together a Householder's Schedule) have been correctly and completely filled in to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Witness my hand

Signature of Master of Vessel or person in charge.)

Checked

Signature of Collector:

CENSUS FORM 4.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN THE HOUSEHOLDER'S SCHEDULE CONSISTING OF PERSONAL SLIPS AND DWELLING SLIP (OR SHIPPING SLIP).

Information given on a Census Slip is strictly Confidential, and is used only for statistical purposes. Collector or Householder disclosing any particulars is liable to a penalty of £50.

I.—GENERAL.

1. The occupier of a dwelling (or vessel) is responsible under the Act for filling up and supplying the particulars asked for on the dwelling (or shipping) and personal slips.
2. A "personal" slip (white) must be filled up and furnished for each person who passed the night between the 3rd and 4th April, 1921, in the dwelling to which the "dwelling" slip relates.
3. A "personal" slip (white) must be also filled up for any person who was absent on that night, but who returned next day (4th April), if he had not already been counted elsewhere.
4. A "dwelling" (or "shipping") slip (coloured) must be filled up for such dwelling (or vessel), and must show the number of personal slips which it represents.
5. Where a building is occupied in tenements or flats by two or more families, each tenement or flat is to be treated as a separate dwelling.
6. Any person refusing to answer a necessary question asked by a Collector is liable to a penalty of Ten pounds, and any person knowingly making an untrue statement is liable to a penalty of Fifty pounds.
7. Owing to the national character of the Census and its importance to Commonwealth, States, and Territories, it is confidently expected that all will endeavour to make the undertaking a success.

II.—PERSONAL SLIP.

The name and address of the occupier of the dwelling in which the person concerned resided during Census night must be inserted in the space provided at the top of the slip.

1. *Name*.—Write the name in full of the person to whom the slip relates and draw a line under the surname.
2. *Relation to Head*.—State on the personal slip whether it relates to the Head of the Household, or relates to his wife, son, daughter, servant, lodger, &c.
3. *Sex*.—State clearly whether the person recorded on the personal slip is a male or a female. This may be done by inserting the letter "M." for male and "F." for female.
4. *Date of Birth*.—Insert day, month, and year, if full particulars are known. If year only of birth is known, insert it.
- 4A. *Age last Birthday*.—In all cases the age last birthday must be given as accurately as possible.
5. *Marriage*—
 - (i) *Married*.—For any person who has husband or wife alive at the date of the Census, and who is not judicially separated, write "M."
 - (ii) *Widowed*.—For any person whose husband or wife has died and who has not married again write "W."
 - (iii) *Divorced*.—For any person whose marriage has been terminated by divorce write "D."
 - (iv) *Judicially Separated*.—For any person who is judicially separated write "J."
 - (v) *Never Married*.—For any person who has never been married write "N.M."
6. *Date of Marriage*.—The exact date of the existing marriage is to be inserted when known. When the date is not known, the year, of marriage, if known, should be stated, and, if possible, also the month.
- 6A. *Duration of Marriage*.—In all cases insert the number of completed years that the existing marriage has been in force. If less than one year insert "O."
7. *Children from Existing Marriage*.—The number of children (if any) who have been born alive to the existing marriage is to be shown, distinguishing whether such children are living or dead at the date of the Census. If no children were born alive to the marriage, write "None." Stillbirths must not be included.
- 7A. *Children from previous Marriage or Marriages*.—Where the personal slip relates to a widow, widower, or divorced person, or to a married person who has been married more than once, insert the number of children now living or now dead who had been born alive to any such previous marriage or marriages. If there were no children to such marriage, write "None." Stillbirths must not be included.
8. *Infirmity*.—Deafmutism and total blindness are the only infirmities which it is necessary to record. A person who is deaf but not dumb should not be recorded here, nor should any person be recorded as blind who is partially but not totally blind.
9. *Birthplace*.—Provision is made for inserting the birthplace of the person to whom the personal slip relates, as well as the birthplace of the person's father and mother. Where the birthplace is in Australia, give the State or Territory in which born. In other cases give the *country* of birth (not the town or other locality).
- 10 and 10A. *Nation and Allegiance*.—State whether the person to whom the slip relates is a British or a Foreign subject. If a foreign subject, insert the name of the foreign power to which allegiance is due. It should also be stated in all cases whether the allegiance is based upon birthplace alone, upon parentage alone, upon both birthplace and parentage, or upon naturalization. Insert "B." for "birthplace"; "P." for "parentage"; and "N." for "naturalization."
11. *Race*.—The word "European" is to be inserted for every person of *European race*, wherever born. A person of other than European race, i.e., Aboriginal, Chinese, Japanese, Hindu, &c., must have the name of the race inserted in full. In the case of a half-caste, the letters "H.C." are to be added; as, for example, "H.C. Aboriginal," "H.C. Chinese," &c.

12 and 12A. *Arrival in Australia.*—In the case of a person not born in Australia, the date of arrival should be stated as fully as possible. The number of completed years of residence in Australia should be stated as accurately as can be done. No entry is to be made here for a person born in Australia.

13. *Religion.*—Do not use terms that may be understood to apply to more than one religious body. Thus "Protestant" should not be used when, say, "Church of England" or "Presbyterian" is intended; and "Catholic" should not be used when, say, "Roman Catholic" or "Greek Catholic" is intended. In the case of children, the religion to be inserted is that in which it is intended they are to be brought up. If the person objects to state religion write "object."

14. *Ability to Read and Write*—

If the person to whom the slip relates is—	(i) unable to read, insert the letters	.. .. .	"C.R."
	(ii) able to read English but not to write it, insert	.. .. .	"R."
	(iii) able to read and write English, insert	.. .. .	"R.W."
	(iv) able to read but not write a foreign language and <i>not</i> able to read English, insert	.. .. .	"R.F."
	(v) able to read and write a foreign language, but not English, insert	.. .. .	"R.W.F."

15. *Schooling*—

- (i) If the slip relates to a person attending a school, insert "T." for "Technical School," "S." for "State School," or "P." for "Private School," as the case may be.
- (ii) If not attending school but receiving education at home, insert "H." for "Home."
- (iii) If attending a University, insert "U." for "University."

16. *Occupation or Craft*—

- (i) *Usual Occupation.*—The occupation or craft usually followed *must be clearly stated in every case.*
- (ii) *Not usual occupation.*—If the occupation being followed, and from which support is being derived at the time of the Census, differs from that usually followed, this occupation must also be stated.
- (iii) *Unemployed.*—If unemployed, state the usual occupation, and insert the word "None" in the space for occupation at the time of the Census.
- (iv) *Retired.*—If retired through age or ill-health, state the former occupation as the usual occupation, and insert the word "retired" in the space for occupation at the time of the Census.
- (v) *Children.*—Children receiving education but not working are to be entered as "Scholar" in the occupation space. If children are working part time, the nature of the occupation should be stated.
- (vi) *Home Duties.*—The occupation of women engaged in ordinary household work for which payment is not made is to be stated as "Home Duties."

16A. *Grade*—

- (i) *Employer.*—If employing labour write "E."
- (ii) *On own account.*—If working on own account but not employing labour write "O."
- (iii) *Assistant.*—If assisting in any occupation but not receiving wages or salary write "A."
- (iv) *Wage-earner.*—If receiving wages or salary write "W."
- (v) *Out of work.*—If out of work on 2nd April write "N."
- (vi) *Not applicable.*—In the cases of (a) pensioners; (b) persons of private means not in business; (c) home duties; (d) scholars and other dependants write "N.A."

16B. *Employer's Occupation.*—Where the slip relates to a person who is in the employ of another, the occupation of the employer should be clearly shown, as this is often of great assistance in classifying the occupation of the person concerned.

16C and 16D. *Unemployment.*—For a person out of work on 2nd April, the number of working days out of work up to and including 2nd April and the cause should be clearly stated, whether due to scarcity of employment or to illness, accident, strike, lockout, old age, or other cause.

III.—DWELLING SLIP.

Insert the name and address of the person by whom the dwelling is occupied.

1. *Occupation of head of household.*—Insert here the *usual* occupation of the head of the household.
2. *Number of Children Dependent.*—State the number of children under 14 years of age who are dependent upon the head of the household at the time of the Census, whether they are residing in the dwelling at the date of the Census or not.
3. *Class of Dwelling.*—Insert whether the slip relates to private house; tenement in a private house; flat; hotel, coffee palace, boarding or lodging house; caretaker's quarters; religious or educational institution; military or naval establishment; charitable institution; hospital; penal institution, &c. Where it relates to an institution give the name of the institution.
4. *Materials of Walls.*—State the nature of the materials of which the outer walls of the dwelling are built. If built of different materials, write first the material of which they are most largely composed.
5. *Roofing Materials.*—State the nature of roofing materials used, writing first the material of which the roofing is most largely composed where more than one material is used.
6. *Rooms.*—Include kitchen, but do not include bathroom, pantry, store, or outhouses unless these are used for sleeping in. In caretaker's quarters do not include more rooms than are actually occupied by the caretaker and his family.
7. *Occupancy.*—State whether the occupier of the dwelling is the Owner, Purchaser by Instalments, Tenant, or Caretaker.
8. *Rental.*—If the occupier is a tenant, state the amount of rent per week actually payable for the *unfurnished* dwelling. If the dwelling is rented, furnished, state as accurately as possible the rental value per week of the dwelling *unfurnished*. If occupier is owner, purchaser by instalments, or caretaker, state *unfurnished* rental value per week as accurately as possible.

9. *Number of persons usually resident.*—It may happen that at the time of the Census the number of persons on the premises differs from the number usually resident owing to visitors, or, on the other hand, to absentees. The usual number should be shown here whether that number agrees with or differs from the number given in reply to Query 10 below.

10. *Inmates at time of Census.*—State the number of persons of each sex who passed the night between the 3rd and 4th April in the dwelling, or who returned thereto next day, 4th April, and were not already counted elsewhere. Give a list of such persons in which the full Christian name or names should be entered if possible. The total number of persons on this list must agree with the total number stated as being inmates at the time of the Census. If the space on the dwelling slip is not sufficient, supply a separate list showing all the names, and mention the fact under Item 10 on the dwelling slip.

The Dwelling Slip must be signed by the head of household.

IV.—SHIPPING SLIP.

Insert the name of the vessel and its position at midnight between 3rd and 4th April.

1. *Service.*—Classify as "Naval" all vessels engaged on "naval" duties. Classify all other vessels as "Merchant Service."

2. *Description.*—State here whether the vessel is a Steamer, Barque, Barquentine, Brig, Brigantine, Schooner, Ketch, Yacht, Lugger, Hulk, &c.

3. (i) *Horse Power.*—If the vessel is a steamer or motor vessel the horse-power of its engines must be stated here.

(ii) *Method of Propulsion.*—State here whether propelled by means of paddles, single screw, twin screws, &c.

4. *Tonnage.*—State here the registered net tonnage for all vessels other than war vessels, and the displacement for war vessels.

5. *Materials.*—State here the materials of which the hull of the vessel is built, as wood, iron, steel, concrete, &c.

6. *Where built.*—The country (not the town) in which the vessel was built should be here stated.

7. *Where registered.*—State here the country (not the town) in which the vessel is registered.

8. *Number of Persons on Board.*—State in the form given on the slip the number of persons on board the vessel on the night between the 3rd and 4th April, 1921, including those persons who were absent from the vessel during that night but returned on the 4th April without having been counted elsewhere.

9. *List of Persons on Board.*—A separate list of the persons on board must also be furnished, including those who returned on the 4th April without having been counted elsewhere. This list must agree with the personal slips furnished. In the appropriate column write "M" after the name of each male, and "F" after the name of each female. Similarly, write "O" after the name of each officer of the vessel, "C" after the name of each member of the crew, "P" after the name of each passenger, and "V" after the name of each visitor.

The Shipping Slip must be signed by master or person in charge.

CHAPTER III.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

1. **General.**—The following outline of the organization and methods employed in the distribution of forms and the collection of data for a Census of Australia, besides being of general interest, may perhaps be of some assistance to those who will be engaged in similar work in future.

2. **Preparatory Work.**—The success of a Census depends largely on the planning of the organization and the completeness of the preliminary arrangements. The large area and the diverse conditions to be encountered make it necessary that the preparations for the Census of Australia should be commenced early, and that the varying conditions of transport to remote places, and kindred matters, should be kept under continuous observation to ensure that the material will reach its destination at the due date.

3. **Collecting Staff.**—The Census of 1911 was the first enumeration for Australia to be carried out under a central direction from the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Prior to that date the Census for each of the States now composing the Commonwealth of Australia was taken under the provisions of a State Act and was controlled by an officer of the State Government. In 1911, however, the local control in each State was still in the hands of an officer of the State, and much of the preliminary work was done by State officers, but under the direction, of the Commonwealth Statistician.

For the Census of 1921 the organization of the Commonwealth Electoral Department was used with great advantage. The Commonwealth Electoral Officer in each State became the Deputy Supervisor of Census, each Electoral Division became a Census Division, and the Divisional Returning Officer became the Census Enumerator for that Division, while the Sub-enumerators were in most instances the officers engaged in the electoral organization as Assistant Returning Officers or as Electoral Registrars. As most of the last-named officers held official positions under the Government of the Commonwealth or of a State, it was necessary to obtain the permission of the heads of departments affected for these officers to undertake the Census work. Such permissions were readily granted, and on all occasions the most cordial co-operation in the arduous work was extended to the Commonwealth Statistician by other officers of the

Public Services. A Deputy Supervisor of Census was appointed for each Territory, and this officer with the assistance of collectors carried out the work. The Deputy Supervisors appointed were—Northern Territory, Inspector of Police; Federal Capital Territory, District Surveyor; Papua, Government Secretary; Mandated Territory of New Guinea, Commissioner for Lands; Norfolk Island, The Government Administrator. The collectors appointed were also, with the exception of those in the Federal Capital Territory, Government Officials.

When the apportionment of a State Subdivision into Collectors' Districts had been approved, the Enumerator was instructed to procure suitable persons to act as Collectors. The Enumerator was required also to determine the best method of collection in each district, and to indicate the time which he considered should be necessary for the work. These estimates were compared in the Central Bureau with the actual work of collecting from the same locality at the previous Census, and where necessary they were referred for reconsideration.

The necessary declarations having been taken, the appointments were duly published in the *Commonwealth Gazette*.

4. Scheme of Division.—(a) *States*.—For the Census of 1911 the several States of the Commonwealth were divided into Census Districts, mainly in accordance with the Districts which had been determined by State authorities for the 1901 Census. On the present occasion the Census Divisions were identical with the Electoral Divisions, and the Census Subdivisions were divided or grouped on the basis of Electoral Subdivisions. The Census Subdivisions were apportioned into Collectors' Districts suitable to the most economical distribution and collection of the Census Schedules.

(b) *Territories*.—In the division of the Territories Census subdivisions were dispensed with, each Territory forming one Census division under the immediate control of the Deputy Supervisor. In allocating collectors' districts, Police districts were used as a basis in the Northern Territory, Government "Stations" in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, and Magisterial districts in Papua. In the Federal Capital Territory the allocation of collectors' districts was based on the experience from the Annual Census at 31st December. For Norfolk Island two collectors' districts sufficed, one embracing the Eastern and one the Western portion of the Island.

(c) *Shipping*.—Special Subdivisions were created, where necessary, to permit of the enumeration of the shipping population as a separate group, under a Sub-enumerator appointed for the purpose.

(d) *General*.—Lists bearing the name and index letter of each Commonwealth Electoral Subdivision, and the number of electors on the latest roll for the Subdivision, together with the maximum remuneration which it was proposed to pay to the respective Sub-enumerators, were prepared in the Central Bureau. These lists were forwarded to the Deputy Supervisors during July, 1920, for their consideration and comment. It was desired that particular attention should be given, on the one hand, to cases where two or more Electoral Subdivisions might be grouped to form a single Census Subdivision, and, on the other hand, to cases where it might be desirable to subdivide an Electoral Subdivision for Census purposes. In such case the Deputy Supervisor was desired to suggest what would be an equitable remuneration for each Census Subdivision recommended.

These lists, as amended, were returned during August and formed the basis for the preparation of maps; the appointment of the field staff; and other allied matters.

As already stated in this chapter, the Commonwealth Electoral organization was used to advantage in the appointment of the collecting staff. Details of the staff employed in the several States and in the Territories are as follows:—

COLLECTING STAFF EMPLOYED AT THE CENSUS 4TH APRIL, 1921.

State or Territory.	Deputy Supervisors.	Enumerators.	Sub-Enumerators.	Collectors.	Population Enumerated.	Average Population per—		Area in Square Miles.	Average Area in Square Miles per—	
						Sub-Enumerator.	Collector.		Sub-Enumerator.	Collector.
New South Wales	1	27	357	3,050	2,190,371	5,883	688	309,432	867	101
Victoria ..	1	21	286	2,268	1,531,280	5,354	675	87,884	307	39
Queensland ..	1	10	146	1,611	755,972	5,178	469	670,500	4,592	416
South Australia ..	1	7	80	736	495,160	6,190	673	380,070	4,751	516
Western Australia	1	5	54	608	332,732	6,162	547	975,920	18,072	1,605
Tasmania ..	1	5	55	439	213,780	3,887	487	26,215	477	60
Northern Territory	1	..	..	19	3,867	..	204	523,620	..	27,559
Federal Capital Territory ..	1	..	..	11	2,572	..	234	940	..	85
	8	75	978	8,742	5,435,734	5,558	624	2,974,581	3,041	341

The foregoing table shows that Tasmania had a smaller population per sub-enumerator than any other State, and only a slightly larger population per collector than Queensland, the lowest State in this respect. The average area per sub-enumerator and per collector varied greatly in the States, but this was due to the existence in certain of the States of immense areas with few inhabitants.

The Census staff in each of the External Territories comprised a Deputy Supervisor assisted by collectors. The number of collectors was as follows:—Papua 37, Mandated Territory of New Guinea 11, and Norfolk Island 2.

5. Scale of Pay.—The remuneration paid to the different classes of officers engaged in the preliminary work was as follows:—

- (a) *Deputy Supervisors.*—New South Wales and Victoria, £125; Queensland, £100; South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, £75.
- (b) *Enumerators.*—Each £50.
- (c) *Sub-enumerators.*—A minimum payment of £6, with an additional amount of 15s. per 1,000 persons enumerated over 1,000.
- (d) *Collectors.*—Working on foot, 15s. per day; using an ordinary pedal bicycle, 20s. per day; using a horse, 27s. 6d. per day; and using a motor bicycle or motor car, 30s. per day. Under special circumstances higher rates were approved by the Commonwealth Statistician. A definite offer, based on the time it was considered would be occupied on the work, was made to each Collector, and if he agreed to perform the work for the total amount specified a contract was duly signed, one copy of which was held by the Collector and the other by the Enumerator.

6. Instructions.—(a) *Need for instruction.*—The majority of persons connected with the Census are employed temporarily, and for no longer than is necessary. An organization has thus to be formed for each Census, of persons who are, with very few exceptions, without experience or knowledge of the work, because a Census is taken in Australia only once in ten years. On the present occasion the majority, even of those responsible for the administration of the collecting organization in the different States, were without experience in Census work. It was necessary, therefore, that provision should be made to enable the various members of the Census staff of 9,856 persons to become acquainted with the objects and methods of the Census.

(b) *Conferences.*—There can be no doubt that the most effective method of informing those responsible for the collection of the Census of what is required of them, and the best method of attaining it, is by personal discussion, and following the practice of 1911 the Deputy Supervisors of States met the Commonwealth Supervisor in Conference in Melbourne on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd July, 1920. The advantage from the Conference method is that peculiar local difficulties can be fully discussed, and methods of overcoming them can be facilitated. The comparatively small cost involved is more than compensated for by the sense of confidence arising from these personal discussions, but difficult to attain by correspondence.

With the approval of the Minister for Home and Territories a Conference was held during September, 1920, in the capital city of each State between the Deputy Supervisor for the State and his Enumerators. As a matter of convenience the Enumerator for the Barrier Division of New South Wales attended the Conference of the South Australian officers.

The conference method was extended to meetings between Enumerators and Sub-enumerators, and in many instances it was possible for the Collectors to be called together for personal instruction.

(c) *Printed Booklets.*—In addition to the personal instruction imparted at these Conferences, instructions concerning the duties of Deputy Supervisors, Enumerators, Sub-enumerators, and Collectors were prepared separately, and issued in indexed booklets. Every effort was made to anticipate and provide guidance for any circumstance which might arise.

7. Estimates of Material required.—Estimates of material required for each subdivision were based on the number of electors on the Commonwealth roll as at the 31st December, 1920. As the total enrolment for Australia represented approximately 55 per cent. of the estimated population, the factor $\frac{100}{55}$ might have been used. In order to provide for any increase subsequent to the 31st December, 1920, and for aliens not on the rolls, the number of electors was actually multiplied by 2 to indicate the number of Personal Slips required. The result thus obtained was supplemented by 10 per cent. to cover possible emergencies. The number of Dwelling Slips required was estimated on the basis of 4.5 persons to each dwelling. The number of slips so estimated to be required for each Subdivision was set out on an appropriate form, and forwarded direct from the Central Bureau to the Enumerator to be checked by him, and to be forwarded to the Deputy Supervisor for his approval. This form was in triplicate. The original was returned

to the Central Bureau, the second copy was retained by the Deputy Supervisor, and the third copy by the Enumerator. In submitting the estimates of material to the Enumerators it was intimated that those estimates would be increased by 15 per cent., which would be apportioned between the Enumerators, the Deputy Supervisors, and the Central Bureau, so that they would be available for immediate distribution in any emergency. In cases where the facilities for communication were meagre this 15 per cent. reserve was forwarded direct to the Sub-enumerator.

Estimates were also prepared of the slips likely to be required for shipping; special consideration being given to vessels engaged in fishing.

Collectors were instructed to issue a supply of material to all Post Offices and Police Stations within their several Districts.

8. Printing.—The whole of the printing was done by the Government Printer for Victoria for the following reasons :—

- (a) *Cost.*—The cost of printing was lower in Victoria than in the other States ;
- (b) *Supply of Paper.*—The Victorian Government Printer was able to procure adequate supplies of suitable paper at a relatively low cost ;
- (c) *Convenience.*—The Central Bureau could maintain the requisite supervision ; and delivery was easier ;
- (d) *Uniformity.*—Being done by the one printer, all forms would be uniform in quality and style ;
- (e) *Dispatch.*—If the printing was distributed throughout the States a separate dispatch staff would be required in each State, whereas it was desired to have the dispatch under the direct supervision of the Central Bureau.

The material for the five territories was ordered during August 1920 ; for the more distant States of Queensland and Western Australia during the month of October ; for South Australia in November ; and for the remaining States during December. In each instance deliveries by the printer were made within three weeks from the date of the order.

For the purpose of reference the Census Divisions were arranged lexicographically in each State, and were numbered from 1 onwards ; the Subdivisions in each Division and the Collectors' Districts in each Subdivision were similarly arranged, Subdivisions being allotted capital letters and the Collectors' Districts small letters, in alphabetical sequence. Thus Collector's District "d" of Census Subdivision "B" of Census Division "5" in the State of New South Wales could be briefly referred to as "N.S.W. 5 B d."

The numbers and capital letters indicating the Census Divisions and Subdivisions respectively were inserted on most of the slips in the course of printing. In this connexion some difficulty was presented by the different numbers required for various Subdivisions. This was met by grouping Subdivisions whose requirements were approximately equal in sets of eight to a "form." In such cases the marginal number required over the minimum for any Subdivision in the "form" were stamped by hand in the Central Bureau as were, also, the slips for Subdivisions where the total numbers required were small.

9. Transmission of Material.—In the meantime, arrangements were in train for the actual transmission of the material to the Sub-enumerators throughout Australia. Advice was sought from the Deputy Supervisors as to the best method of transmission, and the latest date by which the material must be dispatched from Melbourne.

Applications for these particulars were made during August, 1920, and replies were received by the end of the following month, showing that the bulk of the material for the respective States must be dispatched from Melbourne by the following dates :—

New South Wales	..	..	..	1st February, 1921
Victoria	..	..	..	1st March, 1921
Queensland	..	..	..	1st February, 1921
South Australia	..	..	..	15th February, 1921
Western Australia	..	..	..	15th February, 1921
Tasmania	..	..	..	1st February, 1921

In Queensland and Western Australia there were a few remote Subdivisions to which an earlier dispatch was necessary on account of distance and primitive transport.

From the recommendations of the Deputy Supervisors a table was prepared showing for every Census Subdivision the date by which material must be dispatched and the method of transmission.

Notwithstanding the general provision that material should be sent from the Central Bureau direct to the Sub-enumerator, it was found desirable in some instances to transmit through the Deputy Supervisor or through the Enumerator. Such instances were notified by the Deputy Supervisors during August and September in response to inquiries made by the Central Bureau in July.

To guard against loss at transshipping places, whether ports or railway centres, the responsible officer—Deputy Supervisor, Enumerator, or Sub-enumerator—was required to see that the transshipment was properly effected.

The order of dates recommended by the Deputy Supervisors for the dispatch of supplies was adhered to, but to guard against any possible untoward happening the dispatch was made one month earlier than had been suggested. This precaution was justified by subsequent experience.

The material for each Subdivision was securely packed in a sack bearing the index number and letter of the Subdivision, and addressed to the Sub-enumerator. Where it was an advantage to do so, a number of these parcels were packed in a case and forwarded to the Enumerator, who unpacked and distributed the consignment.

In instances where it was found necessary to forward material through the Deputy Supervisor, a representative of that officer examined the addresses and, if necessary, from any change in the personnel of the staff, re-addressed the parcels.

To secure the cheapest and most expeditious transport of material it was sometimes desirable to forward it partly by boat and partly by rail. Thus, much of the material for New South Wales was forwarded to Sydney by boat, and distributed thence by rail. Where the quantity for any Subdivision was small the parcel post was used.

In Victoria all the material was distributed from the Central Bureau in accordance with advice from the Deputy Supervisor. The material to be used in the Metropolitan area was delivered by a carrying company to the premises indicated by the Enumerators and Sub-enumerators.

The dispatch of the main supplies for Queensland was commenced on the 10th December, 1920. The packages in sacks and cases, as already described, were consigned to convenient ports on the Queensland coast, and thence distributed by the Enumerator, or by a forwarding agent with whom arrangements had previously been made. In some instances it was found convenient to forward material for a Subdivision in one Division through the Enumerator for another Division. Such a course, however, did not affect the responsibility of the several officers concerned.

The Subdivisions of the north of Queensland and the north of Western Australia required first attention. The small supplies for these places were received from the printer early, and were dispatched during the month of October, 1920. The material for Thursday Island was transhipped in Sydney. The material for the Barrier Division of New South Wales was specially dealt with; part was cased and sent to the Enumerator at Broken Hill for distribution by him, while that for other Subdivisions was forwarded direct to the Sub-enumerators. The infrequency of communication demanded that Lord Howe Island should receive early attention.

In a few cases it was found that, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the quantity of material required had been under-estimated. In the early stages these deficiencies were made good by supplementary issues from the Central Bureau, but as the Census Day approached supplementary issues were made from the reserve stocks held by the Deputy Supervisor or by the Enumerator.

As the Collectors' Compilation Books and Maps could not be prepared until the Collectors' Districts had been determined, they were not packed with the bulk material but were forwarded later.

The material dispatched from the Central Bureau weighed nearly 50 tons, and required nearly 1,000 corn sacks and 300 large cases for its transport.

The following experiences show the possible contingencies to be met in the distribution of Census material:—

On the 18th December, 1920, material for Queensland consisting of 23 packages was shipped at Melbourne by s.s. *Wyandra*, which was subsequently held up at Sydney by a strike. Material for the distant parts of Queensland was procured from the *Wyandra* by the Deputy Supervisor at Sydney and forwarded by rail. Further small consignments were forwarded from time to time by a small vessel which maintained a service between Sydney and Brisbane. Ultimately, as there was no prospect of the *Wyandra* proceeding on the voyage, all Census material was taken from her and forwarded by rail, with the exception of a few small parcels which were inaccessible without heavy cost. These latter were replaced by duplicate parcels, which were dispatched from the Central Bureau.

The arrangements in Queensland were seriously interfered with by floods, which occurred in March and continued in some districts throughout the whole period of distribution and collection. However, notwithstanding that the floods were accompanied by a cyclone, the Collectors satisfactorily carried out the duties allotted to them.

In consequence of the maritime strike the material for South Australia, which would otherwise have been sent to Adelaide by sea, was forwarded, in one consignment of 170 sacks, in a closed sealed railway truck.

Owing to the uncertain conditions prevailing at the time, it was impossible to obtain an early statement of the itinerary of steamers from Fremantle to the north-west ports of Western Australia, and the difficulty of the position was increased by the fact that while one vessel was undergoing repairs, another was destroyed by fire.

While the interstate railway in Western Australia was dislocated by a washaway of the line, Census Collectors in some outlying districts were impeded in their work by the scarcity of water for their horses.

10. Record Cards.—To ensure the proper dispatch of material a card, of which a facsimile is given below, was prepared for each Subdivision. It may be noted that each operation was initialed by the officer concerned, thus definitely allocating responsibility for each stage of the work.

The information set out on the card was as follows :—

1. <i>State</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	New South Wales
2. <i>Number and capital letter denoting the Subdivision</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	22 R.
3. <i>Name of the Subdivision</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	West Wyalong.
4. <i>Number of Collectors' Districts</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	13
5. <i>Number of Collectors</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	13
6. <i>Name, Occupation, and Full Address of Sub-enumerator</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Henry Ernest Humbert, Postal Assistant, West Wyalong

7. *Census Slips required :—*

	* Stamped.	† Reserve.
Personal Slips	7,500	750
Dwelling Slips	1,700	170
Shipping Slips	Nil	Nil
Householders' Instructions	3,350	330
Envelopes	2,500	250

* Stamped with number and capital letter denoting the subdivision.

† Not stamped.

8. <i>Reserve to be forwarded to Enumerator or Sub-enumerator</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	To Enumerator
9. <i>Particulars of Stationery and other requirements :—</i>						
(a) Acknowledgment Forms for Material	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	42
(b) Collectors' Books of Instructions	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	13
(c) Collectors' Record Books	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	13
(d) Writing Pads	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	15
(e) Pens	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	15
(f) Pencils	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	15
(g) Ink Bottles, &c.	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	15
10. <i>To whom material to be forwarded</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Direct to Sub-enumera- tor
11. <i>Latest date by which material should be dispatched from Melbourne</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	15th February, 1921
12. <i>Method of transmission recommended</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	By rail direct.
<i>Record of Dispatch :—</i>						
13. Slips stamped by	.. .. .	F.B.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Date	11/1/1921
14. Checked by	.. .. .	J.D.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Date	1/2/1921
15. Packed by	.. .. .	D.W.K.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Date	1/2/1921
16. Dispatched by	.. .. .	F.Q.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Date	10/2/1921
17. Invoice prepared and forwarded by	.. .. .	A.J.W.	.. .. .	.. .. .	Date	10/2/1921
18. <i>Particulars and number of packages, &c.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	Two sacks.

11. Wall Charts.—In addition to the above-mentioned Record Card, a wall chart was prepared showing, graphically, the route to be followed by consignments to any Subdivision. For example, the two sacks shown above for the Subdivision of West Wyalong, which is in the Riverina district of New South Wales, were railed direct from Melbourne; in other cases a number of similar sacks were packed together in one box, which was dispatched to a convenient centre where, by arrangement, the contents of the case were checked and re-dispatched to their several destinations.

12. Receipt for Material.—On dispatch of material from the Central Bureau an advice note, with duplicate receipt forms, was posted to the Sub-enumerator concerned with instructions that, on arrival, the material should be checked and the duplicate receipt form should be signed and forwarded to the Enumerator. The Enumerator informed the Central Bureau, through his Deputy Supervisor, of all such acknowledgments, but retained the receipt form to enable him to properly superintend the return of all material.

13. Return of Census Material.—The last parcels of Census Material containing information for compilation reached the Central Bureau in Melbourne from the various States and Territories as follows:—New South Wales, 15th August, 1921; Victoria, 4th July, 1921; Queensland, 26th July, 1921; South Australia, 21st June, 1921; Western Australia, 11th August, 1921; Tasmania, 14th July, 1921; Northern Territory, 25th June, 1921; Federal Capital Territory, 3rd June, 1921; Norfolk Island, 20th June, 1921; late German New Guinea, 12th November, 1921; Papua, 7th June, 1921.

CHAPTER IV.

CENSUS MAPS AND DIAGRAMS.

The preparation of the Census maps was carried out by the Lands and Survey Branch of the Home and Territories Department. The compilation occupied about twelve months, and provided employment for about fifty draftsmen. The Commonwealth Electoral maps were used as a basis of operation, and these were very largely supplemented by maps obtained from the various State departments and other sources. In many cases it was difficult to obtain suitable basic maps, and in some instances the best available were not altogether satisfactory. As a result many difficulties presented themselves as the work progressed, principally in attempting to accurately define Local Government and other boundaries upon maps which were many years out of date. The maps and diagrams went through so many stages of charting, checking, and examination that it was found necessary to institute a card system. For the purpose of the Census, Federal Electoral divisions were adopted as Census divisions and Federal Electoral subdivisions as Census subdivisions, except in a few cases where it was considered desirable to combine two or more Electoral subdivisions to form one Census subdivision, or to divide an Electoral subdivision to form two or more Census subdivisions. For the purpose of reference, the initial letters of the State were employed to indicate State of enumeration—numerals commencing at 1 for each State to indicate Census division, capital letters commencing at "A" for each Census division to indicate Census subdivision, and small letters commencing at "a" for each Census subdivision to indicate the collector's district. To enable the distribution and collection of Census forms to be carried out in the prescribed time, each Census subdivision was apportioned into collectors' districts of convenient size. The work of apportionment formed part of the duty of the Enumerator, assisted where necessary by the Sub-enumerator, so that full advantage might be taken of any knowledge of the district possessed by the latter officer. The number of inhabited dwellings allowed was generally 250 to 350 in densely populated centres, 150 to 250 in less densely populated suburbs or towns, 50 to 150 in the comparatively more settled agricultural districts, and less than 50 in districts of widely scattered population. On the completion of the work the subdivisional maps of a division showing the collectors' district boundaries, accompanied by a brief description of such boundaries, were forwarded by the Enumerator to the Deputy Supervisor of his State for approval. The maps were then returned to the Central Bureau for examination to ensure that the instructions had been complied with, that all territory including islands off the coast had been embraced, and that shipping in navigable rivers, bays, and harbours had been provided for. Copies of the maps were then prepared in duplicate by the Lands and Survey Branch, thus providing three sets, one of which was retained by the Central Bureau, one distributed amongst Enumerators, and one amongst the Sub-enumerators concerned. In addition, a separate diagram of each collector's district was prepared, and with a typed description of the boundaries was pasted in the collector's compilation book for the use of the collector. The distribution of the State subdivisions' maps to Enumerators for the allocation of collectors' districts commenced on 8th September, 1920, and the last map was returned to the Central Bureau for approval on 14th February, 1921. The dispatch of the maps complete with collectors' district boundaries for the use of Enumerators and Sub-enumerators, together with the collectors' compilation books and diagrams, commenced on 30th December, 1920, and the final acknowledgment was dated 10th March, 1921. In the case of the Northern and Federal Capital Territories, the Deputy Supervisors apportioned the collectors' districts, and collectors' diagrams were prepared by the Lands and Survey Branch from the maps submitted. The collectors' diagrams and compilation books for Frew River, Alice Springs, Arltunga, and Alice Well, the most southerly collectors' districts in the Northern Territory, were forwarded via Adelaide. In the case of the external Territories any work of this nature was carried out by the Deputy Supervisors, who subsequently forwarded maps, with collectors' districts marked, from which copies were prepared for reference by the Central Bureau. The number of maps prepared by the Lands and Survey Branch was about 5,000, and the number of diagrams about 11,000, which gives some idea of the volume of the work entailed. The maps with one exception were forwarded to their destinations and returned to the Central Bureau by post.

CHAPTER V.

AUTOMATIC MACHINE TABULATION.

The Census of 1921 marked the first occasion on which automatic machines were employed in connexion with the tabulation of a Census in Australia, although in older countries they have been in use for a number of years. The Hollerith system, adopted for the Australian Census, was first used by the United States of America for the Census of 1890, and has since been employed for Census or other statistical tabulation in a number of other countries. In this chapter no attempt will be made to describe the mechanical working of the machines, but rather to indicate the results that can be accomplished.

Machine Card.—The machine card used measures $7\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches in breadth, and 0.007 inches in thickness. Three distinct cards were necessary for the Census (*a*) the "personal card," containing particulars relating to the individual, (*b*) the "dwelling card," containing particulars relating to the dwelling and certain personal particulars relating to the householder, and (*c*) the "family card," containing particulars relating jointly to husbands and wives. The following are reproductions of the cards. The black spots represent the punched perforations of the appropriate code numbers.

Figure 1. Personal Card (as punched).

Collector's District	Municipal Area	Record No.	Sex	Age			Birthplace			Naturalization	E. F. W. E.	Race	Height in Inches	Religion	Education	Occupation			Unemployment	
				Single	Married	Complete	Infancy	Self	Father							Mother	Industry	Craft	Grade	Days	Causes
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

Figure 2. Dwelling Card (as punched).

Collector's District	Municipal Area	Locality	Record No.	Occupation			Dwelling	Property	Wage	Rent	Rent	Charge	Rent	Census Inmates		
				Industry	Grade	Days								Males	Females	Persons
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9

NOTE.—After the dwelling card had been printed columns 9 to 12 were divided into three "fields" as follows:—9 sex of householder, 10–11 age of householder, 12 conjugal condition of householder.

Figure 3. Family Card (as punched).

As will be seen from the reproductions each card was divided into 45 vertical columns. In each column ten digits were printed beginning at "0" and ending at "9." In addition to the punch spaces represented by these digits two spaces designated "X" and "Y" are provided directly above the "0" in each column. Thus there are twelve punch positions in each column or 540 in all. The spaces between the black vertical lines on the card are known as "fields," and the headings indicate the nature of the information each "field" contains. The perforations in the punch space "Y" in the collector's field, and in the punch space "X" in the "Municipal Area" field, shown in the reproductions indicate the State of enumeration and the division of the State (Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, or Rural). Two perforations in the same column as in these cases are desirable only when the information is for reference purposes, and the fields are not to be machine counted or tabulated. As practically all the information to be recorded on the cards required to be expressed numerically, suitable codes were arranged. While the Census card was a transcription of the original data, it is possible under certain circumstances to make the card, what is known as a "dual card." In such a case the original information is written on portion of the card, and the code equivalents are punched on the remainder of the card. The "dual card" possesses the following advantages—a saving of the cost of the forms that it replaces, ease of reference, and an increase in the accuracy of punching. Such a card has been used in this Bureau for the tabulation of vital statistics.

Hollerith Machines Employed.—The plant installed for the Australian Census comprised 25 key punches (card perforating machines), 15 punch verifying machines, 2 gang punches, 3 electrical sorting machines, 3 electrical counting machines, and 1 electrical tabulating machine.

Key Punch.—The key punch has twelve keys, and is similar in operation to a typewriter. The keys correspond to the twelve punch positions in the columns of the cards. As a position in a column is perforated the card is automatically advanced one column. When so arranged the key marked "X" may be used to skip a field where no information is to be punched. The average rate of speed attained by the girl punch operators at the Census was 170 cards per hour.

Punch Verifier.—The punch verifier is similar to the key punch in appearance and operation, except that the plungers operated by the keys have no cutting edges. The card to be verified is placed in the machine and the operator proceeds as though punching a new card. The failure of the card to advance when the appropriate key is depressed indicates an error. The verifying staff, which was the same as that employed on the key punches, attained an average speed of 220 cards per hour.

Gang Punch.—The gang punch like the key punch and punch verifier is a hand machine, but differs in that it is operated by a manual lever. It is substituted for the key punch when the same facts covering not more than ten columns are common to a large number of cards. This machine is so constructed that the punches can be set for the code numbers required, and will punch 15 cards in one operation.

Electric Sorter.—The sorter is entirely automatic in its action, and is so arranged that it will divide the cards as perforated in any one column into the twelve groups. It sorts only one column at a time. The sorter will deal with 250 cards per minute or 15,000 per hour.

Electric Counter.—The counter is also automatic, and is provided with rows of counters known as "banks." Each bank consists of thirteen separate counters, twelve corresponding with the punch positions on the columns of the card and one for the total. The counters on one bank will register the number of perforations in each of the twelve positions in one column of the card as well as the total number of perforations. As many columns on the card as there are banks in the machine may be counted simultaneously. Each separate counter has an accumulative capacity of five figures, except the total counter, which has an accumulative capacity of six figures. Counters are specially adapted for Census tabulation. Those used for the Census comprised two three-bank machines and one two-bank machine. The counter will deal with 250 cards per minute or 15,000 per hour.

Electric Tabulator.—The tabulator is also automatic, and is chiefly used to total amounts or quantities in fields containing such information. The model used for the Census and also for other statistical tabulation is equipped with five adding counters. Each counter may be arranged to add from one to eight columns corresponding to the number of columns in the field to be added. Regardless of its arrangement each column has an accumulative capacity of nine places. The tabulator will add 150 cards per minute or 9,000 per hour on the full number of counters, or less as required.

CENSUS CARDS DEALT WITH.

The number of cards punched, exclusive of spoiled cards requiring replacement, was—

Personal Cards	5,435,734
Dwelling Cards	1,153,285
Family Cards	853,107
	7,442,126

The number of cards which passed through the sorter, counter, and tabulator was as follows. For the purpose of this return every card was treated as a separate card each time it passed through the machine.

Cards.	Machine.		
	Sorter.	Counter.	Tabulator.
Personal Cards	167,777,491	99,152,074	..
Dwelling Cards	10,963,776	12,221,719	..
Family Cards	14,502,819	4,265,535	2,559,321
Total	193,244,086	115,639,328	2,559,321

CHAPTER VI.

TABULATION STAFF AND ORGANIZATION.

1. Tabulating Staff.—For the purpose of selecting a tabulating staff an examination was held on 23rd, March, 1921, in the Exhibition Building, Melbourne, where accommodation had been secured for the large temporary staff necessary to perform the work in a reasonable time. The examination was confined to returned soldiers approved by the Public Service Commissioner, in compliance with an existing order of the Government, which provided for preference to soldier applicants for temporary employment in all Government departments. The examination paper provided a simple elementary education test in arithmetic, spelling, and writing. Of 332 candidates who presented themselves on 23rd March, 1921, 263 obtained 50 per cent. or more of the full marks possible. In addition to the number who sat for the main examination 117 applicants for

employment were examined individually in the same subjects, chiefly to enable a staff to be engaged for the work preliminary to the taking of the Census. From the candidates who passed the examination the staff was made up. The main work of the male staff in 1921 consisted of preparing the figures for the preliminary results, entering and checking the code equivalents to the replies on the personal and dwelling slips for subsequent punching by the machine operators, tabulating items suitable to the manual method, and summarizing the machine results. With the exception of the relatively small amount of hand tabulation referred to, the whole of the tabulating work was performed by the Hollerith machines. The installation of these machines in 1921 called for a comparatively large female staff to operate the card punching and verifying machines. It was considered that girls between 14 and 18 years of age would prove most suitable for the work, and the requisite number between these ages was engaged from amongst the applicants, who were required to show some aptitude for the work by a short test on the machines to be operated. The adult male staff reached a maximum of 258 on 19th July, 1921, the female staff a maximum of 57 on 29th July, 1922, and the staff of boys a maximum of 24 on 13th December, 1920. The maximum number of persons on the staff was 298 on 6th August, 1921, comprising 256 adult males, 22 females, and 20 boys. The total number of temporary hands employed, including those with one day's service and upward, was 456. The adult male staff was reduced by fortnightly retrenchments commencing on 18th January, 1922, and the female staff in the same manner commencing on 8th November, 1922.

2. Tabulation Organization.—As the floor space available in the Exhibition Building was ample to accommodate the whole staff the usual Public Service hours were observed. This had a great advantage over the two shifts worked in 1911, in so far that it enabled the necessarily limited number of permanent officers available from the head-quarters of the Bureau to exercise personal supervision for the whole of the time. Two galleries in the Exhibition, the north-eastern and north-western, were required to accommodate the tabulating staff, and as these were some distance apart a division of the staff was necessary. About 150 men were accommodated in the north-western gallery where the personal and dwelling slips for New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia were dealt with, and about 100 men in the north-eastern gallery where the slips for Victoria, South Australia, Tasmania, and the Territories were dealt with. Each gallery was in charge of a "tabulating superintendent" directly responsible to the "Supervisor of Census," and two assistants, all permanent officers. The tabulating staff in each gallery was further divided into sections of ten men, in charge of "section leaders" appointed from the temporary staff to ensure discipline and uniformity of work. The female staff and the Hollerith machines were also accommodated in the north-eastern gallery. The female staff was in charge of a permanent officer designated "Lady Superintendent," assisted by two section leaders drawn from the temporary staff. The temporary staff was paid in accordance with the rates specified by the Commonwealth Public Service Regulations, with the exception that "section leaders" and the storeman received two shillings and sixpence per day extra.

CHAPTER VII.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF CENSUS.

First Results.—The results of the preliminary count for the six States were furnished to the Secretary to the Department of Home and Territories on the 11th June, 1921. These were as follow:—

AUSTRALIAN CENSUS, 1921, PRELIMINARY COUNT (SUBJECT TO REVISION).
(Exclusive of full blood aboriginals).

State.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	1,068,767	1,027,626	2,096,393
Victoria	753,910	776,204	1,530,114
Queensland	398,486	357,087	755,573
South Australia	247,960	246,907	494,867
Western Australia	175,056	154,172	329,228
Tasmania	107,602	105,925	213,527
Total for the six States	2,751,781	2,667,921	5,419,702

Revised Results.—On the 15th August, 1921, the following revised results for the six States, for the Northern Territory and for the Federal Capital Territory were furnished to The Secretary to the Department of Home and Territories.

REVISED RESULTS OF CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

(Subject to further revision).

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	1,071,058	1,028,705	2,099,763
Victoria	754,629	776,900	1,531,529
Queensland	399,610	358,024	757,634
South Australia	248,293	247,043	495,336
Western Australia	177,013	155,200	332,213
Tasmania	107,767	106,110	213,877
Northern Territory	2,821	1,049	3,870
Federal Capital Territory	1,567	1,005	2,572
Total	2,762,758	2,674,036	5,436,794

Further revisions were made from time to time by which the number of males was increased by 112, and the number of females was reduced by 1,172, the net result being a reduction of 1,060 in the number of persons in Australia.

Urban and Rural Divisions.—Preliminary results showing the population in Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, and Rural Divisions, and the numbers classed as migratory—on ships and railway trains—were furnished for the several States as follows:—New South Wales, 9th July, 1921; Victoria, 14th July, 1921; Queensland, 26th July, 1921; South Australia, 19th July, 1921; Western Australia, 19th July, 1921; Tasmania, 29th July, 1921.

Dwellings.—A statement showing the number of dwellings—occupied, unoccupied, and being built—was furnished to the Secretary to the Department of Home and Territories on the 20th August, 1921.

Advance Bulletins.—As the information became available, advance bulletins were published from time to time. These bulletins, numbering twenty-six, were as follows:—

	Date of Issue.
1. Population of States and Territories	16.11.1921
2. Urban and Rural Population and Dwellings	6.12.1921
3. Population and Dwellings in Local Government Areas	9.12.1921
4. Territory of Papua	27.1.1922
5. Territory of Norfolk Island	2.2.1922
6. Federal Capital Territory	13.3.1922
7. Northern Territory	25.3.1922
8. Territory of New Guinea (Mandated Area)	25.7.1922
9. Dependent Children under 14 years in Urban and Rural Divisions and Local Government Areas	16.9.1922
10. Rental Values of Private Dwellings in Urban and Rural Divisions and Local Government Areas	16.12.1922
11. Population and Occupied Dwellings in Localities	12.1.1923
12. Summary for the State of Victoria	26.10.1922
13. " " " New South Wales	16.12.1922
14. " " " Queensland	28.3.1923
15. " " " South Australia	19.3.1923
16. " " " Western Australia	19.4.1923
17. " " " Tasmania	20.4.1923
18. " " " Commonwealth of Australia	3.5.1923
19. " " relating to Dwellings—Victoria	2.8.1923
20. " " " New South Wales	20.8.1923
21. " " " Queensland	31.8.1923
22. " " " South Australia	25.9.1923
23. " " " Western Australia	9.10.1923
24. " " " Tasmania	8.10.1923
25. " " " Commonwealth of Australia	31.10.1923
26. " " for Tropical Australia	18.12.1923

Advance Parts.—Copies of Census Parts X. to XV. showing for each Local Government Area the numbers of males and females according to the different categories (Age ; Birthplace ; &c.) were issued to the Local Government Authorities in advance of their order in the general scheme of publication. These advance copies bear dates as follows :—

Part X. New South Wales	.. .. .	..	25th July, 1924
Part XI. Victoria	.. .. .	..	21st August, 1924.
Part XII. Queensland	.. .. .	..	18th September, 1924
Part XIII. South Australia	.. .. .	..	1st November, 1924.
Part XIV. Western Australia	.. .. .	..	12th March, 1925
Part XV. Tasmania	.. .. .	..	4th April, 1925

CHAPTER VIII.

POST-CENSAL ADJUSTMENTS OF POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR THE INTER-CENSAL PERIOD 1911-1921.

1. Census Results.—The Census population on the 3rd April, 1911, was—Males, 2,313,035 ; females, 2,141,970 ; total, 4,455,005. At the Census of the 4th April, 1921, the population was—Males, 2,762,870 ; females, 2,672,864 ; total, 5,435,734. In both cases the figures are exclusive of full-blood aboriginal natives of Australia, but are inclusive of half-caste aboriginals.

2. Inter-censal Records.—Between the date of the Census of 1911 and that of 1921 there elapsed a period of ten years and one day. During this period records were kept of the several elements contributing to variations in population of—(i) Australia as a whole, and (ii) of the component States and Territories. As regards the former the only variations were by additions by births and by oversea arrivals, and deductions by deaths and oversea departures. The term “oversea” refers to countries outside Australia. With regard to the States and Territories there is the further factor of inter-State migration, which may be by land or by sea. In the case of any State, therefore, to which migration by land is possible, eight distinct sets of records were kept, viz. :—(i) births registered ; (ii) deaths registered ; (iii) oversea arrivals ; (iv) inter-State arrivals by sea ; (v) inter-State arrivals by land ; (vi) oversea departures ; (vii) inter-State departures by sea ; (viii) inter-State departures by land.

The records of inter-State migration by land are necessarily incomplete, as it is only practicable to record the migration by rail, since any efficient method of obtaining the record of overland migration, other than by rail, would be intolerably irksome and unduly expensive.

3. Comparison of Census Results with those derived from Inter-censal Records.—For Australia as a whole, the number of births registered during the ten years from 1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1921, was—

Males, 673,430 ; Females, 639,756 ; Total, 1,313,186.

Against this must be set off the deaths registered, as follows :—

Males, 306,147 ; Females, 226,936 ; Total, 533,083.

The oversea arrivals into Australia, as recorded during decennium were—

Males, 855,134 ; Females, 310,213 ; Total, 1,165,347.

During the same period the oversea departures as recorded were—

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australian Imperial Forces	343,235	2,707	345,942
Other	424,983	181,398	606,381
Total	768,218	184,105	952,323

Thus by the records the net immigration to Australia—i.e., the excess of oversea arrivals over oversea departures—during the decennium was—

Males, 86,916 ; Females, 126,108 ; Total, 213,024

The foregoing records of births and deaths and of oversea migration are for complete months, and, consequently to apply them, it is necessary to substitute for the population as ascertained

at the Census for the night between the 2nd and 3rd April, 1911, a corresponding figure for the 31st March of that year. Exact records for the first two days of April were, of course, not available, but a sufficiently close approximation was obtained by taking one-fifteenth part of the total recorded for the whole of that month. This gave the following results :—

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Census Population on 3rd April, 1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005
Less estimated increase during 1st and 2nd April, 1911	376	268	644
Estimated population on 31st March, 1911	2,312,659	2,141,702	4,454,361

The estimated population on the 31st March, 1911, became the foundation for future estimates based on the records of births, deaths, and oversea migration.

The following statement gives the results of adding to this estimated population the *recorded* increases during the ten years from 1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1921, inclusive :—

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Estimated population 31st March, 1911	2,312,659	2,141,702	4,454,361
Excess births over deaths—ten years, 1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1921	367,283	412,820	780,103
Excess immigration ten years 1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1921	86,916	126,108	213,024
Estimated population 31st March, 1921	2,766,858	2,680,630	5,447,488

To ascertain the population on the 31st March, 1921, on the basis of the Census for the night between 3rd and 4th April, 1921, it is necessary to take from the Census results a number estimated to represent the increase for the first three days of April. On this basis the population on the 31st March, 1921, was—

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Population—Census 4th April, 1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734
Less estimated increase during 1st-3rd April, 1921*	364	437	801
Estimated population 31st March, 1921	2,762,506	2,672,427	5,434,933

* One-thirtieth of the increase for the quarter ended 31st March, 1921.

Thus the estimate based on the inter-censal records of births and deaths and unadjusted oversea migration was in excess of the estimate based on the Census of 1921 by the following numbers :—

Males, 4,352 ; Females, 8,203 ; Total, 12,555.

This *over-statement* indicates an average accumulation of error of about 1,250 per annum.

4. Cause of Discrepancy.—From the nature of the case errors are probable in all records of population ; and further, errors in under-statement are more likely to occur than errors in excess. That is to say, omissions to record are likely to be more frequent than repeated records of the same fact. In view of the care taken to secure accuracy it is probable that the errors in the Census records are not serious, or in Australia, in the registration of births and deaths. If the record of births was seriously defective by omissions to register, it would tend to make the inter-censal estimate less than the Census enumeration, whereas the opposite has been the case. Consequently, if any such defect has existed in connexion with births, it has been more than counteracted by other defects with opposite tendencies. In the absence of evidence, the existence of such defect in any marked degree cannot be assumed.

The stringent provisions of the law, throughout Australia, regarding the disposal of a dead body, make it improbable that there is any serious error from the omission to register deaths. The fact that a taking of a Census is widely advertised, that a very extensive collecting organization is instituted specially for the purpose, and that every effort is made subsequent to the Census Day to remedy any omissions, it is improbable that the results are defective to any appreciable

degree. To account for the discrepancy between the estimates of population and the Census results for Australia as a whole, there remains the records of oversea arrivals and departures. While the discrepancy is probably due to several causes, there is reason to suppose that the greater part of the difference may be properly charged to migration, and, as errors of omission are more probable than errors of repetition, it is reasonably certain that the defect is mainly in the failure to record all departures. This conclusion is supported by the fact that the error in estimates based on unadjusted records is usually in the direction of an over-statement of the population.

5. Adjustment of Discrepancy.—In practice it has been found convenient to attribute the whole of the discrepancy to defects in the records of departures, and, for adjusting inter-censal estimates, to ascertain the ratio of the discrepancy to the aggregate recorded departures, and to apply this ratio to the departure recorded during successive inter-censal periods. This method appears to be free from any serious objection. It is simple in its application, and gives results which are probably not far from the truth at any moment during the inter-censal period, and which are, no doubt, as accurate as figures furnished by any other practicable method would be. This method was adopted for adjusting the estimates of population to conform to the results of the Census of 1911, and has been again applied on the present occasion.

6. Adjustment of Inter-censal Estimates.—It is shown in paragraph 3 that the oversea departures during the decennium included a large number of Australian Imperial Forces for service abroad. As the number of military departures was the subject of strict army record no alteration of those numbers is permissible. Consequently, any adjustment of migration figures must be confined to the civilian departures which numbered—

Males, 424,983 ; Females, 181,398 ; Total, 606,381.

The error in the numbers derived from adding to the results of the Census of 1911 the recorded increases during the following decennium represented an over-statement of—

Males, 4,352 ; Females, 8,203 ; Total, 12,555.

which is equal to 1.024 per cent. of the total male civilian departures, and 4.522 per cent. of such female departures. By applying these percentages to the quarterly records of oversea departures corrected results are obtained, by which adjusted estimates of the population of Australia can be made for successive periods throughout the inter-censal decennium.

7. Error in Pre-censal Estimates.—The results of the Census of 1911 disclosed an error in the pre-census estimates of an amount equal to a percentage on the recorded oversea departures of 14.59 per cent. for males, and 9.95 per cent. for females, and the recorded departures during the years 1911 to 1921 were increased by these percentages modified to 14½ per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively. Between 1901 and 1911 (in 1908) the method of recording migration was changed with, apparently, good effect, since these percentages proved to be too high when applied to the records from the altered system. The result was that by the 31st March, 1921, the population of Australia was under-estimated by 64,621.

The following table gives a comparison of the estimates of population, which were made prior to the Census of 1921 on the basis of the Census of 1911, with the estimates for the same years—based on the Census of 1921 :—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

31st December.	Inter-censal Estimates based on Census of 3rd April, 1911(a)			Inter-censal Estimates adjusted in accordance with Census of 4th April, 1921 (b).			Error of Under-statement in Original Estimates.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1911 ..	2,377,920	2,190,787	4,568,707	2,382,232	2,191,554	4,573,786	4,312	767	5,079
1912 ..	2,466,960	2,266,391	4,733,351	2,478,230	2,268,359	4,746,589	11,262	1,968	13,230
1913 ..	2,536,530	2,335,529	4,872,059	2,554,931	2,338,810	4,893,741	18,401	3,281	21,682
1914 ..	2,551,431	2,389,521	4,940,952	2,577,576	2,394,202	4,971,778	26,145	4,681	30,826
1915 ..	2,496,140	2,435,848	4,931,988	2,528,076	2,441,381	4,969,457	31,936	5,533	37,469
1916 ..	2,401,064	2,474,261	4,875,325	2,437,345	2,480,604	4,917,949	36,281	6,343	42,624
1917 ..	2,419,001	2,516,310	4,935,311	2,458,935	2,523,128	4,982,063	39,934	6,818	46,752
1918 ..	2,473,297	2,557,182	5,030,479	2,516,527	2,564,385	5,080,912	43,230	7,203	50,433
1919 ..	2,649,836	2,597,183	5,247,019	2,698,378	2,605,196	5,303,574	48,542	8,013	56,555
1920 ..	2,696,259	2,650,017	5,346,276	2,751,730	2,659,567	5,411,297	55,471	9,550	65,021
31st March, 1921 ..	2,707,185	2,663,127	5,370,312	2,762,506	2,672,427	5,434,933	55,321	9,300	64,621

(a) Results of Census of 1911, plus natural increase, plus net migration modified by addition to civilian departures of 14½ per cent. to males and 10 per cent. to females.

(b) Estimates for decade 1911-1921 based on Census of 1921 results of Census 1911, plus natural increase, plus net migration modified by addition to civilian departures of 1.024 per cent. for males and 4.522 per cent. for females.

8. Post-censal adjustments of State Populations.—Having adjusted the inter-censal estimates of population for Australia as a whole, it remains to treat the estimates for the several States so that in the aggregate they will coincide, at any date, with the number already determined for the Commonwealth. In this connexion, there is, in addition to the natural increase, and the oversea migration, the further factor of inter-State migration to be taken into account. The discrepancy between the estimated number of the population of Australia as on 31st March, 1921, based on the Census of 1911, plus adjusted records of increase, and the number, as at the same date, based on the results of the Census of 1921, amounted to—

Males, 55,321 ; Females, 9,300 ; Total, 64,621.

the discrepancy being in the direction of an under-estimate.

The errors in the estimates for the several States were—

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales (including Federal Capital Territory)	—35,746	— 6,143	—41,889
Victoria	+ 1,319	— 9,171	— 7,852
Queensland.. .. .	—13,009	+ 321	—12,688
South Australia	—17,367	+ 2,682	—14,685
Western Australia	+ 2,329	+ 2,140	+ 4,469
Tasmania	+ 6,910	+ 918	+ 7,828
Northern Territory	+ 243	— 47	+ 196
Australia	—55,321	— 9,300	—64,621

The following statement shows the errors which would have arisen if the increases recorded during the inter-censal period had been added without adjustment to the results of the Census of 1911 :—

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales (including Federal Capital Territory)	+ 2,042	+ 4,112	+ 6,154
Victoria	+14,608	— 6,047	+ 8,561
Queensland.. .. .	—19,644	+ 871	—18,773
South Australia	— 1,798	+ 5,150	+ 3,352
Western Australia	+ 6,073	+ 2,995	+ 9,068
Tasmania	+ 2,562	+ 1,150	+ 3,712
Northern Territory	+ 509	— 28	+ 481
Australia	+ 4,352	+ 8,203	+12,555

It was shown in paragraph 6 that to counterbalance this error the most convenient method, as well as the method for which there is the greatest justification, is to increase the recorded oversea departures by 1.024 per cent. for males and 4.522 per cent. for females. As there is no evidence that the records relating to any one State are less faulty than those for any other State, it is convenient to apply to the oversea departures from each State, the co-efficient which has been found to be necessary for Australia as a whole, and to affect any further adjustment by the modification of the inter-State departures, to the extent found to be necessary to bring the estimates for each State into harmony with the Census results. Assuming that the factors mentioned, viz. :— 1.024 per cent. for males, and 4.522 per cent. for females, have been applied to the oversea departures from each State during the inter-censal decennium 1911 to 1921, the errors shown in the immediately preceding table would become—

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales (including Federal Capital Territory)	— 996	— 1,623	— 2,619
Victoria	+13,998	— 7,505	+ 6,493
Queensland.. .. .	—19,875	+ 617	—19,258
South Australia	— 1,938	+ 4,909	+ 2,971
Western Australia	+ 5,797	+ 2,597	+ 8,394
Tasmania	+ 2,524	+ 1,042	+ 3,566
Northern Territory	+ 490	— 37	+ 453
Australia .. .. .	..	..	..

It was necessary that these errors should be so adjusted that at any point of time during the decennium the aggregate of the several adjustments should be zero. The application of the correction as a percentage, on, say, recorded departures, would in practice involve awkward complications. A careful consideration of this matter led to the conclusion that a uniform distribution of the error in each case over the 40 quarters comprised in the decennium would probably accord as closely with the actual (but unknown) facts as any that could be devised, and would, in addition, be simple in application as well as satisfactory from the stand-point of Commonwealth total. The corrections so applied to the figures for the several quarters were *approximately* as follows:—

State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales (including Federal Capital Territory)	+ 25	+ 40	+ 65
Victoria	- 350	+ 188	- 162
Queensland	+ 497	- 15	+ 482
South Australia	+ 48	- 123	- 75
Western Australia	- 145	- 65	- 210
Tasmania	- 63	- 26	- 89
Northern Territory	- 12	+ 1	- 11
Australia .. .. .	..	..	..

On the basis of these principles the populations of the several States as at the end of each quarter from 31st March, 1911, to 31st March, 1921, have been determined, and from these the mean population for the several inter-censal years have been computed. These re-computed means have been employed in the adjustment of all inter-censal rates based upon population.

The following table shows the factors of births, deaths, and migration, together with the adjustments made to the migration figures in order to reconcile the results of the Census of 1921 with those of 1911:—

INTER-CENSAL INCREASE TO THE POPULATION FROM THE EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND FROM NET MIGRATION.

NOTE.—Particulars relating to the Federal Capital Territory are included with those for New South Wales.

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
MALES.								
Population—Census, 3rd April, 1911	(a) 858,690	655,591	329,506	207,358	161,565	97,591	2,734	2,313,035
Deduct estimated increase, 1st-2nd April, 1911	53	184	80	37	49	- 27	..	376
Population—Estimated, 31st March, 1911	858,637	655,407	329,426	207,321	161,516	97,618	2,734	2,312,659
Natural Increase, 1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1921—								
Births	265,276	176,073	99,504	60,983	42,408	28,820	366	673,430
Deaths	115,718	88,526	44,654	25,784	19,960	10,818	687	306,144
Excess of Births over Deaths	149,558	87,547	54,850	35,199	22,448	18,002	- 321	367,283
Migration—1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1921—								
Arrivals—								
From Oversea Countries	446,361	230,339	46,795	43,297	74,533	12,110	1,699	855,134
From other States—By Sea	307,395	379,557	131,998	74,660	81,178	210,654	7,617	(c)
By Rail	1,717,377	1,402,881	478,097	555,125	24,796	..	..	(c)
Total Arrivals	2,471,133	2,012,777	656,890	673,082	180,507	222,764	9,316	855,134
Departures—								
To oversea Countries—								
Australian Imperial Forces	142,615	125,538	23,161	23,959	25,213	2,749	..	343,235
Civilians recorded	296,653	59,570	22,577	13,698	26,932	3,664	1,889	424,983
Civilians allowances for unrecorded	3,038	610	231	140	276	38	19	4,352
To other States—By Sea, recorded	284,941	381,161	124,990	72,319	101,457	221,684	6,507	(c)
" adjustment	996	+ 13,998	- 19,875	- 1,938	+ 5,797	+ 2,524	+ 490	(c)
By Rail	1,680,142	1,420,172	491,176	559,251	27,535	..	..	(c)
Total Departures	2,406,393	2,001,049	642,260	667,429	187,210	230,659	8,905	772,570
Excess of Arrivals over Departures	64,740	11,728	14,630	5,653	- 6,703	- 7,895	411	82,564
Population—Estimated, 31st March, 1921	1,072,935	754,682	398,906	248,173	177,261	107,725	2,824	2,762,506
Add estimated increase, 1st-3rd April, 1921	133	42	63	94	17	18	- 3	364
Population—Census, 4th April, 1921	(b) 1,073,068	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	2,762,870

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory—992 males; 722 females; 1,714 persons.
 (b) Includes Federal Capital Territory—1,567 males; 1,005 females; 2,572 persons.
 (c) Inter-State arrivals equal inter-State departures.

INTER-CENSAL INCREASE TO THE POPULATION FROM THE EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, AND FROM NET
MIGRATION—*continued.*

	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Australia.
FEMALES.								
Population—Census, 3rd April, 1911 ..	(a) 789,758	659,960	276,307	201,200	120,549	93,620	576	2,141,970
<i>Deduct</i> estimated increase, 1st-2nd April, 1911	156	33	69	4	41	35	..	268
Population—Estimated, 31st March, 1911 ..	789,602	659,927	276,238	201,196	120,508	93,655	576	2,141,702
Natural Increase, 1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1921—								
Births	252,531	167,086	94,165	57,547	40,485	27,639	303	639,756
Deaths	83,129	74,001	28,094	21,343	11,083	9,193	93	226,936
Excess of Births over Deaths ..	169,402	93,085	66,071	36,204	29,402	18,446	210	412,820
Migration—1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1921—								
Arrivals—								
From Oversea Countries	177,279	64,272	21,292	14,580	25,848	6,677	265	310,213
From other States—By Sea	226,007	272,828	72,170	49,197	64,799	156,936	1,660	(c)
By Rail	831,723	660,697	270,607	297,987	14,299	..	..	(c)
Total Arrivals	1,235,009	997,797	364,069	361,764	104,946	163,613	1,925	310,213
Departures—								
To Oversea Countries—								
Australian Imperial Forces	1,126	1,179	66	116	200	20	..	2,707
Civilians recorded	126,825	32,237	5,620	5,334	8,792	2,386	204	181,398
Civilians allowance for unrecorded ..	5,735	1,458	254	241	398	108	9	8,203
To other States—By Sea, recorded ..	207,342	272,484	75,105	50,420	70,619	166,139	1,488	(c)
" adjustment	- 1,623	- 7,505	+ 617	+ 4,909	+ 2,597	+ 1,042	- 37	(c)
By Rail	824,905	674,474	267,808	291,294	16,832	..	..	(c)
Total Departures	1,164,310	974,327	349,470	352,314	99,438	169,695	1,664	192,308
Excess of Arrivals over departures ..	70,699	23,470	14,599	9,450	5,508	- 6,082	261	117,905
Population—Estimated, 31st March, 1921 ..	1,029,703	776,482	356,908	246,850	155,418	106,019	1,047	2,672,427
<i>Add</i> estimated increase, 1st-3rd April, 1921	172	74	95	43	36	18	1	437
Population—Census, 4th April, 1921 ..	(b) 1,029,875	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	2,672,864

PERSONS.

Population—Census, 3rd April, 1911 ..	(a) 1,648,448	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	4,455,005
<i>Deduct</i> estimated increase, 1st-2nd April, 1911	209	217	149	41	90	62	..	644
Population—Estimated, 31st March, 1911 ..	1,648,239	1,315,334	605,664	408,517	282,024	191,273	3,310	4,454,361
Natural Increase, 1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1921—								
Births	517,807	343,159	193,669	118,530	82,893	56,459	669	1,313,186
Deaths	198,847	162,527	72,748	47,127	31,043	20,011	780	533,083
Excess of Births over Deaths ..	318,960	180,632	120,921	71,403	51,850	36,448	111	780,103
Migration—1st April, 1911, to 31st March, 1921—								
Arrivals—								
From Oversea Countries	623,640	294,611	68,087	57,877	100,381	18,787	1,964	1,165,347
From other States—By Sea	533,402	652,385	204,168	123,857	145,977	367,590	9,277	(c)
By Rail	2,549,100	2,063,578	748,704	853,112	39,095	..	..	(c)
Total Arrivals	3,706,142	3,010,574	1,020,959	1,034,846	285,453	386,377	11,241	1,165,347
Departures—								
To Oversea Countries—								
Australian Imperial Forces	143,741	126,717	23,227	24,075	25,413	2,769	..	6345,942
Civilians recorded	423,478	91,807	28,197	19,032	35,724	6,050	2,093	606,381
Civilians allowance for unrecorded ..	8,773	2,068	485	381	674	146	28	12,555
To other States—By Sea, recorded ..	492,283	653,645	200,095	122,739	172,076	387,823	7,995	(c)
" adjustment	- 2,619	+ 6,493	- 19,258	+ 2,971	+ 8,394	+ 3,566	+ 453	(c)
By Rail	2,505,047	2,094,646	758,984	850,545	44,367	..	..	(c)
Total Departures	3,570,703	2,975,376	991,730	1,019,743	286,648	400,354	10,569	964,878
Excess of Arrivals over Departures ..	135,439	35,198	29,229	15,103	- 1,195	- 13,977	672	200,469
Population—Estimated, 31st March, 1921 ..	2,102,638	1,531,164	755,814	495,023	332,679	213,744	3,871	5,434,933
<i>Add</i> estimated increase, 1st-3rd April, 1921	305	116	158	137	53	36	4	801
Population—Census, 4th April, 1921 ..	(b) 2,102,943	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	5,435,734

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory—992 males; 722 females; 1,714 persons.
 (b) Includes Federal Capital Territory—1,567 males; 1,005 females; 2,572 persons.
 (c) Inter State arrivals equal inter-State departures.

CHAPTER IX.

GENERAL REVIEW OF THE GROWTH OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND OF THE CHANGES IN ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

1. Enumerations of the Population.—So far as the numbers can be ascertained, the nucleus of the population of Australia consisted of 1,024 persons, including the military, who landed in Sydney Cove on the 26th January, 1788. For many years the number increased very slowly, and in 1825, when Tasmania (then known as Van Diemen's Land) was separated from New South Wales and constituted a separate colony, i.e., 37 years after the first settlement, the total population was only 52,505 persons, of whom 38,313 were in New South Wales, and 14,192 were in Tasmania. With a view to estimating the food and other requirements of the early settlements, enumerations—originally known as “musters”—were carried out annually from 1788 to 1825, when they were discontinued.

2. Census-taking.—The first regular Census in Australia was taken in New South Wales in November, 1828. The following table gives a chronological statement of the Censuses taken in the several States, and the population enumerated thereat:—

AUSTRALIAN CENSUSES, 1828 TO 1921.

Census Year.	Population Enumerated (Exclusive of Full-blood Aborigines).								
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Territories.		Australia.
							Northern Territory.	Federal Capital.	
1828 ..	(Nov.) 36,598	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1833 ..	(2nd Sep.) 60,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1836 ..	(2nd Sep.) 77,096	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841 ..	(2nd Mar.) 130,856	..	..	..	..	(27th Sep.) 50,216	..	..	..
1844 ..	..	..	..	(26th Feb.) 17,366	..	..	..	..	..
1846 ..	(2nd Mar.) 189,609	..	..	(26 Feb.) 22,390	..	(31st Dec.) 70,164	..	..	..
1847 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848 ..	..	..	..	..	(10th Oct.) 4,622	..	..	..	..
1851 ..	(1st Mar.) (a) 268,344	..	..	(1st Jan.) 63,700	..	(1st Mar.) 70,130	..	..	..
1854 ..	..	(26th Apr.) (b) 234,298	..	..	(30th Sep.) 11,743	..	..	..	..
1855 ..	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 85,821	..	..	..	..	..
1856 ..	(1st Mar.) 269,722	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857 ..	..	(29th Mar.) 408,998	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 81,492	..	..	..
1859 ..	..	..	..	..	(31st Dec.) 14,837	..	..	..	..
1861 ..	(7th Apr.) 350,860	(7th Apr.) 538,628	(7th Apr.) (b) 30,059	(7th Apr.) 126,830	..	(7th Apr.) 89,977	..	..	..
1864 ..	..	..	(1st Jan.) 61,467	..	..	..	..	..	..
1866 ..	..	..	..	(26th Mar.) 163,452	..	..	..	..	..
1868 ..	..	..	(2nd Mar.) 99,901	..	..	..	..	..	..
1870 ..	..	..	..	..	(31st Mar.) 24,785	(7th Feb.) 99,328	..	..	..
1871 ..	(2nd Apr.) 502,998	(2nd Apr.) 730,198	(1st Sep.) 120,104	(2nd Apr.) 185,626	..	..	..	..	..
1876 ..	..	..	(1st May) 173,283	(26th Mar.) 213,271	..	..	..	..	..
1881 (c)	749,825	861,566	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	..	..	2,250,194
1886 ..	..	..	(1st May) 322,853	..	..	..	..	..	..
1891 (d)	1,123,954	1,139,840	393,718	320,431	49,782	146,667	..	..	3,174,392
1901 (e)	1,354,846	1,201,070	498,129	363,157	184,124	172,475	..	..	3,773,801
1911 (f)	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	(g) 3,310	(b) 1,714	4,455,005
1921 (h)	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734

(a) Including Port Phillip District, which afterwards became the Colony of Victoria. (b) Previously included with New South Wales. (c) 3rd April. (d) 5th April. (e) 31st March. (f) 3rd April. (g) Previously included with South Australia. (h) 4th April.

3. Growth of Population.—As already stated the growth of the population of Australia, in its earliest years, was very slow, and it was not until 1858 or 70 years after the first settlement that the first million was reached. At this time the population was distributed among the States, or Colonies as they were then, as follows:—New South Wales, 31.97 per cent.; Victoria, 47.22 per cent.; South Australia, 11.29 per cent.; Tasmania, 8.14 per cent.; and Western Australia, 1.38 per cent. The second million was reached in 1877, after a lapse of nineteen years, by an average increase of 3.53 per cent. per annum. The third million was reached twelve years later, in 1889, by an annual rate of increase of 3.48 per cent.; the fourth million sixteen years later, in 1905, at the rate of increase of 1.74 per cent. per annum; and the fifth million thirteen years later, in 1918, by an annual average rate of 1.79 per cent. It had been anticipated that the fifth million would be reached in 1915, but the suspension of immigration and the dispatch of Australian troops to the war delayed its attainment until March, 1918.

The following table shows the estimated population of Australia at the end of each decade from the first settlement, and, also, the actual and proportional increment during each successive decade:—

POPULATION—AUSTRALIA, DECENNIAL INCREASE.

Decade ending 31st December.	Population.			Increase.					
				Actual.			Per Cent.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1788 (a)	(b)	(b)	1,024	..	..	..	%	%	%
1788 ..	(b)	(b)	859	..	..	..	..	..	..
1790 ..	(b)	(b)	2,056	(a)	(a)	2,056	..	..	..
1800 ..	3,780	1,437	5,217	(a)	(a)	3,161	(a)	(a)	153.75
1810 ..	7,585	3,981	11,566	3,805	2,544	6,349	100.66	177.04	121.70
1820 ..	23,784	9,759	33,543	16,199	5,778	21,977	213.57	145.14	190.01
1830 ..	52,885	17,154	70,039	29,101	7,395	36,496	122.36	75.78	108.80
1840 ..	127,306	63,102	190,408	74,421	45,948	120,369	140.72	267.86	171.86
1850 ..	238,683	166,673	405,356	111,377	103,571	214,948	87.49	164.13	112.89
1860 ..	668,560	477,025	1,145,585	429,877	310,352	740,229	180.10	186.20	182.61
1870 ..	902,494	745,262	1,647,756	233,934	268,237	502,171	34.99	56.23	43.84
1880 ..	1,204,514	1,027,017	2,231,531	302,020	281,755	583,775	33.47	37.81	35.43
1890 ..	1,692,831	1,458,524	3,151,355	488,317	431,507	919,824	40.54	42.02	41.22
1900 ..	1,976,992	1,788,347	3,765,339	284,161	329,823	613,984	16.79	22.61	19.48
1910 ..	2,296,308	2,128,775	4,425,083	319,316	340,428	659,744	16.15	19.04	17.52
1920 ..	2,751,730	2,659,567	5,411,297	455,422	530,792	986,214	19.83	24.93	22.29

(a) on 26th January.

(b) Not available.

NOTE.—The populations of the various States and Territories at decennial periods may be found in the *Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia* No. 17 (1924), page 896.

4. Elements of Increase.—The next table shows for each decade from 1861 to 1920 the extent to which the increase to the population was due to the excess of births over deaths (natural increase) and to net immigration.

POPULATION INCREASE, 1861 TO 1920.

Decade.	Natural Increase.			Net Immigration.			Total Increase.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1861-1870	154,590	181,016	335,606	79,344	87,221	166,565	233,934	268,237	502,171
1871-1880	177,825	214,146	391,971	124,195	67,609	191,804	302,020	281,755	583,775
1881-1890	244,033	293,050	537,083	244,284	138,457	382,751	488,317	431,507	919,824
1891-1900	269,446	319,659	589,105	14,715	10,164	24,879	284,161	329,823	613,984
1901-1910	288,494	330,765	619,259	30,822	9,663	40,485	319,316	340,428	659,744
1911-1920	366,528	412,115	778,643	88,894	118,677	207,571	455,422	530,792	986,214

The large increase to the population which marked the fifties (see table, paragraph 3) was due to the development of the gold-fields, and when the rush of gold seekers spent itself, the rate of increase declined to the more moderate dimensions fitting to the normal development of the country. The rate per annum of natural increase fell, from 24.31 per 1,000 of the mean population of the decade for the period 1861 to 1870, to 15.29 per 1,000 for the decade 1901 to 1910, but rose to 15.77 per 1,000 for the decade 1911 to 1920, almost entirely in consequence of the lower average death rate during the later period.

The increase to the population from net immigration shows great variation from decade to decade. The greatest increase from this source which has occurred in any one decade was during the ten years 1881 to 1890. This period, however, concluded in world-wide speculation, which in Australia took the form of speculation in land values, and the effect of the financial collapse which followed this boom is shown by the small increment by migration from 1891 to 1910. For many of the years during this last mentioned period there was an actual loss to Australian population by net migration. In 1907 the stream of migration again turned in favour of Australia, but the war interrupted the flow. In the *Official Year Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia the increase of population is dealt with in greater detail, the results being given for each of the States and Territories (*see Official Year Book*, No. 17 (1924), pp. 901 *et seq.*).

5. Some General Characteristics of the Population.—The factors given in the following table indicate changes which have taken place in the characteristics of the population of Australia, and which have important bearing on the social and industrial advancement of the country:—

SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION.

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Density (Persons per square mile)	0.76	1.07	1.27	1.50	1.82
Australian Born per 100 males	(a) 58.85	63.98	73.85	80.12	82.45
" " females	(a) 68.40	73.14	80.96	85.90	86.48
" " persons	(a) 63.22	68.20	77.24	82.89	84.43
Masculinity (Excess of males per 100 persons)	7.98	7.36	4.82	3.84	1.66
Average Age—Males	25.43	25.54	26.66	27.67	28.54
Females	22.49	23.29	24.97	26.65	28.03
Persons	24.08	24.50	25.86	27.18	28.29
Median Age—Males	21.74	23.10	23.62	24.61	26.18
Females	18.42	20.08	21.45	23.39	25.52
Persons	20.08	21.65	22.53	24.01	25.84
Adults (21 and over) per 100 males	51.41	54.20	54.64	57.17	58.20
" " " females	44.20	48.03	50.89	54.93	57.91
" " " persons	48.10	51.34	52.86	56.10	58.05
Breadwinners per 100 males	61.35	64.42	65.30	69.41	67.25
" " females	16.21	18.24	19.91	18.61	17.38
" " persons	40.60	43.07	43.69	44.99	42.73
Primary Producers per 100 Breadwinners—Males	44.74	35.10	38.48	36.39	31.72
" " " Females	9.22	12.80	10.98	4.02	2.24
" " " Persons	38.20	30.71	32.53	29.88	25.82

(a) Approximate.

Density.—The density of population, as used here, is merely a convenient way of showing the increase in numbers.

Masculinity.—It has been a general experience that, in the early stages of the development of a country, the population has a large preponderance of males. In 1800 the population of Australia—then confined to New South Wales—had an excess of 44.91 males in every hundred persons, and in 1830 the masculinity was 51.02, i.e., 75 per cent of the population were males. From 1830 to 1921 the masculinity of the population consistently declined.

Relation of Density to Masculinity.—With the increase in numbers there is eventually an improvement in the conditions of life, which induces a larger number of females to enter the country. With the growth of family life the native-born become an increasing element in the population, and as the numbers of children born of each sex are substantially equal, the masculinity is further reduced. The relationship between the density and the masculinity of population, and the industrial development of a country, is strikingly illustrated by comparing the conditions in the different States of the Commonwealth of Australia (*see Official Year Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia No. 17 (1924), page 913).

Average Age.—By the substitution of native-born for the immigrant population which has been eliminated by death, the average age of the population of a young country should be reduced to a point where, birth and death rates being constant and other things remaining the same, it would tend towards stability. Notwithstanding the increased proportion which the native-born bears to the total population, the average age of the community has increased very materially during the 40 years covered by the table. This is due partly to the decline in the birth rate, which has failed to keep up the proportion of young lives, and partly to the greater longevity resulting from improvement in sanitary hygiene, and in medical and surgical science, and from the more general accessibility to the people of medical aid, as well as from the higher wage scale and the consequently higher standard of living. It is sometimes claimed that improvement in industrial

conditions have contributed to the greater length of life, but, when it is observed that the improvement is as great in the case of females—of whom relatively few have been affected by changes in industrial conditions—as in that of males it would appear that the effect of any change in the conditions of labour, apart from wages, has not been very marked. The increase in longevity is indicated by the expectation of life, as ascertained from Australian experience during each of the decades 1881–1890, 1891–1900, 1901–1910, and during the three years 1920–1922.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH IN EACH SEX ACCORDING TO THE AUSTRALIAN MORTALITY EXPERIENCE DURING EACH OF THE DECADES 1881–90; 1891–1900; 1901–10; AND THE THREE YEARS 1920–22.

					1881–1890.	1891–1900.	1900–10.	1920–22*.
					Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
Males	..	..	..	..	47.20	51.08	55.20	59.15
Females	..	..	..	..	50.84	54.76	58.84	63.31

* Owing to the unusual conditions of the war period of 1914–18, and to the disastrous influenza epidemic of 1919, it was considered that the experience during the three years 1920, 1921, and 1922 would represent more accurately the rates of mortality likely to be experienced in Australia in normal times than would that of the decade 1911–20.

From the most recent experience it appears that the average length of male life is 59.15 years instead of 47.20 years as in the experience of the decade 1881–1890. Similarly the expectation of the female life has been increased by over twelve years. The economic effect of this improvement in the rates of mortality is apparent from the observed fact that the average length of the working life—between the ages of 15 and 65 years—of all persons born has been increased in the interval of 35½ years, between the decade 1881–1890 and the triennium 1920–1922, by about 8 years in the case of males and slightly less in the case of females.

The following table shows the marked improvement in recent years in the extent of life experienced in the supporting ages—from 15–65—for each 100,000 born.

CONTRIBUTION TO "SUPPORTING" AGES—15 TO 65.

Period Investigated.	Male Life between Ages 15 and 65 per 100,000 born.			Female Life between Ages 15 and 65 per 100,000 born.		
	Total Number.	Average per Male born.	Average per Male attaining 15 years.	Total Number.	Average per Female born.	Average per Female attaining 15 Years.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
1881–1890	3,098,605	30.99	39.37	3,300,165	33.00	40.91
1891–1900	3,374,153	33.74	41.23	3,554,834	35.54	42.42
1901–1910	3,655,653	36.56	42.61	3,819,502	38.20	43.59
1920–1922	3,902,039	39.02	44.00	4,082,021	40.82	44.98

The figures indicate that on the rates of mortality experienced during the decennium 1881–1890, approximately 31 years between ages 15 and 65, would be contributed on the average to the life of the community by each male born, and 33 years by each female. The improvements disclosed by successive investigations had the effect of increasing such contributions continuously, until on the basis of the 1920–1922 rates each male born has an average life of 39 years between 15 and 65, and each female nearly 41 years. Similarly, males reaching age 15 would, on the basis of 1881–1890 figures, contribute on the average about 39½ years to the supporting ages, as compared with 44 years for 1920–1922. For females reaching age 15 the corresponding contributions are 41 years for 1881–1890, and 45 years for 1920–1922.

The records of births show that during the decade 1881–1890 the population was rejuvenated by the introduction of new lives representing about 35 per 1,000 persons living, whereas in the decade 1911–1920 the corresponding proportion of new lives born into the community was only about 26½ per 1,000. This decline in the relative volume of new life was consistent throughout the intervening period.

Adults.—The increase in the proportion of the population over 21 years of age is merely a concomitant to the increased average age.

Breadwinners.—The increase in the proportion of breadwinners (i.e., of those engaged in gainful occupations) since 1881 is due to the smaller proportion of the population under the working age. If the number of breadwinners is related to the population aged 15 years and over, it will be found that the proportion of males who were breadwinners was almost identical (about 98.0 per cent.) in the years 1891, 1901, and 1921, while on the same basis, the proportion of females who were breadwinners has consistently declined during the past 30 years. To relate all breadwinners to the population over 15 years of age is not strictly correct, because there are some breadwinners under 15, while there are other members of the community over that age who are still at school; but any discrepancy due to this cause will be slight.

In 1911 the male breadwinners over 15 years represented 98.25 per cent. of all males over 15 years, and the female breadwinners over 15 represented 26.76 per cent. of all females over that age. In 1921 the similar proportions were respectively—males 98.42 per cent., females 25.48 per cent.

The decline in the proportion of females who are compelled to become breadwinners, points to an increase in the earning power of the male breadwinner, sufficient to enable him to maintain a larger proportion of the female members of his family in the home. To this result the smaller size of the average family is possibly a contributing factor.

Primary Producers.—Of the changes shown in the foregoing table, perhaps the most arresting in its significance in relation to social and industrial development, is the decline in the *proportion* of the community engaged in the primary industries. The evolutionary changes in the occupations of a young community are of such interest, that it appears to be worth while to reprint here the following table from the *Official Year Book* of the Commonwealth of Australia (No. 17, 1924), which illustrates the changes which have taken place in Australia :—

OCCUPATIONS—PERCENTAGES OF EACH CLASS ON TOTAL BREADWINNERS, AUSTRALIA, 1871-1921.
(SEXES COMBINED).

Occupation.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Professional	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.8	7.3	8.7
Domestic	11.6	12.2	11.6	12.3	10.3	9.1
Commercial	8.1	9.2	12.3	13.6	14.6	15.3
Transport and Communication	3.8	4.5	6.8	7.4	8.0	9.0
Industrial	26.5	29.4	30.7	26.0	28.7	31.2
Primary	44.0	38.2	30.7	32.5	29.9	25.8
Independent	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.9

The apparent transfer of breadwinners from the Primary to the Industrial Class is not altogether due to the natural development of a young country but has been going on in even old countries, and is due in part to the substitution of machinery for human labour. As about 80 per cent. of all breadwinners in the Primary Class are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, it follows that the majority of those in the class are producing for the satisfaction of the primary, wants of food and clothing, and inasmuch as the labour so engaged is released by the use of machinery, that labour is available for the production of objects of a more luxurious nature, and a greater diversity of employment is thus afforded.

The decade 1911-1921 marks the period in the development of Australia, during which the persons engaged in manufacturing and other secondary processes became more numerous than those engaged in primary production. In 1911 the Industrial Class already had first place in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia, but in the other States the predominance of the Primary Class was such, that for Australia as a whole, the Primary Class was the greater. By 1921 the preponderance of the Industrial Class in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia had increased to such an extent, and at the same time the excess in favour of the primary industries, though still existing in Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania had so diminished, that the number of persons engaged in Industrial Occupations throughout Australia exceeded those in the Primary Group by about 21.0 per cent. The table of percentages given above shows clearly the relative decline in the number of breadwinners engaged in the primary industries, and the corresponding expansion of the other groups. The arrest of progress from the financial crisis of the nineties is also brought into striking relief. From the Census of 1871 the proportion engaged in the Primary Group declined, and that in the Industrial Group rose, until at the Census of 1891 the two groups were practically equal. The Census of 1901—i.e., after the financial collapse—shows a reversion from the secondary to the primary industries. A feature of the movement of that time was the transfer of workers from the industries of the eastern States to the gold-fields of Western Australia. The same cause was no doubt responsible for the increased proportion represented in 1901 by the domestic class, which, with this exception, has declined since 1881. The curve of the development of the Industrial Group during the 20 years, 1901-1921, is somewhat similar to that during the period 1871-1891, but, whereas, in 1891 the proportions represented by the Industrial and Primary Groups were equal, in 1921 the Industrial Group represented 31.2 per cent. of all breadwinners, and the Primary Group 25.8 per cent. only. The increased proportions represented by the professional, commercial, and transport classes indicate a higher standard of life and the increasing complexity of the social structure.

6. Growth of Urban Population.—Closely associated with the change in occupations is the relative numbers living under urban and rural conditions respectively. The numbers living under urban conditions throughout Australia prior to 1911—when the first Census for Australia was taken under the one authority—are not readily available.

According to the Census of 1911 the urban population represented 57.83 per cent. of the total population—excluding shipping and other migratory elements—whereas by 1921 the urban population represented 62.33 per cent. During the decade the population of the metropolitan areas increased by about 38 per cent. and the other urban areas by about 19 per cent., giving an increase over the whole urban population of about $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; during the same time the rural population increased by 9 per cent. only. The percentages given in the following table show the increasing proportion which the metropolitan population bears to the total. Notwithstanding the limitations of the figures it will be seen that there is a very substantial agreement between the changes in the location of population and its occupations.

PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA RECORDED IN THE METROPOLITAN AREAS.

Sex.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
	%	%	%	%	%
Males	29.63	34.73	34.58	35.17	40.34
Females	34.81	39.84	39.21	41.13	45.77
Persons	32.00	37.10	36.78	38.03	43.06

RELATION BETWEEN LOCATION AND OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
1. Percentage of the population in Metropolitan Areas	32.0	37.1	36.8	38.0	43.1
2. Percentage of Breadwinners in occupations other than Primary	61.8	69.3	67.5	70.1	74.2
3. Index of change in Item 1	100	116	115	119	135
4. Index of change in Item 2	100	112	109	113	120

To properly appreciate the significance of this change in occupations it must be understood that the change is world-wide, and is a sign of advance in material well-being, inasmuch as the primary wants of the world can now be supplied by a smaller proportion of the world's labour, so leaving a larger proportion of the labour for the production of more luxurious, things which in the past, by reason of their scarcity, have been within the means of relatively few.

CHAPTER X.

AGES.

1. Form of Inquiry.—Persons were asked on the Personal Slip to “ Give date of Birth : Day—Month—Year— ” and to “ Give age last birthday—Years.”

2. Ages Unstated.—For Australia as a whole the number of persons whose age was not stated was 14,210, of whom 7,920 were males and 6,290 were females. These numbers represent 2.87 per 1,000 males, 2.35 per 1,000 females, and 2.61 per 1,000 of the total persons, and show a very great improvement on the Census of 1911, when the proportions of the unstated per 1,000 of the population were :—males, 5.36 ; females, 5.13 ; persons, 5.25. In distributing these unspecified ages it has been assumed that they all belonged to the ages fifteen years and over.

3. Mis-statement of Age.—In addition to the cases in which no age was stated there were many others in which the age given on the Census schedules was, obviously, not correct. To eliminate the effects of these mis-statements it is customary to subject the recorded figures to

a process of graduation or smoothing in order to obtain a series of figures more in accordance with the facts. (The process is described in para. 6). This graduation showed that the proportion of apparent mis-stated ages was slightly less in 1921 than in 1911, notwithstanding that there were more delinquents among the females than in the earlier year. In 1921 the number per 100,000 of mis-stated ages was—Males, 1,185; females, 1,116; persons, 1,151. Whereas in 1911 the similar proportions were—Males, 1,271; females, 1,076; persons, 1,177. In both years the proportion of mis-statements was smaller among females than among males.

It may be well to mention that the difference between the recorded results and the graduated results represent the sum of the net or uncompensated errors at each age. By taking the sexes together errors in either sex are in many instances cancelled or compensated by errors in the other sex. Hence it is that the error in the sexes taken together is not the sum of the errors in the sexes taken separately.

Preference for Even Numbers.—The preference for even numbers observed at the Census of 1911 was again in evidence in the age records at the Australian Census of 1921. By the graduation of the figures it was found that of the 45 even number ages between 1 and 91 there was an excess of males at 30 ages and of females at 31 ages in the enumerated figures; while there was an excess of males in only 9, and of females in only 12, of the odd number ages.

Multiples of Ten.—The most striking instances of mis-statement are in the ages ending with nought. In Australia this tendency to cluster at round number ages begins at age 10 and is present at all subsequent ages ending with nought. Taking the numbers recorded at all ages ending with nought (after adjustment for unstated cases and omitting children in the first year of age), in comparison with the graduated numbers at the same ages, the difference amounted to 5.01 per cent. of the graduated numbers in the case of males and 4.85 per cent. of females, representing 4.91 per cent. for the sexes combined. In 1911 the similar differences were for males 5.97 per cent., and for females 4.61 per cent., or 5.32 per cent. for both together.

The different circumstances associated with this clustering of numbers at ages ending with nought, and also at some other ages, provide material for speculation as to the causes. A similar clustering at round number ages has been a common experience in the past. At the Census of England and Wales in 1911 no preference for round figures was shown prior to age 30, but for ages 30, 40, 50 and 60 the enumerated excesses were far more pronounced than in the Australian Censuses of 1911 and 1921.

After those ending with nought the age numbers with the next greatest excess at the Australian Census of 1921 were those ending with 6, which taken together showed an excess of 1.84 per cent. for males and 1.36 per cent. for females. Next in order were the numbers ending with 8, which showed an excess of 1.14 per cent. for males and 1.17 per cent. for females. The ages ending with 2 were in excess by 6 per 1,000 males, while the females were short by 5 per 10,000. The males enumerated at ages ending with 4 were too few by 26 per 10,000, though the females were in excess by 13 per 10,000. Odd numbers showing errors of defect, arranged according to the relative dimension of the error, were as follows:—Ages ending with 9 were in defect by 2.63 per cent. of males, and 2.82 per cent. of females; ages ending with 7 were short by 2.37 per cent. of males and 1.22 per cent. of females; ages ending with 3 were short by 1.67 per cent. of males and 1.27 per cent. of females; ages ending with 5 were short by 1.08 per cent. of males and 5 per 1,000 females; those ending with 1 were short by 12 per 10,000 males and 1.2 per cent. females. It may be noticed that taken collectively in groups, according to the terminal digit of the age number, there were only two cases in which the even number groups were short of the graduated requirements, viz.:—Females at ages ending with 2 (short 5 per 10,000) and males at ages ending with 4 (short 26 per 10,000). In no case was the total enumerated number for the group of all ages ending with a given odd digit in excess of the graduated number. This, of course, is not true of particular ages within the group. On this basis the group which showed the smallest net error was the group of ages ending with 2, though in individual ages ending with 2 there were very considerable errors in opposite directions.

4. Mis-statement of Infantile Ages.—Even in the ages of very young children recorded at the Census, mis-statements are frequently evident. Where, as is usual, the migration of young children is relatively insignificant, and birth-rates and infantile death rates do not vary greatly from year to year, the number of children should diminish at successive ages from age 0 onward. In consequence of the war, however, the stability of conditions necessary to give such results did not exist for some years prior to the Census, with the result that the order of numbers in ages 0 to 5 years is very much disturbed. The effect of the social disruption caused by the war on the numbers at each age under five, is indicated by the changes in the number of births in the years immediately preceding the Census. The number of children born in Australia in 1916 was 131,426, whereas in 1919 the number was only 122,290, but rose abruptly to 136,406 in 1920. In the aggregate the shortage of births in Australia during the war years was to some

extent counterbalanced by the children—born to Australian soldiers who married abroad—who entered Australia as immigrants prior to the Census, but in point of time such births would not coincide with those births which would have occurred under normal conditions.

NUMBERS RECORDED IN AUSTRALIA AT INFANTILE AGES.

Age Last Birthday.	Number.				Per cent. (Age 0 = 100).			
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
0	96,009	93,324	115,970	133,452	100	100	100	100
1	87,163	84,979	107,485	114,001	91	91	94	85
2	90,165	84,699	101,693	114,669	94	91	88	86
3	88,428	86,002	102,342	117,803	92	92	88	88
4	85,807	86,113	99,433	120,281	89	92	86	90

Though still lacking somewhat in symmetry the results for 1911 followed the natural order more closely than did those of 1891 or 1901. For 1921, however, the results are for the most part directly opposite to the natural order. As already shown, this irregularity was mainly due to the war.

5. Comparisons of Infantile Census Returns with Registration Records.—Except for the net migration of children under one year of age, which is relatively small, the number recorded at the Census as under one year of age should represent the number surviving from those born within the year ending at the time of the Census.

Although it is not practicable to make an exact comparison between the number ascertained by the Census and the registrations of births and deaths, reasonable approximations can be made. Thus for the year ending 31st March, 1921, the number of births registered in Australia was 138,202, of which 71,155 were males, and 67,047 were females. During the same period the number of deaths under one year of age registered was 9,691, of which 5,554 were males, and 4,137 were females. What is required to be known is the number of these deaths which arose from births which took place in the year ended 31st March, 1921. Having this number, its subtraction from the number of births for that year would give approximately the number of registered children under one year of age living at 31st March, 1921. The fact that statistics of deaths under one year of age for the year in question were available in considerable detail, enabled a fairly accurate estimate of the required number of deaths to be obtained. The following example, based on the deaths under one year for the whole of Australia, will illustrate the process:—

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE REGISTERED IN AUSTRALIA DURING THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1921.

Age at Death.	Deaths under One Year of Age Registered.			Approximate Proportion whose birth occurred in the Year ended 31st March, 1921.	Estimated Number of Deaths during Year ended 31.3.21, arising from Births which took place in that Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 week	1,865	1,279	3,144	103/104	1,847	1,267	3,114
1 week and under 2 weeks..	331	239	570	101/104	321	232	553
2 weeks and under 3 ..	214	150	364	99/104	204	143	347
3 " 1 month	146	120	266	97/104	136	112	248
1 month and under 2 months	478	352	830	21/24	418	308	726
2 months .. 3 ..	408	304	712	19/24	323	241	564
3 " 4 ..	346	287	633	17/24	245	203	448
4 " 5 ..	338	241	579	15/24	211	150	361
5 " 6 ..	240	209	449	13/24	130	113	243
6 " 7 ..	253	209	462	11/24	116	96	212
7 " 8 ..	207	181	388	9/24	78	68	146
8 " 9 ..	210	159	369	7/24	61	46	107
9 " 10 ..	180	144	324	5/24	37	30	67
10 " 11 ..	168	141	309	3/24	21	17	38
11 " 12 ..	170	122	292	1/24	7	5	12
	5,554	4,137	9,691	..	4,155	3,031	7,186

It appears from the foregoing table that of the 9,691 deaths under one year registered during the year ended 31st March, 1921, approximately 7,186 or 74.15 per cent. were the deaths of children who had been born in that year. The percentages for males and females separately were 74.81 and 73.27 respectively.

The process of estimation may be stated as follows :—

Of the deaths in any year of children aged under one week, all except those who died in the first week of the year must have been born in that year, while of those who died in the first week, a proportion would have been born in the preceding year. In the above calculation, this proportion has been assumed to be half, which is probably somewhat too high, but not sufficiently so to seriously affect the results. In consequence of this assumption, $51\frac{1}{2}/52$ or $103/104$ of the whole year's deaths are taken. Similar explanation applies to each of the other ages.

It may be noted that percentages, ranging from 71.5 to 74.2, have been found to hold for other years for which similar investigations have been made. It may consequently be stated that according to present Australian experience, of all deaths under twelve months of age occurring in any given year, approximately 73 per cent. are those of children born in that year.

Similar calculations to that described above have been made for the several States for the year ended 31st March, 1921, and the figures obtained have been compared with the registration returns. The results obtained are as follows :—

COMPARISON OF CENSUS AND REGISTRATION RESULTS FOR INFANT AGES.

State or Territory.	Births Registered during the Year ended 31st March, 1921.	Approximate Number of Deaths under One Year of Age in Year ended 31st March, 1921, arising from Births in that Year.	Estimated Number Under One Year of Age at 31st December, 1921, based on Registration Returns.	Census Results.	Excess of Census Results over Registration Estimates.
MALES.					
New South Wales	28,163	1,676	26,487	27,161	674
Victoria	18,722	1,195	17,527	17,727	200
Queensland	10,841	524	10,317	10,434	117
South Australia	6,271	367	5,904	5,960	56
Western Australia	4,201	229	3,972	3,978	6
Tasmania	2,918	162	2,756	2,815	59
Northern Territory	29	2	27	37	10
Federal Capital Territory	10	..	10	28	18
Australia	71,155	4,155	67,000	68,140	1,140
FEMALES.					
New South Wales	26,746	1,226	25,520	26,005	485
Victoria	17,578	879	16,699	17,097	398
Queensland	10,004	348	9,656	9,810	154
South Australia	5,896	263	5,633	5,755	122
Western Australia	3,925	166	3,759	3,760	1
Tasmania	2,854	148	2,706	2,810	104
Northern Territory	38	1	37	41	4
Federal Capital Territory	6	..	6	34	28
Australia	67,047	3,031	64,016	65,312	1,296
TOTAL.					
New South Wales	54,909	2,902	52,007	53,166	1,159
Victoria	36,300	2,074	34,226	34,824	598
Queensland	20,845	872	19,973	20,244	271
South Australia	12,167	630	11,537	11,715	178
Western Australia	8,126	395	7,731	7,738	7
Tasmania	5,772	310	5,462	5,625	163
Northern Territory	67	3	64	78	14
Federal Capital Territory	16	..	16	62	46
Australia	138,202	7,186	131,016	133,452	2,436

In connexion with a comparison such as that given above, there are certain causes operating to prevent absolute identity in the two sets of returns. The principal of these are :—

- (i) The fact that the births and deaths registered in any year do not represent the occurrences of that year ;
- (ii) The fact that whilst deaths are registered within a few days of their occurrence, births are sometimes not registered for over two months after they occur ;
- (iii) The fact that there is often a tendency at early ages to mis-state age ;
- (iv) The fact that the migration of infants, although small, is yet not entirely negligible.

In view of these facts, it must be admitted that the divergencies between the two sets of results are very small (representing less than 2 per cent.), and as these results have been obtained by organizations which are entirely distinct from each other, it may be said of the Census and Registration returns, that each furnishes an indication of the substantial accuracy of the other.

6. Graduated (smoothed) Results.—As previously mentioned the tabulated results relating to age disclose many mis-statements. To obtain results more nearly in accord with the facts, a process of graduation, or smoothing, has been applied to the recorded figures for each sex for each of the States and Territories and for Australia as a whole. These smoothed results, together with comparisons with previous Censuses, will be found in Part I. Ages—Tables 6 to 18 inclusive (see Vol. I., pp. 12–30.)

The method of smoothing was as follows:—The number of persons of either sex for each age or group of ages last birthday, from 0 upwards, was plotted as a rectangle on cross-ruled paper, the base of each rectangle representing the number of years contained in the age group involved, and the height representing the number of persons in that age group. Through the upper part of these rectangles a smooth curve was drawn so that the area contained between it and the base would in some cases be greater and in others less than the area of the corresponding rectangle, the principle being that of making the excesses balance the defects within as short a range as practicable consistently with the maintenance of a fair degree of smoothness in the curve. From the curve so drawn values were read off for determining the areas, which had, by its means, been substituted for the original rectangles, and these areas were compared item by item with the original data. A table showing the deviations from the data at each point, the accumulated deviations up to that point, and the first differences of the readings was then prepared. Where these results indicated that the curve had, over a given range, been taken too low or too high, or that the sweep of the curve was less regular than was desirable, the necessary adjustments were made in the readings, and the resulting deviations were tested. By these means, adjustments of the original observations were obtained which conform closely to the two principal requisites of a good graduation, viz. :—

- (i) That the resulting curve should exhibit a reasonable degree of smoothness ;
- (ii) That it should satisfactorily fit the original data.

7. Age Grouping.—In the study of statistics of population, the labour involved usually renders it impracticable to deal thoroughly with single ages, so that it becomes necessary to adopt some grouping of the data. The method generally employed is that of quinquennial groups beginning with a multiple of 5, as for example, 10–14 ; 15–19 ; 20–24 ; &c. For most purposes this grouping has been used at the present Australian Census, because it facilitates comparisons with the past and with other countries. As already noted, an examination of the Census results for single ages discloses abnormal accumulations at ages ending with 0, which have been drawn from above and below those ages. These facts suggest that a desirable grouping would be one that would associate, within the same group, the age at which accumulations appear with those ages from which such accumulations have been drawn.

The results of the Australian Census of 1921 show that grouping which gives the least difference between the enumerated and the graduated results—that is, the series in which the groups contain, to the greatest degree, within themselves the ages which provide mutual compensation of error—is the series 0–3, 4–8, 9–13, &c., and that next in order is the series now generally used, viz. :—0–4, 5–9, 10–14, &c. The total of the errors between the enumerated and the graduated results in the different groups throughout the series 0–3, &c., represents 264 per 100,000 persons, while in the series 0–4, &c., the corresponding discrepancy is 477 per 100,000 persons. In the other groupings the error goes as high as 973 per 100,000 persons in the series 0–2, 3–7, &c. The average error is affected to some degree by the extent to which the opportunity for the cancellation of difference by compensating errors is excluded from the initial group in the series which with the one exception does not cover a full quinquennial period. If, however, in the series 0–3, 4–8, &c., the first group is divided into single years, and the error for each year is counted, the aggregate error for the series will represent only 306 per 100,000.

8. Masculinity according to Age.—The “ masculinity ” or “ femininity ” of the population indicates the extent to which either sex predominates in the total. The figures shown in the following table represent the excess of males, or, where the minus sign (–) occurs, the excess of females, in an average hundred of the population in each age group. Thus, if the “ masculinity ” were represented by 6, the femininity would be represented by –6, and each would signify that, in an average hundred of the population in the group concerned, the number of males exceeded the number of females by 6 ; in other words, that there were 53 males to 47 females. The figures given were deduced from the graduated Census results for quinquennial age groups.

MASCULINITY OF POPULATION (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES IN EACH 100 OF POPULATION), 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age Last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn.	Fed. Cap.	
0-4	1.55	1.89	2.43	2.62	1.80	0.76	2.04	1.83	1.85
5-9	1.52	1.09	1.21	1.11	1.08	1.11	-1.11	9.79	1.28
10-14	0.83	1.19	1.55	0.71	1.30	1.57	-5.21	18.45	1.09
15-19	1.13	0.81	1.64	1.76	1.23	2.21	12.68	42.97	1.25
20-24	-3.02	-4.39	-0.29	-3.16	-0.19	-2.87	30.46	34.96	-2.81
25-29	-1.81	-4.99	2.22	-4.53	0.93	-5.02	41.55	11.11	-2.33
30-34	2.12	-3.32	6.87	0.41	6.08	-2.58	50.14	16.30	1.23
35-39	3.02	-3.12	9.01	1.06	7.50	0.07	42.05	26.53	2.17
40-44	2.65	-2.60	10.09	0.17	11.06	2.33	55.07	35.48	2.57
45-49	3.85	-2.98	10.78	1.28	14.77	4.09	73.91	28.21	3.42
50-54	7.77	-1.27	14.58	1.43	20.77	6.28	77.85	14.29	6.24
55-59	8.47	1.29	18.09	-0.05	24.91	7.20	87.59	19.44	7.68
60-64	9.10	-0.59	17.35	3.06	23.26	4.56	90.87	42.86	7.19
65-69	8.61	-0.97	18.60	3.88	16.35	6.41	92.37	50.00	6.95
70-74	4.09	-6.29	14.97	-1.03	13.21	1.12	88.89	37.50	2.26
75-79	1.59	-11.54	10.21	-2.60	7.84	-8.74	83.33	23.08	-1.97
80-84	0.99	-12.59	11.32	-10.90	7.16	-13.45	20.00	20.00	-3.93
85-89	-1.40	-10.74	4.34	-21.24	..	-12.15	..	100.00	-6.87
90-94	-3.57	-16.47	9.30	-30.23	17.07	-20.55	..	100.00	-11.30
95-99	-2.44	-31.43	31.25	-18.92	7.69	17.65	..	..	-9.79
100 and over ..	45.45	12.50	..	100.00	..	100.00	..	..	37.50
All Ages	2.03	-1.43	5.55	0.28	6.56	0.79	45.90	21.85	1.66

Reference has already been made (Chap. IX, par. 5) to the relation between the masculinity of a population and its density, and, so, to its state of industrial advancement. This relationship is clearly indicated by the "masculinity" of the population of the various States.

The most noticeable feature of the above table is the excess of females at the young adult ages, which is due to the loss of young male lives at the War. The disparity between the States, in this regard, is mainly the result of migration, which differs according to local circumstances. Apart from the effect of the War, it may be noted that for Australia as a whole the masculinity declines, by reason of the greater mortality among males, from an excess of 1.85 per cent. for ages 0-4 to 1.09 per cent. at ages 10-14; and then, through immigration, rises to a maximum excess of 7.68 per cent. at ages 55-59; thence falling steadily throughout the higher ages again, from the heavier male mortality.

The next table gives a comparison of the masculinity of the population of Australia as ascertained from each Census from 1881 to 1921. The most striking point in this comparison is the fall in the masculinity of the population which has accompanied settlement, with its complementary spread of conditions suitable to women and to the establishment of families. Two factors have operated in the equalization of the sexes in the population. As social conditions improved there was a larger proportion of females among immigrants, and, consequently, as population grew, the native-born element—which tends to an equality of the sexes—provided an increasing proportion of the population.

The results given in the table show a very considerable increase in the masculinity in the age-group 0-4—from an excess of males of 1.02 per cent. of the total of the group in 1881 to an excess of 1.85 per cent. in 1921. This change is confirmed to some extent by the masculinity of the births registered in the year prior to each Census.

MASCULINITY OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1881 to 1921.

(EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES IN EACH 100 OF POPULATION.)

Age Last Birthday.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	Age Last Birthday.	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
0-4	1.02	1.37	1.23	1.59	1.85	55-59 ..	25.55	16.23	10.22	10.88	7.68
5-9 .. ..	.90	.98	1.11	1.06	1.28	60-64 ..	23.99	19.45	8.81	7.72	7.19
10-14 .. ..	.94	1.20	.98	.87	1.09	65-69 ..	22.50	19.31	13.19	5.27	6.95
15-19	1.33	.39	.22	1.49	1.25	70-74 ..	22.23	17.72	16.63	5.42	2.26
20-24	3.49	4.19	.16	2.47	-2.81	75-79 ..	20.04	19.89	13.25	6.69	-1.97
25-29	12.48	11.80	2.18	3.16	-2.33	80-84 ..	26.35	17.80	7.71	7.25	-3.93
30-34	12.49	15.53	7.81	3.49	1.23	85-89 ..	28.96	12.31	6.90	-2.11	-6.87
35-39	15.18	14.83	11.27	4.36	2.17	90-94 ..	3.17	25.42	5.31	-5.16	-11.30
40-44	17.89	16.10	13.29	7.04	2.57	95-99 ..	-5.26	23.97	6.21	-4.65	-9.79
45-49	20.73	14.76	14.74	10.16	3.42	100 and over	20.00	17.65	.00	5.26	37.50
50-54	24.50	15.27	13.83	12.29	6.24						
						All Ages	7.98	7.36	4.82	3.84	1.66

9. Average Age.—For many purposes, it is desirable to know, not only the number of persons at each age, but also the average age of each sex or of the whole community. Two kinds of average are frequently employed in the statistics of demography, viz. :—

- (1) The mean age, obtained by totalling the ages of all the population, male, female, or combined, and dividing by the number of each sex, or of both combined, as the case may be.
- (2) The median age, obtained by ascertaining that age for either sex, or for both combined, which is so situated that there are as many persons above it as there are below it.

In the case of the mean age, it is clear that since, in the Census returns all persons are shown as at their age last birthday, the totalling of the recorded ages and the division by the number of persons will understate the true mean age by approximately $\frac{1}{2}$, since on the average approximately half a year has elapsed since the birthday.

In computing the average ages for the purposes of this section, use has been made of the smoothed results, as these are believed to represent the position with greater accuracy than the original data. The difference in average between crude data and adjusted results will, however, be insignificant. In the actual work of computing the mean age, use has been made of an interesting property of Tables 8 and 9 of Part 1 (Ages) of the Detailed Census Tables (see Volume 1, pp. 15.18). These tables show for each age the number at and above that age. By totalling these results and dividing by the total population, the mean age next birthday is obtained, the subtraction of $\frac{1}{2}$ from which gives approximately the true mean age. Computed on this basis, the mean age for each sex, and for both combined, for each State and Territory is as follows :—

MEAN AGE OF POPULATION AT CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

State or Territory.	Mean Age.			State or Territory.	Mean Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>States—</i>				<i>Territories—</i>			
New South Wales ..	28.29	27.56	27.94	Northern ..	38.42	22.85	34.21
Victoria ..	29.07	29.64	29.36	Federal Capital ..	27.02	24.44	26.01
Queensland ..	28.13	26.24	27.24				
South Australia ..	28.47	28.63	28.55				
Western Australia ..	29.28	26.80	28.12				
Tasmania ..	27.58	27.27	27.43	Australia ..	28.54	28.03	28.29

Apart from the Territories, where the numbers are small, the highest mean age for males occurred in Western Australia and the lowest in Tasmania. The former was due largely to heavy adult immigration, and the latter to heavy adult emigration combined with a high birth rate. Similarly the highest mean age for females occurred in Victoria, and the lowest in Queensland. Among the States the greatest difference between the mean age for males and for females occurred in Western Australia (2.48 years) and the least in South Australia (0.16 years), the difference for Australia, as a whole, being almost exactly six months.

The following table shows the median ages of males and females in each State and Territory :—

MEDIAN AGE OF POPULATION AT CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

State or Territory.	Median Age.			State or Territory.	Median Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Males.	Females.	Persons.
<i>States—</i>				<i>Territories—</i>			
New South Wales ..	26.15	25.22	25.67	Northern ..	39.50	21.14	33.69
Victoria ..	26.50	27.23	26.89	Federal Capital ..	23.77	22.88	23.45
Queensland ..	25.74	23.40	24.57				
South Australia ..	26.05	26.18	26.12				
Western Australia ..	27.48	23.77	25.61				
Tasmania ..	23.70	23.77	23.73	Australia ..	26.18	25.52	25.84

The median age was less than the mean age in all cases except in the Northern Territory, where for males the median age was the greater. For Australia, as a whole, the mean age for males was greater than the median age by 2.36 years, for females by 2.51 years, and for persons by 2.45 years.

The next table gives a comparative statement of the mean and median ages for Australia, covering the Censuses from 1881 to 1921. From this it may be seen that the age constitutions of males and females are rapidly approaching equality. In 1881 the mean age of males was greater by 2.94 years, whereas in 1921 the difference was only .51 years. Similarly the difference between the median ages of males and females has been reduced from 3.32 years in 1881 to a difference of .66 years in 1921.

During the 40 years covered by the table, the mean age of males increased by 3.11 years, and of females by 5.54 years.

MEAN AND MEDIAN AGES, 1881 TO 1921.

Year of Census.	Mean Ages.			Median Ages.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1881	25.43	22.49	24.08	21.74	18.42	20.08
1891	25.54	23.29	24.50	23.10	20.08	21.65
1901	26.66	24.97	25.86	23.62	21.45	22.53
1911	27.67	26.65	27.18	24.61	23.39	24.01
1921	28.54	28.03	28.29	26.18	25.52	25.84

10. Full (Adult) Age.—One of the most important divisions in the ages of a community is that which distinguishes the numbers under 21 years of age from those above that age. The following table gives the number of persons of each sex, separately and together, who were over 21 years of age at the Census of 4th April, 1921, together with the percentage which they bore to the corresponding total for all ages :—

ADULT POPULATION, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

State or Territory.	Males aged 21 years and upwards.		Females aged 21 years and upwards.		Persons aged 21 years and upwards.	
	Number.	Percentage on Total Males of all Ages.	Number.	Percentage on Total Females of all Ages.	Number.	Percentage on Total Persons of all Ages.
<i>States—</i>		%		%		%
New South Wales	622,241	58.07	590,310	57.37	1,212,551	57.73
Victoria	444,524	58.90	473,546	60.98	918,070	59.95
Queensland	230,939	57.88	194,593	54.51	425,532	56.29
South Australia	143,747	57.90	145,423	58.90	289,170	58.40
Western Australia	104,748	59.09	84,839	54.57	189,587	56.98
Tasmania	58,528	54.32	58,071	54.76	116,599	54.54
<i>Territories—</i>						
Northern	2,267	80.36	526	50.29	2,793	72.23
Federal Capital	878	56.03	531	52.84	1,409	54.78
AUSTRALIA	1,607,872	58.20	1,547,839	57.91	3,155,711	58.05

Leaving the Territories out of account, Western Australia showed the highest percentage of adult males, and Tasmania the lowest, while Victoria had the highest percentage of adult females and Queensland the lowest. It may be noted that these four States held similar positions with regard to the maximum and minimum average age.

The following table shows similar results for Australia for each of the Censuses from 1881 to 1921 :—

ADULT POPULATION, 1881 TO 1921.

Year of Census.	Males aged 21 years and over.		Females aged 21 years and over.		Persons aged 21 years and over.	
	Number.	Percentage on Total Males of all Ages.	Number.	Percentage on Total Females of all Ages.	Number.	Percentage on Total Persons of all Ages.
		%		%		%
1881	624,633	51.41	457,641	44.20	1,082,274	48.10
1891	923,639	54.20	706,153	48.03	1,629,792	51.34
1901	1,080,728	54.64	913,973	50.89	1,994,701	52.86
1911	1,322,439	57.17	1,176,646	54.93	2,499,085	56.10
1921	1,607,872	58.20	1,547,839	57.91	3,155,711	58.05

The results given above show a striking increase (from 48.10 per cent. in 1881 to 58.05 per cent. in 1921) in the proportion of adults in the population, which is mainly the result of the joint causes of a falling birth rate throughout the period and a greater longevity. The change in the age constitution of males, however, has differed very materially from the change in age of females. During the 40 years covered by the table the proportion of adult males increased from 51.41 per cent. in 1881 to 58.20 per cent. in 1921, while the proportion of adult females increased from 44.20 per cent. in 1881 to 57.91 per cent. in 1921.

During the last decade under review the movement towards a larger percentage of adults was arrested, to some extent, by a higher birth rate than in the preceding decade, accompanied by a lower infantile mortality. In the case of males, the effect of this higher survival birth rate was augmented by the loss of adult lives at the war, whereas, in the case of females, this agency was counteracted by an abnormal female immigration which, no doubt, contained more adults than minors.

The following table, giving the estimated adult population, and mean population for each of the years 1881 to 1924, has been computed on the assumption that the adult percentage for each sex exhibited a linear progression between the successive Censuses, and that the percentage for the Census of 4th April, 1921, held good for the subsequent years:—

ESTIMATED ADULT POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1881 TO 1924.

Year.	Estimated Adult Population at 31st December.			Estimated Adult Mean Population for Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
1881	643,700	471,400	1,115,100	631,000	462,200	1,093,200
1882	669,400	492,800	1,162,200	656,600	482,100	1,138,700
1883	708,300	519,600	1,227,900	688,800	506,200	1,195,000
1884	740,700	544,800	1,285,500	724,400	532,200	1,256,600
1885	770,100	567,900	1,338,000	755,400	556,300	1,311,700
1886	801,000	592,600	1,393,600	785,600	580,200	1,365,800
1887	830,900	618,600	1,449,500	815,900	605,600	1,421,500
1888	862,800	646,700	1,509,500	846,800	632,600	1,479,400
1889	888,100	672,100	1,560,200	875,400	659,400	1,534,800
1890	916,300	699,100	1,615,400	902,200	685,600	1,587,800
1891	941,800	725,800	1,667,600	929,600	712,600	1,642,200
1892	959,000	746,900	1,705,900	950,400	736,300	1,686,700
1893	973,300	766,500	1,739,800	966,100	756,600	1,722,700
1894	991,700	786,900	1,778,600	982,500	776,600	1,759,100
1895	1,009,600	808,000	1,817,600	1,000,700	797,400	1,798,100
1896	1,027,600	827,500	1,855,100	1,018,600	817,800	1,836,400
1897	1,045,000	849,500	1,894,500	1,036,300	838,500	1,874,800
1898	1,056,800	867,800	1,924,600	1,050,900	858,600	1,909,500
1899	1,069,400	887,800	1,957,200	1,063,100	877,800	1,940,900
1900	1,080,000	908,800	1,988,800	1,074,700	898,300	1,973,000
1901	1,099,300	931,800	2,031,100	1,087,000	919,700	2,006,700
1902	1,117,100	953,200	2,070,300	1,107,600	941,900	2,049,500
1903	1,131,700	973,200	2,104,900	1,123,300	962,800	2,086,100
1904	1,152,200	996,400	2,148,600	1,141,100	984,200	2,125,300
1905	1,172,700	1,020,700	2,193,400	1,161,700	1,008,000	2,169,700
1906	1,193,000	1,045,500	2,238,500	1,182,300	1,032,600	2,214,900
1907	1,217,200	1,073,100	2,290,300	1,204,100	1,058,700	2,262,800
1908	1,241,800	1,101,100	2,342,900	1,228,700	1,086,400	2,315,100
1909	1,274,800	1,133,000	2,407,800	1,257,100	1,116,200	2,373,300
1910	1,311,400	1,167,200	2,478,600	1,291,700	1,149,000	2,440,700
1911	1,364,300	1,210,600	2,574,900	1,336,200	1,188,300	2,524,500
1912	1,421,800	1,259,600	2,681,400	1,391,900	1,232,900	2,624,800
1913	1,468,600	1,305,500	2,774,100	1,445,600	1,282,700	2,728,300
1914	1,484,200	1,343,400	2,827,600	1,484,400	1,324,100	2,808,500
1915	1,458,200	1,376,900	2,835,100	1,478,500	1,361,200	2,839,700
1916	1,408,500	1,406,500	2,815,000	1,435,400	1,391,900	2,827,300
1917	1,423,500	1,438,200	2,861,700	1,413,900	1,422,700	2,836,600
1918	1,459,300	1,469,600	2,928,900	1,439,900	1,454,100	2,894,000
1919	1,567,800	1,500,800	3,068,600	1,516,300	1,484,600	3,000,900
1920	1,601,500	1,540,200	3,141,700	1,585,700	1,520,300	3,106,000
1921	1,628,800	1,569,600	3,198,400	1,612,800	1,550,400	3,163,200
1922	1,668,300	1,602,200	3,270,500	1,646,200	1,581,000	3,227,200
1923	1,705,400	1,632,800	3,338,200	1,684,800	1,612,400	3,297,200
1924	1,744,100	1,665,900	3,410,000	1,721,700	1,643,800	3,365,500

11. Natural Age Groups.—An interesting view of the age distribution of the population of Australia, and of the changes which have taken place therein at different stages from 1881 onwards, may be obtained by a classification into what have been termed "Natural Age Groups." For

the present purposes the following groupings have been taken :—Infancy (ages under 2 years) ; Childhood (ages 2 to 13 inclusive) ; Adolescence (ages 14 to 20 inclusive) ; Early Adult Life (ages 21 to 44 inclusive) ; Mature Age (ages 45 to 64 inclusive) ; Old Age (65 and over). In each case the ages quoted are the ages last birthday.

Classified in this manner, the graduated results for the Censuses from 1881 to 1921 are as follow :—

POPULATION OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, 1881 TO 1921.

Age Last Birthday.	Period of Life.	Census of 1881.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
MALES.						
0-1	Infancy	66,240	94,500	90,000	113,407	127,198
2-13	Childhood	349,320	466,250	539,150	556,347	696,345
14-20	Adolescence	174,720	219,650	268,050	320,842	331,455
21-44	Early Adult Life	410,440	646,350	740,400	855,059	996,413
45-64	Mature Age	179,760	222,850	255,050	366,980	487,808
65 and over	Old Age	34,433	54,439	85,278	100,400	123,651
Total .. ..	.. ..	1,214,913	1,704,039	1,977,928	2,313,035	2,762,870
FEMALES.						
0-1	Infancy	64,800	91,750	87,900	109,383	121,923
2-13	Childhood	342,880	455,900	527,100	544,563	678,253
14-20	Adolescence	169,960	216,550	266,900	311,378	324,849
21-44	Early Adult Life	323,840	507,800	650,600	789,826	997,117
45-64	Mature Age	111,920	161,100	198,600	296,791	433,553
65 and over	Old Age	21,881	37,253	64,773	90,029	117,169
Total .. ..	.. ..	1,035,281	1,470,353	1,795,873	2,141,970	2,672,864

Reduced to a percentage, the proportion of the total of each sex in each of these natural age groups is shown in the next table.

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION OF EACH SEX IN EACH NATURAL AGE GROUP, 1881 TO 1921.

Age Last Birthday.	Period of Life.	Census of 1881.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
MALES.						
0-1	Infancy	5.45	5.55	4.55	4.90	4.60
2-13	Childhood	28.75	27.36	27.26	24.05	25.20
14-20	Adolescence	14.38	12.89	13.55	13.87	12.00
21-44	Early Adult Life	33.78	37.93	37.43	36.97	36.07
45-64	Mature Age	14.80	13.08	12.90	15.87	17.66
65 and over	Old Age	2.84	3.19	4.31	4.34	4.47
Total .. ..	.. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES.						
0-1	Infancy	6.26	6.24	4.89	5.11	4.56
2-13	Childhood	33.12	31.01	29.35	25.42	25.38
14-20	Adolescence	16.42	14.73	14.86	14.54	12.15
21-44	Early Adult Life	31.28	34.53	36.23	36.87	37.31
45-64	Mature Age	10.81	10.96	11.06	13.86	16.22
65 and over	Old Age	2.11	2.53	3.61	4.20	4.38
Total .. ..	.. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

12. School Age.—In all States of Australia it is compulsory for all children within certain ages to attend school, except under special circumstances. In New South Wales and Tasmania this provision applies to all children who have attained age 7 but who are less than 14 years of age. In all other States the corresponding age limits are over 6 and under 14 years.

The number of children—as indicated by the graduated age results—at each of the ages from 6 to 13 inclusive at the date of the Census was as follows:—

CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.	
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.		
MALES.										
6	24,250	16,300	9,060	5,730	3,940	2,630	30	32	61,972	
7	24,100	16,200	8,940	5,640	3,910	2,610	27	32	61,459	
8	23,500	15,800	8,550	5,450	3,770	2,510	24	31	59,635	
9	22,800	15,400	8,270	5,230	3,650	2,430	21	30	57,831	
10	22,000	15,000	8,020	5,060	3,570	2,370	19	29	56,068	
11	21,250	14,700	7,790	4,940	3,530	2,325	18	27	54,580	
12	20,550	14,400	7,570	4,820	3,500	2,290	17	25	53,172	
13	19,900	14,100	7,360	4,700	3,480	2,260	18	27	51,845	
Total	178,350	121,900	65,560	41,570	29,350	19,425	174	233	456,562	
FEMALES.										
6	23,500	16,000	8,770	5,510	3,840	2,570	28	28	60,246	
7	23,250	16,000	8,740	5,530	3,820	2,530	28	26	59,924	
8	22,800	15,500	8,450	5,460	3,730	2,460	28	24	58,452	
9	22,150	15,000	8,100	5,300	3,610	2,400	25	22	56,607	
10	21,500	14,520	7,800	5,120	3,510	2,340	23	21	54,834	
11	20,850	14,280	7,550	4,920	3,450	2,280	21	20	53,371	
12	20,250	14,060	7,325	4,740	3,410	2,220	20	19	52,044	
13	19,650	13,860	7,125	4,570	3,365	2,165	19	18	50,772	
Total	173,950	119,220	63,860	41,150	28,735	18,965	192	178	446,250	
TOTAL.										
6	47,750	32,300	17,830	11,240	7,780	5,200	58	60	122,218	
7	47,350	32,200	17,680	11,170	7,730	5,140	55	58	121,383	
8	46,300	31,300	17,000	10,910	7,500	4,970	52	55	118,087	
9	44,950	30,400	16,370	10,530	7,260	4,830	46	52	114,438	
10	43,500	29,520	15,820	10,180	7,080	4,710	42	50	110,902	
11	42,100	28,980	15,340	9,860	6,980	4,605	39	47	107,951	
12	40,800	28,460	14,895	9,560	6,910	4,510	37	44	105,216	
13	39,550	27,960	14,485	9,270	6,845	4,425	37	45	102,617	
Total	352,300	241,120	129,420	82,720	58,085	38,390	366	411	902,812	

The next table gives a comparison of the number of children above 6 and under 14 years of age in Australia at each Census from 1881.

CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE—COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—1881 TO 1921.

Age last Birthday.	Number.					Increase.*				
	Census of 1881.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	From 1881 to 1891.	From 1891 to 1901.	From 1901 to 1911.	From 1911 to 1921.	
MALES.										
6	29,720	40,750	45,800	47,543	61,972	11,030	5,050	1,743	14,429	
7	29,200	39,350	46,400	46,084	61,459	10,150	7,050	316	15,375	
8	28,720	37,950	46,850	44,783	59,635	9,230	8,900	2,067	14,852	
9	28,240	36,650	46,850	43,770	57,831	8,410	10,200	3,080	14,061	
10	27,800	35,550	46,300	43,049	56,068	7,750	10,750	3,251	13,019	
11	27,360	34,700	45,100	42,753	54,580	7,340	10,400	2,347	11,827	
12	26,960	33,850	43,700	42,748	53,172	6,890	9,850	952	10,424	
13	26,560	33,000	42,400	42,990	51,845	6,440	9,400	590	8,855	
Total	224,560	291,800	363,400	353,720	456,562	67,240	71,600	9,680	102,842	

* The minus sign (—) signifies decrease.

Amongst the States the highest proportion at reproductive ages was 48.08 per cent. in New South Wales, and the lowest, 45.70 per cent., was in Tasmania. The immature were relatively most numerous in Queensland (34.60 per cent.) and were least in Victoria (28.93 per cent.). Similarly, the proportion at the sterile ages was greatest in Victoria (23.70 per cent.) and least in Queensland (17.60 per cent.).

The following table gives a comparison of similar results from each of the Censuses 1881-1921 for Australia as a whole :—

AUSTRALIAN FEMALE POPULATION, 1881-1921.

Age last Birthday.	Period of Life.	Female Population.									
		Number.					Percentage.				
		Census of 1881.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1881.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
0-14 ..	Immature ..	433,360	579,000	655,700	696,448	849,711	41.86	39.38	36.51	32.51	31.79
15-44 ..	Reproductive ..	468,120	693,000	876,800	1,058,702	1,272,431	45.22	47.13	48.82	49.43	47.61
45 and over	Sterile ..	133,801	198,353	263,373	386,820	550,722	12.92	13.49	14.67	18.06	20.60
Total ..		1,035,281	1,470,353	1,795,873	2,141,970	2,672,864	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The results given above show that the proportion of the female population in the immature group has declined from decade to decade, with a corresponding contrary movement in the sterile group. The proportion in the reproductive group, however, shows an abrupt change in the last decade by dropping to 47.61 per cent. after registering an increase at each of the three preceding Censuses.

15. Military Age.—In accordance with Section 25 of the *Defence Act* 1903 and subsequent amendments, all male inhabitants of Australia (excepting those exempted under the Act) who have resided therein for six months, and are British subjects, are liable to be trained as follows :—

- (i) From 12 to 14 years of age as Junior Cadets.
- (ii) From 14 to 18 years of age as Senior Cadets.
- (iii) From 18 to 26 years of age in the Citizen Forces.

The number of males in each State and Territory and in Australia as a whole, on the 4th April, 1921, was as follows :—

AUSTRALIAN MALE POPULATION OF TRAINING AGE, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age last Birthday.	Male Population, 12-25.									Australia.
	States.						Territories.			
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.		
NUMBER.										
12-13 ..	40,450	28,500	14,930	9,520	6,980	4,550	35	52	105,017	
14-17 ..	74,200	54,400	27,590	17,600	13,000	8,580	83	137	195,590	
18-25 ..	134,850	99,500	52,890	31,450	21,000	14,115	299	270	354,374	
Total ..	249,500	182,400	95,410	58,570	40,980	27,245	417	459	654,981	
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL MALE POPULATION.										
12-13 ..	3.78	3.78	3.74	3.83	3.94	4.22	1.24	3.32	3.80	
14-17 ..	6.92	7.21	6.91	7.09	7.33	7.97	2.94	8.74	7.08	
18-25 ..	12.59	13.18	13.26	12.67	11.85	13.10	10.60	17.23	12.83	
Total ..	23.29	24.17	23.91	23.59	23.12	25.29	14.78	29.29	23.71	

Under Section 59 of the same Act, all male inhabitants of Australia (excepting those who are exempt from service) who have resided therein for six months, and are British subjects, and are between the ages of 18 and 60 years, are in time of war liable to serve in the Citizen Forces. The total number of males between the ages of 18 and 60 at the date of the Census (i.e., at ages 18 to 59 inclusive, last birthday), and the percentage of total male population which they represent, were as follows :—

AUSTRALIAN MALE POPULATION OF MILITARY SERVICE AGE, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

	Male Population, 18-59.								
	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Number ..	592,040	422,390	220,995	135,100	101,580	55,619	1,957	903	1,530,584
Percentage on Total Males ..	55.25	55.96	55.39	54.42	57.30	51.62	69.37	57.63	55.40

The proportions of the populations of the several metropolitan areas in the three groups of Dependent Ages, Supporting Ages, and Old Ages respectively are as follows:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. (SEXES COMBINED), 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age last Birthday.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
0-14	28.35	27.17	30.20	29.53	31.64	30.13	28.52
15-64	67.35	68.13	65.49	64.85	64.78	64.55	66.92
65 and over	4.30	4.70	4.31	5.62	3.58	5.32	4.56
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It thus appears that for the metropolitan areas as a whole 28.52 per cent. of the population were under 15, 66.92 per cent. were between 15 and 65; and 4.56 per cent. were above 65 years of age.

The corresponding proportions outside the metropolitan areas throughout Australia were:— Under 15, 34.13 per cent.; between 15 and 65, 61.54 per cent.; and over 65, 4.33 per cent. There is, therefore, a larger proportion at working ages in the metropolitan cities than outside them, while the reverse is true of children. The proportion of persons over 65 is somewhat larger in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas.

The masculinity of the metropolitan populations in age groups is given in the following table. The results, which have been determined in accordance with the method indicated on page 44, present a striking contrast to the similar results for the States and for Australia as a whole which are given on page 45.

In the populations of the metropolitan areas it is an exception to find an excess of males in any age group but the very young, whereas, except in the case of Western Australia, in the populations of the States as a whole the males predominate in nearly all age groups but the very old, and the "soldier" ages which were depleted of males by the war.

MASCULINITY OF METROPOLITAN POPULATION (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES IN EACH 100 OF POPULATION), 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age last Birthday.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
0-4	1.36	1.51	2.05	1.85	1.83	.64	1.51
5-9 .. .. .	.86	.35	.49	1.48	.12	1.21	.69
10-14 .. .. .	.41	.28	.09	1.20	.95	1.22	.12
15-19	- 4.72	- 6.04	- 5.79	- 2.99	- 9.59	- 3.25	- 5.40
20-24	- 11.03	- 10.35	- 13.97	- 11.85	- 15.51	- 11.71	- 11.45
25-29	- 8.24	- 9.94	- 8.91	- 11.53	- 12.04	- 9.54	- 9.45
30-34	- 2.63	- 6.99	- 2.88	- 5.68	- 6.50	- 7.44	- 4.66
35-39	- 2.76	- 6.72	- 2.44	- 6.83	- 3.52	- 7.51	- 4.56
40-44	- 2.76	- 9.08	- 2.67	- 7.26	- 1.39	- 5.42	- 5.21
45-49	- 5.01	- 10.48	- 5.70	- 8.21	.32	- 9.99	- 6.89
50-54	- 3.63	- 8.19	- 7.09	- 7.88	4.88	- 6.57	- 5.42
55-59	- 2.49	- 5.77	.04	- 10.80	5.61	- 5.53	- 3.92
60-64	- 3.70	- 8.67	- 2.14	- 7.56	7.14	- 11.85	- 5.39
65-69	- 4.15	- 9.89	.50	- 5.51	2.96	- 9.69	- 5.68
70-74	- 12.16	- 15.03	- 4.54	- 8.22	1.54	- 8.59	- 11.11
75-79	- 16.76	- 23.17	- 8.45	- 6.55	- 3.83	- 20.34	- 16.16
80-84	- 15.84	- 22.67	- 3.40	- 9.66	3.08	- 29.01	- 17.11
85-89	- 19.05	- 22.69	- 14.41	- 27.47	- 9.38	- 27.27	- 21.45
90-94	- 26.63	- 19.20	- 7.46	- 32.20	- 4.76	- 33.33	- 22.02
95-99	- 44.00	- 65.00	33.33	- 68.42	20.00	00.00	- 44.23
100 and over	00.00	14.29	..	100.00	100.00	..	27.27
All Ages	- 3.57	- 6.19	- 3.74	- 5.42	- 3.03	- 5.61	- 4.66

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes an excess of females.

The next table shows the proportion which the numbers resident in the metropolitan areas bear to the total in the respective States.

PROPORTION OF POPULATION IN METROPOLITAN AREAS (SEXES COMBINED),
4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age last Birthday.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
0-4	37.17	45.96	24.83	46.38	42.86	21.56	38.05
5-9	37.65	45.71	25.24	48.69	45.76	21.24	38.76
10-14	37.96	45.33	25.60	49.50	48.28	21.66	39.20
15-19	41.28	48.44	27.20	50.73	49.24	22.88	41.83
20-24	44.53	52.72	28.20	51.96	47.99	26.42	44.57
25-29	46.92	54.92	30.09	52.70	47.11	27.95	46.61
30-34	47.84	54.24	30.15	53.13	45.71	27.28	46.70
35-39	46.78	52.45	29.31	53.57	45.61	26.36	45.76
40-44	45.94	51.63	29.38	53.61	45.59	26.02	45.13
45-49	45.05	50.77	28.89	53.32	46.20	25.75	44.68
50-54	45.13	51.51	28.32	53.91	46.23	25.56	45.06
55-59	45.63	52.08	29.64	53.50	45.37	25.73	45.57
60-64	45.57	51.64	29.12	54.34	47.28	25.82	45.49
65-69	44.23	51.13	30.14	56.38	48.93	26.56	45.16
70-74	43.16	49.84	30.11	57.16	52.06	27.95	44.69
75-79	41.04	47.77	30.16	58.18	56.34	28.63	43.62
80-84	39.89	45.80	28.03	58.00	56.36	29.47	42.36
85-89	36.97	42.34	28.03	54.38	51.41	30.46	40.13
90-94	34.85	40.44	37.22	54.63	55.26	25.00	39.77
95-99	30.49	37.04	17.65	61.29	71.43	23.53	36.36
100 and over	18.18	41.18	..	20.00	100.00	..	30.56
Total	42.80	50.05	27.77	51.57	46.55	24.49	43.01

The results given above show that of the total population of Australia at the time of the Census 43.01 per cent. were resident in one or other of the metropolitan cities of the various States. Taken by groups of ages in the aggregate for the six metropolitan areas, the group which shows the largest proportion resident therein is group 30-34, of which 46.70 per cent. were in the metropolitan cities. There is, however, considerable divergence among the States in this respect.

In Section 9 of this chapter (p. 46) the mean and median ages of the several States and Territories are shown. Similar particulars for the various metropolitan areas are given in the following table:—

METROPOLITAN MEAN AND MEDIAN AGES, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Metropolitan Areas.	Mean Age.			Median Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Sydney and Suburbs	28.83	29.50	29.18	27.59	27.83	27.71
Melbourne and Suburbs	29.32	30.72	30.06	27.26	28.53	27.96
Brisbane and Suburbs	28.10	28.53	28.32	26.21	26.33	26.28
Adelaide and Suburbs	28.83	30.12	29.51	26.57	27.95	27.33
Perth and Suburbs	28.64	28.02	28.32	26.07	25.11	25.51
Hobart and Suburbs	28.19	29.64	28.96	25.34	26.91	26.22
Total, Metropolitan	28.89	29.80	29.37	27.12	27.76	27.47

A comparison between the metropolitan areas, and the States as a whole, will show that both for mean and median ages the averages for the metropolitan areas are the higher. For instance, the mean age for all the persons in the metropolitan areas was 29.37 years, as compared with an average age of 28.29 years for Australia, and the metropolitan median age was 27.47 years against 25.84 years for Australia.

For the metropolitan areas the mean age of the population exceeded the median age by 1.90 years, whereas for Australia the mean age was greater than the median by 2.45 years.

17. Census Records for Subdivisions of States.—In the foregoing statement reference has been restricted to the various States and Territories and to the metropolitan areas. In Part I. of the detailed tables further particulars will be found concerning the ages of the population in Urban Provincial and in Rural Divisions of each State. Particulars relating to the age composition of the population of each Local Government Area:—Municipalities, Shires, District Councils, &c., are given in parts X. to XV. inclusive, which deal with the several States separately; similar particulars for the Territories are given in Part XVI.; and for Tropical Regions as distinct from the non-Tropical Regions of Australia are given in Part XXVI.

CHAPTER XI.

BIRTHPLACES.

1. Form of Inquiry and Tabulation.—At the Census of 1921 the birthplace queries on the “personal” slip were “Give birthplace of Self, Father, Mother,” while a set of instructions issued to each householder read “Where the birthplace is in Australia give the State or Territory in which born. In other cases give the country of birth (not the town or other locality).” A feature of the replies, notwithstanding this instruction, was the large number of the Australian-born population who failed to indicate the State or Territory of birth, but gave as birthplace “Australia.”

In connexion with the Census of 1921 an investigation was made to ascertain the extent of the relationship between birthplace and race, of persons of Asiatic birth resident in Australia. As a result it was found that an appreciable number of persons born in Japan and other Asiatic countries, and a majority of those born in India were of European parentage.

Detailed tables compiled from the replies received to the query “Give birthplace of self” in conjunction with other appropriate data furnished at the Census, also tables giving the number under each birthplace in the urban and rural divisions of Australia, appear in Volume I., Part II. (Birthplaces), pp. 43-203. A table relative to the birthplaces of the parents of the population appears in Volume II., Part XXVIII. (Families), pp. 190-193.

A classification of birthplaces, comprising 100 items with a code number for each item, together with an alphabetical index was prepared for the guidance of the coding staff, and the operators engaged in punching the cards for the “Hollerith” tabulating machines.

The classification was as follows:—

Code No.	—	Code No.	—
	AUSTRALASIA.		EUROPE—continued.
00	New South Wales	26	Finland
01	Victoria	27	France
02	Queensland	28	Germany
03	South Australia	29	Greece
04	Western Australia	30	Hungary
05	Tasmania	31	Italy
06	Northern Territory	32	Jugo-Slavia
07	Federal Capital Territory	33	Netherlands
08	Australia (undefined)	34	Norway
09	Norfolk Island	35	Poland
10	Papua	36	Portugal
11	Late German New Guinea	37	Rumania
12	New Zealand	38	Russia
	EUROPE.	39	Spain
13	England	40	Sweden
14	Wales	41	Switzerland
15	Scotland	42	Turkey
16	Ireland	43	Other Europea Countries
17	Isle of Man		ASIA.
18	Channel Islands	44	British India
19	Malta	45	Ceylon
20	Other European British Possessions	46	Federated Malay States
21	Austria	47	Hong Kong
22	Belgium	48	Straits Settlements
23	Bulgaria	49	Other Asiatic British Possessions
24	Czecho-Slovakia	50	Afghanistan
25	Denmark	51	Arabia

Classification—*continued.*

Code No.		Code No.	
	<i>ASIA—continued.</i>		<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>
52	China	76	Newfoundland
53	Japan	77	Other American British Possessions
54	Java	78	Argentine
55	Philippine Islands	79	Brazil
56	Syria	80	Chile
57	Timor	81	Cuba
58	Other Asiatic Countries	82	Mexico
		83	Paraguay
	<i>AFRICA.</i>	84	Peru
59	Egypt	85	United States of America
60	Mauritius	86	West Indies (N.E.I.)
61	St. Helena	87	Other American Countries
62	South African Union		<i>POLYNESIA.</i>
63	Other African British Possessions		
64	Algeria	88	Fiji
65	Cape Verde Islands	89	Friendly Islands
66	Madagascar	90	Solomon Islands
67	Madeira	91	Other Polynesian British Possessions
68	Tripoli	92	New Caledonia
69	Other African Countries	93	New Hebrides
		94	Samoa
	<i>AMERICA.</i>	95	Sandwich Islands
70	Barbadoes	96	Society Islands
71	Bermudas	97	Other Polynesian Islands.
72	British Guiana		<i>OTHER.</i>
73	British West Indies (N.E.I.)		
74	Canada	98	At Sea
75	Jamaica	99	Unspecified

It will be observed that in this classification, birthplaces are grouped under continents, and that British birthplaces are further grouped by placing them before foreign birthplaces in each case. Usually, though not invariably, the British and foreign birthplaces appear in alphabetical order. Every personal slip was marked with its appropriate birthplace code number, and this number was subsequently punched on a card which was used for all tabulations.

2. Unspecified Birthplaces.—In 1921 the number of persons who omitted to state their birthplaces was 14,492, representing 2.7 per 1,000 of the total population. Of these, 8,253 were males, representing 3.0 per 1,000 of the male population, and 6,239 were females representing 2.3 per 1,000 of the female population. These figures show a great improvement on the corresponding figures for the Census of 1911, when 30,470 persons or 6.9 per 1,000 of the total population failed to specify their birthplaces. On that occasion males accounted for 16,418 or 7.1 per 1,000 of the male population, and females 14,052 or 6.6 per 1,000 of the female population. The number of persons of unspecified birthplace per 1,000 of the population in the States and the Northern Territory in 1921 was as follows:—New South Wales, 2.8; Victoria, 2.5; Queensland, 2.0; South Australia, 2.1; Western Australia, 3.2; Tasmania, 5.4; and Northern Territory, 3.1. The birthplace was specified of every person enumerated in the Federal Capital Territory. It will be observed that the States with the highest proportion of unspecified birthplace were Western Australia and Tasmania, and the States with the lowest proportion, Queensland and South Australia. The data relative to unspecified birthplace tabulated in Volume I., Part II., under the heading "Not Stated" have been distributed proportionately over birthplaces for the purposes of this Report. Similarly the data relative to birthplace "Australia undefined," in Volume I., Part II., have been distributed over the States and Territories. In all cases the figures shown are exclusive of full-blood aboriginal natives, but include half-caste aboriginals.

3. General View of Results.—Dealing first with what may be termed for convenience the division of birthplaces into continents, the following table furnishes an informative summary of the results for the States and Territories of enumeration :—

BIRTHPLACES OF POPULATION AT CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
MALES.									
Australasia	892,481	652,583	306,148	216,540	128,446	99,268	1,692	1,271	2,298,429
Europe	162,854	94,364	83,741	29,483	43,731	7,660	471	273	422,577
Asia	9,686	4,286	6,268	1,288	3,974	479	614	13	26,608
Africa	1,512	1,003	426	250	313	94	7	2	3,607
America	3,419	1,815	1,188	489	654	173	27	5	7,770
Polynesia	867	147	877	29	45	23	7	2	1,997
At Sea	682	526	321	188	115	46	3	1	1,882
Total	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870

FEMALES.

Australasia	902,657	691,063	290,025	222,247	123,325	99,361	887	870	2,330,435
Europe	120,209	81,529	65,163	23,666	30,921	6,166	110	130	327,894
Asia	1,459	978	508	245	473	236	31	3	3,933
Africa	1,275	1,007	315	224	264	98	9	1	3,193
America	1,869	1,231	582	268	324	106	7	..	4,387
Polynesia	790	157	142	36	28	24	1	1	1,179
At Sea	611	591	268	207	119	46	1	..	1,843
Total	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864

PERSONS.

Australasia	1,795,138	1,343,646	596,173	438,787	251,771	198,629	2,579	2,141	4,628,864
Europe	283,063	175,893	148,904	53,149	74,652	13,826	581	403	750,471
Asia	11,145	5,264	6,776	1,533	4,447	715	645	16	30,541
Africa	2,787	2,010	741	474	577	192	16	3	6,800
America	5,288	3,046	1,770	757	978	279	34	5	12,157
Polynesia	1,657	304	1,019	65	73	47	8	3	3,176
At Sea	1,293	1,117	589	395	234	92	4	1	3,725
Total	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734

MASCULINITY (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF POPULATION.)

Australasia	— .57	— 2.86	2.70	— 1.30	2.03	— .05	31.21	18.73	— .69
Europe	15.07	7.30	12.48	10.94	17.16	10.81	62.13	35.48	12.62
Asia	73.82	62.84	85.01	68.04	78.73	33.99	90.39	62.50	74.24
Africa	8.50	— .20	14.98	5.49	8.49	— 2.08	—12.50	33.33	6.09
America	29.31	19.17	34.24	29.19	33.74	24.01	58.82	100.00	27.83
Polynesia	4.65	— 3.29	72.13	—10.77	23.29	— 2.13	75.00	33.33	25.76
At Sea	5.49	— 5.82	9.00	— 4.81	— 1.71	.00	50.00	100.00	1.05
Total	2.03	— 1.43	5.55	.28	6.56	.80	45.90	21.85	1.66

NOTE.—(—) denotes excess of females.

The largest number of persons representing each of the birthplaces specified in the above table was located in New South Wales. Victoria had the second largest number for all birthplaces, except Asia and Polynesia, in which cases Queensland had the second largest number and Victoria the third.

The succeeding table gives the proportion per cent. of each birthplace on the total population of each State and Territory.

PROPORTION PER CENT. FOR EACH BIRTHPLACE IN STATES AND TERRITORIES AT CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
MALES.									
Australasia	83.30	86.47	76.73	87.22	72.45	92.13	59.98	81.11	83.19
Europe	15.20	12.50	20.99	11.88	24.67	7.12	16.69	17.42	15.30
Asia .. ..	.90	.57	1.57	.51	2.24	.44	21.76	.83	.96
Africa .. ..	.14	.13	.11	.10	.18	.09	.25	.13	.13
America .. ..	.32	.24	.30	.20	.37	.16	.96	.32	.28
Polynesia .. ..	.08	.02	.22	.01	.03	.02	.25	.13	.07
At Sea .. ..	.06	.07	.08	.08	.06	.04	.11	.06	.07
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
FEMALES.									
Australasia	87.74	88.99	81.24	90.02	79.33	93.71	84.80	86.57	87.19
Europe	11.68	10.50	18.25	9.59	19.89	5.82	10.52	12.93	12.27
Asia .. ..	.14	.12	.14	.10	.30	.22	2.97	.30	.15
Africa .. ..	.12	.13	.09	.09	.17	.09	.86	.10	.12
America .. ..	.18	.16	.16	.11	.21	.10	.67	..	.16
Polynesia .. ..	.08	.02	.04	.01	.02	.02	.09	.10	.04
At Sea .. ..	.06	.08	.08	.08	.08	.04	.09	..	.07
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
PERSONS.									
Australasia	85.47	87.75	78.86	88.62	75.67	92.91	66.69	83.24	85.16
Europe	13.48	11.49	19.70	10.73	22.44	6.47	15.03	15.67	13.81
Asia .. ..	.53	.34	.90	.31	1.34	.34	16.68	.62	.56
Africa .. ..	.13	.13	.10	.10	.17	.09	.41	.12	.12
America .. ..	.25	.20	.23	.15	.29	.13	.88	.19	.22
Polynesia .. ..	.08	.02	.13	.01	.02	.02	.21	.12	.06
At Sea .. ..	.06	.07	.08	.08	.07	.04	.10	.04	.07
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The preceding table shows that of the total population of Australia, only 1.03 per cent. had been born elsewhere than in Australasia or Europe; the corresponding percentage for males being 1.51 and for females 0.54. Dealing with the constitution of the population of the States it will be noticed that Tasmania had the highest proportion of persons of Australasian birth, the lowest proportion of European birth, and the lowest proportion of other birthplaces combined. New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia did not differ from each other in any marked degree in birthplace constitution, while Western Australia and Queensland were similar to each other in having relatively low proportions of Australasian birth, and relatively high proportions of European and Asiatic birth.

4. Comparative Results — Census 1901, 1911, 1921.—A comparison of the birthplace constitution of the population of Australia at the date of each Census, 1901, 1911, and 1921 furnishes the following results:—

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE 1901, 1911 AND 1921.

Birthplace.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Australasia ..	1,474,121	1,867,950	2,298,429	1,466,108	1,853,102	2,330,435	2,940,229	3,721,052	4,628,864
Europe ..	437,103	396,186	422,577	318,335	276,820	327,894	755,439	673,006	750,471
Asia ..	43,875	33,635	26,608	3,248	3,187	3,933	47,123	36,822	30,541
Africa ..	1,746	2,703	3,607	1,129	2,292	3,193	2,875	4,995	6,800
America ..	8,910	7,825	7,770	3,625	3,577	4,387	12,535	11,402	12,157
Polynesia ..	9,420	2,500	1,997	967	939	1,179	10,387	3,439	3,176
At Sea ..	2,753	2,236	1,882	2,460	2,053	1,843	5,213	4,289	3,725
Total ..	1,977,928	2,313,035	2,762,870	1,795,873	2,141,970	2,672,864	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL.

Birthplace.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Australasia ..	74.53	80.76	83.19	81.64	86.51	87.19	77.91	83.52	85.16
Europe ..	22.10	17.13	15.30	17.73	12.92	12.27	20.02	15.11	13.81
Asia ..	2.22	1.45	.96	.18	.15	.15	1.25	.83	.56
Africa ..	.09	.12	.13	.06	.11	.12	.08	.11	.12
America ..	.45	.34	.28	.20	.17	.16	.33	.25	.22
Polynesia ..	.47	.11	.07	.05	.04	.04	.27	.08	.06
At Sea ..	.14	.09	.07	.14	.10	.07	.14	.10	.07
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As will be seen from the preceding table the number of persons in Australia of Australasian birth increased between 1901 and 1921 by 1,688,635 persons, and in proportion from 77.91 per cent. to 85.16 per cent. of the total population. Between 1901 and 1911 the population of European birth diminished by slightly more than 82,400, but increased by slightly less than 77,500 between 1911-1921, leaving a net decrease for the twenty years (1901-1921) of about 4,900 persons. The proportional decrease in the same period was from 20.02 per cent. to 13.81 per cent. Persons of African birth increased by 3,925 in number, and in proportion from .08 per cent. in 1901 to .12 per cent. in 1921, both males and females contributing to the increase. The population from other birthplaces diminished by nearly 25,700 persons, and in proportion from 1.99 per cent. to .91 per cent. during the twenty years 1901-1921. The decrease in the population of Asiatic and Polynesian birth, included in the last group of birthplaces, was less numerically and in proportion between 1911-1921 than between 1901-1911.

The masculinity of the population for each birthplace is shown in the following table.

MASCULINITY OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE 1891 TO 1921 (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 FOR SEXES COMBINED FOR THE BIRTHPLACE IN QUESTION).

Census.	Birthplace.							Total.
	Australasia.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.	
1891 ..	.76	17.70	88.71	20.17	46.46	75.66	6.86	7.36
1901 ..	.27	15.72	86.21	21.46	42.16	81.38	.56	4.82
1911 ..	.40	17.74	82.69	8.23	37.26	45.39	4.27	3.84
1921 ..	.69	12.62	74.24	6.09	27.83	25.76	1.05	1.66

NOTE.—(—) indicates excess of females over males per 100 of population.

It will be noted that the masculinity under each of the birthplaces represented diminished between 1911-1921. The decrease in the case of Australasia may be attributed in a large measure to the loss of male lives due to the War.

5. Metropolitan Population.—In connexion with the birthplace constitution of the population, a matter of some importance is the relative tendency of persons born in different countries to aggregate in the capital cities. It is also of interest to know the number of each birthplace in the urban provincial and rural areas, and for this reason the Census data for 1921 were tabulated in three divisions of the State, viz.:—Urban Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, and Rural. In addition the migratory population, chiefly persons on ships or railway trains, was treated as a separate item. Reference is made to these divisions in this chapter.

The metropolitan population of the States and Australia by continental divisions of birthplaces is shown in the following table:—

METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES.							
Australasia	341,614	301,602	74,039	102,352	54,136	22,247	895,990
Europe	84,456	53,363	25,863	17,566	19,485	2,216	202,949
Asia	3,964	2,505	563	336	986	140	8,494
Africa	896	685	131	153	130	36	2,031
America	1,776	1,013	328	267	286	46	3,716
Polynesia	489	83	43	14	20	9	658
At Sea	297	249	78	82	45	17	768
Total	433,492	359,500	101,045	120,770	75,088	24,711	1,114,606
FEMALES.							
Australasia	390,484	353,127	82,499	117,185	61,132	25,426	1,029,853
Europe	71,181	51,234	25,755	16,688	17,967	2,020	184,845
Asia	859	694	168	196	269	85	2,271
Africa	872	699	128	178	142	53	2,072
America	1,228	766	233	190	188	35	2,640
Polynesia	610	111	26	24	20	15	806
At Sea	333	334	92	144	67	16	986
Total	465,567	406,965	108,901	134,605	79,785	27,650	1,223,473
PERSONS.							
Australasia	732,098	654,729	156,538	219,537	115,268	47,673	1,925,843
Europe	155,637	104,597	51,618	34,254	37,452	4,236	387,794
Asia	4,823	3,199	731	532	1,255	225	10,765
Africa	1,768	1,384	259	331	272	89	4,103
America	3,004	1,779	561	457	474	81	6,356
Polynesia	1,099	194	69	38	40	24	1,464
At Sea	630	583	170	226	112	33	1,754
Total	899,059	766,465	209,946	255,375	154,873	52,361	2,338,079

A comparison of the birthplaces of the Metropolitan population in the foregoing table shows that Sydney had the greatest number of persons of each of the birthplaces specified, while Melbourne ranked second. Brisbane occupied third place with persons of European, American, and Polynesian birth, Adelaide third with persons born in Africa, and Perth third with persons born in Asia.

The next table gives the proportion per cent. which the Metropolitan numbers, for each sex and birthplace, bore to the total for the same sex and birthplace in the State or Australia.

PROPORTION PER CENT. RESIDENT IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
MALES.							
Australasia	38.28	46.22	24.18	47.27	42.15	22.41	38.98
Europe	51.86	56.55	30.88	59.58	44.56	28.93	48.03
Asia	40.93	58.45	8.98	26.09	24.81	29.23	31.92
Africa	59.26	68.30	30.75	61.20	41.53	38.30	56.31
America	51.95	55.81	27.61	54.60	43.73	26.59	47.82
Polynesia	56.40	56.46	4.90	48.28	44.44	39.13	32.95
At Sea	43.55	47.34	24.30	43.62	39.13	36.96	40.81
Total	40.46	47.63	25.33	48.65	42.36	22.94	40.34
FEMALES.							
Australasia	42.14	51.10	28.45	52.73	49.57	25.59	44.19
Europe	59.21	62.84	39.52	70.51	58.11	32.76	56.37
Asia	58.88	70.96	33.07	80.00	56.87	36.02	57.74
Africa	68.39	69.41	40.63	79.46	53.79	54.08	64.89
America	65.70	62.23	40.03	70.90	58.02	33.02	60.18
Polynesia	77.22	70.70	18.31	66.67	71.43	62.50	68.36
At Sea	54.50	56.51	34.33	69.57	56.30	34.78	53.50
Total	45.25	52.41	30.50	54.52	51.32	26.08	45.77
PERSONS.							
Australasia	40.78	48.73	26.26	50.03	45.78	24.00	41.61
Europe	54.98	59.47	34.67	64.45	50.17	30.64	51.67
Asia	43.28	60.77	10.79	34.70	28.22	31.47	35.25
Africa	63.44	68.86	34.95	69.83	47.14	46.35	60.34
America	56.81	58.40	31.69	60.37	48.47	29.03	52.28
Polynesia	66.32	63.82	6.77	58.46	54.79	51.06	46.10
At Sea	48.72	52.19	28.86	57.22	47.86	35.87	47.09
Total	42.80	50.05	27.77	51.57	46.55	24.49	43.01

Although relatively few in number, persons of African birth showed the greatest tendency to concentrate in the capital cities, 60.34 per cent. or slightly more than three-fifths of the African-born population having been enumerated in the metropolitan areas of Australia. In this respect persons of Australasian birth appeared very favorably with 41.61 per cent. as against 51.67 per cent. of persons born in Europe, the only other birthplace of importance numerically. This relationship held good for the sexes, separately and combined, in all States and Australia, although the differences between the results for the two birthplaces fluctuated to a considerable extent.

6. Urban and Rural Population.—After eliminating the migratory population, referred to in this chapter previously, the proportional distribution of the population of each birthplace recorded in urban and rural divisions of Australia was as follows :—

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF EACH BIRTHPLACE RESIDENT IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS OF AUSTRALIA, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	Urban.						Rural.		
	Metropolitan.			Provincial.			Males.	Females.	Persons.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			
Australasia	39.1	44.2	41.7	18.9	20.1	19.5	42.0	35.7	38.8
Europe	49.4	56.5	52.6	17.1	17.9	17.4	33.5	25.6	30.0
Others	42.3	60.5	47.4	20.3	16.0	19.1	37.4	23.5	33.5
Total	40.7	45.8	43.2	18.6	19.8	19.2	40.7	34.4	37.6

From the foregoing comparison it will be seen that the proportion per cent. of Australasian birth in the rural divisions of Australia was substantially higher than the proportion per cent. of European birth and other birthplaces. Although the figures are not given in the above table, it may be stated that the proportion per cent. of persons of Australian birth in each of the three divisions differed very little from the proportion per cent. of Australasian birth. The omission from this table of the migratory population accounts for the slight differences in the percentages given in the previous table.

7. Birthplace and Age.—At the Census of 1921 particulars of ages were tabulated in quinquennial groups for each of the 100 items comprised in the birthplace classification.

Birthplaces, in continental divisions, in conjunction with quinquennial age groups, are given for males, females and persons in the following table :—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE AND AGE, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age last Birthday.	Birthplace.							Total.	
	Australasia.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.		
MALES.									
0-4	302,097	3,072	118	61	91	53	30	305,522	
5-9	295,946	4,858	180	192	275	102	20	301,573	
10-14	252,493	14,159	331	543	352	107	18	268,003	
15-19	218,636	14,736	552	640	237	120	16	234,937	
20-24	200,647	17,757	1,501	343	375	100	21	220,744	
25-29	195,744	27,247	1,538	223	566	91	40	225,449	
30-34	186,035	39,198	1,408	259	719	124	87	227,830	
35-39	152,524	41,389	1,886	340	750	137	162	197,188	
40-44	127,336	38,136	3,544	219	684	202	175	170,296	
45-49	105,882	33,716	3,932	150	771	233	135	144,819	
50-54	95,610	35,435	3,920	178	621	243	143	136,150	
55-59	73,206	39,007	3,035	164	604	142	210	116,368	
60-64	50,882	36,235	2,347	128	608	192	263	90,655	
65-69	23,681	30,166	1,233	81	512	85	354	56,112	
70-74	10,681	21,596	586	50	301	40	117	33,371	
75-79	5,309	13,780	278	20	156	15	45	19,603	
80 and over	1,720	12,090	219	16	148	11	46	14,250	
Total	2,298,429	422,577	26,608	3,607	7,770	1,997	1,882	2,762,870	
FEMALES.									
0-4	291,429	2,966	70	60	82	47	30	294,684	
5-9	288,673	4,746	164	208	274	104	16	294,185	
10-14	246,341	13,494	264	490	328	102	18	261,037	
15-19	214,878	13,219	203	652	206	110	12	229,280	
20-24	213,716	18,602	268	311	249	109	28	233,283	
25-29	214,828	21,193	322	169	327	116	45	237,000	
30-34	196,069	24,320	334	204	370	122	73	221,492	
35-39	159,386	29,213	433	313	352	97	150	189,944	
40-44	131,329	28,682	409	181	352	112	157	161,222	
45-49	108,209	26,271	405	111	437	88	137	135,658	
50-54	94,211	24,776	339	107	301	75	107	119,916	
55-59	72,928	25,715	264	145	236	40	218	99,546	
60-64	53,238	24,659	163	86	285	23	233	78,687	
65-69	25,114	22,932	117	66	266	15	376	48,886	
70-74	11,473	19,882	94	46	169	12	143	31,819	
75-79	6,385	13,800	53	26	89	5	57	20,415	
80 and over	2,228	13,424	31	18	64	2	43	15,810	
Total	2,330,435	327,894	3,933	3,193	4,387	1,179	1,843	2,672,864	

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, ETC.—*continued.*

Age last Birthday.	Birthplace.							Total.	
	Australasia.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.		
PERSONS.									
0-4	593,526	6,038	188	121	173	100	60	600,206	
5-9	584,619	9,604	344	400	549	206	36	595,758	
10-14	498,834	27,653	595	1,033	680	209	36	529,040	
15-19	433,514	27,955	755	1,292	443	230	28	464,217	
20-24	414,363	36,359	1,769	654	624	209	49	454,027	
25-29	410,572	48,440	1,860	392	893	207	85	462,449	
30-34	382,104	63,518	1,742	463	1,089	246	160	449,322	
35-39	311,910	70,602	2,319	653	1,102	234	312	387,132	
40-44	258,665	66,818	3,953	400	1,036	314	332	331,518	
45-49	214,091	59,987	4,337	261	1,208	321	272	280,477	
50-54	189,821	60,211	4,259	285	922	318	250	256,066	
55-59	146,134	64,722	3,299	309	840	182	428	215,914	
60-64	104,120	60,894	2,510	214	893	215	496	169,342	
65-69	48,795	53,098	1,350	147	778	100	730	104,998	
70-74	22,154	41,478	680	96	470	52	260	65,190	
75-79	11,694	27,580	331	46	245	20	102	40,018	
80 and over	3,948	25,514	250	34	212	13	89	30,060	
Total	4,628,864	750,471	30,541	6,800	12,157	3,176	3,725	5,435,734	

In the next table will be found for each birthplace the proportion which the number for each age group bore to the total population for the same birthplace:—

AGE GROUP PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA FOR EACH BIRTHPLACE,
4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age last Birthday.	Birthplace.							Total.
	Australasia.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.	
0-4	12.82	.80	.62	1.78	1.43	3.15	1.61	11.04
5-9	12.63	1.28	1.13	5.88	4.52	6.49	.97	10.96
10-14	10.78	3.69	1.95	15.19	5.61	6.58	.97	9.73
15-19	9.37	3.73	2.47	19.00	3.67	7.24	.75	8.54
20-24	8.95	4.85	5.79	9.62	5.14	6.58	1.31	8.35
25-29	8.87	6.46	6.09	5.76	7.36	6.52	2.28	8.51
30-34	8.25	8.46	6.70	6.81	8.97	7.74	4.29	8.27
35-39	6.74	9.41	7.58	9.60	9.05	7.36	8.38	7.12
40-44	5.59	8.90	12.94	5.88	8.52	9.89	8.91	6.10
45-49	4.62	7.99	14.20	3.84	9.94	10.11	7.30	5.16
50-54	4.10	8.02	13.95	4.19	7.56	10.01	6.71	4.71
55-59	3.16	8.62	10.80	4.55	6.90	5.73	11.49	3.97
60-64	2.25	8.11	8.22	3.15	7.32	6.77	13.32	3.12
65-69	1.05	7.08	4.42	2.16	6.39	3.15	19.60	1.93
70-74 .. ..	.48	5.53	2.23	1.41	3.86	1.64	6.98	1.20
75-79 .. ..	.25	3.68	1.08	.68	2.01	.63	2.74	.74
80 and over .. ..	.09	3.39	.83	.50	1.75	.41	2.39	.55
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The succeeding table gives the birthplace distribution per cent. of the population in each age group.

**BIRTHPLACE PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN EACH AGE GROUP,
4TH APRIL, 1921.**

Age last Birthday.	Birthplace.							Total.
	Australasia.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.	
0-4	98.89	1.00	.03	.02	.03	.02	.01	100.00
5-9	98.13	1.61	.06	.07	.09	.03	.01	100.00
10-14	94.29	5.23	.11	.19	.13	.04	.01	100.00
15-19	93.39	6.02	.16	.28	.09	.05	.01	100.00
20-24	91.26	8.01	.39	.14	.14	.05	.01	100.00
25-29	88.78	10.48	.40	.08	.19	.05	.02	100.00
30-34	85.04	14.14	.39	.10	.24	.05	.04	100.00
35-39	80.57	18.24	.60	.17	.28	.06	.08	100.00
40-44	78.02	20.16	1.19	.12	.31	.10	.10	100.00
45-49	76.33	21.39	1.55	.09	.43	.11	.10	100.00
50-54	74.13	23.51	1.66	.11	.36	.13	.10	100.00
55-59	67.68	29.98	1.53	.14	.39	.08	.20	100.00
60-64	61.48	35.96	1.48	.13	.53	.13	.29	100.00
65-69	46.47	50.57	1.29	.14	.74	.09	.70	100.00
70-74	33.98	63.63	1.04	.15	.72	.08	.40	100.00
75-79	29.22	68.92	.83	.11	.61	.05	.26	100.00
80 and over	13.13	84.88	.83	.11	.71	.04	.30	100.00
Total	85.16	13.81	.56	.12	.22	.06	.07	100.00

The above results show the decline, with increasing age, in the proportions represented by persons born in Australia and the complementary increase in the proportions represented by persons born in Europe. Thus, of the children under 5 years of age the Australian-born represented 98.89 per cent. and the European-born only 1 per cent. whereas, of the old persons of 80 years and over 13.13 per cent. only were born in Australasia and 84.88 per cent. were born in Europe. For all ages below 65 more than 60% of the population were Australasian-born.

The distribution per cent. of the population represented by each birthplace resident in the urban and rural divisions of Australia is given in the following table. Ages have been grouped into periods of 20 years, and birthplaces into Australasian, European and other birthplaces. The migratory population has been omitted.

**PROPORTION PER CENT. OF PERSONS OF EACH BIRTHPLACE IN URBAN AND RURAL
DIVISIONS OF AUSTRALIA, 4TH APRIL, 1921.**

Age.	Urban.		Rural.	Total.	Urban.		Rural.	Total.
	Metropolitan.	Provincial.			Metropolitan.	Provincial.		
	AUSTRALASIA.				EUROPE.			
0-19	38.8	20.3	40.9	100.0	55.5	15.9	28.6	100.0
20-39	45.2	18.8	36.0	100.0	54.7	15.5	29.8	100.0
40-59	43.0	18.5	38.5	100.0	53.3	17.4	29.3	100.0
60 and over	41.3	19.3	39.4	100.0	48.6	20.0	31.4	100.0
Total	41.7	19.5	38.8	100.0	52.6	17.4	30.0	100.0
	OTHER BIRTHPLACES.				TOTAL.			
0-19	59.3	15.5	25.2	100.0	39.4	20.1	40.5	100.0
20-39	56.4	15.8	27.8	100.0	46.4	18.4	35.2	100.0
40-59	43.5	20.7	35.8	100.0	45.4	18.3	36.3	100.0
60 and over	37.8	21.7	40.5	100.0	44.9	19.7	35.4	100.0
Total	47.4	19.1	33.5	100.0	43.2	19.2	37.6	100.0

A comparison of the birthplaces in the previous table discloses that the proportion per cent. of persons of Australasian birth to be found in the rural divisions of Australia was higher in each age group than the corresponding proportion of European birth, and higher with one exception than other birthplaces. It is also of interest to note that in the case of persons of Australasian birth, age group 20-39 had a lower percentage resident in the rural divisions than any other age-group.

In the succeeding table the masculinity of the population is given in quinquennial age groups for the continental division of birthplaces:—

MASCULINITY OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF SEXES COMBINED FOR EACH BIRTHPLACE), 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age last Birthday.	Birthplace.							Total.
	Australasia.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.	
0-4	1.80	1.76	25.53	.83	5.20	6.00	.00	1.81
5-9	1.24	1.17	4.65	-4.00	.18	-.97	11.11	1.24
10-14	1.23	2.40	11.26	5.13	3.53	2.39	.00	1.32
15-19 .. ..	.87	5.43	46.23	-.93	7.00	4.35	14.29	1.22
20-24	-3.15	-2.32	69.70	4.89	20.19	-4.31	-14.29	-2.76
25-29	-4.64	12.50	65.38	13.78	26.76	-12.08	-5.88	-2.50
30-34	-2.63	23.42	61.65	11.88	30.21	.81	8.75	1.41
35-39	-2.20	17.25	62.66	4.13	36.12	17.09	3.85	1.87
40-44	-1.54	14.15	79.31	9.50	32.05	28.66	5.42	2.74
45-49	-1.09	12.41	81.32	14.94	27.65	45.17	-.74	3.27
50-54 .. ..	.74	17.70	84.08	24.91	34.71	52.83	14.40	6.34
55-59 .. ..	.19	20.54	84.00	6.15	43.81	56.04	-1.87	7.79
60-64	-2.26	19.01	87.01	19.63	36.17	78.60	6.05	7.07
65-69	-2.94	13.62	82.67	10.20	31.62	70.00	-3.01	6.88
70-74	-3.57	4.13	72.35	4.17	28.09	53.85	-10.60	2.38
75-79	-9.20	-.07	67.98	-13.04	27.35	50.00	-11.76	-2.03
80 and over	-12.87	-5.23	74.20	-5.88	39.62	69.23	3.37	-5.19
Total	-.69	12.62	74.24	6.09	27.83	25.76	1.05	1.66

NOTE.—(—) denotes excess of females.

The feature of the preceding table is the number of age groups in which females are in excess of males in the case of the Australasian-born population. This occurs in no fewer than eleven of the seventeen age groups as well as in the total for all ages. For ages 20 to 49 this is largely the result of war losses, for ages 60 and over it is due to superior female longevity.

8. Birthplace and Length of Residence.—In connexion with the 1921 Census, 839,579 persons stated that they were born elsewhere than in Australia. Of this number 399,938 had resided less than 20 years in Australia and 413,688 for a period of 20 years or over. The balance, 25,953 persons, or 3.1 per cent. of the total, failed to indicate the period of residence. At the Census of 1911, 39,896 persons or 5.3 per cent. of the ex-Australian-born population omitted to reply to the same question.

The number representing unspecified length of residence has been distributed proportionately over the periods shown in the next table, which also includes a due proportion of the population who failed to specify place of birth.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE OF OVERSEA POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Under 20 years.	20 years and over.	Total.	Under 20 years.	20 years and over.	Total.	Under 20 years.	20 years and over.	Total.
Norfolk Island, Papua, New Guinea (mandated Territory) ..	218	97	315	147	62	209	365	159	524
New Zealand ..	10,548	9,608	20,156	9,735	8,993	18,728	20,283	18,601	38,884
Europe ..	208,989	213,588	422,577	158,260	169,634	327,894	367,249	383,222	750,471
Asia ..	8,752	17,856	26,608	2,022	1,911	3,933	10,774	19,767	30,541
Africa ..	2,641	966	3,607	2,442	751	3,193	5,083	1,717	6,800
America ..	4,102	3,668	7,770	2,265	2,122	4,387	6,367	5,790	12,157
Polynesia ..	739	1,258	1,997	690	489	1,179	1,429	1,747	3,176
At Sea ..	189	1,693	1,882	134	1,709	1,843	323	3,402	3,725
Total ..	236,178	248,734	484,912	175,695	185,671	361,366	411,873	434,405	846,278

The numbers given in the preceding table indicate that 49 per cent. of the total immigrant population, also of males and females separately, had resided in Australia for less than 20 years. Excluding the external territories of Australia the corresponding proportions per cent. for persons of the birthplaces specified were New Zealand, 52; Europe, 49; Asia, 35; Africa, 75; America, 52; Polynesia, 45; and at sea, 9. Compared with the Census of 1911, Europe, Africa and America showed an increase, and New Zealand, Asia, and Polynesia a decrease, in the proportion resident in Australia under 20 years.

Urban and Rural Population.—The following table gives for each period of residence in Australia, the proportion per cent. of the oversea population recorded in Urban and Rural divisions. The migratory population has been excluded.

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF OVERSEA POPULATION IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS ACCORDING TO PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA AND BIRTHPLACE.

Birthplace.	Urban.		Rural.	Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Australia.	Urban.		Rural.	Australia.
	Metro-politan.	Provin-cial.			Metro-politan.	Provin-cial.			Metro-politan.	Provin-cial.		
	Resident under 20 years.				Resident 20 years and over.				Total.			
New Zealand ..	63.4	14.2	22.4	100.0	64.0	13.5	22.5	100.0	63.7	13.9	22.4	100.0
Europe ..	55.6	15.3	29.1	100.0	49.7	19.5	30.8	100.0	52.6	17.4	30.0	100.0
Other Birthplaces	56.1	15.4	28.5	100.0	42.1	21.4	36.5	100.0	47.4	19.1	33.5	100.0
Total ..	56.0	15.3	28.7	100.0	49.7	19.4	30.9	100.0	52.8	17.4	29.8	100.0

The only marked difference, in the distribution of the population as between the two periods of residence shown in the foregoing table, occurred in "other birthplaces." As will be seen this group was represented in the rural divisions by 28.5 per cent. of persons of under 20 years residence in Australia, as against 36.5 per cent. of persons of 20 years residence and over.

9. Birthplace and Education.—At the Census of 1921 each person was asked to state in respect to education his or her ability to read or write the English language, or failing that, to read or write a foreign language. For the purpose of the education tabulation, all persons under five years of age were classed as unable to read. Particulars of education were tabulated for each of the 100 items in the classification of birthplaces, but continental divisions have in the main been used in the two succeeding tables.

In the next table will be found the number of the population five years of age and over in each education group.

BIRTHPLACE AND EDUCATION—POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AGED FIVE YEARS AND OVER,
4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	English.		Foreign Language only.		Cannot Read.	Total Five Years of Age and Over.
	Read and Write.	Read Only.	Read and Write.	Read Only.		

MALES.

Australia	1,875,752	3,211	15	1	97,237	1,976,216
Norfolk Island, Papua and New Guinea	203	..	..	..	94	297
New Zealand	19,501	18	..	..	300	19,819
Europe	399,900	3,085	5,119	314	11,087	419,505
Asia	8,373	179	8,636	293	9,009	26,490
Africa	3,385	17	25	3	116	3,546
America	7,380	46	37	3	213	7,679
Polynesia	1,048	63	41	1	791	1,944
At Sea	1,754	12	1	..	85	1,852
Total	2,317,296	6,631	13,874	615	118,932	2,457,348

FEMALES.

Australia	1,934,445	2,967	11	..	83,003	2,020,426
Norfolk Island, Papua and New Guinea	170	..	..	..	16	186
New Zealand	18,159	13	..	..	222	18,394
Europe	307,962	3,959	2,366	324	10,317	324,928
Asia	3,045	18	219	30	551	3,863
Africa	3,037	10	18	1	67	3,133
America	4,212	12	8	..	73	4,305
Polynesia	1,001	6	26	1	98	1,132
At Sea	1,726	21	3	2	61	1,813
Total	2,273,757	7,006	2,651	358	94,408	2,378,180

PERSONS.

Australia	3,810,197	6,178	26	1	180,240	3,996,642
Norfolk Island, Papua and New Guinea	373	..	..	..	110	483
New Zealand	37,660	31	..	..	522	38,213
Europe	707,862	7,044	7,485	638	21,404	744,433
Asia	11,418	197	8,855	323	9,560	30,353
Africa	6,422	27	43	4	183	6,679
America	11,592	58	45	3	286	11,984
Polynesia	2,049	69	67	2	889	3,076
At Sea	3,480	33	4	2	146	3,665
Total	4,591,053	13,637	16,525	973	213,340	4,835,528

The proportion per cent. of persons five years of age and over who were recorded as unable to read is given in the following table :—

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS AGED FIVE YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE UNABLE TO READ,
4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australia	4.93	4.11	4.51	Africa	3.27	2.13	2.74
Norfolk Island, Papua and New Guinea	31.65	8.60	22.77	America	2.77	1.70	2.39
New Zealand	1.51	1.21	1.37	Polynesia	40.69	8.66	28.90
Europe	2.64	3.18	2.88	At Sea	4.59	3.36	3.98
Asia	34.01	14.26	31.50	Total	4.84	3.97	4.41

10. Birthplace and Conjugal Condition.—At the Census of 1921 the Conjugal Condition of the population was tabulated for males and females separately in each State and Territory, in conjunction with the 100 items of the birthplace classification.

The results in respect to the population 15 years of age and over appear in the succeeding table, which is limited to continental divisions of birthplaces.

BIRTHPLACE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF POPULATION FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	Married.	Never Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total Fifteen Years of Age and Over.
MALES.					
Australasia	734,807	671,339	38,667	3,080	1,447,893
Europe	249,172	116,985	33,295	1,036	400,488
Asia	13,083	12,099	762	35	25,979
Africa	1,202	1,496	96	17	2,811
America	3,965	2,490	546	51	7,052
Polynesia	673	959	96	7	1,735
At Sea	1,253	363	191	7	1,814
Total	1,004,155	805,731	73,653	4,233	1,887,772
FEMALES.					
Australasia	807,558	595,101	97,694	3,639	1,503,992
Europe	186,881	53,990	65,206	611	306,688
Asia	2,134	796	492	13	3,435
Africa	1,143	1,051	232	9	2,435
America	2,207	827	648	21	3,703
Polynesia	463	390	65	8	926
At Sea	997	248	531	3	1,779
Total	1,001,383	652,403	164,868	4,304	1,822,958
PERSONS.					
Australasia	1,542,365	1,266,440	136,361	6,730	2,951,885
Europe	436,053	170,975	98,501	1,637	707,176
Asia	15,217	12,895	1,254	48	29,414
Africa	2,345	2,547	328	25	5,246
America	6,172	3,317	1,194	72	10,755
Polynesia	1,136	1,349	161	15	2,661
At Sea	2,250	611	722	10	3,593
Total	2,005,538	1,458,134	238,521	8,537	3,710,730

Compared with the results of 1911, the proportion of the population in the married group in 1921 was generally higher. The only exceptions were Africa, with a considerably lower percentage of both males and females, and Asia and At Sea with a lower percentage of females, but in each case the numbers concerned were relatively small.

11. Australasian-Born Population.—As mentioned earlier in this chapter, the Australasian-born population, comprising those born in Australia (including the external territories) and New Zealand, numbered at the date of the 1921 Census 4,628,864 persons, and represented 85.16 per cent. of the total population of Australia. Of this number 4,589,456 persons were born in Australia, 38,884 in New Zealand, and the balance 524 in the external territories of Australia (Norfolk Island, Papua and New Guinea).

The following table gives particulars of the interchange of Australasian-born population (exclusive of the external territories) between Australia and New Zealand, as disclosed by the Census results of 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

NATIVE-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND 1891, 1901, 1911 AND 1921.

Birthplace.	Number Resident in—								
	Australia.			New Zealand.			Australia and New Zealand.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
CENSUS OF 1891.									
Australia ..	1,090,521	1,075,682	2,166,203	7,692	8,276	15,968	1,098,213	1,083,958	2,182,171
New Zealand ..	12,939	11,011	23,950	183,965	183,338	367,303	196,904	194,349	391,253
Total ..	1,103,460	1,086,693	2,190,153	191,657	191,614	383,271	1,295,117	1,278,307	2,573,424
CENSUS OF 1901.									
Australia ..	1,460,602	1,453,882	2,914,484	14,244	12,763	27,007	1,474,846	1,466,645	2,941,491
New Zealand ..	13,600	12,242	25,842	258,020	258,377	516,397	271,620	270,619	542,239
Total ..	1,474,202	1,466,124	2,940,326	272,264	271,140	543,404	1,746,466	1,737,264	3,483,730
CENSUS OF 1911.									
Australia ..	1,850,952	1,837,983	3,688,935	28,031	22,037	50,068	1,878,983	1,860,020	3,739,003
New Zealand ..	16,998	15,119	32,117	352,497	350,821	703,318	369,495	365,940	735,435
Total ..	1,867,950	1,853,102	3,721,052	380,528	372,858	753,386	2,248,478	2,225,960	4,474,438
CENSUS OF 1921.									
Australia ..	2,277,958	2,311,498	4,589,456	25,598	22,494	48,092	2,303,556	2,333,992	4,637,548
New Zealand ..	20,156	18,728	38,884	449,364	457,318	906,682	469,520	476,046	945,566
Total ..	2,298,114	2,330,226	4,628,340	474,962	479,812	954,774	2,773,076	2,810,038	5,583,114

An adjustment has been made to the New Zealand-born population to allow for persons of unspecified birthplace at each Census. A similar adjustment has been made in the case of the Australian-born. Maoris and full-blood Australian aboriginals have been excluded from the table.

As will be observed by the figures, Australian-born persons had migrated to New Zealand between 1891 and 1911 in greater numbers than New Zealand-born persons had migrated to Australia. In the last decade, however, the number of Australian-born resident in New Zealand actually decreased by 1,976 persons, whereas the New Zealand-born in Australia increased by 6,767 persons.

Of the total native-born New Zealanders in the two countries, the proportions resident in Australia at the date of each Census were 6.12 per cent. in 1891, 4.77 per cent. in 1901, 4.37 per cent. in 1911, and 4.11 per cent. in 1921. The corresponding proportions of Australian-born resident in New Zealand were 0.73 per cent. in 1891, 0.92 per cent. in 1901, 1.34 per cent. in 1911, and 1.04 per cent. in 1921.

12. Australian-born Population.—(i) *General.*—At the Census of 1921 persons born in Australia represented slightly less than $84\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total population. The Australian-born in each State and Territory in proportion to the population were approximately—New South Wales, $84\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; Victoria, 87 per cent. ; Queensland, $78\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; South Australia, $88\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. ; Western Australia, 75 per cent. ; Tasmania, $92\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. ; Northern Territory, $65\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. ; and Federal Capital Territory, $82\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. These proportions, with the exception of the Federal Capital Territory, are higher than the corresponding figures for 1911.

Persons born in New South Wales and Victoria comprised 68.01 per cent. of the Australian-born population in 1921 as against 69.07 per cent. in 1911.

Particulars relative to the Australian-born population of each State and Territory appear in the succeeding table.

NATIVE-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.			Masculinity Excess of Males over Females per 100 of Sexes Combined.
			Number.	Percentage on Total Australian Born.	Percentage on Total Population.	
New South Wales	844,798	851,995	1,696,793	36.97	31.22	— .42
Victoria	702,824	721,863	1,424,687	31.04	26.21	— 1.34
Queensland	285,521	285,704	571,225	12.45	10.51	— .03
South Australia	237,486	241,845	479,331	10.44	8.82	— .91
Western Australia	91,157	91,242	182,399	3.97	3.35	— .05
Tasmania	115,277	117,936	233,213	5.08	4.29	— 1.14
Northern Territory	791	813	1,604	.04	.03	— 1.37
Federal Capital Territory	104	100	204	.01	.00	1.96
Australia	2,277,958	2,311,498	4,589,456	100.00	84.43	— .73

Note (—) denotes excess of Females.

(ii) *Previous Census Results.*—In the succeeding table particulars are given of the Australian-born population at each Census date 1881–1921.

NATIVE-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1881–1921.

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Masculinity (Excess of Males over Females per 100 of Sexes Combined).
			Number.	Per Cent. on Total Population.	
3rd April, 1881	714,180	708,545	1,422,725	63.23	.40
5th April, 1891	1,090,521	1,075,682	2,166,203	68.24	.69
31st March, 1901	1,460,602	1,453,882	2,914,484	77.23	.23
3rd April, 1911	1,850,952	1,837,983	3,688,935	82.80	.35
4th April, 1921	2,277,958	2,311,498	4,589,456	84.43	— .73

Note (—) denotes excess of Females.

The increases in the native-born population during the four decennial periods under review were as follows :—

INCREASES IN NATIVE-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1881–1921.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
1881–1891	376,341	52.70	367,137	51.82	743,478	52.26
1891–1901	370,081	33.94	378,200	35.16	748,281	34.54
1901–1911	390,350	26.73	384,101	26.42	774,451	26.57
1911–1921	427,006	23.07	473,515	25.76	900,521	24.41

The greater increase of females than of males during the decennium 1891-1901 was due to the financial crises and resultant lack of employment at the beginning, and the South African war towards the end of the period. Each of these causes was responsible for the exodus from Australia of some of the native-born males. During the decade 1901-1911 the increase of males was greater than of females, but, during the period 1911-1921, war again interrupted the increase of males, so that at the Census of 1921 there was an excess of females in the native-born population of Australia.

The following table furnishes a comparison of the numbers born in each State who were resident in Australia at the Census dates of 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION IN AUSTRALIA, 1891 TO 1921.

Birthplace.	Persons.				Percentage on Total Australian Born.				Percentage on Total Population.			
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
New South Wales*	767,531	1,046,403	1,341,522	1,696,997	35.43	35.90	36.37	36.98	24.18	27.73	30.11	31.22
Victoria ..	779,890	1,004,657	1,206,298	1,424,687	36.00	34.47	32.70	31.04	24.57	26.62	27.08	26.21
Queensland ..	191,097	306,118	423,076	571,225	8.82	10.50	11.47	12.45	6.02	8.11	9.50	10.51
South Australia†	265,178	336,989	403,732	480,935	12.24	11.56	10.94	10.48	8.35	8.93	9.06	8.85
Western Australia	29,834	56,374	116,469	182,399	1.38	1.94	3.16	3.97	.94	1.49	2.61	3.35
Tasmania ..	132,673	163,943	197,838	233,213	6.13	5.63	5.36	5.08	4.18	4.35	4.44	4.29
Australia ..	2,166,203	2,914,484	3,688,935	4,589,456	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	68.24	77.23	82.80	84.43

* Includes Federal Capital Territory.

† Includes Northern Territory.

The number of persons born in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia represented a relatively increasing proportion, and the number born in Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania, a relatively decreasing proportion of the total native-born population in each decennium from 1891 to 1921. Relatively to the total population of Australia the native-born show a continuous increase in each State until 1911, but a decrease in 1921 for Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania.

(iii) *Interstate Migration of Australian-born population.*—The Census results of 1921 prove that at the date of the Census a large proportion of the Australian-born population was resident in States of Australia other than the State of birth. The tendency to rove is supposed to have been inherited by Australians from their immigrant forbears, and while this may be the case, it is evident from the figures that the movement has been largely due to the discovery of gold, notably in Western Australia, greater opportunity particularly in the acquisition of land, and other economic causes.

The succeeding table gives the numbers who were born in each State or Territory, and were resident in one or other of the States or Territories of Australia in 1921 :—

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO STATE OR TERRITORY OF BIRTH AND OF RESIDENCE, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	State or Territory in which Resident—								Total.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	
MALES.									
New South Wales ..	785,520	16,851	27,174	5,839	7,125	1,154	212	923	844,798
Victoria ..	55,112	598,680	10,823	9,084	24,378	4,357	231	159	702,824
Queensland ..	17,807	2,887	261,905	626	1,695	233	336	32	285,521
South Australia ..	13,336	12,751	2,179	197,374	11,006	540	277	23	237,486
Western Australia ..	2,865	4,076	509	2,072	81,409	154	50	22	91,157
Tasmania ..	7,682	11,781	1,500	797	1,329	92,150	23	15	115,277
Northern Territory ..	54	25	55	98	29	1	527	2	791
Federal Capital Territory	18	1	..	1	9	1	..	74	104
Australia ..	882,394	647,052	304,145	215,891	126,980	98,590	1,656	1,250	2,277,958

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION, ETC.—*continued.*

Birthplace.	State or Territory in which Resident—								Total.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	
FEMALES.									
New South Wales ..	797,457	19,409	20,368	6,023	6,652	1,361	47	678	851,995
Victoria ..	50,327	629,264	6,803	9,267	21,552	4,526	48	76	721,863
Queensland ..	20,632	3,480	258,968	621	1,551	298	146	8	285,704
South Australia ..	13,053	13,910	1,339	202,686	10,213	564	68	12	241,845
Western Australia ..	3,001	4,345	435	2,154	81,107	176	22	2	91,242
Tasmania ..	8,569	14,815	885	793	1,122	91,735	8	9	117,936
Northern Territory ..	46	30	70	105	15	3	543	1	813
Federal Capital Territory	18	..	1	..	5	..	..	76	100
Australia ..	893,103	685,253	288,869	221,649	122,217	98,663	882	862	2,311,498

PERSONS.

New South Wales ..	1,582,977	36,260	47,542	11,862	13,777	2,515	259	1,601	1,696,793
Victoria ..	105,439	1,227,944	17,626	18,351	45,930	8,883	279	235	1,424,687
Queensland ..	38,439	6,367	520,873	1,247	3,246	531	482	40	571,225
South Australia ..	26,389	26,661	3,518	400,060	21,219	1,104	345	35	479,331
Western Australia ..	5,866	8,421	944	4,226	162,516	330	72	24	182,399
Tasmania ..	16,251	26,596	2,385	1,590	2,451	183,885	31	24	233,213
Northern Territory ..	100	55	125	203	44	4	1,070	3	1,604
Federal Capital Territory	36	1	1	1	14	1	..	150	204
Australia ..	1,775,497	1,332,305	593,014	437,540	249,197	197,253	2,538	2,112	4,589,456

It is of interest to note that the number of persons of Tasmanian birth shown in the preceding table exceeded the total population of Tasmania at the date of the Census by 19,433.

The proportion per cent. of the population born in each State and Territory, who were resident in the State of birth or other States and Territories of Australia, is dealt with in the next table.

PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO RESIDENCE OF POPULATION BORN IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY (SEXES COMBINED.)

Birthplace.	State or Territory in which Resident—								Total.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales ..	93.29	2.14	2.80	.70	.81	.15	.02	.09	100.00
Victoria ..	7.40	86.19	1.24	1.29	3.22	.62	.02	.02	100.00
Queensland ..	6.73	1.11	91.19	.22	.57	.09	.08	.01	100.00
South Australia ..	5.51	5.56	.73	83.46	4.43	.23	.07	.01	100.00
Western Australia ..	3.21	4.62	.52	2.32	89.10	.18	.04	.01	100.00
Tasmania ..	6.97	11.41	1.02	.68	1.05	78.85	.01	.01	100.00
Northern Territory ..	6.23	3.43	7.79	12.66	2.74	.25	66.71	.19	100.00
Federal Capital Territory ..	17.65	.49	.49	.49	6.86	.49	..	73.53	100.00
Australia ..	38.69	29.03	12.92	9.53	5.43	4.30	.05	.05	100.00

Comparing the proportions of the Australian-born resident in the States of birth, it will be seen that New South Wales retained the highest percentage, and Tasmania the lowest percentage of the population born within their boundaries. The order of the States in 1921 corresponded with the order at the Census of 1911, except that South Australia, lowest in 1911, replaced Tasmania in second lowest place in 1921.

The proportion of the Australian-born population represented by each State and Territory of birth is given for States and Territories of residence in the following table :—

PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACE OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN RESIDENTS IN EACH STATE OR TERRITORY (SEXES COMBINED).

Birthplace.	State or Territory in which Resident—								Total.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New South Wales	89.16	2.72	8.02	2.71	5.53	1.28	10.21	75.80	36.98
Victoria ..	5.94	92.17	2.97	4.19	18.43	4.50	10.99	11.13	31.04
Queensland ..	2.16	.48	87.84	.29	1.30	.27	18.95	1.89	12.45
South Australia ..	1.49	2.00	.59	91.43	8.51	.56	13.63	1.66	10.44
Western Australia	.33	.63	.16	.97	65.22	.17	2.84	1.14	3.97
Tasmania ..	.91	2.00	.40	.36	.98	93.22	1.22	1.14	5.08
Northern Territory	.01	.00	.02	.05	.02	.00	42.16	.14	.04
Federal Capital Territory ..	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	..	7.10	.00
Australia ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

This table indicates the extent and direction of the inflow to any State, of the population born in other States. Excluding the Territories this inflow was proportionately greatest in Western Australia, where of the Australian-born population only 65.22 per cent. were natives of that State, and proportionately least in Tasmania, where 93.22 per cent. were of local birth. The relative positions of the States in this respect were unchanged from the Census of 1911.

The next table presents an interesting view of the net gains and losses of population experienced by the different States and Territories, owing to the interstate migration of the Australian-born.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

State from or to which Net Gain or Loss of Native-born Population had arisen.	State or Territory which has experienced Net Gain or Loss (Gain denoted by + ; Loss by -).							
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.
New South Wales ..	..	- 69,179	+ 9,103	- 14,527	+ 7,911	- 13,736	+ 159	+ 1,565
Victoria ..	+ 69,179	..	+ 11,259	- 8,310	+ 37,509	- 17,713	+ 224	+ 234
Queensland ..	- 9,103	- 11,259	..	- 2,271	+ 2,302	- 1,854	+ 357	+ 39
South Australia ..	+ 14,527	+ 8,310	+ 2,271	..	+ 16,993	- 486	+ 142	+ 34
Western Australia ..	- 7,911	- 37,509	- 2,302	- 16,993	..	- 2,127	+ 28	+ 10
Tasmania ..	+ 13,736	+ 17,713	+ 1,854	+ 486	+ 2,127	..	+ 27	+ 23
Northern Territory	- 159	- 224	- 357	- 142	- 28	- 27	..	+ 3
Federal Capital Territory ..	- 1,565	- 234	- 39	- 34	- 10	- 23	- 3	..
Australia ..	+ 78,704	- 92,382	+ 21,789	- 41,791	+ 66,804	- 35,966	+ 934	+ 1,908

The States with net gains from the interstate migration of Australian-born were in order of number—New South Wales, 78,704 persons ; Western Australia, 66,804 persons ; and Queensland, 21,789 persons ; while the States with net losses were—Victoria, 92,382 persons ; South Australia, 41,791 persons ; and Tasmania, 35,966 persons.

Western Australia was the only State which had gained from every other State, and Tasmania the only State which had lost to every other State. The largest net gains by one State from another were :—

- (i) 69,179 persons by New South Wales from Victoria ;
- (ii) 37,509 persons by Western Australia from Victoria ;
- (iii) 17,713 persons by Victoria from Tasmania ; and
- (iv) 16,993 persons by Western Australia from South Australia.

The succeeding table shows the net gain or loss experienced by each State and Territory from the interstate migration of Australian-born as at the Census dates of 1881, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.

NET INTERSTATE MIGRATION OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN—CENSUS RESULTS, 1881-1921.

State.	Net Gain + ; Net Loss --.				
	1881.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
New South Wales*	+ 15,721	+ 34,228	+ 33,887	+ 44,890	+ 80,612
Victoria	- 3,307	+ 5,323	- 59,782	- 89,075	- 92,382
Queensland	+ 7,221	+ 13,282	+ 17,531	+ 24,946	+ 21,789
South Australia†	- 5,160	- 36,070	- 46,786	- 50,525	- 40,857
Western Australia	- 770	+ 1,129	+ 70,738	+ 93,808	+ 66,804
Tasmania	- 13,705	- 17,892	- 15,588	- 24,044	- 35,966

* Includes Federal Capital Territory.

† Includes Northern Territory.

As the figures in this table indicate, New South Wales had a net gain of Australian-born population from other States at each Census from 1881 to 1911, and between 1911 and 1921 increased the number in her favour by 35,722 persons or 80 per cent. Victoria, after having a small gain in 1891, lost rapidly to other States until 1911, but the rate of loss diminished substantially in the last decennium under review. Queensland exhibited a net gain at each Census, but the increment from this source was reduced by 3,157 persons, or 13 per cent. between 1911 and 1921. Western Australia had a net gain at each Census except that of 1881, but between 1911 and 1921 the gain was reduced by 27,004 persons, or 29 per cent. South Australia and Tasmania showed a net loss at each Census, but whereas South Australia retrieved her position to the extent of 9,668 persons, or 19 per cent. between 1911 and 1921, Tasmania sustained a further loss of 11,922 persons, equal to 50 per cent. of the 1911 total.

The following comparison of the Census results from 1891 to 1921 shows the number and proportion of persons born in each State, who were resident in other States than that of birth, and indicates the extent and variation of the interstate migration during the three decennia.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION RESIDENT IN OTHER STATES THAN THAT OF BIRTH, 1891 TO 1921.

Birthplace.	5th April, 1891.		31st March, 1901.		3rd April, 1911.		4th April, 1921.	
	Number Resident in other States than that in which born.	Proportion Per Cent. so Resident.	Number Resident in other States than that in which born.	Proportion Per Cent. so Resident.	Number Resident in other States than that in which born.	Proportion Per Cent. so Resident.	Number Resident in other States than that in which born.	Proportion Per Cent. so Resident.

MALES.

New South Wales*	22,179	5.74	37,307	7.10	52,659	7.81	58,367	6.83
Victoria	34,257	8.74	71,220	14.18	97,476	16.14	104,144	14.82
Queensland	6,732	7.01	10,408	6.78	17,182	8.09	23,616	8.27
South Australia†	25,110	18.75	34,478	20.42	41,349	20.41	40,001	16.79
Western Australia	962	6.37	1,764	6.22	5,245	8.91	9,748	10.69
Tasmania	11,957	17.91	12,957	15.75	18,055	18.20	23,127	20.06
Australia	101,197	9.28	168,134	11.51	231,966	12.53	259,003	11.37

FEMALES.

New South Wales*	18,735	4.92	30,468	5.85	43,767	6.56	53,866	6.32
Victoria	25,985	6.70	53,075	10.57	75,601	12.55	92,599	12.83
Queensland	7,043	7.41	11,113	7.29	19,078	9.05	26,736	9.36
South Australia†	21,480	16.36	29,207	17.37	36,860	18.32	39,256	16.18
Western Australia	984	6.68	1,851	6.61	5,306	9.21	10,135	11.11
Tasmania	12,297	18.65	13,958	17.09	18,835	19.09	26,201	22.22
Australia	86,524	8.04	139,672	9.61	199,447	10.85	248,793	10.76

PERSONS.

New South Wales*	40,914	5.33	67,775	6.48	96,426	7.19	112,233	6.61
Victoria	60,242	7.72	124,295	12.37	173,077	14.35	196,743	13.81
Queensland	13,775	7.21	21,521	7.03	36,260	8.57	50,352	8.81
South Australia†	46,590	17.57	63,685	18.90	78,209	19.37	79,257	16.48
Western Australia	1,946	6.52	3,615	6.41	10,551	9.06	19,883	10.90
Tasmania	24,254	18.28	26,915	16.42	36,890	18.65	49,328	21.15
Australia	187,721	8.67	307,806	10.56	431,413	11.69	507,796	11.06

* Includes Federal Capital Territory.

† Includes Northern Territory.

It will be observed that the proportion of the Australian-born population resident in other States than that of birth increased progressively from 1891 to 1911, but decreased slightly during the next decennium. The rate at each period under review was higher for males than for females, but a greater falling off in the number of males migrating in the last ten years, reduced the margin between the sexes in number and proportion in 1921. Comparing the results for 1911 and 1921, the figures disclose that every State had an increased number of native-born males and females resident in other States in 1921, with the exception of South Australia, which had fewer males in other parts of Australia. Taking the proportion of the native-born resident in other States, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania had a higher percentage, and New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia a lower percentage in 1921. This applied also to the sexes separately, with the exception that Victoria had a slightly higher percentage for females. The States that contributed the largest number of native-born resident in other States were Victoria 196,743 persons; New South Wales, 112,233 persons; and South Australia, 79,257 persons.

(iv) *Australian-born Metropolitan Population.*—The next table gives the number of the population born in each State and Territory who resided in the Metropolitan Areas of Australia at the date of the Census 1921.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO STATE OF BIRTH, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES.							
New South Wales	295,478	8,676	5,285	3,416	3,248	481	316,584
Victoria	20,061	271,474	2,427	5,107	10,392	1,095	310,556
Queensland	9,458	1,812	64,800	364	726	80	77,240
South Australia	4,022	5,807	438	91,248	4,131	159	105,805
Western Australia	1,603	2,494	162	1,288	34,345	55	39,947
Tasmania	4,473	7,684	364	491	601	20,113	33,726
Northern Territory	33	17	7	56	9	..	122
Federal Capital Territory	6	..	..	1	4	..	11
Total	335,134	297,964	73,483	101,971	53,456	21,983	883,991
FEMALES.							
New South Wales	335,107	11,338	5,951	3,968	3,766	565	360,695
Victoria	23,892	313,926	2,272	5,928	11,972	1,213	359,203
Queensland	12,102	2,383	72,888	426	841	108	88,748
South Australia	4,531	7,287	394	104,370	5,031	196	121,809
Western Australia	1,865	2,819	173	1,432	38,158	63	44,510
Tasmania	6,146	11,248	354	587	681	22,996	42,012
Northern Territory	34	21	7	58	9	..	129
Federal Capital Territory	2	..	..	..	2	..	4
Total	383,679	349,022	82,039	116,769	60,460	25,141	1,017,110
PERSONS.							
New South Wales	630,585	20,014	11,236	7,384	7,014	1,046	677,279
Victoria	43,953	585,400	4,699	11,035	22,364	2,308	669,759
Queensland	21,560	4,195	137,688	790	1,567	188	165,988
South Australia	8,553	13,094	832	195,618	9,162	355	227,614
Western Australia	3,468	5,313	335	2,720	72,503	118	84,457
Tasmania	10,619	18,932	718	1,078	1,282	43,109	75,738
Northern Territory	67	38	14	114	18	..	251
Federal Capital Territory	8	..	..	1	6	..	15
Total	718,813	646,986	155,522	218,740	113,916	47,124	1,901,101

The succeeding table shows the proportions per cent. which the number of each birthplace, resident in the Metropolis of each State, represented of the total of that birthplace resident in that State.

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN RESIDENT IN METROPOLITAN AREAS,
4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	State in which Resident—						Total.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
MALES.							
New South Wales*	37.57	51.48	19.45	56.46	45.58	41.65	37.47
Victoria	36.30	45.35	22.42	54.83	42.63	25.13	44.19
Queensland	53.02	62.76	24.74	37.84	42.83	34.33	27.05
South Australia†	29.67	45.59	19.61	46.05	37.52	29.39	44.46
Western Australia	55.52	61.19	31.83	60.70	42.19	35.71	43.82
Tasmania	58.11	65.22	24.27	59.88	45.22	21.83	29.26
Australia	37.93	46.05	24.16	46.87	42.10	22.30	38.81
FEMALES.							
New South Wales*	42.51	58.42	29.22	65.37	56.60	41.51	42.33
Victoria	47.40	49.89	33.40	63.64	55.55	26.80	49.76
Queensland	58.63	68.48	28.15	55.54	54.22	36.24	31.06
South Australia†	34.67	52.42	28.46	51.34	49.28	34.57	50.25
Western Australia	62.10	64.88	39.77	65.81	47.05	35.80	48.78
Tasmania	71.65	75.92	40.00	73.28	60.70	25.07	35.62
Australia	42.92	50.93	28.40	52.47	49.47	25.48	44.02
PERSONS.							
New South Wales*	39.79	55.19	23.63	60.92	50.86	41.57	39.91
Victoria	41.59	47.67	26.66	59.23	48.69	25.98	47.01
Queensland	56.03	65.89	26.43	45.63	48.27	35.40	29.06
South Australia†	32.12	49.15	22.84	48.73	43.17	32.04	47.38
Western Australia	58.88	63.09	35.49	63.29	44.61	35.76	46.30
Tasmania	65.25	71.18	30.10	66.50	52.31	23.44	32.48
Australia	40.44	48.56	26.23	49.70	45.71	23.89	41.42

* Includes Federal Capital Territory.

† Includes Northern Territory.

The figures in the foregoing table provide evidence that of the Australian-born, who were resident in other States than that of birth, South Australians exhibited the least tendency, and Tasmanians the greatest tendency, to reside in the capital cities. This may be seen more readily from the next table.

METROPOLITAN NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN (SEXES COMBINED),
4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	Australian-born Population Resident in State of Birth.			Australian-born Population Resident in other States than that of Birth.		
	Metropolitan Area.	Total.	Percentage of Metropolitan on Total.	Metropolitan Area.	Total.	Percentage of Metropolitan on Total.
New South Wales*	630,593	1,584,764	39.79	46,701	112,233	41.61
Victoria	585,400	1,227,944	47.67	84,359	196,743	42.88
Queensland	137,688	520,873	26.43	28,300	50,352	56.20
South Australia†	195,732	401,678	48.73	32,133	79,257	40.54
Western Australia	72,503	162,516	44.61	11,954	19,883	60.12
Tasmania	43,109	183,885	23.44	32,629	49,328	66.15
Total	1,665,025	4,081,660	40.79	236,076	507,796	46.49

* Includes Federal Capital Territory.

† Includes Northern Territory.

Taking the totals for Australia it will be observed that 40.79 per cent. of the Australian-born population remaining in the State of birth, and 46.49 per cent. of those who had migrated to other States, were resident in the capital cities. These figures represent a considerable increase as compared with 1911, when the corresponding proportions were respectively 36.59 per cent. and 37.96 per cent.

(v) *Ages of the Australian-born.*—Particulars concerning the ages of the Australian-born population are given in the following tables in respect to each State and Territory of birth.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION IN GROUPED AGES, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age Last Birthday.	State or Territory of Birth—								Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	
MALES.									
0-4 ..	119,739	78,271	45,788	27,322	17,616	12,774	180	52	301,742
5-9 ..	114,294	77,930	42,990	27,376	19,236	13,088	127	51	295,092
10-14 ..	95,641	69,044	34,506	22,493	16,648	12,446	86	1	250,865
15-19 ..	80,173	63,318	29,363	19,411	13,681	11,318	68	..	217,332
20-24 ..	72,936	60,596	28,693	18,740	8,681	9,891	76	..	199,613
25-29 ..	71,911	62,659	27,154	19,712	3,686	9,241	77	..	194,440
30-34 ..	68,061	59,032	24,856	20,069	2,801	8,834	72	..	183,725
35-39 ..	55,633	47,412	16,891	20,034	1,981	7,622	34	..	149,607
40-44 ..	44,353	43,385	12,703	16,202	1,704	6,148	25	..	124,520
45-49 ..	35,049	40,300	9,455	12,237	1,565	5,270	19	..	103,895
50-54 ..	30,095	38,133	7,328	11,674	1,299	5,178	12	..	93,719
55-59 ..	22,462	31,063	3,633	9,110	968	4,739	9	..	71,984
60-64 ..	15,836	21,607	1,441	6,933	671	3,965	1	..	50,454
65-69 ..	8,865	7,544	508	3,836	355	2,349	3	..	23,460
70-74 ..	5,497	1,762	158	1,674	158	1,314	2	..	10,565
75 and over	4,253	768	54	663	107	1,100	..	..	6,945
Total	844,798	702,824	285,521	237,486	91,157	115,277	791	104	2,277,958
FEMALES.									
0-4 ..	116,013	75,616	43,582	26,050	16,970	12,606	178	57	291,072
5-9 ..	111,359	76,184	41,912	26,576	18,883	12,780	120	43	287,857
10-14 ..	93,448	67,457	33,320	22,064	16,336	12,057	84	..	244,766
15-19 ..	78,984	61,915	28,954	19,113	13,665	10,940	92	..	213,663
20-24 ..	77,920	64,802	30,196	20,069	9,224	10,321	102	..	212,634
25-29 ..	77,574	70,115	29,006	21,987	4,217	10,470	82	..	213,451
30-34 ..	71,497	63,125	25,791	21,097	2,939	9,478	57	..	193,984
35-39 ..	57,602	50,453	17,592	20,767	2,014	8,102	44	..	156,574
40-44 ..	44,857	45,911	12,815	16,686	1,814	6,522	23	..	128,628
45-49 ..	35,330	42,055	9,552	12,584	1,475	5,327	19	..	106,342
50-54 ..	28,828	38,860	7,046	11,614	1,274	5,083	5	..	92,710
55-59 ..	21,856	31,699	3,587	9,242	1,002	4,661	6	..	72,053
60-64 ..	16,457	22,822	1,509	7,161	727	4,251	1	..	52,928
65-69 ..	9,240	7,990	609	4,256	397	2,443	..	..	24,935
70-74 ..	5,948	1,916	159	1,753	168	1,413	..	..	11,357
75 and over	5,082	943	74	826	137	1,482	..	..	8,544
Total	851,995	721,863	285,704	241,845	91,242	117,936	813	100	2,311,498
PERSONS.									
0-4 ..	235,752	153,887	89,370	53,372	34,586	25,380	358	109	592,814
5-9 ..	225,653	154,114	84,902	53,952	38,119	25,868	247	94	582,949
10-14 ..	189,089	136,501	67,826	44,537	32,984	24,503	170	1	495,631
15-19 ..	159,157	125,233	58,317	38,524	27,346	22,258	160	..	430,995
20-24 ..	150,856	125,398	58,889	38,809	17,905	20,212	178	..	412,247
25-29 ..	149,485	132,774	56,160	41,699	7,903	19,711	159	..	407,891
30-34 ..	139,558	122,157	50,647	41,166	5,740	18,312	129	..	377,709
35-39 ..	113,235	97,865	34,483	40,801	3,995	15,724	78	..	306,181
40-44 ..	89,210	89,296	25,518	32,888	3,518	12,670	48	..	253,148
45-49 ..	70,379	82,355	19,007	24,821	3,040	10,597	38	..	210,237
50-54 ..	58,923	76,993	14,374	23,288	2,573	10,261	17	..	186,429
55-59 ..	44,318	62,762	7,220	18,352	1,970	9,400	15	..	144,037
60-64 ..	32,293	44,429	2,950	14,094	1,398	8,216	2	..	103,382
65-69 ..	18,105	15,534	1,117	8,092	752	4,792	3	..	48,395
70-74 ..	11,445	3,678	317	3,427	326	2,727	2	..	21,922
75 and over	9,337	1,711	128	1,489	244	2,582	..	..	15,489
Total	1,696,793	1,424,687	571,225	479,331	182,399	233,213	1,604	204	4,589,456

The proportion per cent. of the Australian-born population in each quinquennial age group is given in the next table.

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION IN QUINQUENNIAL AGE GROUPS, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age Last Birthday.	State or Territory of Birth—								
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
0-4 ..	13.90	10.80	15.64	11.13	18.96	10.88	22.32	53.43	12.92
5-9 ..	13.30	10.82	14.86	11.26	20.90	11.09	15.40	46.08	12.70
10-14 ..	11.14	9.58	11.87	9.30	18.08	10.51	10.60	.49	10.80
15-19 ..	9.38	8.79	10.20	8.04	14.99	9.55	9.98	..	9.39
20-24 ..	8.89	8.80	10.31	8.10	9.82	8.67	11.10	..	8.98
25-29 ..	8.81	9.32	9.83	8.70	4.33	8.45	9.91	..	8.89
30-34 ..	8.23	8.58	8.87	8.59	3.15	7.85	8.04	..	8.23
35-39 ..	6.67	6.87	6.04	8.51	2.19	6.74	4.86	..	6.67
40-44 ..	5.26	6.27	4.47	6.86	1.93	5.43	2.99	..	5.52
45-49 ..	4.15	5.78	3.33	5.18	1.67	4.54	2.37	..	4.58
50-54 ..	3.47	5.40	2.52	4.86	1.41	4.40	1.06	..	4.06
55-59 ..	2.61	4.41	1.26	3.83	1.08	4.03	.94	..	3.14
60-64 ..	1.90	3.12	.52	2.94	.77	3.52	.12	..	2.25
65-69 ..	1.07	1.09	.20	1.69	.41	2.06	.19	..	1.05
70-74 ..	.67	.26	.06	.71	.18	1.17	.12	..	.48
75 and over	.55	.11	.02	.30	.13	1.11	..	..	.34
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

An interesting view of the relative numbers of males and females of Australian birth in each quinquennial age group is provided by the masculinity table following :—

MASCULINITY OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF THE SEXES COMBINED), 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age Last Birthday.	State or Territory of Birth—								
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
0-4 ..	1.58	1.73	2.47	2.38	1.87	.66	.56	-4.59	1.80
5-9 ..	1.30	1.13	1.27	1.48	.93	1.19	2.83	8.51	1.24
10-14 ..	1.16	1.16	1.75	.96	.95	1.59	1.18	100.00	1.23
15-19 ..	.75	1.12	.70	.77	.06	1.70	-15.00	..	.85
20-24 ..	-3.30	-3.35	-2.55	-3.42	-3.03	-2.13	-14.61	..	-3.16
25-29 ..	-3.79	-5.62	-3.30	-5.46	-6.72	-6.24	-3.14	..	-4.66
30-34 ..	-2.46	-3.55	-1.85	-2.50	-2.40	-3.52	11.63	..	-2.72
35-39 ..	-1.74	-3.11	-2.03	-1.79	-.83	-3.05	-12.82	..	-2.28
40-44 ..	-.56	-2.83	-.43	-1.47	-3.13	-2.95	4.17	..	-1.62
45-49 ..	-.40	-2.13	-.51	-1.39	2.96	-.54	.00	..	-1.16
50-54 ..	2.15	-.94	1.96	.26	.97	.93	41.18	..	.54
55-59 ..	1.37	-1.01	.64	-.71	-1.73	.83	20.00	..	-.47
60-64 ..	-1.92	-2.76	-2.34	-1.63	-4.01	-3.48	.00	..	-2.40
65-69 ..	-2.08	-2.88	-9.04	-5.20	-5.59	-1.96	100.00	..	-3.05
70-74 ..	-3.94	-4.19	-.32	-2.31	-3.07	-3.63	100.00	..	-3.61
75 and over	-8.88	-10.23	-15.63	-10.95	-12.30	-14.79	..	..	-10.32
All Ages	-.42	-1.34	-.03	-.91	-.05	-1.14	-1.37	1.96	-.73

Note (-) Denotes excess of Females.

The figures in the preceding table show that the female population exceeded the male population for each State of birth, and for the total Australian-born. The corresponding figures at the Census of 1911 were in favour of the male population, and the alteration in the results may be attributed to the number of male deaths resulting from the War.

Females were in excess of males in Australia in 1921 in every age group over age 20, except the group 50-54. In 1911 females exceeded males in each age group between the ages of 20 and 40 years, and in each of the three groups over 65 years.

Proportion of Australian-born to Total Population at Various Ages.—The following table shows the excess of Australian-born in an average hundred males and females in Australia, and in the aggregate of the Metropolitan Areas at different ages :—

AVERAGE EXCESS OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN IN EVERY 100 MALES AND FEMALES.

Age.	Australia.		Metropolitan Areas.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0-4	97.53	97.55	96.50	96.51
5-9	95.70	95.70	93.77	93.90
10-14	87.21	87.53	81.80	82.19
15-19	85.01	86.38	81.29	81.46
20-24	80.85	82.30	80.13	78.03
25-29	72.49	80.13	71.68	76.35
30-34	61.28	75.16	56.11	70.34
35-39	51.74	64.86	41.90	57.60
40-44	46.24	59.57	34.13	51.99
45-49	43.48	56.78	31.34	49.46
50-54	37.67	54.62	26.72	48.47
55-59	23.72	44.76	11.32	37.89
60-64	11.31	34.53	— 2.00	27.45
65-69	— 16.38	2.01	— 31.04	— 5.80
70 and over	— 47.91	— 41.51	— 58.98	— 45.68
Total	64.90	72.96	58.62	66.27

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the Australian-born represent a minority.

These results show clearly the increase of the native-born element in the younger generations of the population as compared with the older. Among the males over 70 years of age in Australia, the immigrant element showed an excess of 47.91 per cent., there being 73.95 immigrants to every 26.05 native-born, whereas among the infant males under 5 years of age the Australian-born exceeded the immigrant element by 97.53 per cent., there being 98.77 native-born to every 1.23 immigrants. In the young ages the proportions of native-born among males and females is practically identical.

It may be noticed that the native-born element is relatively less at all ages, both in males and females, in the metropolitan areas than in Australia as a whole.

(vi) *Education of the Australian-born.*—Although the instruction issued at the Census of 1921, relative to education, required that knowledge of a foreign language should be stated only when the person concerned was unable to read or write the English language, a considerable number of the Australian-born, resident in the States and the Northern Territory, were recorded as “R.F.” (read foreign), or “R.W.F.” (read and write foreign). An examination of the Census returns of the persons referred to revealed that most, if not all, of those resident in the States were obviously able to read and write English, in addition to the stated knowledge of a foreign language, and the replies were amended accordingly. In the case of the number recorded in the Northern Territory, the replies as given were accepted in view of the absence in many parts of the Territory of educational facilities, and the fact that the persons concerned were mostly the offspring of mixed races.

The next table deals with the degree of Education of the Australian-born population 5 years of age and over.

EDUCATION OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	English.		Foreign Language Only.		Cannot Read.	Total Five Years of Age and Over.
	Read and Write.	Read Only.	Read and Write.	Read Only.		
MALES.						
States—						
New South Wales	679,012	1,418	..	..	44,629	725,059
Victoria	605,117	582	..	..	18,854	624,553
Queensland	228,164	364	..	..	11,205	239,733
South Australia	200,541	418	..	..	9,205	210,164
Western Australia	67,584	110	..	..	5,847	73,541
Tasmania	94,838	319	..	..	7,346	102,503
Territories—						
Northern Territory	448	..	15	1	147	611
Federal Capital Territory	48	..	..	..	4	52
Total	1,875,752	3,211	15	1	97,237	1,976,216
FEMALES.						
States—						
New South Wales	696,281	1,314	..	..	38,387	735,982
Victoria	629,155	560	..	..	16,532	646,247
Queensland	232,007	284	..	..	9,831	242,122
South Australia	207,757	407	..	..	7,631	215,795
Western Australia	68,977	97	..	..	5,198	74,272
Tasmania	99,811	298	..	..	5,221	105,330
Territories—						
Northern Territory	418	7	11	..	199	635
Federal Capital Territory	39	..	..	..	4	43
Total	1,934,445	2,967	11	..	83,003	2,020,426
PERSONS.						
States—						
New South Wales	1,375,293	2,732	..	..	83,016	1,461,041
Victoria	1,234,272	1,142	..	..	35,386	1,270,800
Queensland	460,171	648	..	..	21,036	481,855
South Australia	408,298	825	..	..	16,836	425,959
Western Australia	136,561	207	..	..	11,045	147,813
Tasmania	194,649	617	..	..	12,567	207,833
Territories—						
Northern Territory	866	7	26	1	346	1,246
Federal Capital Territory	87	..	..	..	8	95
Total	3,810,197	6,178	26	1	180,240	3,996,642

In the next table will be found the proportion per cent. of the population five years of age and over, who were unable to read :—

PERCENTAGE OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN FIVE YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, WHO WERE UNABLE TO READ, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
States—				Territories—			
New South Wales	6.16	5.22	5.68	Northern Territory	24.06	31.34	27.77
Victoria	3.02	2.56	2.78	Federal Capital Territory	7.69	9.30	8.42
Queensland	4.67	4.06	4.37	Total	4.92	4.11	4.51
South Australia	4.38	3.54	3.95				
Western Australia	7.95	7.00	7.47				
Tasmania	7.17	4.96	6.05				

Of the States, Western Australia had the highest percentage unable to read, but this is largely accounted for by the comparatively high percentage of the Western Australian-born in the age group 5-9 years.

(vii) *Conjugal Condition of the Australian-Born.*—In the next table will be found particulars of the conjugal condition of the Australian-born population 15 years of age and over.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	Married.	Never Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total Fifteen Years of Age and Over.
MALES.					
States—					
New South Wales(a)	260,957	238,557	14,166	1,444	515,124
Victoria	248,432	214,881	13,267	999	477,579
Queensland	71,245	88,503	2,341	148	162,237
South Australia(b)	91,532	64,260	4,669	232	160,693
Western Australia	10,693	26,359	550	55	37,657
Tasmania	40,984	32,786	3,078	121	76,969
Total	723,843	665,346	38,071	2,999	1,430,259
FEMALES.					
States—					
New South Wales(a)	291,110	203,583	34,745	1,737	531,175
Victoria	264,512	202,323	34,551	1,220	502,606
Queensland	86,552	74,186	5,968	184	166,890
South Australia(b)	96,783	58,442	12,139	222	167,586
Western Australia	14,365	23,090	1,540	58	39,053
Tasmania	44,122	28,797	7,469	105	80,493
Total	797,444	590,421	96,412	3,526	1,487,803
PERSONS.					
States—					
New South Wales(a)	552,067	442,140	48,911	3,181	1,046,299
Victoria	512,944	417,204	47,818	2,219	980,185
Queensland	157,797	162,689	8,309	332	329,127
South Australia(b)	188,315	122,702	16,808	454	328,279
Western Australia	25,058	49,449	2,090	113	76,710
Tasmania	85,106	61,583	10,547	226	157,462
Total	1,521,287	1,255,767	134,483	6,525	2,918,062

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

The number of Australian-born married females at the Census of 1921 was greater than the number of married males, a result, in a measure, due to the earlier average marriage age of females combined with the opportunity for marriage afforded by the immigration of males. The proportions in the married group in 1921 were males, 50.61 per cent., and females, 53.60 per cent., a much higher percentage than in 1911, when the married males represented 42.10 per cent. of the male population and the married females 48.69 per cent. of the female population over 15 years. It will be observed that the disparity between the proportions of the sexes married decreased between 1911 and 1921, and the difference must further diminish as the oversea population becomes less in proportion to the total population.

The proportion per cent. of males and females 15 years of age and over who were married at the date of the Census is given for States of birth in the following table :—

PROPORTION PER CENT. MARRIED OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN POPULATION FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Sex.	Birthplace.						Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	
Males	50.66	52.02	43.91	56.96	28.40	53.25	50.61
Females	54.80	52.63	51.86	57.75	36.78	54.81	53.60
Persons	52.76	52.33	47.94	57.36	32.67	54.05	52.13

As in the case of Australia the proportion of married females born in each State was greater than the proportion of married males, while the proportions for both males and females in 1921 were greater than 1911, with the exception of Western Australia, where the married males fell from 36.40 per cent. of the total to 28.40 per cent., and the married females from 49.85 per cent. to 36.78 per cent.

13. Oversea Population.—For the purpose of this Report the term "Oversea Population" has been adopted to denote that portion of the population born elsewhere than in Australia.

Particulars of the oversea population of Australia at the date of each Census, 1881–1921, appear in the following table :—

OVERSEA POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 1881–1921.

Date of Census.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		Masculinity (Excess of Males over Females per 100 of Sexes Combined).
			Number.	Percentage on Total Population.	
3rd April, 1881	500,733	326,736	827,469	36.77	21.03
5th April, 1891	613,518	394,671	1,008,189	31.76	21.71
31st March, 1901	517,326	341,991	859,317	22.77	20.40
3rd April, 1911	462,083	303,987	766,070	17.20	20.64
4th April, 1921	484,912	361,366	846,278	15.57	14.60

The increases or decreases in the oversea population of Australia during the four decennia under review are given in the next table :—

VARIATIONS IN OVERSEA POPULATION, 1881–1921.

Period.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Numerical.	Centesimal.	Numerical.	Centesimal.
1881–1891	+ 112,785	+ 22.52	+ 67,935	+ 20.79	+ 180,720	+ 21.84
1891–1901	– 96,192	– 15.68	– 52,680	– 13.35	– 148,872	– 14.77
1901–1911	– 55,243	– 10.68	– 38,004	– 11.11	– 93,247	– 10.85
1911–1921	+ 22,829	+ 4.73	+ 57,379	+ 18.88	+ 80,208	+ 10.47

NOTE.—In this table increases are denoted by (+), decreases by (–).

14. New Zealand-Born Population.—(i) *Distribution.*—The population of New Zealand birth recorded in Urban and Rural divisions of Australia will be found in Census, Volume I., Part II.—Birthplaces.

As already stated in this chapter, the New Zealand-born population enumerated in Australia at the Census of 1921, consisted of 38,884 persons, of whom 20,156 were males, and 18,728 were females. The number resident in the States and Territories is shown in the following table :—

NEW ZEALAND-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Resident in—	Males.		Females.		Persons.		Masculinity (Excess of Males over Females per 100 of Sexes Combined.)
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.	
States—							
New South Wales	9,993	9.33	9,417	9.15	19,410	9.24	2.97
Victoria	5,504	7.29	5,787	7.45	11,291	7.37	– 2.51
Queensland	1,834	4.60	1,124	3.15	2,958	3.91	24.00
South Australia	638	2.57	592	2.40	1,230	2.48	3.74
Western Australia	1,459	8.23	1,103	7.10	2,562	7.70	13.90
Tasmania	673	6.25	692	6.53	1,365	6.39	– 1.39
Territories—							
Northern	36	12.76	5	4.78	41	10.60	75.61
Federal Capital	19	12.13	8	7.96	27	10.50	40.74
Total	20,156	7.30	18,728	7.01	38,884	7.15	3.67

Note (–) denotes excess of Females.

Leaving the Territories out of account, persons of New Zealand birth were numerically, and in proportion to the population, most strongly represented in New South Wales, and had the lowest representation numerically, and in proportion to the population, in South Australia. As in 1911, females exceeded males in Victoria and Tasmania.

(ii) *Metropolitan Residents.*—The distribution of persons of New Zealand birth resident in Australia in 1921 evidenced a pronounced tendency on their part to assemble in the Metropolitan Areas. Of a total of 38,884 persons born in New Zealand, 24,522 persons, or 63.06 per cent. resided in the capital cities, a much higher proportion than that for persons born in Australia (41.42 per cent.) or Europe (51.67 per cent.).

(iii) *Ages.*—In the succeeding table will be found the number and masculinity of the New Zealand-born population in each quinquennial age group :—

NEW ZEALAND-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA IN AGE GROUPS, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age Last Birth-day.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Masculinity (Excess of Males over Females per 100 of Sexes Combined).	Age Last Birth-day.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Masculinity (Excess of Males over Females per 100 of Sexes Combined).
0-4 ..	337	334	671	.45	40-44 ..	2,809	2,695	5,504	2.07
5-9 ..	824	790	1,614	2.11	45-49 ..	1,976	1,861	3,837	3.00
10-14 ..	1,597	1,548	3,145	1.56	50-54 ..	1,882	1,495	3,377	11.46
15-19 ..	1,263	1,188	2,451	3.06	55-59 ..	1,220	870	2,090	16.75
20-24 ..	986	1,059	2,045	— 3.57	60-64 ..	424	307	731	16.01
25-29 ..	1,240	1,355	2,595	— 4.43	65-69 ..	211	173	384	9.90
30-34 ..	2,294	2,071	4,365	5.11	70 and over	189	179	368	2.72
35-39 ..	2,904	2,803	5,707	1.77	Total ..	20,156	18,728	38,884	3.67

Note (—) denotes excess of Females.

An interesting fact in connexion with the preceding table is the much lower proportion of the New Zealand-born population between the ages 20 and 35 years than in 1911. The number between these ages in 1921 represented only 23 per cent. of the total, as against 45 per cent. ten years earlier. The difference may be attributed to the suspension of immigration during the war period.

(iv) *Education.*—Particulars relative to Education appear in the next table :—

EDUCATION OF NEW ZEALAND-BORN AGED FIVE YEARS AND OVER, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Sex.	English.		Cannot Read.	Total Five Years of Age and Over.
	Read and Write.	Read Only.		
Males	19,501	18	300	19,819
Females	18,159	13	222	18,394
Persons	37,660	31	522	38,213

The number of males shown as unable to read represented 1.51 per cent. of the New Zealand-born male population, 5 years of age and over. The corresponding proportion of females unable to read was 1.21 per cent.

(v) *Conjugal Condition.*—The number and proportion of the New Zealand-born population according to conjugal condition, are given in the next table :—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF NEW ZEALAND-BORN AGED FIFTEEN YEARS AND OVER, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Particulars.	Married.	Never Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total Fifteen Years of Age and Over.
MALES.					
Number	10,902	5,829	586	81	17,398
Percentage	62.66	33.50	3.37	.47	100.00
FEMALES.					
Number	10,066	4,615	1,263	112	16,056
Percentage	62.69	28.74	7.87	.70	100.00
PERSONS.					
Number	20,968	10,444	1,849	193	33,454
Percentage	62.68	31.22	5.53	.57	100.00

The proportions of the New Zealand-born population 15 years of age and over at the Census of 1911 were:—Married, 56.34 per cent. ; never married, 39.68 per cent. ; widowed, 3.60 per cent. ; and divorced, 0.38 per cent. These figures indicate an appreciable increase between 1911–1921 in the percentage in the married, widowed, and divorced groups and a corresponding decrease in the never married group.

15. European-Born Population.—(i) *Distribution.*—The population born in Europe, which numbered 750,471 persons in 1921, and represented 138.1 per 1,000 of the total population, was greater by 77,465 persons than in 1911, but less in proportion to the population by 13.0 per 1,000. Of the 138.1 per 1,000 of the population represented by persons born in Europe, British possessions accounted for 125.8 and foreign countries 12.3 per 1,000.

The distribution of the European population in Urban and Rural divisions of Australia is given in Census Volume I., Part II., Birthplaces, for an extended list of European countries.

The numbers and proportions of the population born in European countries were as follows :—

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF BIRTH,
4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	Males.		Females.		Persons.		Masculinity. (Excess of Males over Females per 100 of Popula- tion Sexes Combined.)
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.	
Europe—							
England	248,412	89.91	201,388	75.35	449,800	82.75	10.45
Wales	7,917	2.87	5,682	2.13	13,599	2.50	16.44
Scotland	60,972	22.07	48,670	18.21	109,642	20.17	11.22
Ireland	53,772	19.46	52,225	19.54	105,997	19.50	1.46
Isle of Man	684	.25	384	.14	1,068	.20	28.09
Malta	1,172	.42	158	.06	1,330	.24	76.24
Other British Possessions in Europe	1,211	.44	901	.34	2,112	.39	14.68
Austria	658	.24	176	.07	834	.15	57.79
Belgium	329	.12	276	.10	605	.11	8.76
Czecho-Slovakia	202	.07	62	.02	264	.05	53.03
Denmark	4,517	1.63	1,523	.57	6,040	1.11	49.57
Finland	1,230	.45	131	.05	1,361	.25	80.75
France	1,881	.68	1,388	.52	3,269	.60	15.08
Germany	14,250	5.15	8,325	3.11	22,575	4.15	26.25
Greece	3,164	1.15	507	.19	3,671	.68	72.38
Italy	6,359	2.30	1,831	.69	8,190	1.51	55.29
Jugo-Slavia	682	.25	150	.06	832	.15	63.94
Netherlands	1,060	.38	333	.12	1,393	.26	52.19
Norway	2,636	.95	401	.15	3,037	.56	73.59
Poland	1,210	.44	574	.21	1,784	.33	35.65
Portugal	103	.04	16	.01	119	.02	73.11
Russia	2,847	1.03	1,310	.49	4,157	.76	36.97
Spain	677	.25	251	.09	928	.17	45.91
Sweden	4,583	1.66	483	.18	5,066	.93	80.93
Switzerland	1,190	.43	473	.18	1,663	.31	43.11
Other Countries in Europe	859	.31	276	.10	1,135	.21	51.37
Total, Europe	422,577	152.95	327,894	122.68	750,471	138.06	12.62

The creation of new States, and the re-apportionment of territory, in Europe has made a detailed comparison with 1911 difficult, but it may be said that, with a few exceptions, the number per 1,000 of the population represented by the birthplaces specified was lower in 1921 than in 1911. Exceptions that may be named are—England increased from 78.62 to 82.75 per 1,000, Greece increased from 0.41 to 0.68 per 1,000, Netherlands increased from 0.17 to 0.26 per 1,000, and Belgium increased from 0.08 to 0.11 per 1,000. The birthplace with the greatest numerical and proportionate decrease is Ireland. In the decennium (1911–1921) the population claiming Ireland as birthplace actually decreased in number from 141,365 to 105,997 persons, and in proportion from 31.73 to 19.50 per 1,000 of the population.

The number of males exceeded the number of females for each of the birthplaces specified, although in the case of Ireland the excess was only 1,547 males in a total population of 105,997.

The distribution in States and Territories of the European-born population is given in the succeeding table.

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION RESIDENT IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Resident in—	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
MALES.						
States—						
New South Wales	99,529	3,327	24,442	19,456	16,100	162,854
Victoria	56,159	1,504	13,363	13,035	10,303	94,364
Queensland	42,435	1,504	13,231	13,135	13,436	83,741
South Australia	17,989	526	3,340	2,775	4,853	29,483
Western Australia	26,756	924	5,529	4,566	5,956	43,731
Tasmania	5,150	125	985	695	705	7,660
Territories—						
Northern	185	7	59	84	136	471
Federal Capital	209	..	23	26	15	273
Total	248,412	7,917	60,972	53,772	51,504	422,577
FEMALES.						
States—						
New South Wales	76,384	2,189	18,306	18,133	5,197	120,209
Victoria	49,777	1,231	12,159	14,477	3,885	81,529
Queensland	33,371	1,194	10,818	12,700	7,080	65,163
South Australia	15,872	381	2,679	2,924	1,810	23,666
Western Australia	21,514	604	3,861	3,314	1,628	30,921
Tasmania	4,326	82	832	639	287	6,166
Territories—						
Northern	47	1	5	21	36	110
Federal Capital	97	..	10	17	6	130
Total	201,388	5,682	48,670	52,225	19,929	327,894
PERSONS.						
States—						
New South Wales	175,913	5,516	42,748	37,589	21,297	283,063
Victoria	105,936	2,735	25,522	27,512	14,188	175,893
Queensland	75,806	2,698	24,049	25,835	20,516	148,904
South Australia	33,861	907	6,019	5,699	6,663	53,149
Western Australia	48,270	1,528	9,390	7,880	7,584	74,652
Tasmania	9,476	207	1,817	1,334	992	13,826
Territories—						
Northern	232	8	64	105	172	581
Federal Capital	306	..	33	43	21	403
Total	449,800	13,599	109,642	105,997	71,433	750,471

The greatest number of persons from each of the foregoing birthplaces was resident in New South Wales, the State with the largest population, and this order was maintained for each of the States, with the exception that Victoria had a smaller number than Queensland from birthplaces

combined under "rest of Europe," and Western Australia a greater number belonging to each birthplace than South Australia, a State with a larger population. A comparison of the European-born population in 1911 and 1921 discloses that the number resident in New South Wales increased by 56,054 persons, in Western Australia by 13,895 persons, and in Queensland by 7,259 persons. The other States and Territories had small numerical increases, with the exception of Tasmania, where the European-born population diminished by 997 persons in the ten years.

(ii) *Resident in Urban and Rural Divisions.*—The proportion of the European-born population recorded in urban and rural divisions of Australia is given in the following table, from which the migratory population has been omitted.

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION RESIDENT IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Division.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
Urban—						
Metropolitan	55.30	43.54	52.83	48.61	42.44	52.57
Provincial	17.16	24.14	17.78	19.00	15.23	17.46
Rural	27.54	32.32	29.39	32.39	42.33	29.97
Australia	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of the birthplaces embraced by the United Kingdom, England had the highest proportion, 55.30 per cent., and Wales the lowest proportion, 43.54 per cent., resident in metropolitan areas. Taking the two urban divisions combined, England, 72.46 per cent., had the highest proportion, and Ireland, 67.61 per cent., the lowest proportion. The population born in other parts of Europe was represented by a lower proportion in urban divisions, and by a higher proportion in rural divisions, than the population from any part of the United Kingdom.

(iii) *Length of Residence.*—The duration of residence in Australia of persons born in Europe is dealt with in the next table in respect to the periods under 20 years and 20 years and over.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE OF EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Residence in Australia.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
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MALES.

Under 20 years	134,764	3,888	31,835	13,582	25,028	209,097
20 years and over	113,648	4,029	29,137	40,190	26,476	213,480
Total	248,412	7,917	60,972	53,772	51,504	422,577
Proportion per cent. over 20 years	45.75	50.89	47.79	74.74	51.41	50.52

FEMALES.

Under 20 years	112,257	2,595	26,008	9,249	8,126	158,235
20 years and over	89,131	3,087	22,662	42,976	11,803	169,659
Total	201,388	5,682	48,670	52,225	19,929	327,894
Proportion per cent. over 20 years	44.26	54.33	46.56	82.29	59.23	51.74

PERSONS.

Under 20 years	247,021	6,483	57,843	22,831	33,154	367,332
20 years and over	202,779	7,116	51,799	83,166	38,279	383,139
Total	449,800	13,599	109,642	105,997	71,433	750,471
Proportion per cent. over 20 years	45.08	52.33	47.24	78.46	53.59	51.05

An interesting feature of this table is the even distribution of the population of European birth between the two periods under review, the proportion resident in Australia 20 years or over representing 51.1 per cent. of the total. While this may be said also of each sex and the birthplaces, England, 45.1 per cent., Scotland, 47.2 per cent., Wales, 52.3 per cent., and the remainder of Europe 53.6 per cent., Ireland provided a notable exception with no less than 78.5 per cent. resident 20 years and over.

In the decennium, 1911-1921, the proportion of the European-born population in the residence group 20 years and over declined heavily, as may be seen from the following comparison.

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION RESIDENT IN AUSTRALIA TWENTY YEARS AND OVER 1911-1921.

Birthplace.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.	1911.	1921.
England	68.88	45.75	74.74	44.26	71.28	45.08
Wales	72.90	50.89	80.15	54.33	75.76	52.33
Scotland	69.41	47.79	76.11	46.56	72.16	47.24
Ireland	82.92	74.74	86.85	82.29	84.87	78.46
Rest of Europe ..	58.25	51.41	72.65	59.23	62.03	53.59
Europe	70.07	50.52	77.96	51.74	73.31	51.05

(iv) *Comparative Census Results, 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921.*—The number and proportion of the population of European birth at the date of each Census from 1891 to 1921 appear in the succeeding table.

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION, 1891, 1901, 1911 AND 1921.

Birthplace.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
NUMBER.												
England	272,266	221,664	206,934	248,412	181,130	157,223	143,316	201,388	453,396	378,887	350,250	449,800
Wales	9,065	7,178	7,461	7,917	5,629	4,836	4,857	5,682	14,694	12,014	12,318	13,599
Scotland	73,267	58,892	55,635	60,972	50,970	43,078	38,614	48,670	124,237	101,970	94,249	109,642
Ireland	116,322	92,254	70,967	53,772	111,376	92,216	70,398	52,225	227,698	184,470	141,365	105,997
Rest of Europe ..	61,498	57,115	55,189	51,504	23,150	20,983	19,635	19,929	84,648	78,098	74,824	71,433
Total Europe	532,418	437,103	396,186	422,577	372,255	318,336	276,820	327,894	904,673	755,439	673,006	750,471
PER 1,000 OF TOTAL FOR AUSTRALIA.												
England	159.78	112.07	89.46	89.91	123.19	87.55	66.91	75.35	142.83	100.40	78.62	82.75
Wales	5.32	3.63	3.23	2.87	3.83	2.69	2.27	2.13	4.63	3.18	2.76	2.50
Scotland	42.99	29.77	24.05	22.07	34.66	23.99	18.03	18.21	39.14	27.02	21.16	20.17
Ireland	68.26	46.64	30.68	19.46	75.75	51.35	32.87	19.54	71.73	48.88	31.73	19.50
Rest of Europe ..	36.09	28.88	23.86	18.64	15.74	11.63	9.16	7.45	26.66	20.70	16.80	13.14
Total Europe	312.44	220.99	171.28	152.95	253.17	177.26	129.24	122.68	284.99	200.18	151.07	138.06

In the first decennium covered by the preceding table the population representing each of the birthplaces diminished, the total decrease numbering 149,234 persons. In the next decennium (1901-1911) there was a further decrease of 82,433 persons, each of the birthplaces contributing to this result, with the exception of Wales, which had an increase of 304 persons. The position improved considerably in the last ten years under review, the total increasing in that period by 77,465 persons, of whom 26,391 were males, and 51,074 were females. Birthplaces with increases were England, 99,550 persons; Scotland, 15,393 persons; and Wales, 1,281 persons. Birthplaces with decreases were Ireland, 35,368 persons, and the remainder of Europe, 3,391 persons. The remarkable reduction in the number of Irish-born recorded at each successive Census is of more than passing interest. In the first ten years the decrease was 43,228 persons, in the next ten years, 43,105 persons, and in the last ten years 35,368 persons, a total for the 30 years of 121,701 persons, or more than half the number of the Irish-born resident in Australia in 1891.

The figures in the foregoing table dealing with the proportional representation of the European-born, show that the number of persons of each birthplace per 1,000 of the total population diminished at each successive Census, with the exception of the English-born between 1911 and 1921.

The masculinity of the European-born population in the next table shows for each birthplace the excess of males over females per 100 of the sexes combined.

MASCULINITY OF EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION, 1891, 1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Census.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	Total Europe.
1891	20.10	23.38	17.95	2.17	45.30	17.70
1901	17.01	19.49	15.51	.02	46.26	15.72
1911	18.16	21.14	18.06	.40	47.52	17.74
1921	10.45	16.44	11.22	1.46	44.20	12.62

(v) *Ages.*—Particulars concerning the ages of the European-born population of each birthplace are given in the succeeding table.

EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO AGE, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age Last Birthday.	Birthplace.					Total Europe.
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	
MALES.						
0-4	2,530	30	365	68	79	3,072
5-9	3,643	75	751	166	223	4,858
10-14	10,467	219	2,495	347	631	14,159
15-19	10,455	247	2,507	467	1,060	14,736
20-24	11,647	334	2,623	948	2,205	17,757
25-29	17,030	488	3,432	2,078	4,219	27,247
30-34	23,709	824	5,692	3,048	5,925	39,198
35-39	25,389	861	6,328	3,369	5,442	41,389
40-44	23,240	751	5,751	3,760	4,634	38,136
45-49	20,064	687	4,800	4,136	4,029	33,716
50-54	20,263	656	4,771	5,499	4,246	35,435
55-59	20,863	729	5,487	7,224	4,704	39,007
60-64	18,420	756	5,218	7,177	4,664	36,235
65-69	16,145	580	4,266	5,428	3,747	30,166
70-74	11,640	340	3,041	3,923	2,652	21,596
75-79	7,031	184	1,790	3,088	1,687	13,780
80-84	3,865	111	1,051	2,017	905	7,949
85-89	1,567	31	461	780	373	3,212
90-94	390	14	127	201	69	801
95-99	40	..	15	42	10	107
100 and over	14	..	1	6	..	21
Total	248,412	7,917	60,972	53,772	51,504	422,577

FEMALES.

0-4	2,454	58	317	72	65	2,966
5-9	3,512	92	727	163	252	4,746
10-14	9,839	236	2,484	339	596	13,494
15-19	9,629	192	2,345	454	599	13,219
20-24	13,319	342	2,958	1,030	953	18,602
25-29	14,540	335	3,490	1,723	1,105	21,193
30-34	16,608	394	3,875	1,991	1,452	24,320
35-39	19,815	536	4,501	2,619	1,742	29,213
40-44	19,050	525	4,285	3,066	1,756	28,682
45-49	16,149	505	3,687	4,209	1,721	26,271
50-54	14,021	408	3,178	5,526	1,643	24,776
55-59	13,410	485	3,413	6,762	1,645	25,715
60-64	12,519	481	3,404	6,598	1,657	24,659
65-69	12,611	453	3,401	4,862	1,605	22,932
70-74	10,686	278	2,737	4,753	1,428	19,882
75-79	6,854	178	1,898	3,910	960	13,800
80-84	4,026	117	1,150	2,714	494	8,501
85-89	1,774	59	619	1,119	218	3,789
90-94	495	7	174	264	35	975
95-99	72	1	27	46	2	148
100 and over	5	..	..	5	1	11
Total	201,388	5,682	48,670	52,225	19,929	327,894

England, Wales, and Scotland were represented by the greatest number of persons in the age group 35-39 years, Ireland in the age group 55-59 years, and the "rest of Europe" in the age group 30-34 years. These results indicate a marked decrease between 1911 and 1921 in the average age of the population from European birthplaces, with the exception of Ireland, in which case the average age increased considerably. In 1911, the largest proportion for all European birthplaces was in age group 45-49, whereas in 1921 the group 35-39 had the largest proportion.

The following table shows the masculinity of the European-born population in each age group :—

MASCULINITY OF EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF SEXES COMBINED), 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Age.	Birthplace.					
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	Europe.
0-4	1.52	-31.82	7.04	-2.86	9.72	1.76
5-9	1.83	-10.18	1.62	.91	-6.11	1.17
10-14	3.09	-3.74	.22	1.17	2.85	2.40
15-19	4.11	12.53	3.34	1.41	27.79	5.43
20-24	-6.70	-1.18	-6.00	-4.15	39.67	-2.32
25-29	7.89	18.59	-.84	9.34	58.49	12.50
30-34	17.61	35.30	18.99	20.98	60.63	23.42
35-39	12.33	23.26	16.87	12.53	51.50	17.25
40-44	9.91	17.71	14.61	10.17	45.04	14.15
45-49	10.81	15.27	13.11	-.87	40.14	12.41
50-54	18.21	23.31	20.04	-.24	44.20	17.70
55-59	21.75	20.10	23.30	3.30	48.18	20.54
60-64	19.07	22.23	21.04	4.20	47.57	19.01
65-69	12.29	12.29	11.28	5.50	40.02	13.62
70-74	4.27	10.03	5.26	-9.57	30.00	4.13
75-79	1.27	1.66	-2.93	-11.75	27.47	-.07
80-84	-2.04	-2.63	-4.50	-14.73	29.38	-3.36
85-89	-6.20	-31.11	-14.63	-17.85	26.23	-8.24
90 and over	-12.60	27.27	-16.86	-11.70	35.04	-9.94
All Ages	10.45	16.44	11.22	1.46	44.20	12.62

Note (—) denotes excess of females.

It will be observed that the age group 30-34, had the greatest excess of males over females, followed by age group 55-59, while in age group 20-24, and ages from 75 years and upwards, females were in excess of males. On the whole the excess of males was considerably less than in 1911 (17.74), though at age groups 10-14, 30-34, 55-59, and 65-69 years, the proportion of males was actually higher in 1921. The most striking difference occurred in age group 20-24, which from the maximum excess of 44.35 males per 100 of both sexes in 1911, changed to an excess of females equal to 2.32 per 100 persons in 1921. The general reduction in the excess of males was common to all birthplaces except Ireland, and was most pronounced in the case of England.

The change in the sex constitution in the early adult years was influenced by the migration to Australia of European-born wives, and prospective wives of members of the Australian Imperial Force, and also by the suspension of migration during the war years. The departure from Australia of a considerable number of males of European origin also operated in this direction.

(vi) *Education.*—The succeeding tables deal with the ability of the European-born population to read and write.

**EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION AGED FIVE YEARS AND OVER,
4TH APRIL, 1921.**

Birthplace.	English.		Foreign Language Only.		Cannot Read.	Total Five Years of Age and Over.
	Read and Write.	Read Only.	Read and Write.	Read Only.		
MALES.						
England	240,377	861	8	19	4,617	245,882
Wales	7,654	55	1	1	176	7,887
Scotland	59,876	158	1	2	570	60,607
Ireland	50,660	558	..	2	2,484	53,704
Rest of Europe	41,333	1,453	5,109	290	3,240	51,425
Total Europe	399,900	3,085	5,119	314	11,087	419,505
FEMALES.						
England	193,663	1,391	5	20	3,855	198,934
Wales	5,316	67	2	2	237	5,624
Scotland	47,208	417	1	3	724	48,353
Ireland	47,128	1,279	2	6	3,738	52,153
Rest of Europe	14,647	805	2,356	293	1,763	19,864
Total Europe	307,962	3,959	2,366	324	10,317	324,928
PERSONS.						
England	434,040	2,252	13	39	8,472	444,816
Wales	12,970	122	3	3	413	13,511
Scotland	107,084	575	2	5	1,294	108,960
Ireland	97,788	1,837	2	8	6,222	105,857
Rest of Europe	55,980	2,258	7,465	583	5,003	71,289
Total Europe	707,862	7,044	7,485	638	21,404	744,433

The figures in this table indicate that 75 persons born in the United Kingdom were able to read, and 20 of these to write, a foreign language, but were unable to read and write the English language. This probably overstates the number, and the remarks in this chapter on p. 82 relative to the Australian-born population in the same category may also apply here.

The next table gives for persons of European birth the proportion 5 years of age and over who were unable to read.

**PERCENTAGE OF EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION AGED FIVE YEARS AND OVER WHO WERE
UNABLE TO READ, 4TH APRIL, 1921.**

Sex.	Birthplace.					Total Europe.
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	
Males	1.88	2.23	.94	4.63	6.30	2.64
Females	1.94	4.21	1.50	7.17	8.88	3.17
Persons	1.90	3.06	1.19	5.88	7.02	2.88

Taking the United Kingdom, the largest proportion of illiteracy was amongst persons of Irish birth, and the lowest amongst persons claiming Scotland as birthplace. The proportional order of the birthplaces within the United Kingdom was the same in 1921 as in 1911, but in each case the proportion unable to read was appreciably lower at the later date. The rest of Europe, lower than Ireland in 1911, had an increased proportion of illiterates in 1921, and ranked highest of the birthplaces specified.

(vii) *Conjugal Condition*.—Particulars concerning the conjugal condition of the European-born population fifteen years of age and over, appear in the succeeding table. The different parts of the United Kingdom are dealt with separately.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	Married.	Never Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total Fifteen Years of Age and Over.
MALES.					
England	152,286	60,766	18,099	621	231,772
Wales	4,831	2,171	581	10	7,593
Scotland	35,589	17,003	4,636	133	57,361
Ireland	28,537	18,396	6,158	100	53,191
Rest of Europe	27,929	18,649	3,821	172	50,571
Total Europe	249,172	116,985	33,295	1,036	400,488
FEMALES.					
England	118,451	32,684	34,040	408	185,583
Wales	3,430	733	1,124	9	5,296
Scotland	26,636	9,079	9,344	83	45,142
Ireland	25,836	9,355	16,398	62	51,651
Rest of Europe	12,528	2,139	4,300	49	19,016
Total Europe	186,881	53,990	65,206	611	306,688
PERSONS.					
England	270,737	93,450	52,139	1,029	417,355
Wales	8,261	2,904	1,705	19	12,889
Scotland	62,225	26,082	13,980	216	102,503
Ireland	54,373	27,751	22,556	162	104,842
Rest of Europe	40,457	20,788	8,121	221	69,587
Total Europe	436,053	170,975	98,501	1,647	707,176

The following table shows for each birthplace the proportion married of the population fifteen years of age and over.

PROPORTION MARRIED OF EUROPEAN-BORN POPULATION FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Sex.	Country of Birth.					Total Europe.
	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Rest of Europe.	
Males	65.70	63.63	62.05	53.65	55.23	62.22
Females	63.83	64.77	59.01	50.02	65.88	60.94
Persons	64.87	64.09	60.71	51.86	58.14	61.66

The foregoing table indicates that, of the population of European birth above age fifteen years, 61.66 per cent. were in the married group, males with 62.22 per cent. having a higher proportion than females, with 60.94 per cent. With the exception of females born in Ireland and in the "Rest of Europe," the proportion of males and females married was higher for each birthplace in 1921 than in 1911. The increase in the proportion married was due to a large extent to the non-arrival, during the war years, of immigrants, a majority of whom in normal times would appear in the unmarried group.

16. Comparison of Australian Population born in United Kingdom with Population of United Kingdom, 1891-1921.—The next table is of interest as showing how the Australian population, born in different parts of the United Kingdom, compared with the total population resident in the same parts of the United Kingdom at each Census 1891-1921.

Year.	Proportion Per Cent. Represented by Australian Population Born in—				
	England on Population of England.	Wales on Population of Wales.	Scotland on Population of Scotland.	Ireland on Population of Ireland.	United Kingdom on Population of United Kingdom.
1891	1.65	.97	3.09	4.84	2.17
1901	1.23	.70	2.28	4.14	1.63
1911	1.03	.61	1.98	3.22	1.32
1921	1.26	.61	2.24	2.38	1.43

Notwithstanding the decline in the number of the Irish-born population in Australia, Ireland has, on the basis of her estimated population as at the Census of 1921, contributed a larger proportion of her people to increase the population of Australia, than has either England, Scotland, or Wales. The relation between Irish-born people in Australia to the population of Ireland in 1921 was 2.38 per cent., whereas for Scotland the similar relation was 2.24 per cent., for England, 1.26 per cent., and for Wales, 0.61 per cent. From the figures in the above table it would appear that no part of the United Kingdom is sending to Australia as large a *proportion of its population* as it did in earlier years, though the last decade shows for England and Scotland a slight reversion to the earlier experience.

A comparison of the number in Australia representing each birthplace, with the number of the same birthplace resident in the United Kingdom in 1891-1921, gives the following result.

Year.	Proportion Per Cent. Represented by Australian Population Born in—			
	England and Wales on Population of English and Welsh Birth in United Kingdom.	Scotland on Population of Scottish Birth in United Kingdom.	Ireland on Population of Irish Birth in United Kingdom.	United Kingdom on Population Born and Resident in United Kingdom.
1891	1.67	3.11	4.35	2.20
1901	1.24	2.30	3.72	1.66
1911	1.04	1.99	2.96	1.35
1921	1.26	2.26	2.20	1.46

The figures in this table show a general similarity to the results in the previous table, and provide additional evidence of the relative decrease in the migration to Australia of persons born in the various parts of the United Kingdom. In this connexion it will be observed that at each Census from 1891 to 1911 the proportion of the Irish-born in Australia, relatively to the number resident in the United Kingdom, was greater than the corresponding proportions born in England and Wales or Scotland, but in 1921 the proportion of Scottish birth exceeded the proportion claiming Ireland as birthplace.

17. Population Born in Asia.—As already stated in this chapter the Australian population of Asiatic birth in 1921 numbered 30,541 persons, and represented only 0.56 per cent. of the total. Of this number, China accounted for 15,362 persons, or approximately half, British India, 6,978 persons—including a very large proportion of European race—Japan 2,780 persons, and Syria 1,816 persons. (See reference to Asiatic-born in section 1 of this chapter.) Particulars for most of the Asiatic countries recorded at the Census are given in the next table.

ASIATIC-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO COUNTRIES OF BIRTH, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplace.	Males.		Females.		Persons.		Masculinity (Excess of Males over Females per 100 of Sexes Combined).
	Number.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	Number.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.	
Asia—							
British India	5,026	1.82	1,952	.73	6,978	1.28	44.05
Ceylon	447	.16	195	.07	642	.12	39.25
Hong Kong	256	.09	82	.03	338	.06	51.48
Straits Settlements	333	.12	109	.04	442	.08	50.68
Other British Possessions in Asia	254	.09	83	.03	337	.06	50.74
Afghanistan	95	.03	1	.00	96	.02	98.96
Arabia	21	.01	4	.00	25	.01	68.00
China	14,995	5.43	367	.14	15,362	2.83	95.22
Japan	2,584	.94	196	.08	2,780	.51	85.90
Java	390	.14	55	.02	445	.08	75.28
Philippine Islands	299	.11	32	.01	331	.06	80.66
Syria	1,036	.37	780	.29	1,816	.33	14.10
Other Countries in Asia	872	.32	77	.03	949	.18	83.77
Total Asia	26,608	9.63	3,933	1.47	30,541	5.62	74.24

These figures represent a decrease since 1911 of 7,027 in the Asiatic male population of Australia, and an increase of 746 in the Asiatic female population, leaving a net reduction of 6,281 persons. The countries of birth chiefly responsible for the reduction were China, 5,632 persons, and Japan, 730 persons. Countries with increases for the ten years were British India, 266 persons, Ceylon, 25 persons, "other British possessions in Asia," 146 persons, Syria, 274 persons, and "other countries in Asia," 89 persons.

The distribution of the Asiatic-born population in States and Territories of Australia is dealt with in the succeeding table, in which the four countries most numerous represented appear separately.

ASIATIC-BORN POPULATION ACCORDING TO STATES AND TERRITORIES IN WHICH RESIDENT,
4TH APRIL, 1921.

Resident in—	China.	British India.	Japan.	Syria.	Other Countries in Asia.	Total Asia.
MALES.						
States—						
New South Wales	6,546	1,840	305	482	513	9,686
Victoria	2,766	1,013	53	227	227	4,286
Queensland	3,522	713	1,041	90	902	6,268
South Australia	244	812	4	102	126	1,288
Western Australia	1,216	445	1,145	107	1,061	3,974
Tasmania	230	189	3	28	29	479
Territories—						
Northern	464	10	32	..	108	614
Federal Capital	7	4	1	..	1	13
Total	14,995	5,026	2,584	1,036	2,967	26,608
FEMALES.						
States—						
New South Wales	141	652	39	376	251	1,459
Victoria	86	541	20	177	154	978
Queensland	81	208	43	79	97	508
South Australia	13	149	6	50	27	245
Western Australia	21	216	84	84	68	473
Tasmania	7	183	2	14	30	236
Territories—						
Northern	18	..	2	..	11	31
Federal Capital .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	3
Total	367	1,952	196	780	638	3,933

ASIATIC-BORN POPULATION, ETC.—*continued.*

Resident in—	China.	British India.	Japan.	Syria.	Other Countries in Asia.	Total Asia.
PERSONS.						
States—						
New South Wales	6,687	2,492	344	858	764	11,145
Victoria	2,852	1,554	73	404	381	5,264
Queensland	3,603	921	1,084	169	999	6,776
South Australia	257	961	10	152	153	1,533
Western Australia	1,237	661	1,229	191	1,129	4,447
Tasmania	237	372	5	42	59	715
Territories—						
Northern	482	10	34	..	119	645
Federal Capital	7	7	1	..	1	16
Total	15,362	6,978	2,780	1,816	3,605	30,541

Although the total number involved is relatively small, the figures in this table represent an increase of 746 females of Asiatic birth between 1911 and 1921, which was shared by every State of residence, and every country of birth specified, with the exception of Japan. This result is in striking contrast to the male figures which showed a net reduction of 7,027 persons in the ten years, Syria alone having a relatively small increase. Taking States of residence the only net increase in Asiatic-born males were 246 in South Australia, and this number is more than accounted for by the number of Lascar seamen who, although not eligible for Australian citizenship, were enumerated with shipping in South Australian waters in 1921.

18. Population Born in Africa.—The population of African birth in 1921 numbered 6,800 persons—3,607 males, and 3,193 females—and represented 0.12 per cent. of the population of Australia. Of the total the Union of South Africa contributed 5,428 persons or about 80 per cent. Between 1911 and 1921, the population of African birth increased by 1,805 persons—904 males, and 901 females—which indicates a higher rate of increase for females than for males.

19. Population Born in America.—The population of American birth in 1921 numbered 12,157 persons, or 0.22 per cent. of the Australian population. Of these 7,770 were males, and 4,387 were females. Persons born in the United States accounted for 55 per cent. of the total, and persons born in Canada, 29 per cent. The increase in the decennium 1911–1921 was 755 persons, but whereas females increased by 810, males diminished by 55. Canada was mainly responsible for the increase, while there was a slight reduction in the number of persons claiming the United States as birthplace.

20. Population Born in Polynesia.—The population of Polynesian birth resident in Australia in 1921 numbered 3,176 persons—1,997 males, and 1,179 females—and formed 0.06 per cent. of the population. About 36 per cent. of the total consisted of persons born in Fiji. The number of persons of Polynesian birth in 1921 was 263 less than in 1911, but as in the case of the Asiatic-born, males decreased by 503, and females increased by 240.

21. Population Born at Sea.—At the Census of 1921 there were 3,725 persons who had been born at sea, as against 4,289 persons in 1911. The number in 1921 consisted of 1,882 males and 1,843 females, and represented a reduction of 354 males and 210 females in the ten years 1911–1921.

CHAPTER XII.

NATIONALITY.

1. General.—Prior to the Census of 1921 no attempt had been made in Australia to ascertain the nationality or allegiance of the population, except, in so far as a person was or was not a British subject. At the Census of 1921 all persons were asked to state their nationality, and also the qualification by which it had been attained—whether by birthplace, parentage, or naturalization.

Details of the foreign population, with their distribution throughout the urban and rural divisions of the States and Territories, will be found in Part III., Vol. I., and the particular Local Government Area in which they were located on the night of the Census will be found in Parts X. to XVI.; while Part XXVI. deals with the Tropical Regions as distinct from the Non-Tropical Regions of Australia.

2. Form of Inquiry.—The request on the Personal Slip was to “State the Nation of which a subject—(a) state whether a subject by birthplace, parentage, or naturalization”; and was accompanied by the following instruction—“State whether the person to whom the slip relates is a British or a foreign subject.” If a foreign subject, insert the name of the foreign power to which allegiance is due. It should also be stated in all cases whether the allegiance is based upon birthplace alone, upon parentage alone, upon both birthplace and parentage, or upon naturalization. Insert “B” for “birthplace”; “P” for parentage”; and “N” for “naturalization.”

3. Unspecified Nationality.—The number of persons whose nationality was not stated was only 2,775—1,651 males and 1,124 females, representing one in every 1,674 males, 1 in every 2,378 females, or 1 in every 1,959 persons regardless of sex.

4. Nationality of the People.—On the basis of those whose nationality was definitely stated the number of persons recorded as giving allegiance to foreign countries was only 1 in every 119 persons (.84 per cent.)—1 in every 71 males and 1 in every 400 females. The relative numbers 20 years of age and over were as follows—1 foreign male in every 44 males, 1 foreign female in every 285 females, representing 1 foreign person in every 76 persons or 1.32 per cent.

The following table shows the nationality of all persons recorded at the Census, together with their distribution throughout Australia in metropolitan, urban provincial, and rural areas respectively. In addition to the persons of foreign nationality in the areas mentioned, a relatively considerable number—5,508 males and 62 females—are classed under the heading “Migratory.” The persons included under this heading are mainly persons on ships or railway trains. So far as the foreign people are concerned they are almost entirely on ships, and form no permanent part of the Australian community. Consequently to properly indicate the foreign element in the Australian population the persons on ocean-going ships and pearling vessels in Australian waters should be excluded. The effect of such an exclusion will be shown in subsequent tables.

NATIONALITIES OF MALES AND FEMALES IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS
THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA.

Nationality.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.		Total.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
FOREIGN.										
Afghan	19	..	23	..	23	..	..	..	65	..
Arabian	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	..	9	3
Austrian	86	19	39	9	88	12	4	..	217	40
Belgian	113	82	20	8	28	16	10	..	171	106
Bulgarian	15	4	20	4	21	2	..	..	56	10
Chinese	5,202	98	3,184	44	4,252	38	976	5	13,614	185
Czecho-Slovakian	49	8	11	1	35	13	2	..	97	22
Danish	361	143	129	46	391	71	75	..	956	260
Dutch	268	121	124	12	306	51	732	3	1,430	187
Finnish	165	20	58	3	180	13	114	1	517	37
French	596	650	153	103	254	106	218	8	1,221	867
German	732	394	369	174	1,389	449	48	..	2,538	1,017
Greek	1,373	241	537	75	449	68	71	3	2,430	387
Hungarian	16	4	3	1	9	2	..	..	28	7
Italian	1,128	462	353	93	1,845	347	658	17	3,984	919
Japanese	225	27	386	31	549	91	1,329	1	2,489	150
Jugo-Slavian	69	14	76	23	316	70	41	..	502	107
Mexican	8	..	2	..	7	..	1	..	18	..

NATIONALITIES OF MALES AND FEMALES IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Nationality.	Urban.				Rural.		Migratory.		Total.	
	Metropolitan.		Provincial.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.						
FOREIGN—<i>contd.</i>										
Norwegian ..	285	33	112	10	287	19	276	3	960	65
Polish ..	220	115	33	16	88	18	10	..	351	149
Portuguese ..	24	1	7	2	16	1	90	..	137	4
Rumanian ..	50	32	5	1	9	4	3	..	67	37
Russian ..	856	431	287	84	439	147	73	..	1,655	662
Spanish ..	121	51	48	15	217	72	19	2	405	140
Swedish ..	395	52	147	4	500	23	357	1	1,399	80
Swiss ..	163	94	60	20	181	35	9	2	413	151
Turkish ..	41	13	9	4	21	9	1	..	72	26
United States of America ..	1,241	516	351	93	643	115	285	13	2,520	737
Other ..	293	150	161	110	187	69	105	3	746	332
Total—Foreign	14,119	3,776	6,709	987	12,731	1,862	5,508	62	39,067	6,687
BRITISH.										
Australian born ..	882,486	1,015,181	428,748	463,220	955,034	826,289	7,731	2,974	2,273,999	2,307,664
Ex-Australian born Birthplace not stated ..	214,399	200,966	73,235	61,876	142,161	88,202	11,931	1,265	441,726	352,309
Total—British	1,099,745	1,219,046	503,216	526,167	1,099,392	915,553	19,799	4,287	2,722,152	2,665,053
Not stated ..	742	651	206	183	645	239	58	51	1,651	1,124
Total	1,114,606	1,223,473	510,131	527,337	1,112,768	917,654	25,365	4,400	2,762,870	2,672,864

5. Nationalities in each State and Territory.—The following tables show the number of males and females of foreign and British nationalities in each of the States and Territories, after excluding the Migratory group, which has been omitted because with very few exceptions, the foreign people in that group do not belong to the permanent population. The figures, however, still include a number of persons of non-European nationality who had been admitted temporarily to Australia under exemption certificates for business, educational or other purposes.

NATIONALITIES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY—MIGRATORY CLASS EXCLUDED.

Nationality.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
MALES.									
Afghan ..	15	1	7	11	31	..	..	..	65
Arabian ..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
Austrian ..	69	42	43	14	43	2	..	..	213
Belgian ..	92	42	7	6	11	3	..	..	161
Bulgarian ..	19	4	6	13	13	1	..	..	56
Chinese ..	5,429	2,441	3,115	129	922	154	447	1	12,638
Czecho-Slovakian ..	48	15	18	6	7	1	..	..	95
Danish ..	324	197	215	55	75	12	3	..	881
Dutch ..	270	78	244	28	68	2	8	..	698
Finnish ..	208	70	47	27	46	5	..	..	403
French ..	594	170	110	47	71	3	4	4	1,003
German ..	684	460	806	343	172	19	5	1	2,490
Greek ..	1,103	350	462	72	328	4	40	..	2,359
Hungarian ..	9	8	6	2	2	..	1	..	28
Italian ..	740	602	715	70	1,174	20	5	..	3,326
Japanese ..	177	31	690	1	242	..	18	1	1,160
Jugo-Slavian ..	51	11	39	11	347	2	..	..	461
Mexican ..	6	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	17
Norwegian ..	279	160	77	70	84	10	4	..	684
Polish ..	169	81	50	15	20	4	2	..	341
Portuguese ..	24	6	6	4	6	1	..	..	47
Rumanian ..	23	14	7	4	16	..	..	..	64

6. Proportion of Foreign Subjects according to Age.—The following table shows the proportion which persons of foreign nationality — males and females separately — bore to the total numbers in the three main age groups.

PROPORTION OF FOREIGN SUBJECTS TO TOTAL POPULATION—MIGRATORY GROUP EXCLUDED.

Age.	Numbers.			Per Cent.		
	Foreign.	British.	Total.	Foreign.	British.	Total.
MALES.						
0-14	713	873,493	874,206	.08	99.92	100.00
15-64	29,926	1,708,700	1,738,626	1.72	98.28	100.00
65 and over	2,920	120,160	123,080	2.37	97.63	100.00
Total	33,559	2,702,353	2,735,912	1.23	98.77	100.00
FEMALES.						
0-14	710	848,349	849,059	.08	99.92	100.00
15-64	5,305	1,696,135	1,701,440	.31	99.69	100.00
65 and over	610	116,282	116,892	.52	99.48	100.00
Total	6,625	2,660,766	2,667,391	.25	99.75	100.00
PERSONS.						
0-14	1,423	1,721,842	1,723,265	.08	99.92	100.00
15-64	35,231	3,404,835	3,440,066	1.02	98.98	100.00
65 and over	3,530	236,442	239,972	1.47	98.53	100.00
Total	40,184	5,363,119	5,403,303	.74	99.26	100.00

7. Qualification of British Subjects in Australia.—Of the 5,387,205 persons recorded as of British nationality, 4,581,663 were stated to have been born in Australia, and so were qualified by birthplace, though the majority had the additional qualification of parentage. Of the remaining 805,542 as many as 737,628 had the dual qualification of birthplace and parentage; 12,143 were qualified by birthplace; 7,134 by parentage; and 45,745 by naturalization; while there were 2,892 for whom the qualification was not stated.

CHAPTER XIII.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA.

1. Form of Inquiry.—The length of Residence questions on the “personal” slip at the Census of 1921 were (1) “Give date of arrival in Australia; Day, Month, Year.” and (2) “State number of completed years of residence in Australia: years.” Where the two replies were not in accord, the general practice was to accept the period of residence computed from the date of arrival in Australia. Similar particulars were required in connexion with the Census of 1911, but in 1901, the first occasion on which Length of Residence was dealt with, each State asked for the period of residence within its own boundaries.

2. Objects of Inquiry.—Prior to the Census of 1901, inquiries relative to Length of Residence had been made only on rare occasions in connexion with any State Census in Australia. The chief reason for the introduction of the Length of Residence inquiry at the Census of 1901, was the value placed on the information for old-age pension purposes, since the legislation passed by some of the States provided for a minimum period of residence, amounting in certain cases to as much as 25 years. The Commonwealth Invalid and Old-age Pensions Act of 1908, which superseded the Acts in operation in the various States, fixed the minimum qualifying period of residence in Australia at 20 years. In addition to their employment for old-age pension purposes, length of

residence statistics furnish valuable evidence regarding the permanency of the migration from overseas, while in connexion with the Census of 1921, provision was made to ascertain what proportion of the migrants arriving within specified periods settled in the Urban or Rural divisions of Australia. These matters are dealt with in the tables of this chapter.

3. Length of Residence and Birthplace Unspecified.—Included in the recorded population of Australia at the Census of 1921 were 4,581,663 persons born in Australia, 839,579 persons born elsewhere than in Australia, and 14,492 persons who failed to state their birthplaces. Of the 839,579 persons constituting the population from overseas, 25,953, or 3.09 per cent. failed to indicate their length of residence in Australia. This result compares very favorably with the unspecified length of residence figures at the Census of 1911, when 39,896 persons or 5.27 per cent. of the overseas population omitted to reply to the question.

In preparing the Census data for analysis in the present chapter, the number recorded as of unspecified length of residence has been distributed proportionately, while the number referred to as of unspecified birthplace has been distributed between the overseas and the Australian-born population. A comparison of the age and length of residence replies on the personal returns facilitated the distribution of the population of unspecified birthplace.

4. General View of Results.—The Length of Residence data obtained at the Census of 1921 has been tabulated in conjunction with age and with birthplaces, for Urban and Rural divisions of the States and Territories of Australia. The results are contained in the detailed tables which appear in Vol. I., Part IV., pp. 240–288.

The following table gives for each decennial period of residence up to 70 years and over, the number resident in the States and Territories at the Census of 1921.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF OVERSEA POPULATION, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Length of Residence in Australia in Years.	Period of Arrival.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
		New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
MALES.										
0-9	1911-1921	67,401	35,236	24,466	10,413	19,413	2,572	201	167	159,869
10-19	1901-1911	32,732	12,817	14,774	4,289	10,359	1,139	135	64	76,309
20-29	1891-1901	13,990	7,489	7,427	1,799	5,595	788	154	15	37,257
30-39	1881-1891	40,053	23,305	27,923	4,787	9,018	2,329	457	36	107,908
40-49	1871-1881	19,336	9,634	11,925	5,527	3,406	846	171	18	50,863
50-59	1861-1871	7,116	3,111	6,086	2,022	1,409	479	33	7	25,263
60-69	1851-1861	6,935	9,701	1,910	2,623	906	854	10	8	22,947
70 and over	Before 1851	1,544	1,379	313	916	192	146	4	2	4,496
Total .. ..	.. ..	189,107	107,672	94,824	32,376	50,298	9,153	1,165	317	484,912
FEMALES.										
0-9	1911-1921	56,116	31,894	19,512	8,478	16,079	2,513	83	96	134,771
10-19	1901-1911	16,562	7,458	8,296	1,815	6,085	671	20	17	40,924
20-29	1891-1901	7,627	4,675	3,963	951	2,856	495	22	5	20,594
30-39	1881-1891	28,080	15,309	20,872	3,484	4,447	1,642	24	13	73,871
40-49	1871-1881	12,472	7,060	8,525	4,085	1,682	549	9	3	34,385
50-59	1861-1871	5,754	9,772	5,114	1,922	978	423	3	3	23,969
60-69	1851-1861	7,349	13,046	1,555	3,236	911	871	2	6	26,976
70 and over	Before 1851	1,807	2,089	297	1,273	199	210	1	..	5,876
Total .. ..	.. ..	135,767	91,303	68,134	25,244	33,237	7,374	164	143	361,366
PERSONS.										
0-9	1911-1921	123,517	67,130	43,978	18,891	35,492	5,085	284	263	294,640
10-19	1901-1911	49,294	20,275	23,070	6,104	16,444	1,810	155	81	117,233
20-29	1891-1901	21,617	12,164	11,390	2,750	8,451	1,283	176	20	57,851
30-39	1881-1891	68,133	38,614	48,795	8,271	13,465	3,971	481	49	181,779
40-49	1871-1881	31,808	16,694	20,450	9,612	5,088	1,395	180	21	85,248
50-59	1861-1871	12,870	17,883	11,200	3,944	2,387	902	36	10	49,232
60-69	1851-1861	14,284	22,747	3,465	5,859	1,817	1,725	12	14	49,923
70 and over	Before 1851	3,351	3,468	610	2,189	391	356	5	2	10,372
Total .. ..	.. ..	324,874	198,975	162,958	57,620	83,535	16,527	1,329	460	846,278

The figures in the foregoing table disclose that 48.67 per cent. of the total overseas population, and about the same proportion of males and females separately, had resided in Australia for less than twenty years at the date of the Census. The corresponding figure at the Census of 1911 was 29.92 per cent. The relative proportions that had been resident less than ten years in Australia were 34.82 per cent. in 1921, and 20.76 per cent. in 1911, which, after allowing for the probable number of persons sojourning temporarily in Australia, indicate a higher rate of immigration in the later period. The largest proportion resident under twenty years in any State in 1921 was in Western Australia, and amounted to 62 per cent. of the total for that State, New South Wales following with 53 per cent., while in the other States the proportion under twenty years ranged between 41 per cent. and 44 per cent. Taking the decennial periods separately, the largest proportion of the population in each State or Territory, with the exception of Queensland and the Northern Territory, was contributed in the last ten years (1911-1921). The maximum recorded in Queensland and the Northern Territory was contributed in the ten years 1881-1891, or between 30 and 39 years prior to the Census. When the higher rate of mortality amongst the older ages is taken into account, this result is of greater significance than might at first appear.

5. Comparison with Migration Statistics.—A comparison of length of residence statistics obtained through the medium of the Census, with those of immigration based on the period of arrival in Australia, would furnish interesting results, but unfortunately the data relative to overseas immigration to Australia in the earlier years are not readily available. The following table, however, shows for decennial periods between 1861 and 1921 the net immigration and the number still resident in Australia at the Census of 1921, as disclosed by the length of residence inquiry.

NET IMMIGRATION AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.

Period.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Net Immigration. (a)	Survivors at Census of 1921 of Immigrants during Period.	Ratio of Survivors to Net Immigration.	Net Immigration. (a)	Survivors at Census of 1921 of Immigrants during Period.	Ratio of Survivors to Net Immigration.	Net Immigration. (a)	Survivors at Census of 1921 of Immigrants during Period.	Ratio of Survivors to Net Immigration.
1861-1871	79,476	25,263	.316	87,414	23,969	.273	166,890	49,232	.294
1871-1881	124,195	50,863	.407	67,609	34,385	.506	191,804	85,248	.442
1881-1891	244,284	107,908	.439	138,457	73,871	.531	382,741	181,779	.472
1891-1901	14,715	37,257	2.519	10,164	20,594	2.014	24,879	57,851	2.313
1901-1911	30,822	76,309	2.467	9,663	40,924	4.226	40,485	117,233	2.887
1911-1921	88,894	159,869	1.798	118,677	134,771	1.136	207,571	294,640	1.320

(a) These figures relate to the decennia ended 31st December, 1870, 1880, &c.

As already stated the absence of complete statistics of overseas immigration does not permit of a satisfactory comparison of migration and length of residence statistics. In the State returns for the earlier years overseas and interstate migration figures are not given separately, therefore, to eliminate the interstate element and obtain the net immigration from overseas, the aggregate departures shown by the States have been subtracted from the aggregate arrivals. If the departures consisted entirely or even mainly of persons already referred to as "birds of passage" a satisfactory comparison could be made, but as many Australian-born, as well as overseas population of fairly long residence in Australia, are included, the utmost that can be obtained are general indications. In this connexion a striking contrast is afforded by the periods 1861-1891 and 1891-1921. During the earlier 30 years the net immigration totalled 741,435 persons, while the number of survivors in Australia at the Census of 1921 from the overseas population arriving in the same period was 316,259 persons, equal to 43 per cent. of the net immigration. During the later period of 30 years the net immigration was 272,935 persons, while the number of survivors in Australia in 1921 from the overseas population arriving in the same period was 469,724 persons, or 196,789 persons in excess of the net immigration. Allowing for deaths amongst the overseas population, these figures indicate that while Australia received by immigration from other countries about 530,000 persons between 1891 and 1921, there must have been an emigration of about 250,000 persons, who were either Australian-born, or had settled in Australia prior to 1891. Causes contributing to this outflow were the commercial depression followed by the financial crisis of 1893, the South African War of 1899-1902, the drought of 1902-3, and the World War of 1914-18.

More complete migration statistics for the twenty years 1901-1921 than are available for the earlier years, enable a detailed comparison to be made with length of residence results from the Census. In the succeeding table the net immigration and the number of survivors at the Census of 1921 are shown for the decennium 1st April, 1901 to 31st March, 1911, and for single years between 1911 and 1921.

NET IMMIGRATION AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE, 1901 TO 1921.

Period. 1st April to 31st March—	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Net Immigration.	Survivors at Census of 1921 of Immigrants during Period.	Ratio of Survivors to Net Immigration.	Net Immigration.	Survivors at Census of 1921 of Immigrants during Period.	Ratio of Survivors to Net Immigration.	Net Immigration.	Survivors at Census of 1921 of Immigrants during Period.	Ratio of Survivors to Net Immigration.
1901-1911	43,409	76,309	1.758	13,058	40,924	3.134	56,467	117,233	2.076
1911-1912	55,596	34,474	.620	25,174	22,030	.875	80,770	56,504	.700
1912-1913	58,277	39,124	.671	36,996	30,185	.816	95,273	69,309	.727
1913-1914	27,639	23,335	.844	18,918	21,170	1.119	46,557	44,505	.956
1914-1915	- 31,109	13,828	-.445	10,761	12,264	1.140	- 20,348	26,092	-1.282
1915-1916	-103,948	4,353	-.042	1,500	4,538	3.025	-102,448	8,891	-.087
1916-1917	-109,937	2,874	-.026	- 1,388	2,698	-1.944	-111,325	5,572	-.050
1917-1918	- 4,477	1,773	-.396	69	1,444	20.928	- 4,408	3,217	-.730
1918-1919	49,837	2,095	.042	1,571	2,561	1.630	51,408	4,656	.091
1919-1920	131,997	8,660	.066	12,952	17,485	1.350	144,949	26,145	.181
1920-1921	8,689	29,353	3.378	11,352	20,396	1.797	20,041	49,749	2.480
Total 1911-1921 ..	82,564	159,869	1.936	117,905	134,771	1.143	200,469	294,640	1.4720

Note (-) denotes excess of departures over arrivals.

A more satisfactory comparison of migration figures with the number of survivors at the Census is afforded by the next table, in which oversea arrivals have been substituted for net immigration.

OVERSEA ARRIVALS AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE, 1901 TO 1921.

Period. 1st April to 31st March—	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Oversea Arrivals.	Survivors at Census of 1921 of Immigrants during Period.	Ratio of Survivors to Arrivals.	Oversea Arrivals.	Survivors at Census of 1921 of Immigrants during Period.	Ratio of Survivors to Arrivals.	Oversea Arrivals.	Survivors at Census of 1921 of Immigrants during Period.	Ratio of Survivors to Arrivals.
1901-1911	456,742	76,309	.167	208,013	40,924	.197	664,755	117,233	.176
1911-1912	102,626	34,474	.336	47,263	22,030	.466	149,889	56,504	.377
1912-1913	110,433	39,124	.354	60,032	30,185	.503	170,465	69,309	.407
1913-1914	84,103	23,335	.277	45,777	21,170	.462	129,880	44,505	.343
1914-1915	65,844	13,828	.210	32,703	12,264	.375	98,547	26,092	.265
1915-1916	52,028	4,353	.084	17,682	4,538	.257	69,710	8,891	.128
1916-1917	45,519	2,874	.063	13,976	2,698	.193	59,495	5,572	.094
1917-1918	62,749	1,773	.028	9,333	1,444	.155	72,082	3,217	.045
1918-1919	92,367	2,095	.023	10,282	2,561	.249	102,649	4,656	.045
1919-1920	177,406	8,660	.049	32,210	17,485	.543	209,616	26,145	.125
1920-1921	62,059	29,353	.473	40,955	20,396	.498	103,014	49,749	.483
Total 1911-1921 ..	855,134	159,869	.187	310,213	134,771	.434	1,165,347	294,640	.253

The results appearing in this table provide further evidence of the temporary character of much of the migration to Australia. Taking the ten years 1901-1911 it will be seen that of the 664,755 arrivals within that period, only 117,233 or 17.6 per cent. were enumerated at the Census of 1921. Similarly for the three years 1911-12 to 1913-14, which were the years immediately preceding the outbreak of war, the proportions of the arrivals still resident in Australia in 1921 were respectively 38 per cent., 41 per cent. and 34 per cent. For the whole of the ten years 1911-1921 the proportion of the arrivals enumerated at the Census was only 25 per cent. of the total.

The oversea arrivals during the war years, and especially the year 1919-1920, which immediately succeeded the termination of hostilities, included many Australian soldiers returning from the war zones. This largely accounts for the small ratio of survivors shown for these years, as well as for the much lower ratio for males than for females.

6. Length of Residence and Age.—Particulars of length of residence and age in conjunction were tabulated in single years of residence and quinquennial age groups. Details for the sexes, separately and combined, in respect to Australia and the States and Territories will be found on pages 270 to 289 of Vol. I. detailed tables. A summary of the data for Australia, showing length of residence in tens of years in conjunction with age groups of importance, is contained in the following table.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE AND AGE, POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA BORN OVERSEA—CENSUS, 1921.

Length of Residence in Completed Years.	Age Last Birthday.						Total.		
	Under 5.	5 to 14.	15 to 44.	45 to 59.	60 to 64.	65 and over.			
MALES.									
0-9	3,780	19,925	112,893	19,657	1,995	1,619	159,869		
10-19 .. .. .	..	3,694	56,362	13,968	1,247	1,038	76,309	
20-29 .. .. .	..	..	14,629	18,916	1,980	1,732	37,257
30-39 .. .. .	..	..	20,381	53,425	18,450	15,652	107,908
40-49 .. .. .	..	..	2,942	16,000	10,941	20,980	50,863
50-59 .. .. .	..	..	..	5,773	3,580	15,910	25,263
60-69 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,008	20,939	22,947
70 and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	4,496	4,496
Total	3,780	23,619	207,207	127,739	40,201	82,366	484,912		
FEMALES.									
0-9	3,612	19,201	91,994	15,925	1,978	2,061	134,771		
10-19 .. .. .	..	3,398	27,860	7,796	867	1,003	40,924	
20-29 .. .. .	..	..	9,679	8,325	1,182	1,408	20,594
30-39 .. .. .	..	..	20,739	31,881	9,727	11,524	73,871
40-49 .. .. .	..	..	3,015	14,331	6,008	11,031	34,385
50-59 .. .. .	..	..	..	5,757	3,747	14,465	23,969
60-69 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2,250	24,726	26,976
70 and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	5,876	5,876
Total	3,612	22,599	153,287	84,015	25,759	72,094	361,366		
PERSONS.									
0-9	7,392	39,126	204,887	35,582	3,973	3,680	294,640		
10-19 .. .. .	..	7,092	84,222	21,764	2,114	2,041	117,233	
20-29 .. .. .	..	..	24,308	27,241	3,162	3,140	57,851
30-39 .. .. .	..	..	41,120	85,306	28,177	27,176	181,779
40-49 .. .. .	..	..	5,957	30,331	16,949	32,011	85,248
50-59 .. .. .	..	..	..	11,530	7,327	30,375	49,232
60-69 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4,258	45,665	49,923
70 and over .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	10,372	10,372
Total	7,392	46,218	360,494	211,754	65,960	154,460	846,278		

7. Survivors in Australia from each Census, 1881-1911.—The length of residence data read in conjunction with the ages of the Australian-born, furnish a close estimate of the number surviving in Australia from the population recorded at any previous Census. This method has been adopted in the following table which gives a comparison of the survivors in Australia in 1921, and the population at each Census between 1881 and 1911.

SURVIVORS FROM 1881, 1891, 1901 AND 1911 ENUMERATED IN AUSTRALIAN POPULATION—1921.

Census.	Population Recorded.			Estimated Number of Survivors at Census of 1921.			Ratio per cent. of Survivors to Number Recorded.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
3rd April, 1881..	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	589,111	588,703	1,177,814	48.49	56.86	52.34
5th April, 1891..	1,704,039	1,470,353	3,174,392	1,030,351	1,013,132	2,043,483	60.47	68.90	64.37
31st March, 1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	1,461,661	1,459,811	2,921,472	73.90	81.29	77.41
3rd April, 1911..	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	2,006,167	1,959,164	3,965,331	86.73	91.47	89.01

These figures show that 52.34 per cent. of the population enumerated at the Census of 1881 survived in Australia at the Census of 1921. The corresponding proportion surviving from the Census of 1891 was 64.37 per cent., from the Census of 1901, 77.41 per cent., and from the Census of 1911 89.01 per cent. In other words 47.66 per cent. of the 1881 population died or departed

from Australia in the succeeding 40 years, 35.63 per cent. of the 1891 population in the succeeding 30 years, 22.59 per cent. of the 1901 population in the succeeding 20 years, and 10.99 per cent. of the 1911 population in the last ten years under review. The female survivors from each Census specified were proportionately higher than the male survivors.

Viewed from another stand-point it may be said that 21.67 per cent. of the population at the Census of 1921 were resident in Australia in 1881, 37.59 per cent. in 1891, 53.75 per cent. in 1901 and 72.95 per cent. in 1911, or alternatively, that 27.05 per cent. of the 1921 population had arrived from oversea or had been born in Australia in the preceding ten years, 46.25 per cent. in the preceding 20 years, 62.41 per cent. in the preceding 30 years and 78.33 per cent. in the preceding 40 years.

8. Eligibility for Old-age Pensions.—Under the existing law of the Commonwealth of Australia, the age qualification for old-age pensions is 65 years for males and 60 years for females, with a twenty years' residence qualification for both sexes. In cases of incapacitation the qualifying age for males is reduced to 60 years.

The number of males in Australia 65 years of age and over at the Census of 1921 was 123,336, of whom 120,679 or 97.85 per cent. had the requisite residential qualification. The number of females 60 years of age and over was 195,617, of whom 189,708 or 96.98 per cent. were qualified by residence. By combining the males and females of the ages stated, it is shown that of 318,953 persons qualified by age, 310,387 or 97.31 per cent. had the necessary residential qualification.

The term eligible as employed in this section refers only to age and length of residence, as no statistics were available in respect to the number of persons rendered ineligible by the financial provisions of the act.

9. Comparison of Pensioners with Eligible Persons.—In connexion with the Census of 1911, statistics then available enabled a comparison to be made of the eligible population and pensioners in age groups. As similar particulars were not available for 1921, a table has been substituted giving a comparison of the eligible population and pensioners in each State and in Australia.

OLD-AGE PENSIONERS AND ELIGIBLE PERSONS—CENSUS, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

State.	Population 60 Years and over having not less than 20 Years Residence.			Number of Old-age Pensioners 60 Years and over at 1st April, 1921.			Ratio per cent. of Pensioners to Eligible Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ^(a)	78,999	68,789	147,788	15,885	22,791	38,676	20.11	33.13	26.17
Victoria ..	59,888	64,695	124,583	11,389	18,928	30,317	19.02	29.26	24.33
Queensland ..	28,944	20,570	49,514	5,376	7,509	12,885	18.57	36.50	26.02
South Australia ^(b)	20,831	20,087	40,918	3,465	6,242	9,707	16.59	31.07	23.72
Western Australia	10,947	7,382	18,329	2,078	3,040	5,118	18.98	41.18	27.92
Tasmania ..	8,483	8,185	16,668	1,818	3,370	5,188	21.43	41.17	31.13
Australia..	208,092	189,708	397,800	40,011	61,880	101,891	19.23	32.62	25.61

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

From the foregoing table it will be seen that Tasmania with 31.13 per cent. had the highest ratio of pensioners to eligible population, followed in order by Western Australia with 27.92 per cent., New South Wales with 26.17 per cent., Queensland with 26.02 per cent., Victoria with 24.33 per cent., and South Australia with 23.72 per cent. A comparison of the ratio per cent. of male pensioners with that of female pensioners discloses a much higher rate for females, but this result must necessarily be influenced to a great extent by the very limited application of the act to males between the ages of 60 and 65 years. A better comparison is therefore obtained by eliminating the eligible male population and estimated male pensioners in Australia between the ages of 60 and 65 years. This shows that in 1921 the ratio of male pensioners 65 years and over to eligible males of the same ages was 32.29 per cent., a figure only slightly lower than the ratio for females 60 and over. In 1911 the ratio of male pensioners 65 years and over to eligible males was 33.41 per cent. Between 1911 and 1921 the ratio of male pensioners 60 years and over in Australia to eligible males decreased from 22.94 per cent. to 19.23 per cent., while the ratio of female pensioners to eligible females increased from 29.33 per cent. to 32.62 per cent. Pensioners of both sexes combined showed a decrease from 25.94 per cent. to 25.61 per cent. of the eligible population. In number, male pensioners increased within the ten years from 34,260 to 40,011, female pensioners from 38,699 to 61,880, and the total from 72,959 to 101,891. The delay in issuing the proclamation, as provided by the original act of 1908, fixing the eligible age of females

at 60 instead of 65 years, may be said to account for the much greater increase in the female pensioners in 1921. Although the Act itself came into operation on 1st July, 1909, the proclamation was delayed until 19th November, 1910, thus allowing less than five months for the granting of pensions to females 60-64 years before the Census of 1911. As a result the number of females of the ages 60-64 in receipt of old-age pensions in 1911 represented only 12.30 per cent. of the eligible number in that age group, as against 29.33 per cent. for eligible females of all ages.

An examination of the ages of persons to whom pensions were granted in each of the ten years ended 30th June, 1912-1921, indicates that any prejudice, that might have existed in earlier years in the minds of persons reaching the eligible age, is disappearing, as the conditions under which pensions are granted become more widely known and appreciated. As evidence of this the percentage of successful applicants in the age group 65-69 years for males, and 60-64 years for females may be quoted. In 1911-12 males of the ages stated formed 57.68 per cent. of the total and progressively increased, with one minor exception, to 69.78 per cent. of the total in 1920-21. Similarly, females in the group 60-64 years increased progressively, with two minor exceptions, from 55.53 per cent. of the total in 1911-12 to 69.67 per cent. in 1920-21.

10. Metropolitan Population.—In Chapter XI. of this Report relative to birthplaces, reference is made to the greater tendency of the overseas population of Australia to congregate in the Capital cities, than is shown by the Australian-born. An analysis of the length of residence data shows, that this tendency on the part of the immigrant population has been more pronounced amongst the arrivals in Australia within comparatively recent years, than amongst those who arrived in the earlier years of settlement.

In the succeeding table the overseas population resident in the Metropolitan Areas of Australia is shown by residence periods of ten years.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES, 1921.

Length of Residence in Completed Years.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES.							
0-9	35,673	20,008	8,755	5,880	8,069	864	79,249
10-19	18,474	8,175	4,629	2,673	4,368	419	38,738
20-29	7,906	4,609	1,528	1,029	2,417	240	17,729
30-39	21,523	14,853	7,983	3,025	4,130	668	52,182
40-49	9,251	5,538	2,674	3,404	1,535	211	22,613
50-59	2,855	3,788	1,503	1,122	623	118	10,009
60-69	2,277	4,069	430	1,221	402	166	8,565
70 and over	399	496	60	445	88	42	1,530
Total	98,358	61,536	27,562	18,799	21,632	2,728	230,615
FEMALES.							
0-9	34,123	21,057	8,917	6,384	9,282	934	80,697
10-19	10,395	5,203	3,328	1,429	3,296	248	23,899
20-29	5,141	3,310	1,379	707	1,711	158	12,406
30-39	17,651	10,884	7,925	2,612	2,761	556	42,389
40-49	7,270	4,694	2,879	2,929	1,037	200	19,009
50-59	3,171	5,260	1,791	1,191	590	128	12,131
60-69	3,387	6,555	549	1,841	549	216	13,097
70 and over	750	980	94	743	99	69	2,735
Total	81,888	57,943	26,862	17,836	19,325	2,509	206,363
PERSONS.							
0-9	69,796	41,065	17,672	12,264	17,351	1,798	159,946
10-19	28,869	13,378	7,957	4,102	7,664	667	62,637
20-29	13,047	7,919	2,907	1,736	4,128	398	30,135
30-39	39,174	25,737	15,908	5,637	6,891	1,224	94,571
40-49	16,521	10,232	5,553	6,333	2,572	411	41,622
50-59	6,026	9,048	3,294	2,313	1,213	246	22,140
60-69	5,664	10,624	979	3,062	951	382	21,662
70 and over	1,149	1,476	154	1,188	187	111	4,265
Total	180,246	119,479	54,424	36,635	40,957	5,237	436,978

PROPORTION PER CENT. RESIDENT IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1921.

Length of Residence in Completed Years.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
MALES.							
0-9	52.93	56.78	35.78	56.47	41.56	33.59	49.57
10-19	56.44	63.78	31.40	62.32	42.17	36.79	50.76
20-29	56.51	61.54	20.57	57.20	43.20	30.46	47.59
30-39	53.74	63.73	28.59	63.19	45.80	28.68	48.36
40-49	47.84	57.48	22.42	61.59	45.07	24.94	44.46
50-59	40.12	46.70	24.70	55.49	44.22	24.63	39.62
60-69	32.83	41.94	22.51	46.55	44.37	19.44	37.33
70 and over	25.84	35.97	19.17	48.58	45.83	28.77	34.03
All Durations	52.01	57.	29.07	58.06	43.01	29.80	47.56
FEMALES.							
0-9	60.81	66.02	45.70	75.30	57.73	37.17	59.88
10-19	62.76	69.76	40.12	78.73	54.17	36.96	58.40
20-29	67.41	70.80	34.80	74.34	59.91	31.92	60.24
30-39	62.86	71.10	37.97	74.97	62.09	33.86	57.38
40-49	58.29	66.49	33.77	71.70	61.65	36.43	55.28
50-59	55.11	53.83	35.02	61.97	60.33	30.26	50.61
60-69	46.09	50.25	35.31	56.89	60.26	24.80	48.55
70 and over	41.51	46.91	31.65	58.37	49.75	32.86	46.55
All Durations	60.32	63.46	39.43	70.65	58.14	34.02	57.11
PERSONS.							
0-9	56.51	61.17	40.18	64.92	48.89	35.36	54.29
10-19	58.56	65.98	34.49	67.20	46.61	36.85	53.43
20-29	60.36	65.10	25.52	63.13	48.85	31.02	52.09
30-39	57.50	66.65	32.60	68.15	51.18	30.82	52.03
40-49	51.94	61.29	27.15	65.89	50.55	29.46	48.82
50-59	46.82	50.60	29.41	58.65	50.82	27.27	44.97
60-69	39.65	46.71	28.25	52.26	52.34	22.14	43.39
70 and over	34.29	42.56	25.25	54.27	47.83	31.18	41.12
All Durations	55.48	60.05	33.40	63.58	49.03	31.69	51.64

The foregoing results show that 51.64 per cent. of the population from other countries resided in the Capital cities in 1921. The corresponding proportion of the Australian-born at the same date was 41.42 per cent., and of the total population 43.01 per cent. Taking the overseas arrivals for the last 30 years (1891-1921) it is found that 53.80 per cent. of the survivors were resident in the metropolitan areas, as against 48.93 per cent. of those who arrived prior to 1891. The percentage of males in the Metropolitan areas was lower throughout than the percentage of females. From a comparison of the figures at the Census of 1911 and Census of 1921 relating to the same years of arrival, it would appear that an appreciable number of the overseas population resident in the provinces in 1911 migrated to the Capital cities in the succeeding ten years. That this migration was fairly general, is evidenced by the increased proportion in the Metropolitan areas at the later date, of persons arriving within each of the decennial periods prior to 1911. In making this comparison, it has been assumed that deaths and departures from Australia in the ten years 1911-1921, affected equally in proportion to numbers, the overseas population in the Capital cities and other parts of Australia.

11. Urban and Rural Population.—The distribution per cent. of the overseas population in Urban and Rural divisions of Australia is shown in the next table for length of residence groups of ten years. The figures are based on the number recorded from overseas countries, and omit altogether the population of unspecified birthplace and the migratory population (persons mainly on ships and railway trains).

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION FROM OVERSEA COUNTRIES—1921.

Length of Residence in Completed Years.	Urban (Metropolitan and Provincial).	Rural.	Total.	Urban (Metropolitan and Provincial).	Rural.	Total.	Urban (Metropolitan and Provincial).	Rural.	Total.
	MALES.			FEMALES.			PERSONS.		
0—9 ..	69.28	30.72	100.00	74.98	25.02	100.00	72.02	27.98	100.00
10—19 ..	67.16	32.84	100.00	73.71	26.29	100.00	69.48	30.52	100.00
20—29 ..	65.69	34.31	100.00	76.60	23.40	100.00	69.61	30.39	100.00
30—39 ..	67.53	32.47	100.00	77.00	23.00	100.00	71.40	28.60	100.00
40—49 ..	64.27	35.73	100.00	75.78	24.22	100.00	68.92	31.08	100.00
50—59 ..	60.02	39.98	100.00	72.43	27.57	100.00	66.05	33.95	100.00
60 and over ..	57.81	42.19	100.00	70.14	29.86	100.00	64.51	35.49	100.00
All Durations	66.56	33.44	100.00	74.82	25.18	100.00	70.16	29.84	100.00

The results given above show the proportions of the immigrant population located in Urban (Metropolitan and Provincial) and Rural areas respectively in 1921. Of the total immigrant population no less than 70 per cent. were in the Urban areas. The proportion of the Australian-born in Urban areas in 1921 was 61 per cent.

CHAPTER XIV.

RACE.

1. Nature and Scope of Inquiry.—Although the *Census and Statistics Act of 1905* made no specific provision for the collection of information regarding the racial quality of the population, the subject is of such interest to the Australian people, that it was prescribed under the regulations that particulars relating to persons of non-European races should be ascertained. At the Census of 1911 a somewhat elaborate analysis of this element of the population was made. The particulars then dealt with covered the numbers in each State and Territory, their age, nationality, education, conjugal condition, occupation, birthplace, length of residence in Australia, and whether of British nationality or not. At the Census of 1921 persons were asked on the personal slip to "State if of European Race. If not European state what race." The complementary instruction was—"The word 'European' is to be inserted for every person of European race wherever born. A person of other than European race, i.e., Aboriginal, Chinese, Japanese, Hindu, &c., must have the name of the race inserted in full. In the case of a half-caste, the letters, 'H.C.' are to be added, as for example, H.C., Aboriginal; H.C., Chinese, &c." No full-blood Australian aboriginals have been included in the Census because the Commonwealth Constitution (Section 127) provides that "in reckoning the number of the people of the Commonwealth or of a State or other part of the Commonwealth, aboriginal natives shall not be counted." The Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department has given an opinion that persons of the half-blood are not "aboriginal natives" for the purposes of the constitution, and *a fortiori* that persons of less than half aboriginal blood are not aboriginal natives. In the results dealt with in this chapter, and tabulated in detail in Part V. (pp. 295-345) half-caste aboriginal natives have been included, those having aboriginal blood to a degree less than one-half, and European blood to a degree greater than one-half, have been dealt with as of European race. The same standard applies to other half-castes. It may be noted that as the essential distinction is between European and non-European races, those classed as half-caste have European blood to the extent of one-half. Where the parents of children were both of non-European race, but not the same race, the children were classed as non-European of full-blood, and classified according to the race of the father.

FULL-BLOOD.

2. Number in each State and Territory.—The number of full-blood non-European persons recorded at the Census of the 4th April, 1921, including those on ships in Australian waters, was 30,975, of whom 27,201 were males and 3,774 females. These figures represent a decrease of 7,731 males (22.13 per cent.) accompanied by an increase of 917 females (32.10 per cent.), leaving a net decrease of 6,814 persons (18.03 per cent.).

The following comparative statement shows the changes which have taken place in each State and Territory during the intercensal period:—

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY—1911 AND 1921.

State or Territory.	3rd April, 1911.			4th April, 1921.			Increase (+). Decrease (-).		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
States—									
New South Wales	10,507	1,000	11,507	9,728	1,353	11,081	- 779	+ 353	- 426
Victoria	5,600	449	6,049	3,798	548	4,346	- 1,802	+ 99	- 1,703
Queensland	10,426	910	11,336	7,853	1,360	9,213	- 2,573	+ 450	- 2,123
South Australia	959	120	1,079	1,178	118	1,296	+ 219	- 2	+ 217
Western Australia	5,474	184	5,658	3,567	207	3,774	- 1,907	+ 23	- 1,884
Tasmania	473	68	541	294	35	329	- 179	- 33	- 212
Territories—									
Northern	1,486	126	1,612	774	153	927	- 712	+ 27	- 685
Federal Capital	7	..	7	9	..	9	+ 2	..	+ 2
Australia	34,932	2,857	37,789	27,201	3,774	30,975	- 7,731	+ 917	- 6,814

The above comparison shows that in all States and Territories, except South Australia and the Federal Capital Territory, there was a decline in the number of full-blood non-European males. The numbers in the Federal Capital Territory were so small as to be insignificant, and the apparent increase in South Australia was due to the presence of a mail steamer carrying a crew of lascars. It is necessary for the sake of comparison with the results from the Census of 1911 to include the persons on ships in Australian waters, but in some subsequent tables the migratory group (which, so far as full-blood non-Europeans are concerned, are almost entirely on ships, and form no part of the Australian community) will be shown separately, or will be excluded altogether.

Opposed to the decline in the number of males the result shows a very substantial increase in the number of full-blood non-European females in most of the States, the increase for Australia as a whole being 917 or 32.10 per cent. A subsequent table shows that the number of full-blood non-Europeans females who were born in Australia increased by 1,019, so that allowing for deaths, the increase just referred to is apparently due entirely to the propagation of these races within Australia. The figures relating to females are not affected by the shipping population.

3. Principal Full-blood Races.—A comparison of some of the more important races, from the aspect of numbers, is given in the next table—

PRINCIPAL FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN RACES—AUSTRALIA, 1911 AND 1921, COMPARED.

Race.	3rd April, 1911.			4th April, 1921.			Increase (+). Decrease (-).		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Chinese	21,856	897	22,753	16,011	1,146	17,157	- 5,845	+ 249	- 5,596
Hindu	3,201	98	3,299	2,743	138	2,881	- 458	+ 40	- 418
Japanese	3,281	208	3,489	2,546	194	2,740	- 735	- 14	- 749
Javanese and Timorese	621	8	629	327	24	351	- 294	+ 16	- 278
Syrian	1,297	1,042	2,339	1,584	1,308	2,892	+ 287	+ 266	+ 553
Malay	1,033	44	1,077	986	101	1,087	- 47	+ 57	+ 10
Polynesian (a)	2,130	394	2,524	1,787	602	2,389	- 343	+ 208	- 135
All Other	1,513	166	1,679	1,217	261	1,478	- 296	+ 95	- 201
Total	34,932	2,857	37,789	27,201	3,774	30,975	- 7,731	+ 917	- 6,814

(a) Including Fijians, Maoris and Papuans.

The results given above show that the only full-blood non-European race which increased the number of its males in Australia during the intercensal decade was the Syrian, though the increase in the number of females was general throughout with the one exception of the Japanese.

4. Distribution between Urban and Rural Divisions of Australia.—The following table shows the number of full-blood non-Europeans of each race separately, recorded in the Urban and Rural divisions throughout Australia and the number classed as "Migratory." Excluding the migratory group as not being a part of the permanent population of Australia, 33.1 per cent. of the full-blood non-Europeans were in the metropolitan divisions, 25.3 per cent. were in the urban provincial areas, and 41.6 per cent. were in the rural areas. Of the Asiatics, (who represented 91.1 per cent. of the total) 35.4 per cent. were in the metropolitan areas, 27 per cent. were in the urban provincial areas, and 37.6 per cent. were in the rural areas. Of the Chinese—who represent over 67 per cent. of the Asiatics, and over 61 per cent. of the total—39.9 per cent. were in the metropolitan areas, 26.6 per cent. were in urban provincial areas, and 33.5 per cent. were in the rural areas:—

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN RACES IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA—4TH APRIL, 1921.

Race.	Metropolitan.		Urban Provincial.		Rural.		Migratory.		Australia.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Asiatic—										
Afghan	25	..	66	2	56	1	..	..	147	3
Arab	4	2	5	3	13	2	8	..	30	7
Asiatic Jew ..	59	29	13	3	14	8	2	1	88	41
Asiatic Turk ..	11	7	3	2	16	7	..	..	30	16
Baluchi	6	3	..	1	18	..	..	..	24	4
Chinese	6,000	443	3,889	397	5,096	299	1,026	7	16,011	1,146
Cingalese	49	6	51	3	124	29	7	..	231	38
Filipino	9	..	86	66	140	37	84	..	319	103
Hindu	289	42	236	35	1,274	60	944	1	2,743	138
Japanese	239	40	399	37	577	116	1,331	1	2,546	194
Javanese and Timorese	6	2	37	9	127	13	157	..	327	24
Malay	12	2	113	47	237	51	624	1	986	101
Persian	3	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	8	3
Siamese .. ..	..	..	..	..	10	2	3	..	13	2
Syrian	677	545	492	478	414	285	1	..	1,584	1,308
	7,389	1,123	5,393	1,083	8,118	911	4,187	11	25,087	3,128
Polynesian—										
Fijian	5	4	7	1	35	15	13	..	60	20
Maori	8	5	1	3	13	2	1	..	23	10
Papuan	5	2	3	..	25	19	109	..	142	21
Other	59	9	109	42	1,219	499	175	1	1,562	551
	77	20	120	46	1,292	535	298	1	1,787	602
African—										
Egyptian	10	5	2	1	11	3	9	..	32	9
Negro	33	7	14	..	46	6	12	..	105	13
	43	12	16	1	57	9	21	..	137	22
American—										
American Indian ..	1	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	6	..
West Indian	18	5	14	3	29	6	14	..	75	14
	19	5	15	3	31	6	16	..	81	14
Indefinite	20	7	6	..	12	..	71	1	109	8
Total	7,548	1,167	5,550	1,133	9,510	1,461	4,593	13	27,201	3,774

5. Full-blood non-Europeans Born in Australia.—It has been shown that the total number of full-blood non-European males in Australia declined during the intercensal period by 7,731, while the number of females increased by 917. The following table shows that the number of these people who were born in Australia increased by 2,200—an increase of 1,181 or 65.1 per cent. for males and 1,019 or 64.5 per cent. for females. During the decade under review the Australian-born element in the full-blood non-European males increased from 5.2 per cent. in

1911 to 11.0 per cent. in 1921, and in the females it increased from 55.3 per cent. to 68.9 per cent., so that taking the sexes together the Australian-born element increased from 9 per cent. of the total in 1911 to 18.1 per cent. in 1921:—

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS STATED TO HAVE BEEN BORN IN AUSTRALIA.

Race.	Census, 3rd April, 1911.			Census, 4th April, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Chinese	824	632	1,456	1,120	906	2,026
Hindu	84	66	150	136	98	234
Japanese	26	29	55	34	40	74
Javanese and Timorese	7	3	10	10	19	29
Syrian	399	440	839	796	753	1,549
Malay	44	36	80	74	91	165
Polynesian(a)	320	267	587	637	506	1,143
All Other	111	108	219	189	187	376
Total	1,815	1,581	3,396	2,996	2,600	5,596

(a) Includes Fijians, Maoris, and Papuans.

AUSTRALIAN-BORN PER CENT. TO TOTAL FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS.

Race.	Census, 3rd April, 1911.			Census, 4th April, 1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Chinese	3.77	70.48	6.40	6.99	79.06	11.81
Hindu	2.62	67.36	4.55	4.96	71.01	8.12
Japanese	0.79	13.94	1.58	1.34	20.82	2.70
Syrian	30.77	42.23	35.87	50.25	57.57	53.56
Malay	4.26	81.81	7.43	7.10	90.10	15.18
Javanese and Timorese	1.13	37.50	1.59	3.06	79.16	8.26
Polynesian(a)	15.02	67.78	23.25	35.65	84.06	47.84
All Other	7.34	65.06	13.05	15.53	71.66	25.43
Total	5.20	55.31	8.99	11.02	68.90	18.07

(a) Includes, Fijians, Maoris, and Papuans.

6. Race and Age.—In reviewing the non-European population it is necessary to examine the changes which are taking place in its age constitution. The following table gives a comparative statement of the number and proportion per cent. of males and females in four age groups.

AGE OF FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS, 1911 AND 1921 COMPARED.

Age.	1911.			1921.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Under 15	1,405	1,279	2,684	1,699	1,598	3,297
15-44	20,598	1,335	21,933	10,600	1,753	12,353
45-64	10,949	209	11,158	12,768	372	13,140
65 and over	1,980	34	2,014	2,134	51	2,185
Total	34,932	2,857	37,789	27,201	3,774	30,975

PER CENT. ON TOTAL.

Under 15	4.02	44.77	7.10	6.25	42.34	10.64
15-44	58.96	46.73	58.06	38.97	46.45	39.88
45-64	31.34	7.31	29.54	46.94	9.86	42.43
65 and over	5.68	1.19	5.34	7.84	1.35	7.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Allusion has already been made to the fact that while the number of males had declined, the number of females had increased. The figures given above show that the decline in the number of males has been restricted to males between the ages of 15 and 45 years. This is

true of Hindus, Japanese, Malays, and Polynesians, and also of the Chinese, except that they show a decrease in the number aged 65 years and over. The statement, however, does not apply to the Syrians, who increased in numbers in each age group, though the increase of males in the group 15-44 years was small, being only 1.5 per cent., whereas, the number of Syrian males of all ages increased by over 22 per cent.

The figures relating to females, which are shown in the above table, indicate an increase at all ages. The only exception of any importance, to this otherwise general experience, is in the case of Japanese females, the total number of whom fell from 208 in 1911 to 194 in 1921, the numbers in age group 15-44 having fallen from 177 to 117.

The decline in the number of males in the age group 15 44 indicates the effect of the Immigration Restriction Act in preventing the maintenance of the numbers in this group, which are naturally depleted by deaths; by the graduation into the higher age groups; and by emigration. The increase in the older age groups is due to the transfer from the younger groups, and the increase in the number under fifteen years is due to the births within Australia of full-blood non-Europeans.

The following table shows the numbers in age groups of males and females belonging to the races which are most numerously represented in Australia.

RACE AND AGE—AUSTRALIA—1921—NON-EUROPEAN FULL-BLOOD.

Age.	Chinese.	Hindus.	Japanese.	Syrians.	Malays.	Javanese and Timorese.	Polynesians. (a)	Other.	Total.
MALES.									
Under 15 years	603	91	32	498	51	5	306	113	1,699
15-44 years	4,606	1,273	1,938	695	722	197	718	451	10,600
45-64 years	9,161	1,246	567	343	183	113	630	525	12,768
65 and over	1,641	133	9	48	30	12	133	128	2,134
Total	16,011	2,743	2,546	1,584	986	327	1,787	1,217	27,201
FEMALES.									
Under 15 years	539	69	34	485	54	11	304	102	1,598
15-44 years	535	54	117	621	38	11	252	125	1,753
45-64 years	69	10	43	176	6	2	39	27	372
65 and over	3	5	..	26	3	..	7	7	51
Total	1,146	138	194	1,308	101	24	602	261	3,774
PERSONS.									
Under 15 years	1,142	160	66	983	105	16	610	215	3,297
15-44 years	5,141	1,327	2,055	1,316	760	208	970	576	12,353
45-64 years	9,230	1,256	610	519	189	115	669	552	13,140
65 and over	1,644	138	9	74	33	12	140	135	2,185
Total	17,157	2,881	2,740	2,892	1,087	351	2,389	1,478	30,975

(a) Includes Fijians, Maoris, and Papuans.

7. Distribution among States and Territories.—The figures hitherto presented in this chapter have referred to the total number of full-blood non-European people recorded at the Census of the 4th April, 1921.

The next table shows the number of full-blood non-Europeans in each State and Territory after excluding those persons in the migratory group who were not born in Australia, and who do not properly belong to the Australian community. Notwithstanding the exclusion of these persons, there are still included in the figures given, a number of persons who were not permanent residents of Australia, but who had been admitted temporarily for various reasons.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN RACES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY—4TH APRIL, 1921
(MIGRATORY GROUP EXCLUDED).

Race.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		Territories.				Australia.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Northern.		Federal Capital.		M.	F.		
													M.	F.	M.	F.				
Asiatic—																				
Afghan	38	2	6	..	14	..	23	1	66	147	3
Arab	10	4	1	1	7	..	1	1	3	1	22	7
Asiatic Jew ..	43	19	29	16	9	2	4	3	2	87	40
Asiatic Turk ..	10	3	4	..	11	7	1	..	4	6	30	16
Baluchi	6	1	4	3	8	..	5	1	24	4
Chinese	6,314	373	2,917	244	3,672	340	156	8	1,069	47	246	15	608	113	7	..	14,989	1,140		
Cingalese	48	12	18	2	122	18	2	..	25	3	..	..	8	3	1	..	224	38
Filipino	7	1	..	..	92	65	1	..	93	12	..	..	47	25	..	..	240	103
Hindu	769	87	356	15	384	25	116	6	159	2	10	..	6	2	..	..	1,800	137
Japanese	193	19	35	13	706	65	..	..	262	94	..	..	18	2	1	..	1,215	193
Javanese and Timorese	6	2	1	..	120	22	1	..	33	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	170	24
Malay	11	3	2	2	272	81	..	..	66	8	..	..	11	6	..	..	362	100
Persian	5	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	3
Siamese .. ..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	10	2
Syrian	862	743	292	240	199	177	162	98	36	30	33	20	..	..	..	..	1,584	1,308
	8,322	1,271	3,666	537	5,612	804	475	117	1,829	203	289	35	710	151	9	..	20,912	3,118		
Polynesian—																				
Fijian	24	8	..	..	21	12	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	47	20
Maori	11	6	2	1	6	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	22	10
Papuan	4	2	2	..	25	19	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	34	21
Other	223	44	2	1	1,298	504	..	..	6	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	1,531	550
	262	60	6	2	1,350	537	..	..	10	1	..	..	6	1	..	..	1,634	601
African—																				
Egyptian	8	3	3	1	5	4	1	..	5	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	23	9
Negro	44	7	10	..	27	6	5	..	4	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	93	13
	52	10	13	1	32	10	6	..	9	1	1	..	3	..	..	..	116	22
American—																				
American Indian ..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
West Indian	23	3	6	1	17	7	3	1	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	14
	25	3	7	1	18	7	3	1	12	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	65	14
Indefinite	17	1	11	6	3	..	4	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	7
Total	8,678	1,345	3,703	547	7,015	1,358	488	118	1,862	207	290	35	720	152	9	..	22,765	3,762		

Accepting the figures given above as representing the number as nearly as they can be ascertained, there were in Australia on the 4th April, 1921, 26,527 full-blood non-Europeans, of whom 22,765 were males and 3,762 females. These numbers represent 82 in every 10,000 males, 14 in every 10,000 females, and 49 per 10,000—less than one-half of one per cent.—of all persons.

Perhaps the most striking feature in the figures presented above is the disparity between the number of males and females. Of the 26,527 full-blood non-European included in the table 85.8 per cent. were males. The only race which shows an approximate numerical equality between the sexes of its members in Australia is the Syrian race, which has 1,584 males and 1,308 females—the males representing about 55 per cent. of the total persons. This approximate equality between the sexes of the Syrians is of interest, in conjunction with the fact that they were the only full-blood non-European people who actually increased the number of their males in Australia during the intercensal decade. The Syrians, too, show a larger proportion (52½ per cent.) of Australian-born than does any other of the races under review, though in this respect they are closely followed by the Polynesians of whom about 48 per cent. were born in Australia.

The full-blood non-European element in each thousand of the population of the various States and Territories was in the following order—Northern Territory, 225.5; Queensland, 11.1; Western Australia, 6.2; Australia (average), 4.9; New South Wales, 4.8; Victoria, 2.8; Tasmania, 1.5; South Australia, 1.2. It may be noticed that the highest proportions are in the Northern Territory, Queensland, and Western Australia, all of which enter the tropics.

8. Numbers in Tropical Areas.—The following table shows the number of full-blood non-Europeans in the tropical and non-tropical parts respectively of Queensland, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory, and of Australia as a whole.

FULL-BLOOD NON-EUROPEANS IN TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL AREAS, 1921.

Area.	Queensland.		Western Australia.		Northern Territory.		Australia.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Tropical	5,007	959	540	122	720	152	6,267	1,233
Non-tropical	2,008	399	1,322	85	..	..	16,498	2,529
Total	7,015	1,358	1,862	207	720	152	22,765	3,762

PERCENTAGE.

Tropical	71.37	70.62	29.00	58.94	100.00	100.00	27.53	32.76
Non-tropical	28.63	29.38	71.00	41.06	..	..	72.47	67.24
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of all the full-blood non-Europeans in Australia nearly one-third were within the tropics. All of those in the Northern Territory, 71.25 per cent. of those in Queensland, and 32 per cent. of those in Western Australia were in tropical regions.

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS.

9. Principal Half-caste Races in Australia.—Of the total half-caste non-Europeans in Australia, 4th April, 1921 (17,616), 11,536, or 65½ per cent., were half-caste Australian aboriginals and of the total increase of 3,062 which accrued to the number of half-castes during intercensal period, 1,423, or 46½ per cent., were half-caste aboriginals.

The next table shows the number in Australia in 1911 and 1921 of half-castes of the principal races.

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS ACCORDING TO RACE, AUSTRALIA, 1911 AND 1921.

Race.	3rd April, 1911.			4th April, 1921.			Increase (+). Decrease (-).		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australian Aboriginal ..	5,283	4,830	10,113	5,980	5,556	11,536	+697	+726	+1,423
Chinese	1,518	1,501	3,019	1,891	1,778	3,669	+373	+277	+ 650
Cingalese	32	22	54	62	49	111	+ 30	+ 27	+ 57
Hindu	239	160	399	366	329	695	+127	+169	+ 296
Japanese	51	36	87	97	91	188	+ 46	+ 55	+ 101
Javanese and Timorese ..	6	3	9	24	19	43	+ 18	+ 16	+ 34
Syrian	40	44	84	173	175	348	+133	+131	+ 264
Malay	38	46	84	52	38	90	+ 14	- 8	+ 6
Polynesian(a)	126	101	227	222	210	432	+ 96	+109	+ 205
Other	259	219	478	287	217	504	+ 28	- 2	+ 26
	2,309	2,132	4,441	3,174	2,906	6,080	+865	+774	+1,639
Total	7,592	6,962	14,554	9,154	8,462	17,616	+1,562	+1,500	+3,062

(a) Includes Fijians, Maoris, and Papuans.

10. Number in States and Territories.—The number of half-caste non-Europeans in Australia at the Census of the 4th April, 1921, was 17,616, of whom 9,154 were males and 8,462 were females. These figures represent an increase of 1,562 males and 1,500 females on the corresponding figures from the Census of 1911.

The following table gives the number of half-castes in each State and Territory at the latest Census in comparison with the Census of 1911. Ignoring the Federal Capital Territory, where the numbers are small, the relative increases in the numbers of half-castes have been greatest in the States of Queensland and Western Australia and in the Northern Territory—

all of which extend into the tropics. During the intercensal period the number of half-castes in the Northern Territory increased by 72.1 per cent., in Queensland by 32.3 per cent., and in Western Australia by 36.9 per cent., whereas for Australia as a whole the increase represented 21 per cent.

HALF-CASTE NON-EUROPEANS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 1911 AND 1921.

State or Territory.	3rd April, 1911.			4th April, 1921.			Increase (+). Decrease (-).		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
States—									
New South Wales ..	3,177	2,968	6,145	3,577	3,412	6,989	+400	+444	+ 844
Victoria ..	843	739	1,582	879	886	1,765	+636	+147	+ 183
Queensland ..	1,952	1,708	3,660	2,562	2,282	4,844	+ 10	+574	+1,184
South Australia ..	445	448	893	520	528	1,048	+ 75	+ 80	+ 155
Western Australia ..	841	783	1,624	1,256	967	2,223	+415	+184	+ 599
Tasmania ..	195	167	362	131	101	232	- 64	- 66	- 130
Territories—									
Northern ..	135	145	280	212	270	482	+ 77	+125	+ 202
Federal Capital ..	4	4	8	17	16	33	+ 13	+ 12	+ 25
Australia ..	7,592	6,962	14,554	9,154	8,462	17,616	+1,562	+1,500	+3,062

The numbers of half-castes in each State and Territory at the Census of the 4th April, 1921, are given in the next table in full detail with regard to race. In the case of half-castes no deduction, such as was made from full-bloods, is necessary on account of those on board ships in Australian ports.

HALF-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN RACES IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Race.	New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.		Territories.				Australia.	
													Northern.		Federal Capital.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Asiatic—																		
Afghan ..	8	10	1	1	3	2	13	12	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	25	27
Arab ..	15	15	5	1	5	8	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	26
Asiatic Jew ..	6	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	10
Asiatic Turk ..	..	1	2	4	3	2	2	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	10
Baluchi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Chinese ..	705	689	515	502	515	442	45	71	70	48	36	23	5	3	..	..	1,891	1,778
Cingalese ..	24	15	9	4	23	22	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	1	..	..	62	49
Filipino ..	4	2	..	1	19	14	..	..	4	1	..	..	3	3	..	..	30	21
Hindu ..	136	136	62	50	105	88	24	19	29	29	9	6	1	1	..	..	366	329
Japanese ..	39	44	12	12	35	30	2	1	9	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	97	91
Javanese and Timorese	3	..	7	7	11	8	..	1	2	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	24	19
Malay ..	3	5	4	2	36	29	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	52	38
Siamese ..	1	..	2	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	4
Syrian ..	107	108	20	31	24	18	14	12	7	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	173	175
	1,051	1,030	639	616	786	667	104	120	139	103	46	32	10	11	..	..	2,775	2,579
Polynesian—																		
Fijian ..	3	10	1	..	9	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	14
Maori ..	10	19	3	2	6	4	1	1	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	23	27
Papuan ..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
Other ..	53	67	1	1	128	97	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	165
	66	96	5	3	144	108	2	1	3	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	222	210
African—																		
Egyptian ..	8	2	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3
West Indian..	59	47	24	12	16	10	3	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	72
	67	49	27	13	17	10	3	2	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	75
American—																		
American Indian ..	2	3	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8
West Indian..	19	11	8	8	11	9	3	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	29
	21	14	8	11	11	10	3	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	37
Indefinite ..	5	2	1	..	..	1	1	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	5
	1,210	1,191	680	643	958	796	113	124	155	108	48	32	10	12	..	..	3,174	2,906
Australian Aboriginal ..	2,367	2,221	199	243	1,604	1,486	407	404	1,101	859	83	69	202	258	17	16	5,980	5,556
Total ..	3,577	3,412	879	886	2,562	2,282	520	528	1,256	967	131	101	212	270	17	16	9,154	8,462

The proportion of half-castes per 1,000 of the population of each State and Territory are as follows:—Northern Territory, 124.6; Federal Capital Territory, 12.82; Western Australia, 6.7; Queensland, 6.4; New South Wales, 3.3; South Australia, 2.1; Victoria, 1.2; Tasmania, 1.1; the average for Australia being 3.2.

11. Numbers in Urban and Rural Divisions.—The following table shows the distribution of half-castes between the urban and rural districts throughout Australia. Of the half-castes other than Australian aboriginals 36.8 per cent. were in the capital cities, 22.1 per cent. in urban provincial areas, 40.3 per cent. in rural areas, and 0.8 in the migratory group.

HALF-BLOOD NON-EUROPEAN RACES IN URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Race.	Metropolitan.		Urban Provincial.		Rural.		Migratory.		Australia.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Asiatic—										
Afghan	3	9	9	8	13	10	..	..	25	27
Arab	12	11	6	6	10	9	..	..	28	26
Asiatic Jew	4	8	3	..	2	2	..	..	9	10
Asiatic Turk .. ..	..	1	1	3	7	6	..	..	8	10
Baluchi .. ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	2
Chinese	684	802	475	447	730	526	2	3	1,891	1,778
Cingalese	28	23	13	10	21	16	..	..	62	49
Filipino	2	2	8	11	20	8	..	..	30	21
Hindu	78	104	49	46	228	179	11	..	366	329
Japanese	42	43	21	26	33	22	1	..	97	91
Javanese and Timorese	1	1	1	6	20	12	2	..	24	19
Malay	4	5	6	8	39	25	3	..	52	38
Siamese	5	..	1	..	2	4	..	..	8	4
Syrian	67	78	53	47	53	50	..	..	173	175
	930	1,087	646	618	1,180	871	19	3	2,775	2,579
Polynesian—										
Fijian .. ..	..	4	4	4	9	6	..	..	13	14
Maori	11	15	3	3	9	9	..	..	23	27
Papuan .. ..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1	..	2	4
Other	20	28	14	11	130	126	20	..	184	165
	31	47	21	21	149	142	21	..	222	210
African—										
Egyptian	6	1	2	..	4	2	..	..	12	3
Negro	46	42	9	11	50	19	3	..	108	72
	52	43	11	11	54	21	3	..	120	75
American—										
American Indian ..	1	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	8
West Indian	23	10	8	8	16	11	..	..	47	29
	24	17	8	9	17	11	..	..	49	37
Indefinite	6	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	8	5
Australian Aboriginal..	1,043	1,196	686	659	1,402	1,048	43	3	3,174	2,906
	93	201	511	603	4,445	4,091	931	661	5,980	5,556
Total	1,136	1,397	1,197	1,262	5,847	5,139	974	664	9,154	8,462

CHAPTER XV.

RELIGIONS.

1. Nature of Inquiry.—Section 21 of the *Census and Statistics Act 1905* provides that “no person shall be liable to any penalty for omitting or refusing to state the religious denomination or sect to which he belongs or adheres,” although for refusal to reply to any other inquiry contained in the Census schedule a maximum penalty of £10 is provided. The question on the personal slip consisted merely of the word “religion” with a blank space following it for the insertion of the particulars. The supplementary instructions were as follows:—Do not use terms that may be understood to apply to more than one religious body. Thus “Protestant” should not be used when, say, “Church of England” or “Presbyterian” is intended, and “Catholic” should not be used when, say, “Roman Catholic” or “Greek Catholic” is intended. In the case of children, the religion to be inserted is that in which it is intended they are to be brought up. If the person objects to state religion write “object.”

2. Tabulation of Results.—For convenience of compilation and review the data relative to religion have been grouped in six divisions as follows:—

I.—Christian; II.—Non-Christian; III.—Indefinite (Freethinker, Agnostic, &c.); IV.—No religion (Atheist, &c.); V.—Object to state; VI.—Unspecified. In the detailed tables (*see pp. 351-429, Vol. 1*) particulars are given for the principal denominations and sects included in the first four of these groups, so that including the groups “object to state” and “unspecified” particulars are given under 47 headings. The detailed tabulations in Census, Part VI., give particulars relating to religion for each sex in conjunction with age, education, conjugal condition, and grade of employment for Australia as a whole, and for each State and Territory separately. Tables are, also, given showing the numbers of male and female adherents to the principal sects recorded in the metropolitan, urban provincial, and rural areas of the various States and Territories and of Australia as a whole. In Census, Part XXVIII., particulars of issue are given according to the relative religions of husbands and wives. A review of this analysis will be found in a subsequent chapter of this Report, relating to families.

3. Aggregates for States and Territories.—The data relating to religions show definitely that 5,267,641 persons, representing 96.92 per cent. of the total population, gave adherence to some Christian religion, and 35,405, or 65 per 10,000 of the population, were definitely stated to belong to some non-Christian sect; 19,886, or 36 per 10,000 persons, stated their religion in indefinite terms, such as “freethinker,” “agnostic,” “no denomination,” &c.; 20,544, or 37 per 10,000 persons, stated definitely that they had no religion; 46,268, or 85 per 10,000, objected to state their religion; and 45,990, or 85 per 10,000, failed to give any information as to their religious belief.

Of the Christian denominations the Church of England had the greatest number of adherents with 2,372,955, representing 43.65 per cent. of the population. Next in order of numbers was the Roman Catholic Church with 1,134,002, to which probably should be added the 38,659 who were returned as Catholics undefined. Taken together these Catholics represent 21.38 per cent. of the population. Next in order, but much lower in the scale of numbers, were the Presbyterians, totalling 636,974, closely followed by the Methodists with 632,629, representing respectively 11.72 per cent. and 11.64 per cent. of the total population.

The following table shows the number of adherents to the principal religious denominations in each State and Territory, and in Australia as a whole.

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION
(SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Religion.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	24,722	32,305	14,735	23,033	5,541	5,332	26	9	105,703
Brethren	3,959	2,870	2,781	569	419	1,424	..	3	12,025
Catholic, Roman	482,575	315,718	172,662	64,054	64,488	33,106	700	699	1,134,002
Catholic, Undefined	20,240	6,847	4,177	2,976	2,048	2,359	11	1	38,659
Church of Christ	7,941	22,250	3,541	15,039	3,861	1,935	5	2	54,574
Church of England	1,027,410	601,809	309,786	165,968	153,285	112,222	1,142	1,373	2,372,995
Congregational	22,235	15,893	9,976	15,289	6,557	4,543	9	11	74,513
Independent	5,031	8,684	17,891	24,606	1,159	111	33	4	57,519
Lutheran									

NUMERICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION (SEXES COMBINED), 1921—*continued.*

Religion.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	
CHRISTIAN—<i>continued.</i>									
Methodist	181,977	183,829	77,566	122,634	39,116	27,171	177	159	632,629
Presbyterian	219,932	257,072	91,610	24,659	28,377	14,796	266	262	636,974
Protestant, Undefined ..	20,360	18,636	9,552	10,547	5,739	2,271	4	3	67,112
Salvation Army	9,490	9,183	4,633	4,591	2,331	1,357	2	2	31,589
Seventh Day Adventist ..	4,337	2,435	1,265	1,146	1,433	687	2	..	11,305
Other Christian	10,954	7,704	7,382	2,733	2,182	995	116	1	32,067
Christian, Undefined ..	2,034	1,773	825	598	360	380	5	..	5,975
Total Christian	2,043,197	1,487,008	728,382	478,442	316,896	208,689	2,498	2,529	5,267,641
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Buddhist	157	31	563	74	1,177	11	52	..	2,065
Chinese	1,964	472	770	59	308	5	13	..	3,591
Confucian	669	560	598	16	182	54	607	6	2,692
Hebrew	10,150	7,677	1,003	743	1,919	121	1	1	21,615
Mohammedan	692	304	729	274	826	17	26	..	2,868
Other Non-Christian ..	990	621	604	124	164	37	33	1	2,574
Total Non-Christian ..	14,622	9,665	4,267	1,290	4,576	245	732	8	35,405
Indefinite	6,947	6,515	2,753	1,626	1,478	520	38	9	19,886
No Religion	6,625	5,810	3,926	1,811	1,774	399	197	2	20,544
Object to state	12,946	12,953	8,119	6,996	2,861	2,287	85	21	46,268
No Reply	16,034	9,329	8,525	4,995	5,147	1,640	317	3	45,990
Total	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734

The next table shows the percentage proportion which each denomination or sect bore to the total population. The results for the various States, as presented in this table, are affected by the location, in Western Australia and the Northern Territory, of relatively large numbers of persons belonging to Asiatic races, which furnish a large proportion of the non-Christians. A striking feature of these tables is the relative strength of the Methodists in South Australia, due to the large number of Cornish miners who were introduced to work in the copper mines in that State. The relatively large proportion of Lutherans in South Australia is a reflection of the numbers of persons of German descent settled there.

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION, 1921.

Religion.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	1.18	2.11	1.95	4.65	1.66	2.49	0.68	0.35	1.95
Brethren	0.19	0.19	0.37	0.12	0.13	0.67	..	0.12	0.22
Catholic, Roman	22.97	20.62	22.84	12.94	19.38	15.48	18.10	27.17	20.87
Catholic, Undefined ..	0.96	0.44	0.55	0.60	0.61	1.10	0.29	0.04	0.71
Church of Christ	0.38	1.45	0.47	3.04	1.16	0.91	0.13	0.08	1.00
Church of England	48.91	39.30	40.98	33.52	46.07	52.50	29.53	53.39	43.65
Congregational	1.06	1.04	1.32	3.09	1.97	2.13	0.23	0.43	1.37
Independent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutheran	0.24	0.57	2.37	4.97	0.35	0.05	0.85	0.15	1.06
Methodist	8.66	12.00	10.26	24.77	11.76	12.71	4.58	6.18	11.64
Presbyterian	10.47	16.79	12.12	4.96	8.53	6.92	6.88	10.18	11.72
Protestant, Undefined ..	0.97	1.22	1.26	2.13	1.72	1.06	0.10	0.12	1.24
Salvation Army	0.45	0.60	0.61	0.93	0.70	0.63	0.05	0.08	0.58
Seventh Day Adventist ..	0.20	0.16	0.17	0.23	0.43	0.32	0.05	..	0.21
Other Christian	0.52	0.50	0.97	0.55	0.66	0.47	3.00	0.04	0.59
Christian, Undefined ..	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.18	0.13	..	0.11
Total Christian	97.26	97.10	96.35	96.62	95.24	97.62	64.60	98.33	96.92

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION, 1921—*continued.*

Religion.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Buddhist	0.01	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.36	0.01	1.35	..	0.04
Chinese	0.09	0.03	0.10	0.01	0.09	0.00	0.34	..	0.07
Confucian	0.03	0.04	0.08	0.00	0.05	0.02	15.70	0.23	0.05
Hebrew	0.49	0.50	0.13	0.15	0.58	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.39
Mohammedan	0.03	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.25	0.01	0.67	..	0.05
Other Non-Christian	0.05	0.04	0.08	0.03	0.05	0.02	0.85	0.04	0.05
Total Non-Christian	0.70	0.63	0.56	0.26	1.38	0.11	18.93	0.31	0.65
Indefinite	0.33	0.43	0.36	0.33	0.44	0.24	0.98	0.35	0.36
No Religion	0.32	0.38	0.52	0.37	0.53	0.19	5.09	0.08	0.37
Object to state	0.62	0.85	1.08	1.41	0.86	1.07	2.20	0.82	0.85
No reply	0.77	0.61	1.13	1.01	1.55	0.77	8.20	0.11	0.85
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The proportion of those who were returned as having no religion was abnormally large in Queensland and in Western Australia; the proportion who objected to state their religion was high in Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania; while the proportion who failed to reply was highest in Western Australia.

The proportions of the adherents of the various religious denominations, which were recorded in the various States and Territories, are shown in the succeeding table. Naturally, with few exceptions, the largest proportions of adherents are in the more populous States. Among the Christian denominations the principal exceptions to this rule are the Church of Christ, which is unusually strong in Victoria and South Australia, and the Lutheran Church, which has abnormal proportions in Queensland and South Australia. Among the non-Christian sects, Western Australia has 57 per cent. of the Buddhists and 28.8 per cent. of the Mohammedans in Australia, though the population of Western Australia represents little more than 6 per cent. of the total. The Northern Territory, with only 7 per 10,000 of the population of Australia, has 22.55 per cent. of the 2,692 Confucians in Australia.

PERCENTAL DISTRIBUTION OF ADHERENTS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES
(SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Religion.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	23.40	30.56	13.94	21.79	5.24	5.04	0.02	0.01	100.00
Brethren	32.93	23.87	23.13	4.73	3.48	11.84	..	0.02	100.00
Catholic, Roman	42.56	27.84	15.22	5.65	5.69	2.92	0.06	0.06	100.00
Catholic, Undefined	52.36	17.71	10.80	7.70	5.30	6.10	0.03	0.00	100.00
Church of Christ	14.55	40.77	6.49	27.56	7.07	3.55	0.01	0.00	100.00
Church of England	43.30	25.36	13.05	6.99	6.46	4.73	0.05	0.06	100.00
Congregational	29.84	21.33	13.39	20.52	8.80	6.10	0.01	0.01	100.00
Independent									
Lutheran	8.75	15.10	31.10	42.78	2.01	0.19	0.06	0.01	100.00
Methodist	28.77	29.06	12.26	19.38	6.18	4.29	0.03	0.03	100.00
Presbyterian	34.54	40.36	14.38	3.87	4.45	2.32	0.04	0.04	100.00
Protestant, Undefined	30.34	27.77	14.23	15.72	8.55	3.38	0.01	0.00	100.00
Salvation Army	30.04	29.07	14.67	14.53	7.38	4.29	0.01	0.01	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	38.36	21.54	11.19	10.14	12.68	6.08	0.01	..	100.00
Other Christian	34.16	24.03	23.02	8.52	6.81	3.10	0.36	0.00	100.00
Christian, Undefined	34.04	29.67	13.81	10.01	6.03	6.36	0.08	..	100.00
Total Christian	38.79	28.23	13.83	9.08	6.01	3.96	0.05	0.05	100.00
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Buddhist	7.60	1.50	27.27	3.58	57.00	0.53	2.52	..	100.00
Chinese	54.70	13.14	21.44	1.64	8.58	0.14	0.36	..	100.00
Confucian	24.85	20.81	22.21	0.59	6.76	2.01	22.55	0.22	100.00
Hebrew	46.96	35.52	4.64	3.44	8.88	0.56	0.00	0.00	100.00
Mohammedan	24.13	10.60	25.42	9.55	28.80	0.59	0.91	..	100.00
Other Non-Christian	38.46	24.12	23.47	4.82	6.37	1.44	1.28	0.04	100.00
Total Non-Christian	41.30	27.30	12.05	3.64	12.93	0.69	2.07	0.02	100.00

PERCENTAL DISTRIBUTION OF ADHERENTS IN STATES AND TERRITORIES (SEXES COMBINED), 1921—*continued.*

Religion.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	
Indefinite	34.93	32.76	13.84	8.18	7.43	2.62	0.19	0.05	100.00
No Religion	32.25	28.28	19.11	8.82	8.64	1.94	0.96	0.00	100.00
Object to state	27.98	28.00	17.55	15.12	6.18	4.94	0.18	0.05	100.00
No reply	34.86	20.28	18.54	10.86	11.19	3.57	0.69	0.01	100.00
Total	38.64	28.17	13.91	9.11	6.12	3.93	0.07	0.05	100.00

The sex composition of the adherents of the various denominations and sects in the several States and Territories is indicated in the succeeding table, which shows the excess of males over females per 100 persons.

For Australia as a whole there were eight denominations with an excess of females, viz.:—Baptist, Brethren, Roman Catholic, Church of Christ, Congregational Independent, Methodist, Salvation Army, and Seventh Day Adventist. Generally where there is an excess of females in the total results the excess is common to all States, though not to the Territories where the numbers involved are small. In the Roman Catholic Church, though there is a slight excess of females in the aggregate, there is predominance of males in Queensland and Western Australia in conformity with the high masculinity of the population of those States. Excepting the Hebrews, the masculinity among the non-Christians is high, because with this exception the non-Christian sects consist mainly of Asiatic races, many of which have few female representatives in Australia.

MASCULINITY OF ADHERENTS, 1921 (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF SEXES COMBINED).

Religion.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	-5.59	-10.04	-4.77	-6.67	-0.84	-7.80	53.86	-11.11	-6.92
Brethren	-9.37	-9.61	-7.73	-13.18	-3.57	-6.03	..	-33.33	-8.64
Catholic, Roman	-0.30	-3.18	2.71	-0.60	4.60	-0.27	44.57	15.30	-0.34
Catholic, Undefined	1.90	2.23	10.22	7.32	12.50	2.75	9.09	-100.00	3.89
Church of Christ	-8.17	-11.35	-6.52	-9.25	-6.96	-7.90	60.00	100.00	-9.55
Church of England	2.25	-0.24	5.79	1.10	5.39	1.78	45.36	23.52	2.21
Congregational	-5.87	-9.71	-3.32	-7.44	-1.02	-6.09	77.80	27.02	-6.24
Independent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutheran	3.10	12.96	8.24	3.63	49.26	76.56	57.05	100.00	9.97
Methodist	-2.24	-5.50	-7.09	-2.64	-0.85	-3.02	22.03	30.81	-3.01
Presbyterian	2.24	-2.17	4.67	2.34	9.48	0.54	46.61	20.61	1.12
Protestant, Undefined	12.32	8.68	15.32	8.58	14.43	8.14	50.00	33.33	11.18
Salvation Army	-6.53	-11.33	-5.50	-6.81	-3.56	-8.32	100.00	100.00	-7.66
Seventh Day Adventist	-16.90	-24.43	-13.20	-16.92	-16.54	-14.41	..	..	-17.92
Other Christian	9.82	-1.35	12.00	3.18	16.49	-2.30	17.24	100.00	7.02
Christian, Undefined	9.34	7.95	10.06	14.38	22.22	4.21	20.00	..	9.99
Total Christian	1.13	2.25	3.95	0.76	4.71	0.35	42.52	21.46	0.60
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Buddhist	84.74	67.76	87.93	94.62	89.14	9.09	92.32	..	88.39
Chinese	96.33	94.08	93.52	93.25	98.72	100.00	100.00	..	95.60
Confucian	94.63	91.78	92.32	87.48	100.00	100.00	70.00	100.00	88.41
Hebrew	6.30	2.87	11.26	6.05	7.03	12.39	100.00	-100.00	5.40
Mohammedan	86.40	84.20	73.37	73.73	96.11	88.24	100.00	..	84.60
Other Non-Christian	42.83	47.19	61.91	32.26	39.03	18.92	45.04	100.00	47.33
Total Non-Christian	29.55	18.10	65.37	33.03	55.47	38.77	72.13	75.00	35.16
Indefinite	33.41	22.21	44.57	33.02	45.06	34.24	57.89	77.80	31.71
No Religion	57.82	49.85	61.55	53.29	60.21	61.39	40.10	..	55.99
Object to state	32.01	26.52	32.29	27.10	34.77	21.12	67.06	23.81	29.47
No Reply	30.27	23.51	48.34	26.48	31.07	21.34	8.51	33.33	31.44
Total	2.02	-1.42	5.55	0.27	6.55	0.79	45.90	21.85	1.65

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes an excess of females.

4. Religion and Age.—In conjunction with religion all males and females were recorded and tabulated in quinquennial age groups. These particulars for Australia as a whole, and for each State and Territory will be found in Part VI., Volume I., pp. 358-393.

In the following tables the results relating to age for the whole of Australia have been summarized into five groups. It should be understood that children have been classified according to the religion in which it is intended that they shall be brought up.

After adjustment for persons of unspecified ages the numbers under the different denominations in the various age groups were as follows :—

RELIGION AND AGE OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION (SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Religion.	Age Last Birthday.					Total.	Proportion per cent. aged 20 and over.
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 and over.		
CHRISTIAN.							
Baptist	10,895	11,330	10,545	9,258	63,675	105,703	60.23
Brethren	1,186	1,253	1,143	1,059	7,384	12,025	61.43
Catholic, Roman	127,077	124,832	113,201	101,124	667,768	1,134,002	58.89
Catholic, Undefined	4,668	4,271	3,540	3,420	22,760	38,659	58.89
Church of Christ	6,055	6,494	5,960	5,357	30,708	54,574	56.27
Church of England	269,041	265,065	232,130	200,419	1,406,340	2,372,995	59.29
Congregational	6,671	7,340	7,062	6,582	46,858	74,513	62.88
Independent							
Lutheran	6,152	5,999	5,523	4,871	34,974	57,519	60.80
Methodist	71,787	75,145	68,158	59,038	358,501	632,629	56.66
Presbyterian	65,561	65,876	59,071	52,649	393,817	636,974	61.83
Protestant, Undefined	7,536	6,913	5,425	4,612	42,626	67,112	63.50
Salvation Army	3,652	4,205	3,998	3,095	16,639	31,589	52.67
Seventh Day Adventist	1,301	1,453	1,343	1,104	6,104	11,305	54.03
Other Christian	2,943	3,100	2,660	2,299	21,065	32,067	65.70
Christian, Undefined	1,310	750	487	383	3,045	5,975	50.97
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	585,835	584,026	520,246	455,270	3,122,264	5,267,641	59.27
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Buddhist	15	8	1	39	2,002	2,065	96.97
Chinese	22	18	15	30	3,506	3,591	97.66
Confucian	58	52	23	38	2,521	2,692	93.66
Hebrew	1,709	1,886	1,770	1,653	14,597	21,615	67.52
Mohammedan	96	87	66	130	2,489	2,868	86.79
Other Non-Christian	59	68	57	85	2,305	2,574	87.58
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	1,959	2,119	1,932	1,975	27,420	35,405	77.45
Indefinite	1,039	994	937	872	16,044	19,886	80.70
No Religion	1,395	1,226	817	791	16,315	20,544	79.42
Object to state	5,809	4,400	3,033	2,735	30,291	46,268	65.48
No reply	4,169	2,993	2,075	2,561	34,192	45,990	74.34
TOTAL	600,206	595,758	529,040	464,204	3,246,526	5,435,734	59.73

The denominations in which there were the largest proportions under the age of 20 years were the Salvation Army (47.33 per cent.), Seventh Day Adventist (45.97 per cent.), Church of Christ (43.73 per cent.), and Methodist (43.34 per cent.).

The proportions per cent. of the total population in each age group represented by the adherents of each denomination, sect, &c., is given in the following table:—

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP ACCORDING TO RELIGION (SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Religion.	Age Last Birthday.					All Ages.
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 and over.	
CHRISTIAN.						
Baptist	1.82	1.90	1.99	1.99	1.96	1.95
Brethren	0.19	0.21	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.22
Catholic, Roman	21.17	20.95	21.40	21.79	20.57	20.87
Catholic, Undefined	0.78	0.72	0.67	0.74	0.70	0.71
Church of Christ	1.01	1.09	1.13	1.15	0.95	1.00
Church of England	44.83	44.49	43.88	43.18	43.33	43.65
Congregational	1.11	1.23	1.33	1.42	1.44	1.37
Independent						
Lutheran	1.02	1.01	1.04	1.05	1.08	1.06
Methodist	11.96	12.61	12.88	12.72	11.04	11.64
Presbyterian	10.92	11.06	11.17	11.34	12.13	11.72
Protestant, Undefined	1.26	1.16	1.03	0.99	1.31	1.24
Salvation Army	0.61	0.71	0.76	0.67	0.51	0.58
Seventh Day Adventist	0.22	0.24	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.21
Other Christian	0.49	0.52	0.50	0.48	0.65	0.59
Christian, Undefined	0.22	0.13	0.09	0.08	0.09	0.11
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	97.61	98.03	98.34	98.07	96.18	96.92
NON-CHRISTIAN.						
Buddhist	0.00	0.00	..	0.01	0.06	0.04
Chinese	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.11	0.07
Confucian	0.01	0.01	..	0.01	0.07	0.05
Hebrew	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.35	0.46	0.39
Mohammedan	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.07	0.05
Other Non-Christian	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.07	0.05
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	0.33	0.36	0.37	0.43	0.84	0.65
Indefinite	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.49	0.36
No Religion	0.23	0.20	0.15	0.17	0.50	0.37
Object to state	0.97	0.74	0.57	0.59	0.93	0.85
No reply	0.69	0.50	0.39	0.55	1.06	0.85
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The greater relative numbers of non-Christians, and of persons whose religious beliefs were indefinitely stated, among the population over 20 years of age, has the effect of reducing the proportion of Christians in this group as compared with the younger age groups, though in some instances, e.g., Presbyterian, Lutheran, and Congregational, the proportion relating to the total population increases with age.

The relative numbers of males and females among the adherents of the various denominations and sects in each age group is indicated in the succeeding table, which shows the excess of males over females per 100 of the sexes combined.

MASCULINITY OF ADHERENTS IN AGE GROUPS, 1921 (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF SEXES COMBINED).

Religion.	Age Last Birthday.					All Ages.
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 and over.	
CHRISTIAN.						
Baptist	2.63	0.32	1.23	-3.21	-11.51	-6.92
Brethren	2.19	5.35	3.59	-6.52	-14.95	-8.64
Catholic, Roman	1.79	1.38	0.29	-0.47	-1.17	-0.34
Catholic, Undefined	0.31	4.00	0.85	6.49	4.69	3.89
Church of Christ	1.67	0.28	-2.45	-4.67	-16.98	-9.55
Church of England	1.82	1.25	2.13	1.69	2.56	2.21
Congregational	0.64	1.72	-0.85	-0.82	-10.04	-6.24
Independent						
Lutheran	2.02	1.18	1.61	1.72	15.34	9.97

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates an excess of females.

MASCULINITY OF ADHERENTS IN AGE GROUPS, 1921 (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF SEXES COMBINED)—*continued.*

Religion.	Age Last Birthday.					All Ages.
	Under 5.	5 to 9.	10 to 14.	15 to 19.	20 and over.	
<i>CHRISTIAN—continued.</i>						
Methodist	1.06	0.69	0.70	0.53	-5.89	-3.01
Presbyterian	2.27	1.08	0.97	1.54	0.91	1.12
Protestant, Undefined	1.65	1.95	2.93	11.77	15.35	11.18
Salvation Army	2.90	-0.12	1.55	-8.69	-13.91	-7.66
Seventh Day Adventist	-3.15	0.62	-6.03	-12.36	29.09	-17.92
Other Christian	5.23	0.90	3.01	2.96	2.43	7.02
Christian, Undefined	2.90	0.00	8.42	19.32	61.51	9.99
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	1.77	1.19	1.26	0.87	0.12	0.60
<i>NON-CHRISTIAN.</i>						
Buddhist	33.33	-50.00	-100.00	84.60	89.60	88.39
Chinese	0.00	-11.11	33.33	60.00	97.28	95.60
Confucian	-0.34	11.54	21.74	42.10	93.26	88.41
Hebrew	2.75	14.85	1.81	4.24	6.80	5.40
Mohammedan	18.75	-8.05	-3.03	62.30	93.86	84.60
Other Non-Christian	-11.86	-2.94	1.75	11.76	52.75	47.33
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	3.32	8.97	2.07	11.54	44.13	35.16
Indefinite	2.89	1.21	11.21	10.78	37.97	31.71
No Religion	2.65	7.34	6.24	33.88	67.73	55.99
Object to state	4.08	4.27	4.58	18.98	41.44	29.47
No reply	2.71	4.96	4.96	16.44	40.01	31.44
TOTAL	1.81	1.24	1.32	1.18	1.83	1.65

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) indicates an excess of females.

5. Religion and Education.—Particulars of education in conjunction with religion were tabulated under forty-six items of religion for each sex for each State and Territory under the five heads:—(I.) Read and write English; (II.) Read only (English); (III.) Read and write foreign language only; (IV.) Read only (foreign language only); (V.) cannot read. These details may be found in Part VI., Volume I., pp. 394-428.

After distributing those cases in which particulars of education were not given, the results for Australia as a whole for the sexes combined were as follows:—

RELIGION AND EDUCATION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION (SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Religion.	English Language.		Foreign Language only.		Cannot Read.		Total.	Proportion per cent. aged 5 Years and over unable to Read.
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Under 5 Years of Age.	Aged 5 Years and over.		
<i>CHRISTIAN.</i>								
Baptist	91,282	253	52	14	10,895	3,207	105,703	3.38
Brethren	10,439	28	7	..	1,186	365	12,025	3.37
Catholic, Roman	949,265	3,776	3,953	215	127,077	49,716	1,134,002	4.94
Catholic, Undefined	31,338	178	321	31	4,668	2,123	38,659	6.24
Church of Christ	46,564	99	51	5	6,055	1,800	54,574	3.71
Church of England	2,004,291	4,889	1,177	150	269,041	93,447	2,372,995	4.44
Congregational	65,764	112	22	3	6,671	1,941	74,513	2.86
Independent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lutheran	47,196	611	1,350	143	6,152	2,067	57,519	4.02
Methodist	538,746	1,327	197	15	71,787	20,557	632,629	3.66
Presbyterian	552,605	1,049	191	4	65,561	17,564	636,974	3.07
Protestant, Undefined	57,042	170	212	19	7,536	2,133	67,112	3.58
Salvation Army	26,167	168	12	2	3,652	1,588	31,589	5.68
Seventh Day Adventist	9,544	36	9	..	1,301	415	11,305	4.15
Other Christian	25,882	211	1,304	80	2,943	1,647	32,067	5.65
Christian, Undefined	4,296	16	68	1	1,310	284	5,975	6.08
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	4,460,421	12,923	8,926	682	585,835	198,854	5,267,641	4.24

RELIGION AND EDUCATION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION (SEXES COMBINED), 1921—*continued*.

Religion.	English Language.		Foreign Language only.		Cannot Read.		Total.	Proportion per cent. aged 5 Years and over unable to Read.
	Read and Write.	Read only.	Read and Write.	Read only.	Under 5 Years of Age.	Aged 5 Years and over.		
NON-CHRISTIAN.								
Buddhist	688	23	983	23	15	333	2,065	16.24
Chinese	595	12	1,321	51	22	1,590	3,591	44.55
Confucian	478	9	1,084	26	58	1,037	2,692	39.37
Hebrew	18,271	190	338	62	1,709	1,045	21,615	5.25
Mohammedan	507	25	440	20	96	1,780	2,868	64.20
Other Non-Christian	1,495	17	475	21	59	507	2,574	20.15
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	22,034	276	4,641	203	1,959	6,292	35,405	18.82
Indefinite	18,171	32	120	6	1,039	518	19,886	2.75
No Religion	17,430	47	316	6	1,395	1,350	20,544	7.05
Object to state	37,572	174	521	25	5,809	2,167	46,268	5.36
No reply	35,426	185	2,001	50	4,169	4,159	45,990	9.94
TOTAL	4,591,054	13,637	16,525	972	600,206	213,340	5,435,734	4.41

6. Religion and Conjugal Condition.—The conjugal condition of the adherents to the various religious denominations and sects were tabulated for males and females separately for each State and Territory, and the result may be found in Part VI., pp. 394-429.

The following table shows for Australia as a whole the number of persons (sexes combined) belonging to each denomination or sect, under the following categories:—(I) Married; (II.) Never married; (III.) Widowed; (IV.) Divorced; and (V.) those whose conjugal condition was not stated. This table is followed by another in which the numbers, omitting the "not stated" persons, are reduced to percentages of the total number of adherents of each denomination.

RELIGION AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION (SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Religion.	Married.	Never Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.	Not Stated.	Total.
		Under 15 Years of Age.	Aged 15 Years and over.				
CHRISTIAN.							
Baptist	41,559	32,770	26,033	5,099	109	133	105,703
Brethren	4,658	3,582	3,121	644	6	14	12,025
Catholic, Roman	362,395	365,110	350,794	50,942	1,441	3,320	1,134,002
Catholic, Undefined	14,369	12,479	10,028	1,518	98	167	38,659
Church of Christ	20,553	18,509	13,224	2,168	62	58	54,574
Church of England	905,506	766,236	589,101	103,247	4,614	4,291	2,372,995
Congregational	28,801	21,073	20,853	3,616	74	96	74,513
Independent							
Lutheran	21,304	17,674	15,602	2,753	33	153	57,519
Methodist	234,749	215,090	156,232	25,209	538	811	632,629
Presbyterian	238,355	190,508	177,360	28,815	820	1,116	636,974
Protestant, Undefined	26,925	19,874	16,790	3,121	161	241	67,112
Salvation Army	10,681	11,855	7,467	1,505	26	55	31,589
Seventh Day Adventist	4,027	4,097	2,589	567	11	14	11,305
Other Christian	12,527	8,703	9,102	1,525	72	138	32,067
Christian, Undefined	1,897	2,547	1,313	195	6	17	5,975
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	1,928,306	1,690,107	1,399,609	230,924	8,071	10,624	5,267,641
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Buddhist	419	24	1,555	26	7	34	2,065
Chinese	2,113	55	1,298	48	1	76	3,591
Confucian	1,603	133	886	51	..	19	2,692
Hebrew	9,187	5,365	5,812	1,116	93	42	21,615
Mohammedan	831	249	1,605	144	5	34	2,868
Other Non-Christian	1,172	184	985	188	11	34	2,574
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	15,325	6,010	12,141	1,573	117	239	35,405
Indefinite	9,475	2,970	6,094	1,185	101	61	19,886
No Religion	8,884	3,438	7,314	769	64	75	20,544
Object to state	19,337	13,242	11,978	1,533	81	97	46,268
No reply	17,335	9,237	14,040	1,837	94	3,447	45,990
TOTAL	1,998,662	1,725,004	1,451,176	237,821	8,528	14,543	5,435,734

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF ADHERENTS AGED 15 AND OVER, ACCORDING TO
CONJUGAL CONDITION (SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Religion.	Married.	Never Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
CHRISTIAN.					
Baptist	57.09	35.77	7.00	.14	100.00
Brethren	55.26	37.03	7.64	.07	100.00
Catholic, Roman	47.35	45.82	6.65	.18	100.00
Catholic, Undefined	55.24	38.56	5.83	.37	100.00
Church of Christ	57.08	36.73	6.02	.17	100.00
Church of England	56.52	36.76	6.44	.28	100.00
Congregational	54.00	39.09	6.78	.13	100.00
Independent					
Lutheran	53.67	39.32	6.93	.08	100.00
Methodist	56.34	37.50	6.04	.12	100.00
Presbyterian	53.52	39.83	6.47	.18	100.00
Protestant, Undefined	57.29	35.73	6.64	.34	100.00
Salvation Army	54.28	37.95	7.64	.13	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	55.98	35.99	7.88	.15	100.00
Other Christian	53.94	39.19	6.56	.31	100.00
Christian, Undefined	55.63	38.49	5.71	.17	100.00
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	54.07	39.24	6.47	.22	100.00
NON-CHRISTIAN.					
Buddhist	20.89	77.48	1.29	.34	100.00
Chinese	61.08	37.52	1.38	.02	100.00
Confucian	63.12	34.88	2.00	..	100.00
Hebrew	56.69	35.86	6.88	.57	100.00
Mohammedan	32.15	62.09	5.57	.19	100.00
Other Non-Christian	49.76	41.81	7.97	.46	100.00
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	52.57	41.64	5.39	.40	100.00
Indefinite	56.22	36.16	7.03	.59	100.00
No Religion	52.17	42.95	4.51	.37	100.00
Object to state	58.74	36.37	4.65	.24	100.00
No reply	52.05	42.16	5.51	.28	100.00
TOTAL	54.08	39.26	6.43	.23	100.00

NOTE.—These results have been obtained by excluding all persons whose conjugal condition was not stated.

The sex distribution, under each category of conjugal condition for each religious denomination or sect, is indicated in the following table by the excess of males over females per 100 persons.

MASCULINITY OF ADHERENTS ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1921 (EXCESS OF
MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF SEXES COMBINED).

Religion.	Married.	Never Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
		Under 15 Years of Age.	Aged 15 Years and over.			
CHRISTIAN.						
Baptist	— 5.51	0.93	— 10.01	— 52.72	— 24.77	— 6.92
Brethren	— 2.91	3.74	— 21.44	— 57.15	— 0.00	— 8.64
Catholic, Roman	— 6.35	1.25	— 10.18	— 41.54	— 1.17	— 0.34
Catholic, Undefined	— 6.63	1.87	— 26.77	— 30.14	— 12.25	— 3.89
Church of Christ	— 10.82	— 0.15	— 12.86	— 57.15	— 29.03	— 9.55
Church of England	— 0.25	1.76	— 12.67	— 36.68	— 29.64	— 2.21
Congregational	— 1.53	0.51	— 12.45	— 47.67	— 8.11	— 6.24
Independent						
Lutheran	— 8.56	1.71	— 26.17	— 18.49	— 57.57	— 9.97
Methodist	— 3.20	0.83	— 0.61	— 48.70	— 12.64	— 3.01
Presbyterian	— 2.26	1.48	— 5.69	— 38.78	— 4.39	— 1.12
Protestant, Undefined	— 11.51	2.25	— 26.06	— 14.76	— 11.80	— 11.18
Salvation Army	— 6.35	1.39	— 14.67	— 53.76	— 0.00	— 7.66
Seventh Day Adventist	— 23.72	— 2.76	— 20.36	— 74.96	— 27.27	— 17.92
Other Christian	— 7.03	2.97	— 17.82	— 34.30	— 5.56	— 7.02
Christian, Undefined	— 15.82	3.29	— 19.22	— 23.08	— 66.67	— 9.99
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	— 1.32	1.45	8.81	— 39.72	— 2.42	0.60

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes an excess of females.

MASCULINITY OF ADHERENTS ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION, 1921 (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF SEXES COMBINED)—*continued.*

Religion.	Married.	Never Married.		Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
		Under 15 Years of Age.	Aged 15 Years and over.			
NON-CHRISTIAN.						
Buddhist	65.65	0.00	96.66	53.85	14.29	88.39
Chinese	96.70	5.45	98.64	70.82	100.00	95.60
Confucian	91.68	9.77	96.18	52.93	..	88.41
Hebrew	7.02	1.99	14.04	— 36.92	9.67	5.40
Mohammedan	81.90	3.61	97.66	95.88	100.00	84.60
Other Non-Christian..	52.32	— 4.30	55.15	30.89	45.45	47.33
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	37.65	2.05	54.36	— 8.74	9.40	35.16
Indefinite	35.85	4.10	43.04	8.92	38.61	31.71
No Religion	58.13	5.28	76.79	59.32	56.25	55.99
Object to state	33.25	4.38	52.39	17.68	30.87	29.47
No reply	25.47	4.11	61.20	— 1.56	17.65	31.44
TOTAL	0.14	1.46	10.51	— 38.24	— 0.83	1.66

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes an excess of females.

7. Religion and Nature of School.—Detailed tables showing for each State and Territory—males and females separately—the class of school at which the young adherents to the various religious denominations were being educated, will be found in Part VI., Religions, pp. 394 *et seq.* Hereto is appended a summary of these tables giving the results for the combined sexes for Australia as a whole, for all persons for whom the information was definitely stated.

The most prominent feature of the results given is the relatively small proportion of the Roman Catholics attending State Schools. Of the Roman Catholics reported as receiving education, 38.60 per cent. were attending State Schools as against 84.70 per cent. for the rest of the community, the proportion for the whole being 74.93 per cent.

ADHERENTS RECEIVING EDUCATION AT DIFFERENT KINDS OF SCHOOLS
(SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Religion.	Nature of School.					
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	At Home.	University.	Total Specified.
CHRISTIAN.						
Baptist	17,687	1,217	736	413	169	20,222
Brethren	1,921	176	89	58	25	2,269
Catholic, Roman	83,749	122,846	2,945	6,090	1,332	216,962
Catholic, Undefined ..	3,553	2,731	75	188	26	6,573
Church of Christ	10,115	578	391	229	83	11,396
Church of England	376,584	41,796	11,026	15,168	2,520	447,094
Congregational	11,286	1,675	675	273	258	14,167
Independent						
Lutheran	8,479	596	96	209	39	9,419
Methodist	117,490	6,333	3,852	2,737	994	131,406
Presbyterian	99,304	10,448	3,642	3,808	1,304	118,506
Protestant, Undefined ..	9,353	813	291	318	45	10,820
Salvation Army	6,263	828	143	170	16	7,420
Seventh Day Adventist ..	1,787	747	53	124	14	2,725
Other Christian	4,387	573	214	180	71	5,425
Christian, Undefined ..	860	116	27	39	11	1,053
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	752,818	191,473	24,255	30,004	6,907	1,005,457

ADHERENTS RECEIVING EDUCATION AT DIFFERENT KINDS OF SCHOOLS (SEXES COMBINED), 1921—*continued.*

Religion.	Nature of School.					
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	At Home.	University.	Total Specified.
NON-CHRISTIAN.						
Hebrew	2,569	858	117	59	140	3,743
Other Non-Christian	251	56	12	14	13	346
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	2,820	914	129	73	153	4,089
Indefinite	1,476	167	111	88	70	1,912
No religion	1,401	143	88	91	41	1,764
Object to state	5,314	620	209	325	58	6,526
No reply	3,012	457	91	131	23	3,714
TOTAL	766,841	193,774	24,883	30,712	7,252	1,023,462

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF ADHERENTS RECEIVING EDUCATION AT DIFFERENT KINDS OF SCHOOLS (SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Religion.	Nature of School.					Total Specified.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	At Home.	University.	
CHRISTIAN.						
Baptist	87.48	6.01	3.64	2.04	0.83	100.00
Brethren	84.66	7.76	3.92	2.56	1.10	100.00
Catholic, Roman	38.60	56.62	1.36	2.81	0.61	100.00
Catholic, Undefined	54.05	41.55	1.14	2.86	0.40	100.00
Church of Christ	88.76	5.07	3.43	2.01	0.73	100.00
Church of England	84.23	9.35	2.47	3.39	0.56	100.00
Congregational	79.66	11.82	4.77	1.93	1.82	100.00
Independent						
Lutheran	90.02	6.33	1.02	2.22	0.41	100.00
Methodist	89.41	4.82	2.93	2.08	0.76	100.00
Presbyterian	83.80	8.82	3.07	3.21	1.10	100.00
Protestant, Undefined	86.44	7.51	2.69	2.94	0.42	100.00
Salvation Army	84.41	11.16	1.93	2.29	0.21	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	65.58	27.41	1.95	4.55	0.51	100.00
Other Christian	80.87	10.56	3.94	3.32	1.31	100.00
Christian, Undefined	81.67	11.02	2.56	3.70	1.05	100.00
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	74.87	19.04	2.41	2.99	0.69	100.00
NON-CHRISTIAN.						
Hebrew	68.63	22.92	3.13	1.58	3.74	100.00
Other Non-Christian	72.54	16.18	3.47	4.05	3.76	100.00
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	68.96	22.35	3.16	1.79	3.74	100.00
Indefinite	77.20	8.73	5.81	4.60	3.66	100.00
No Religion	79.42	8.11	4.99	5.16	2.32	100.00
Object to state	81.43	9.50	3.20	4.98	0.89	100.00
No reply	81.10	12.30	2.45	3.53	0.62	100.00
TOTAL	74.93	18.93	2.43	3.00	0.71	100.00

8. Religion and Grade of Occupation.—In association with their religion, the grade of occupation or industrial status of the adherents of the various denominations was ascertained (see Part VI., Vol. I., pp. 394 *et seq.*). Omitting those persons for whom the grade of occupation

was not stated, and, also, children and others to whom the classification of grade was not applicable, and so confining attention to those for whom the necessary information was definitely stated, the proportions under the various categories were as shown below :—

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF ADHERENTS ACCORDING TO GRADE OF OCCUPATION—1921.

Religion.	Males.						Females.					
	Em- ployer.	On own account.	Assisting without wages.	Wages or Salary.	Unem- ployed.	Total Specified Grades.	Em- ployer.	On own account.	Assisting without wages.	Wages or Salary.	Unem- ployed.	Total Specified Grades.
Baptist	8.69	15.76	1.52	68.01	6.02	100.00	2.22	9.97	0.47	82.94	4.40	100.00
Brethren	10.76	18.07	2.42	64.02	4.73	100.00	1.81	11.54	1.21	81.05	4.39	100.00
Catholic, Roman	5.70	15.05	1.96	67.17	10.12	100.00	2.52	10.40	0.95	80.53	5.60	100.00
Catholic, Undefined	4.10	13.18	0.94	70.41	11.37	100.00	1.37	9.89	0.47	81.03	7.24	100.00
Church of Christ	8.19	16.01	1.60	68.49	5.71	100.00	1.07	8.80	0.43	84.31	5.39	100.00
Church of England	6.86	16.19	1.44	67.66	7.85	100.00	2.31	10.48	0.58	81.68	4.95	100.00
Congregational	10.67	14.96	1.49	68.02	4.86	100.00	2.34	10.88	0.43	82.79	3.56	100.00
Independent												
Lutheran	10.51	35.08	7.57	42.56	4.28	100.00	3.28	13.05	2.80	78.89	1.98	100.00
Methodist	9.08	19.25	2.64	63.30	5.73	100.00	1.98	10.06	0.77	83.14	4.05	100.00
Presbyterian	9.93	18.16	2.29	63.12	6.50	100.00	2.84	10.66	0.73	81.56	4.21	100.00
Protestant, Undefined	7.81	16.17	1.01	65.65	9.36	100.00	2.77	12.48	0.52	79.01	5.22	100.00
Salvation Army	3.94	14.88	1.87	70.03	9.28	100.00	0.93	7.27	0.64	84.32	6.84	100.00
Seventh Day Adventist	6.29	25.66	3.26	59.21	5.58	100.00	1.21	13.64	0.40	79.80	4.95	100.00
Other Christian	11.16	22.25	1.92	56.44	8.23	100.00	4.27	16.15	1.05	74.38	4.15	100.00
Christian, Undefined	8.95	21.61	2.25	59.82	7.37	100.00	1.50	13.21	0.90	78.38	6.01	100.00
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	7.41	16.78	1.87	66.11	7.83	100.00	2.38	10.46	0.72	81.54	4.90	100.00
Non-Christian	11.39	27.55	0.34	55.33	5.39	100.00	6.63	18.25	1.48	69.04	4.60	100.00
Indefinite	7.67	21.13	0.69	59.70	10.81	100.00	3.26	20.51	1.52	68.04	6.67	100.00
No Religion	6.20	16.99	0.54	62.80	13.47	100.00	3.64	15.23	1.08	73.18	6.87	100.00
Object to state	6.66	20.83	1.56	61.91	9.04	100.00	3.01	13.21	0.79	77.70	5.29	100.00
No Reply	5.34	19.01	0.52	66.29	8.84	100.00	2.81	12.56	0.50	79.01	5.12	100.00
TOTAL	7.41	17.00	1.81	65.88	7.90	100.00	2.40	10.56	0.73	81.40	4.91	100.00

The percentages show that of the male Christians 7.41 per cent. were employers. The denominations which furnished a proportion of employers above the average were:—Baptist; Brethren; Church of Christ; Congregational Independent; Lutheran; Methodist and Presbyterian. The denominations which had a percentage above the average of males who were engaged on their own account but who did not employ labour were:—Brethren; Lutheran; Methodist; Presbyterian; and Seventh Day Adventist. The proportion of persons described as assisting but not receiving wages was particularly high among Lutherans. Assuming that persons who were unemployed at the time of the Census were ordinarily wage or salary earners, the proportion belonging to the wage earning class was above the Christian average among Baptists; Roman Catholics; Catholics undefined; Church of Christ; Church of England; and Salvation Army. Among Christian males the proportion of unemployed was highest among Roman Catholics and undefined Catholics, and lowest among Lutherans. Among the female Christians Roman Catholics and Presbyterians have a proportion of employers above the average. Brethren; Church of England; Congregational Independent; Lutherans; Presbyterian; and Seventh Day Adventist denominations have a proportion of females engaged "on own account" above the average for female Christians, whereas female wage and salary earners (including unemployed) were above the average among Baptists; Church of Christ; Church of England; Methodists; and Salvation Army.

9. Persons Born in Australia.—In the detailed tables given in Part VI., Vol. I., pp. 351-357, particulars relating to the religions of people in the urban and rural divisions of the several States and Territories and of Australia as a whole, are given for persons who were born in Australia separately from those born elsewhere. These tables disclose that persons belonging to non-Christian sects were much more numerous among those born outside Australia than among the native-born. Those whose religion was of an indefinite character (Agnostic, Freethinker, Spiritualist, &c.); those who had no religion; those who objected to state, and those who failed to state their religion were, relatively, more numerous among the immigrant people than among the native-born. Among Christians the adherents of the following denominations were relatively stronger among the Australian-born than among those born elsewhere—Roman Catholic; Catholic undefined; Church of Christ; Latter Day Saints; Methodist; and Salvation Army. Among the Australian-born Christians, Roman Catholics and Catholics undefined represented over 23 per cent. and among the other section about $16\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Similar proportions for Methodist were— $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of Australian-born and $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of others.

10. Comparison with Previous Censuses.—The following table furnishes a comparative statement of the results of the last three Censuses covering a period of twenty years. Mainly because of the decline in the number of Asiatic people in Australia, and the greater decline in the proportion

which they represent of the total population, the proportion definitely stated to be adherents to some Christian Church has increased from 96.11 per cent. of the total population in 1901 to 96.92 per cent. in 1921, while those of non-Christian religions fell from 14 per 1,000 in 1901 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 in 1921. The indefinite group covering Freethinkers, Agnostics, &c., declined from 8.2 per thousand to 3.6 per 1,000, whereas those for whom it was stated that they had no religion increased from 18 per 10,000 to 37 per 10,000. Taken together, those who definitely objected to state their religion, and those who merely failed to state it, increased from 148 per 10,000 to 170 per 10,000.

The relative numerical changes which have taken place among the principal Christian denominations are, perhaps, best indicated by limiting observations to the Christian group. During the twenty years under review the total population of Australia increased by 44 per cent. while the adherents of Christian religious denominations increased by $45\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The numbers returned as "Catholic undefined" and "Protestant undefined," to some extent, vitiate the comparability of the figures given in the table. If, as may reasonably be done, the undefined Catholics are assumed to be Roman Catholics, and if the undefined Protestants are distributed proportionately among the Protestant denominations, the proportions of total Christians represented by the four largest denominations, which together, represented 92.56 per cent. of all defined Christians in 1921, will be as follows:—Church of England, 1901, 41.60 per cent.; 1911, 41.42 per cent.; 1921, 45.80 per cent. Roman Catholic—23.60 per cent.; 23.32 per cent.; and 22.26 per cent. respectively. Methodist. 14.00 per cent.; 13.26 per cent. and 12.21 per cent.; and Presbyterians—11.84 per cent.; 13.52 per cent.; and 12.29 per cent.

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION (SEXES COMBINED),
1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Religion.	Number of Adherents.			Proportion Per Cent. of Total Population.			Mascinity (Excess of Males per 1,000 Persons).		
	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1901.	1911.	1921.
CHRISTIAN.									
Baptist	89,338	97,074	105,703	2.37	2.18	1.95	- 4.49	- 5.93	- 6.92
Catholic, Roman ..	850,620	921,425	1,134,002	22.54	20.67	20.87	1.93	1.10	- 0.34
Catholic, Undefined ..	5,179	75,379	38,659	0.14	1.69	0.71	6.12	2.87	3.89
Church of Christ ..	24,192	38,748	54,574	0.64	0.87	1.00	- 6.87	- 1.03	- 9.55
Church of England ..	1,497,576	1,710,443	2,372,995	39.69	38.40	43.65	4.62	3.44	2.21
Congregational ..	73,561	74,046	74,513	1.95	1.67	1.37	- 3.20	- 4.47	- 6.24
Independent ..									
Lutheran	75,021	72,395	57,519	1.99	1.62	1.06	15.51	13.25	9.97
Methodist	504,101	547,806	632,629	13.36	12.30	11.64	- 0.17	- 1.56	- 3.01
Presbyterian	426,105	558,336	636,974	11.29	12.53	11.72	4.01	3.73	1.12
Protestant, Undefined	20,558	109,861	67,112	0.55	2.47	1.24	11.73	14.83	11.18
Salvation Army ..	31,100	26,665	31,589	0.82	0.60	0.58	- 4.81	- 7.58	- 7.66
Seventh Day Adventist	3,332	6,095	11,305	0.09	0.14	0.21	-15.30	-16.78	-17.92
Other Christian ..	25,766	36,141	50,067	0.68	0.81	0.92	5.87	6.67	3.62
TOTAL CHRISTIAN ..	3,626,449	4,274,414	5,267,641	96.11	95.95	96.92	2.97	2.24	0.60
NON-CHRISTIAN.									
Hebrew	15,239	17,287	21,615	0.40	0.39	0.39	6.79	4.83	5.40
Buddhist	35,666	3,269	2,065	0.94	0.07	0.04	94.68	90.28	88.39
Chinese		3,283	3,591		0.07	0.07		89.22	95.60
Confucian		5,194	2,692		0.12	0.05		93.93	88.41
Mohammedan		3,908	2,868		0.09	0.05		89.70	84.60
Pagan		1,447	457		0.03	0.01		96.54	86.44
Other Non-Christian ..		2,466	2,397		2,117	0.07		0.06	0.04	44.70	62.87	38.87
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	53,371	36,785	35,405	1.41	0.83	0.65	67.26	50.25	35.16
Indefinite—									
Freethinker	9,182	3,254	3,629	0.24	0.07	0.07	71.26	69.21	62.14
Agnostic	971	3,084	3,234	0.03	0.07	0.05	71.80	65.13	59.75
No Denomination ..	19,757	2,688	3,376	0.52	0.06	0.06	37.88	16.67	5.69
Others	1,101	5,647	9,647	0.03	0.13	0.18	15.90	25.06	19.98
TOTAL INDEFINITE ..	31,011	14,673	19,886	0.82	0.33	0.36	48.04	41.72	31.71
No Religion	6,779	10,016	20,544	0.18	0.22	0.37	59.74	64.52	55.99
Object to state ..	42,131	83,003	46,268	1.11	1.86	0.85	35.02	34.37	29.47
No reply	14,060	36,114	45,990	0.37	0.81	0.85	33.87	43.68	31.44
TOTAL	3,773,801	4,455,005	5,435,734	100.00	100.00	100.00	4.83	3.84	1.66

11. Religions of the Metropolitan Population.—The following tables give particulars relating to the religions of the population of the metropolitan areas of the various States.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION (SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Religion.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
CHRISTIAN.							
Baptist	11,348	21,275	6,322	14,855	2,875	915	57,590
Brethren	2,478	1,879	1,133	426	312	193	6,421
Catholic, Roman	205,612	156,327	45,690	33,338	28,301	8,204	477,472
Catholic, Undefined	9,315	3,609	1,080	1,603	785	773	17,165
Church of Christ	3,852	12,913	1,013	9,367	2,284	468	29,897
Church of England	456,181	321,127	88,337	101,976	71,874	29,752	1,069,247
Congregational	14,254	10,712	3,497	8,874	4,098	1,353	42,788
Independent							
Lutheran	1,074	1,318	1,445	1,866	389	25	6,117
Methodist	57,170	76,152	21,791	52,590	16,651	4,644	228,998
Presbyterian	83,465	107,988	25,713	11,241	14,984	3,281	246,672
Protestant, Undefined	11,519	11,652	3,608	6,171	2,922	698	36,570
Salvation Army	3,267	5,320	1,276	2,228	1,297	247	13,635
Seventh Day Adventist	1,248	1,077	382	509	547	246	4,009
Other Christian	5,925	5,305	2,050	1,792	1,248	361	16,681
Christian, Undefined	1,169	936	325	315	166	52	2,963
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	867,877	737,590	203,662	247,151	148,733	51,212	2,256,225
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Buddhist	88	25	26	3	26	..	168
Chinese	1,013	264	45	20	115	2	1,459
Confucian	335	490	106	15	87	22	1,055
Hebrew	8,695	6,927	755	700	1,598	98	18,773
Mohammedan	59	73	53	8	61	1	255
Other Non-Christian	479	351	122	72	68	8	1,100
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	10,669	8,130	1,107	818	1,955	131	22,810
Indefinite	3,987	4,323	895	839	656	111	10,811
No Religion	3,600	3,977	902	984	700	127	10,290
Object to state	6,022	7,177	1,954	3,086	1,246	337	19,822
No Reply	6,904	5,268	1,426	2,497	1,583	443	18,121
TOTAL	899,059	766,465	209,946	255,375	154,873	52,361	2,338,079

A comparison of the percentages given in the next table with similar results for the several States (page 124) will show that the following Christian Denominations have a greater relative strength in the capital cities than in other parts—Baptist, Brethren, Church of Christ, Church of England, Congregational Independent. The Lutherans show the smallest disposition among Christian sects towards the capital cities, only 10.63 per cent. being recorded therein, whereas of the total population 43 per cent. was in the metropolitan areas. Among the non-Christians the Buddhists and the Mohammedans show little inclination towards the larger cities, while on the other hand nearly 87 per cent. of the Hebrews are in these cities. In the larger cities—Sydney and Melbourne—the proportions represented by the “Indefinite” religions (“Freethinker, Agnostic, &c.”), and also by those who subscribe to no religion, were relatively much greater than in the States of New South Wales and Victoria respectively.

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF METROPOLITAN POPULATION ACCORDING TO RELIGION
(SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Religion.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metro- politan.
CHRISTIAN.							
Baptist	1.26	2.78	3.01	5.82	1.86	1.75	2.46
Brethren	0.27	0.24	0.54	0.17	0.20	0.37	0.27
Catholic, Roman	22.87	20.40	21.76	13.05	18.27	15.67	20.42
Catholic, Undefined	1.04	0.47	0.51	0.63	0.51	1.48	0.74
Church of Christ	0.43	1.68	0.48	3.67	1.47	0.89	1.28
Church of England	50.74	41.90	42.08	39.93	46.41	56.82	45.73
Congregational	1.59	1.40	1.67	3.47	2.65	2.58	1.83
Independent							
Lutheran	0.12	0.17	0.69	0.73	0.25	0.05	0.26
Methodist	6.36	9.94	10.38	20.59	10.75	8.87	9.80
Presbyterian	9.28	14.09	12.25	4.40	9.68	6.27	10.55
Protestant, Undefined	1.28	1.52	1.72	2.42	1.89	1.33	1.57
Salvation Army	0.36	0.69	0.61	0.87	0.84	0.47	0.58
Seventh Day Adventist	0.14	0.14	0.18	0.20	0.35	0.47	0.17
Other Christian	0.66	0.69	0.98	0.70	0.80	0.69	0.71
Christian, Undefined.. .. .	0.13	0.12	0.15	0.12	0.11	0.10	0.13
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	96.53	96.23	97.01	96.77	96.04	97.81	96.50
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Buddhist	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.01
Chinese	0.11	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.06
Confucian	0.04	0.06	0.05	0.01	0.06	0.04	0.04
Hebrew	0.97	0.90	0.36	0.27	1.03	0.19	0.80
Mohammedan	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.01
Other Non-Christian	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.03	0.04	0.01	0.05
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	1.19	1.05	0.52	0.32	1.26	0.25	0.97
Indefinite	0.44	0.57	0.43	0.33	0.42	0.21	0.46
No Religion	0.40	0.52	0.43	0.39	0.45	0.24	0.44
Object to state	0.67	0.94	0.93	1.21	0.81	0.64	0.85
No Reply	0.77	0.69	0.68	0.98	1.02	0.85	0.78
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The following table shows for each State, and for Australia as a whole, the percentage proportion of each denomination which was recorded in the respective capital cities.

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF ADHERENTS WHO WERE RESIDENT IN METROPOLITAN
AREAS (SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Religion.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metro- politan.
CHRISTIAN.							
Baptist	45.90	65.86	42.90	64.49	51.88	17.16	54.48
Brethren	62.59	65.47	40.74	16.58	74.46	13.55	53.40
Catholic, Roman	42.61	49.51	26.46	52.05	43.88	24.78	42.11
Catholic, Undefined	46.02	52.71	25.86	53.86	38.33	32.77	44.40
Church of Christ	48.51	38.04	28.61	62.28	59.16	24.19	54.78
Church of England	44.40	53.36	28.52	61.44	46.89	26.51	45.06
Congregational	64.11	67.40	35.05	58.04	62.50	29.78	57.42
Independent							
Lutheran	21.35	15.18	8.08	7.58	33.56	22.52	10.63
Methodist	31.42	41.43	28.09	42.88	42.56	17.09	36.20
Presbyterian	37.95	42.01	28.07	45.59	52.80	22.17	38.73
Protestant, Undefined	56.58	62.52	37.77	58.51	50.91	30.73	54.49
Salvation Army	34.43	57.93	27.54	48.53	55.64	18.20	43.16
Seventh Day Adventist	28.78	44.23	30.19	44.42	38.17	35.81	35.46
Other Christian	54.09	68.86	27.77	65.57	57.19	36.28	52.02
Christian, Undefined.. .. .	57.47	52.80	39.39	52.68	46.11	18.57	49.59
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	42.48	49.60	27.96	51.66	46.93	24.54	42.83

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF ADHERENTS WHO WERE RESIDENT IN METROPOLITAN AREAS (SEXES COMBINED), 1921—*continued*.

Religion	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Buddhist	56.05	80.65	4.62	4.05	2.21	..	8.14
Chinese	51.58	55.93	5.84	33.89	37.34	40.00	40.63
Confucian	50.07	87.50	17.73	93.75	47.80	40.74	39.19
Hebrew	85.67	90.23	75.27	94.21	83.27	80.99	86.85
Mohammedan	8.53	24.01	7.27	2.92	7.38	5.88	8.89
Other Non-Christian	48.38	56.52	20.20	58.06	41.46	21.62	42.74
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	72.97	84.12	25.94	63.41	42.72	53.47	64.43
Indefinite	57.39	66.35	32.51	51.60	44.38	21.35	54.36
No Religion	54.34	68.45	22.98	54.33	39.46	31.83	50.09
Object to state	46.52	55.41	24.07	44.11	43.55	14.74	42.84
No Reply	43.06	56.47	16.73	49.99	30.76	27.01	39.40
TOTAL	42.80	50.05	27.77	51.57	46.55	24.49	43.01

12. State Sub-Divisions.—The number of adherents of each of the specified religious denominations and sects is given in the detailed tables for each of the Local Government areas of the several States. These results may be found on the following pages :—New South Wales, 622–637 ; Victoria, 758–769 ; Queensland, 868–877 ; South Australia, 970–979 ; Western Australia, 1,064–1,071 ; Tasmania, 1,124–1,127.

The Masculinity of the various denominations and sects in the Metropolitan areas is shown below :—

MASCULINITY OF ADHERENTS IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1921 (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF SEXES COMBINED).

Religion.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Sugurbs.	Total Metropolitan.
CHRISTIAN.							
Baptist	- 9.68	-12.49	-10.06	-10.20	- 8.04	-14.32	-10.88
Brethren	-12.43	-12.19	-13.15	-15.96	- 6.41	-25.38	-12.82
Catholic, Roman	- 7.45	- 9.28	- 7.52	- 8.03	- 7.28	- 9.27	- 8.11
Catholic, Undefined	- 5.59	- 5.90	- 6.85	- 2.81	- 0.64	- 0.65	- 5.03
Church of Christ	-12.20	-14.30	-10.56	-11.41	- 9.72	-22.65	-12.78
Church of England	- 3.32	- 5.26	- 2.98	- 3.89	- 3.32	- 4.17	- 3.95
Congregational	- 8.25	-11.30	- 9.75	-12.49	- 4.73	-15.45	- 9.91
Independent							
Lutheran	47.11	23.67	6.99	- 0.86	32.13	28.00	16.92
Methodist	- 7.07	- 9.23	- 5.85	- 7.89	- 7.19	- 9.09	- 7.91
Presbyterian	- 3.88	- 7.69	- 3.47	- 3.75	- 0.27	- 7.10	- 5.32
Protestant, Undefined	8.27	4.46	5.21	2.54	5.00	0.00	5.37
Salvation Army	-10.62	-15.30	-18.97	-14.99	- 8.71	- 9.31	-13.74
Seventh Day Adventist	-29.65	-33.51	-27.22	-27.31	-33.09	-13.01	-29.61
Other Christian	6.16	- 3.94	7.81	- 2.34	8.81	0.83	2.32
Christian, Undefined	6.59	7.26	5.23	5.40	2.29	3.85	7.39
TOTAL CHRISTIAN	- 4.62	- 7.23	- 4.62	- 6.22	- 4.19	- 6.25	- 5.66
NON-CHRISTIAN.							
Buddhist	75.00	60.00	84.62	33.33	92.30	..	76.18
Chinese	95.46	92.42	91.10	90.00	96.52	100.00	94.80
Confucian	94.03	92.24	73.58	86.68	100.00	100.00	91.66
Hebrew	4.50	2.00	6.75	3.71	3.63	4.08	3.56
Mohammedan	93.22	61.64	35.84	100.00	7.70	100.00	68.64
Other Non-Christian	6.89	40.74	6.56	- 8.33	20.59	-25.00	17.27
TOTAL NON-CHRISTIAN	17.12	12.77	19.78	7.34	17.44	20.61	15.40
Indefinite	26.81	14.13	23.35	15.61	28.36	47.75	20.89
No Religion	54.00	43.53	51.22	45.93	50.86	59.05	48.79
Object to state	28.10	22.53	20.78	20.55	19.74	19.88	23.52
No Reply	21.99	16.97	18.65	10.37	25.71	8.80	18.67
TOTAL	- 3.57	- 6.19	- 3.74	- 5.42	- 3.03	- 5.62	- 4.66

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) denotes an excess of females.

CHAPTER XVI.

EDUCATION.

1. Nature and Scope of Inquiry.—The *Census and Statistics Act 1905* specifies "Education" as a subject for inquiry at a Census, but does not indicate the nature or range of the information to be furnished. In the past it has been customary, in Australia, to restrict the inquiry regarding the degree of education to a question as to ability to read and write, with, occasionally, a further request that in the event of a person being a University graduate the degree and the name of the University should be stated. From the nature of the case it is clear that any inquiry regarding education, made at a Census, must be limited in its range, and it was found that even the inquiry concerning University degrees failed to get satisfactory replies. Under the system of compulsory education the number of persons in Australia who reach maturity without being able to read and write is so small, that it would probably be of advantage to omit altogether the inquiry relating to degree of education and to substitute an inquiry on some other subject not at present dealt with.

In addition to information concerning capacity to read and write, it was required that for those receiving education the nature of the school should be stated.

The questions on the Personal Slip were as follows :—

" 14. State if able to read and write."

" 15. At present receiving instruction at

(Insert whether at State School, at Private School, at Home, at Technical School, or at University)."

and the supplementary instructions concerning these questions were :—

" 14. *Ability to Read and Write.*—If the person to whom the slip relates is—(I.) unable to read, insert the letters 'C.R.'; (II.) able to read English but not to write it, insert 'R.'; (III.) able to read and write English, insert 'R.W.'; (IV.) able to read but not write a foreign language, and not able to read English, insert 'R.F.'; (V.) able to read and write a foreign language but not English, insert 'R.W.F.'.

" 15. *Schooling.*—(I.) If the slip relates to a person attending a school, insert 'T' for Technical School, 'S' for State School, 'P' for Private School, as the case may be. (II.) If not attending school but receiving instruction at home, insert 'H' for Home. (III.) If attending a University, insert 'U' for University.

2. Tabulation of Data.—The detailed tables relating to Education may be found in Part VII. Vol. I., pp. 435–477. These tables show for each State and Territory and for Australia the degree of education under the categories mentioned of males and females separately in quinquennial age groups, distinguishing persons born in Australia from those born elsewhere. Similar results, but condensed as regards ages, are given for the metropolitan, urban provincial, and rural divisions of the various States. Other particulars relating to Education in conjunction with Birthplaces and with Religion are given in Part II., Birthplaces, Vol. I., pp. 134–203, and Part VI., Religions, Vol. I., pp. 394–429. Detailed tables are also given in Part VII., showing for males and females separately at each year of age from 5 to 19 inclusive and for each State and Territory the numbers receiving education at various kinds of schools or at home. The place of education (nature of school) in conjunction with religion may be found in Part VI., Religions, pp. 394–429.

3. General Results.—The numbers of each sex having the specified degrees of education, in the several States and Territories and in Australia as a whole, are given in the following table. All children under 5 years of age have been classified as unable to read, notwithstanding anything which may have been claimed for them on the schedule. In cases where the degree of education was not specified, it was sometimes possible from the occupation to assume with reasonable accuracy that the person concerned could read and write, and the schedule was amended accordingly. Other unspecified cases have been distributed proportionately over the various categories.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION, 1921.

Degree of Education.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	
MALES.									
English language—									
Read and write ..	889,683	649,869	330,325	208,669	148,465	87,142	1,844	1,299	2,317,296
Read only ..	2,690	1,236	1,302	657	439	296	6	5	6,631
Foreign language only—									
Read and write ..	3,973	2,287	3,752	888	2,554	110	303	7	13,874
Read only ..	234	131	163	42	39	4	2	..	615
Cannot read—									
Under 5 years ..	121,529	79,210	46,174	27,597	17,804	12,872	169	167	305,522
5 years and over ..	53,392	21,991	17,253	10,414	7,977	7,319	497	89	118,932
Total ..	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870
FEMALES.									
English language—									
Read and write ..	864,595	678,919	298,253	211,043	131,648	87,894	618	788	2,273,758
Read only ..	2,620	1,624	1,342	827	313	276	1	3	7,006
Foreign language only—									
Read and write ..	610	436	1,008	230	315	12	40	..	2,651
Read only ..	77	107	126	27	18	1	1	..	357
Cannot read—									
Under 5 years ..	117,811	76,426	43,974	26,305	17,173	12,674	162	159	294,684
5 years and over ..	43,157	19,044	12,300	8,461	5,987	5,180	224	55	94,408
Total ..	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864
PERSONS.									
English language—									
Read and write ..	1,754,278	1,328,788	628,578	419,712	280,113	175,036	2,462	2,087	4,591,054
Read only ..	5,310	2,860	2,644	1,484	752	572	7	8	13,637
Foreign language only—									
Read and write ..	4,583	2,723	4,760	1,118	2,869	122	343	7	16,525
Read only ..	311	238	289	69	57	5	3	..	972
Cannot read—									
Under 5 years ..	239,340	155,636	90,148	53,902	34,977	25,546	331	326	600,206
5 years and over ..	96,549	41,035	29,553	18,875	13,964	12,499	721	144	213,340
Total ..	2,100,371	1,531,280	755,972	495,160	332,732	213,780	3,867	2,572	5,435,734

The following table shows for each State and Territory the proportion of persons—males and females separately—over 5 years of age who could not read. Ignoring the Territories, Victoria had the most satisfactory and Tasmania the least satisfactory percentage for both sexes.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION ABOVE 5 YEARS OF AGE UNABLE TO READ, 1921.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	
NUMBER UNABLE TO READ.									
Males	53,392	21,991	17,253	10,414	7,977	7,319	497	89	118,932
Females	43,157	19,044	12,300	8,461	5,987	5,180	224	55	94,408
Persons	96,549	41,035	29,553	18,875	13,964	12,499	721	144	213,340
PROPORTION PER CENT OF POPULATION ABOVE 5 YEARS.									
Males	4.74	3.26	4.89	4.72	5.00	7.71	18.74	6.36	4.84
Females	5.62	2.72	3.93	3.84	4.33	5.55	25.34	6.50	3.97
Persons	5.19	2.98	4.44	4.28	4.69	6.64	20.39	6.41	4.41

The following comparative results for Australia, covering a period of thirty years, furnishes satisfactory evidence of the development of elementary education in Australia, the proportion of persons unable to read of the total population over 5 years of age having fallen from 8.17 per cent. in 1891 to 4.41 per cent. in 1921.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION ABOVE 5 YEARS OF AGE UNABLE TO READ.

Particulars.	Males.				Females.				Persons.			
	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1891.	1901.	1911.	1921.
Number unable to read ..	133,720	141,876	81,092	118,932	88,948	96,498	62,140	94,408	222,668	238,374	143,232	213,340
Proportion per cent. of Persons aged 5 years and over ..	9.05	8.07	3.97	4.84	7.12	6.10	3.30	3.97	8.17	7.14	3.65	4.41

The increase in proportion per cent. from 1911 to 1921 is probably largely due to the increase in the same period of the proportion of children aged 5 years and under 10, in which age group about 24 per cent, are unable to read and write.

4. Education and Age.—The following table gives a summary analysis of the population of Australia according to the degree of education in conjunction with age. Of the population between the ages of 5 and 10 years there were 143,191, or about 24 per cent., who could not read, while between 10 and 20 there were about 6 per 1,000 who could not read. In the succeeding series of tables each educational category is given in conjunction with age for each State and Territory.

EDUCATION AND AGE—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Degree of Education.	Age Last Birthday.					All Ages.
	Under 5.	5-9.	10-14.	15-19.	20 and Over.	
MALES.						
English Language—						
Read and write		227,164	265,972	232,681	1,591,479	2,317,296
Read only		641	72	93	5,825	6,631
Foreign Language only—						
Read and write		5	29	391	13,449	13,874
Read only			4	10	601	615
Cannot read	305,522	73,763	1,926	1,762	41,481	424,454
Total	305,522	301,573	268,003	234,937	1,652,835	2,762,870
FEMALES.						
English language—						
Read and write		224,225	259,679	228,228	1,561,626	2,273,758
Read only		520	44	45	6,397	7,006
Foreign language only—						
Read and write		9	22	40	2,580	2,651
Read only		3	3	6	345	357
Cannot read	294,684	69,428	1,289	961	22,730	389,092
Total	294,684	294,185	261,037	229,280	1,593,678	2,672,864
PERSONS.						
English language—						
Read and write		451,389	525,651	460,909	3,153,105	4,591,054
Read only		1,161	116	138	12,222	13,637
Foreign language only—						
Read and write		14	51	431	16,029	16,525
Read only		3	7	16	946	972
Cannot read	600,206	143,191	3,215	2,723	64,211	813,546
Total	600,206	595,758	529,040	464,217	3,246,513	5,435,734

5. Read and Write English.—The numbers and proportions of those of each sex in each State and Territory who could read and write English are given in the following table in age groups. As it is probable that among the younger ages in the group 5–9 years many who were returned as able to read and write had very meagre attainments in that direction, and, as there is a larger proportion of the immigrant element, among whom there is a greater proportion of illiterates, in the older ages, the best indication of the relative spread of elementary education among the several States is furnished by the results for the children aged 10 to 14 years. It is worthy of notice, too, that in the States of Tasmania (70.36 per cent.) and New South Wales (70.83 per cent.) which show the lowest proportions of children in the age group 5–9 who are able to read and write English, the compulsory school age starts at 7 years while in the other States it begins at 6 years. From the figures given for the age group 10–14 years, it appears that some capacity to both read and write is almost universal among Australian children of these ages, the proportion for Australia as a whole being 99.36 per cent. for the sexes combined—males 99.24 per cent. and females 99.48 per cent. The position in this respect is least satisfactory in Tasmania where the proportion of children aged 10–14 who could read and write was 98.82 per cent. while Victoria held the premier position with a percentage of 99.60 per cent. Similar results for the metropolitan areas are in all instances even better than those for the respective States.

READ AND WRITE ENGLISH, 1921.

State or Territory.	Age.								All Ages above 5 years.	
	5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20 and over.			
	Number.	Percentage on total for age group.	Number.	Percentage on total for age group.	Number.	Percentage on total for age group.	Number.	Percentage on total for age group.	Number.	Percentage on total for age group.
MALES.										
States—										
New South Wales	83,175	70.32	103,346	99.21	87,984	99.08	615,178	96.31	889,683	93.65
Victoria..	64,504	81.19	72,094	99.54	65,773	99.38	447,498	97.82	649,869	96.20
Queensland ..	35,253	80.40	37,649	99.02	32,940	98.58	224,483	94.51	330,325	93.63
South Australia ..	21,098	75.99	24,020	99.32	20,692	98.84	142,859	96.66	208,669	94.56
Western Australia	14,085	73.55	17,341	99.13	14,976	99.03	102,063	94.76	148,465	93.10
Tasmania ..	8,878	69.49	11,323	98.51	10,022	98.49	56,919	94.20	87,142	91.85
Territories—										
Northern ..	69	49.29	72	79.12	104	88.14	1,599	69.43	1,844	69.53
Federal Capital ..	102	63.75	127	96.95	190	100.00	880	95.76	1,299	92.79
Total ..	227,164	75.33	265,972	99.24	232,681	99.04	1,591,479	96.29	2,317,296	94.30
FEMALES.										
States—										
New South Wales	82,149	71.35	100,861	99.44	86,529	99.48	595,056	97.95	864,595	94.90
Victoria ..	63,470	81.71	70,497	99.15	64,566	99.72	480,386	98.65	678,919	96.97
Queensland ..	34,666	80.98	36,546	99.41	32,148	99.37	194,893	96.91	298,253	95.28
South Australia ..	20,829	77.04	23,642	99.54	20,319	99.61	146,253	97.89	211,043	95.67
Western Australia	14,030	74.89	16,946	99.45	14,819	99.68	85,853	97.96	131,648	95.20
Tasmania ..	8,911	71.25	11,026	99.15	9,687	99.30	58,270	97.15	87,894	94.14
Territories—										
Northern ..	81	54.36	75	80.65	77	82.80	385	70.13	618	69.91
Federal Capital ..	89	66.92	86	95.56	83	100.00	530	98.15	788	93.14
Total ..	224,225	76.22	259,679	99.48	228,228	99.54	1,561,626	97.99	2,273,758	95.61
PERSONS.										
States—										
New South Wales	165,324	70.83	204,207	99.32	174,513	99.28	1,210,234	97.11	1,754,278	94.26
Victoria ..	127,974	81.44	142,591	99.60	130,339	99.55	927,884	98.25	1,328,788	96.59
Queensland ..	69,919	80.69	74,195	99.21	65,088	98.97	419,376	95.61	628,578	94.41
South Australia ..	41,927	76.51	47,662	99.43	41,011	99.22	289,112	97.28	419,712	95.12
Western Australia	28,115	74.21	34,287	99.29	29,795	99.36	187,916	96.19	280,113	94.07
Tasmania ..	17,789	70.36	22,349	98.82	19,709	98.89	115,189	95.67	175,036	92.99
Territories—										
Northern ..	150	51.90	147	79.89	181	85.78	1,984	69.57	2,462	69.63
Federal Capital ..	191	65.19	213	96.38	273	100.00	1,410	96.64	2,087	92.92
Total ..	451,389	75.77	525,651	99.36	460,909	99.29	3,153,105	97.12	4,591,054	94.94

6. Read only English.—Particulars of those able to read English, but not to write it, are given in the following table. Of all persons over 20 years of age nearly 38 per 10,000 were in this category, but in the age group 10-14 they represented only $2\frac{1}{5}$ per 10,000.

READ ONLY ENGLISH, 1921.

State or Territory.	Age.								All ages above 5 years.	
	5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20 and over.			
	Number.	Per 1,000 of total for age group.	Number.	Per 1,000 of total for age group.	Number.	Per 1,000 of total for age group.	Number.	Per 1,000 of total for age group.	Number.	Per 1,000 of total for age group.

MALES.

States—										
New South Wales	257	2.17	27	.26	41	.46	2,365	3.70	2,690	2.83
Victoria ..	82	1.03	8	.11	21	.32	1,125	2.46	1,236	1.83
Queensland ..	153	3.49	17	.45	13	.39	1,119	4.71	1,302	3.69
South Australia ..	60	2.16	5	.21	7	.33	585	3.96	657	2.98
Western Australia ..	52	2.72	5	.29	7	.46	375	3.48	439	2.75
Tasmania ..	36	2.82	8	.70	4	.39	248	4.10	296	3.12
Territories—										
Northern ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2.61	6	2.26
Federal Capital ..	1	6.25	2	15.27	..	..	2	2.18	5	3.57
Total ..	641	2.13	72	.27	93	.40	5,825	3.52	6,631	2.70

FEMALES.

States—										
New South Wales	193	1.68	21	.21	18	.21	2,388	3.93	2,620	2.88
Victoria ..	94	1.21	6	.08	11	.17	1,513	.31	1,624	2.32
Queensland ..	120	2.80	7	.19	5	.15	1,210	6.02	1,342	4.29
South Australia ..	53	1.96	5	.21	6	.29	763	5.11	827	3.75
Western Australia ..	41	2.19	3	.18	1	.07	268	3.06	313	2.26
Tasmania ..	18	1.44	2	.18	4	.41	252	4.20	276	2.96
Territories—										
Northern ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1.82	1	1.13
Federal Capital ..	1	7.52	..	..	..	..	2	3.70	3	3.55
Total ..	520	1.77	44	.17	45	.20	6,397	4.01	7,006	2.95

PERSONS.

States—										
New South Wales	450	1.93	48	.23	59	.34	4,753	3.81	5,310	2.85
Victoria ..	176	1.12	14	.10	32	.24	2,638	2.79	2,860	2.08
Queensland ..	273	3.15	24	.32	18	.27	2,329	5.31	2,644	3.97
South Australia ..	113	2.06	10	.21	13	.31	1,348	4.54	1,484	3.36
Western Australia ..	93	2.45	8	.23	8	.27	643	3.29	752	2.53
Tasmania ..	54	2.14	10	.44	8	.40	500	4.15	572	3.04
Territories—										
Northern ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2.45	7	1.98
Federal Capital ..	2	6.83	2	9.05	..	..	4	2.74	8	3.56
Total ..	1,161	1.95	116	.22	138	.30	12,222	3.76	13,637	2.82

7. Read and Write Foreign.—It will be noticed that the percentages of the population in this category are highest in the Northern Territory, Western Australia, and Queensland, where the Asiatic races are relatively more numerous than in the other States.

Of the 16,525 persons over 5 years of age, who were able to read and write foreign language but not English, 16,029 or 97 per cent. were over 20 years of age.

READ AND WRITE FOREIGN LANGUAGE ONLY, 1921.

State or Territory.	Age.								All ages above 5 years.	
	5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20 and over.		Number.	Per 1,000 of total above 5 years.
	Number.	Per 1,000 of total for age group.	Number.	Per 1,000 of total for age group.	Number.	Per 1,000 of total for age group.	Number.	Per 1,000 of total for age group.		

MALES.

States—										
New South Wales	1	.01	8	.08	63	.71	3,901	6.11	3,973	4.18
Victoria ..	..	..	6	.08	78	1.18	2,203	4.82	2,287	3.39
Queensland ..	2	.05	12	.32	84	2.51	3,654	15.38	3,752	10.64
South Australia ..	..	..	1	.04	101	4.82	786	5.32	888	4.02
Western Australia	1	.05	2	.11	64	4.23	2,487	23.09	2,554	16.02
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	1.82	110	1.16
Territories—										
Northern ..	1	7.14	..	..	1	8.47	301	130.70	303	114.25
Federal Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7.62	7	5.00
Total ..	5	.02	29	.11	391	1.66	13,449	8.14	13,874	5.65

FEMALES.

States—										
New South Wales	1	.01	4	.04	12	.14	593	8	610	.67
Victoria ..	4	.05	8	.11	9	.14	415	5	436	.62
Queensland ..	4	.09	7	.19	10	.31	987	4.1	1,008	3.22
South Australia ..	..	..	1	.04	2	.10	227	1.52	230	1.04
Western Australia	..	..	2	.12	5	.34	308	3.51	315	2.28
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	.20	12	.13
Territories—										
Northern ..	..	..	..	..	2	21.51	38	69.22	40	45.25
Federal Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	9	.03	22	.08	40	.17	2,580	1.62	2,651	1.11

PERSONS.

States—										
New South Wales	2	.01	12	.06	75	.43	4,494	3.61	4,583	2.46
Victoria ..	4	.03	14	.03	87	.66	2,618	2.77	2,723	1.98
Queensland ..	6	.07	19	.25	94	1.43	4,641	10.58	4,760	7.15
South Australia ..	..	..	2	.04	103	2.49	1,013	3.41	1,118	2.53
Western Australia	1	.03	4	.12	69	2.30	2,795	14.31	2,869	9.64
Tasmania ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122	1.01	122	.65
Territories—										
Northern ..	1	3.46	..	..	3	14.22	339	118.86	343	97.00
Federal Capital ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4.80	7	3.12
Total ..	14	.02	51	.10	431	.93	16,029	4.94	16,525	3.42

8. Read only Foreign.—The number of persons returned as able to read a foreign language but not write it, and also unable to read English, numbered only 972 or 2 per 10,000 persons over 5 years of age. In this case, too, the proportions were heaviest in the Northern Territory, Queensland, and Western Australia.

READ ONLY FOREIGN, 1921.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		Australia.	
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.		
NUMBER.										
Males	234	131	163	42	39	4	2	..	615	
Females	77	107	126	27	18	1	1	..	357	
Persons	311	238	289	69	57	5	3	..	972	

PROPORTION PER 10,000 ABOVE 5 YEARS OF AGE.

Males	2.18	1.74	4.09	1.69	2.20	.37	7.09	..	2.50
Females .. ..	.75	1.38	3.53	1.09	1.16	.09	9.56	..	1.50
Persons	1.11	1.55	3.82	1.39	1.71	.23	7.76	..	2.01

9. Cannot Read.—It has been assumed throughout that no child under 5 years could read, notwithstanding any statement to the contrary on the Census slip, and the following analysis is therefore confined to persons over 5 years. Of the total population over 5 years 213,340 or 4.41 per cent. were unable to read. Of these people 143,191 or 67.12 per cent. were between 5 and 10 years and 64,211 or 30.10 per cent. were over 20 years, so that between the ages of 10 and 20 there were only 5,938 who could not read, representing about 6 per 1,000 of all persons between those ages. Among those over 20 years, about 2 per cent. were unable to read. The best indication of the general spread of educational facilities in the various States at the present time is probably furnished by the proportion of illiterates among the youthful population, aged from 10 to 14 years. In this age group the highest proportion of illiterates among the States was in Tasmania (113 per 10,000) and lowest in Victoria (38 per 10,000.)

CANNOT READ, 1921.

State or Territory.	Age.								All Ages 5 years and over.	
	5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20 and over.			
	Number.	Percentage on total for age group.	Number.	Percentage on total for age group.	Number.	Percentage on total for age group.	Number.	Percentage on total for age group.	Number.	Percentage on total 5 years and over.

MALES.

States—										
New South Wales	34,851	29.46	784	.75	708	.80	17,049	2.67	53,392	5.62
Victoria ..	14,866	18.71	314	.43	309	.47	6,502	1.42	21,991	3.26
Queensland ..	8,441	19.25	341	.90	375	1.12	8,096	3.41	17,253	4.89
South Australia ..	6,605	23.79	158	.65	134	.64	3,517	2.38	10,414	4.72
Western Australia	5,011	26.17	145	.83	74	.49	2,747	2.55	7,977	5.00
Tasmania ..	3,862	30.23	163	1.42	149	1.46	3,145	5.20	7,319	7.71
Territories—										
Northern ..	70	50.00	19	20.88	13	11.02	395	17.15	497	18.74
Federal Capital ..	57	35.63	2	1.53	..	..	30	3.26	89	6.36
Total ..	73,763	24.46	1,926	.72	1,762	.75	41,481	2.51	118,932	4.84

CANNOT READ, 1921—*continued.*

State or Territory.	Age.								All Ages 5 years and over.	
	5-9.		10-14.		15-19.		20 and over.			
	Number.	Percentage on total for age group.	Number.	Percentage on total for age group.	Number.	Percentage on total for age group.	Number.	Percentage on total for age group.	Number.	Percentage on total 5 years and over.
FEMALES.										
States—										
New South Wales	32,797	28.48	546	.54	422	.49	9,392	1.55	43,157	4.74
Victoria ..	14,110	18.16	232	.33	159	.25	4,543	.93	19,044	2.72
Queensland ..	8,015	18.72	203	.55	189	.58	3,893	1.94	12,300	3.93
South Australia ..	6,153	22.76	104	.44	72	.35	2,132	1.43	8,461	3.84
Western Australia	4,664	24.89	89	.52	41	.28	1,193	1.36	5,987	4.33
Tasmania ..	3,578	28.61	93	.84	64	.66	1,445	2.41	5,180	5.55
Territories—										
Northern ..	68	45.64	18	19.35	14	15.05	124	22.59	224	25.34
Federal Capital ..	43	32.33	4	4.44	..	..	8	1.48	55	6.50
Total ..	69,428	23.60	1,289	.49	961	.42	22,730	1.43	94,408	3.97

PERSONS.										
States—										
New South Wales	67,648	28.98	1,330	.65	1,130	.64	26,441	2.12	96,549	5.19
Victoria ..	28,976	18.44	546	.38	468	.36	11,045	1.17	41,035	2.98
Queensland ..	16,456	18.99	544	.73	564	.86	11,989	2.73	29,553	4.44
South Australia ..	12,758	23.28	262	.55	206	.50	5,649	1.90	18,875	4.28
Western Australia	9,675	25.54	234	.68	115	.38	3,940	2.02	13,964	4.69
Tasmania ..	7,440	29.43	256	1.13	213	1.07	4,590	3.81	12,499	6.64
Territories—										
Northern ..	138	47.75	37	20.11	27	12.80	519	18.20	721	20.39
Federal Capital ..	100	34.13	6	2.71	..	..	38	2.60	144	6.41
Total ..	143,191	24.04	3,215	.61	2,723	.59	64,211	1.98	213,340	4.41

The number and proportion of the metropolitan population over 5 years of age were as follows:—

NUMBER AND PROPORTION ABOVE FIVE YEARS OF AGE UNABLE TO READ, 1921.

Sex.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
NUMBER.							
Males	17,000	9,947	2,871	4,341	2,794	1,293	38,246
Females	15,550	9,253	2,927	4,084	2,552	1,179	35,545
Persons	32,550	19,200	5,798	8,425	5,346	2,472	73,791
PROPORTION PER CENT. OF POPULATION ABOVE FIVE YEARS.							
Males	4.38	3.08	3.20	4.02	4.14	5.86	3.83
Females	3.69	2.49	2.99	3.34	3.52	4.74	3.20
Persons	4.02	2.76	3.09	3.66	3.82	5.28	3.50

A comparison between these results, and similar results for the various States, will show that the proportion of those over 5 years who were unable to read was consistently lower in the metropolitan cities than in the respective States, though the order of merit was substantially the same. Thus Hobart had the greatest proportion of illiterates and Melbourne the least. For Australia as a whole the proportion of illiterates among the population over 5 years was 4.41 per cent., whereas among the metropolitan populations taken together it was 3.5 per cent.

10. Education of Metropolitan Population.—The following table furnishes particulars of the education of the metropolitan populations of the different States.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION, 1921.

Degree of Education.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total, Metropolitan.
MALES.							
English Language—							
Read and Write	368,797	311,701	86,162	103,304	64,108	20,604	954,676
Read only	864	481	262	287	126	56	2,076
Foreign Language only—							
Read and Write	1,639	982	318	97	412	21	3,469
Read only	100	82	12	11	15	1	221
Cannot Read— { Under 5 years	45,092	36,307	11,420	12,730	7,633	2,736	115,918
{ 5 years and over	17,000	9,947	2,871	4,341	2,794	1,293	38,246
Total	433,492	359,500	101,045	120,770	75,088	24,711	1,114,606
FEMALES.							
English Language—							
Read and Write	404,723	361,404	94,430	117,742	69,582	23,617	1,071,498
Read only	995	731	414	447	164	82	2,833
Foreign Language only—							
Read and write	375	267	148	55	118	1	964
Read only	45	85	21	9	11	..	171
Cannot Read— { Under 5 years	43,879	35,225	10,961	12,268	7,358	2,771	112,462
{ 5 years and over	15,550	9,253	2,927	4,084	2,552	1,179	35,545
Total	465,567	406,965	108,901	134,605	79,785	27,650	1,223,473
PERSONS.							
English Language—							
Read and Write	773,520	673,105	180,592	221,046	133,690	44,221	2,026,174
Read only	1,859	1,212	676	734	290	138	4,909
Foreign Language only—							
Read and Write	2,014	1,249	466	152	530	22	4,433
Read only	145	167	33	20	26	1	392
Cannot Read— { Under 5 years	88,971	71,532	22,381	24,998	14,991	5,507	228,380
{ 5 years and over	32,550	19,200	5,798	8,425	5,346	2,472	73,791
Total	899,059	766,465	209,946	255,375	154,873	52,361	2,338,079

The following table shows the greater educational efficiency—so far as it can be gauged from the meagre data available—of the metropolitan population as compared with the whole population. For Australia as a whole the proportion of the total population residing in the capital cities was 43 per cent., whereas of those who could read and write English, 44 per cent. were in these cities. Of those over 5 years who were unable to read, only 34.6 per cent. were in the capital cities.

PROPORTION PER CENT. WHO WERE METROPOLITAN RESIDENTS, 1921.

Degree of Education.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
MALES.							
English Language—							
Read and write	41.45	47.96	26.08	49.51	43.18	23.64	41.20
Read only	32.12	38.92	20.12	43.68	28.70	18.92	31.31
Foreign Language only—							
Read and write	41.25	42.94	8.48	10.92	16.13	19.09	25.00
Read only	42.74	62.60	7.36	26.19	38.46	25.00	35.93
Cannot Read—							
Under 5 years	37.10	45.84	24.73	46.13	42.87	21.26	37.94
5 years and over	31.84	45.23	16.64	41.68	35.03	17.67	32.16
Total	40.46	47.63	25.33	48.65	42.36	22.94	40.34

PROPORTION PER CENT. WHO WERE METROPOLITAN RESIDENTS, 1921—*continued.*

Degree of Education.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
FEMALES.							
English Language—							
Read and write	46.81	53.23	31.66	55.79	52.85	26.87	47.12
Read only	37.98	45.01	30.85	54.05	52.40	29.71	40.44
Foreign Language only—							
Read and write	61.48	61.24	14.68	23.91	37.46	8.33	36.36
Read only	58.44	79.44	16.67	33.33	61.11	..	47.90
Cannot Read—							
Under 5 years	37.25	46.09	24.93	46.64	42.85	21.86	38.16
5 years and over	36.03	48.59	23.80	48.27	42.63	22.76	37.65
Total	45.25	52.41	30.50	54.52	51.32	26.08	45.77
PERSONS.							
English Language—							
Read and write	44.09	50.66	28.73	52.67	47.73	25.26	44.13
Read only	35.01	42.38	25.57	49.46	38.56	24.13	36.00
Foreign Language only—							
Read and write	43.95	45.87	9.79	13.60	18.47	18.03	26.83
Read only	46.62	70.17	11.42	28.99	45.61	20.00	40.33
Cannot Read—							
Under 5 years	37.17	45.96	24.83	46.38	42.86	21.56	38.05
5 years and over	33.71	46.79	19.62	44.64	38.28	19.78	34.59
Total	42.80	50.05	27.77	51.57	46.55	24.49	43.01

11. Australian-Born and Immigrant.—The following table presents a comparison of the relative illiteracy of the Australian-born as compared with the immigrant population in quinquennial age groups. The results show that from age 15 to age 65 the proportion of illiterates was greater, in every group, among the immigrants than among the native-born, and again for all ages 75 and over. The relative condition in the two sections is best indicated by the proportion of illiterates in each among persons aged 10 years and over. Among the native-born aged 10 years and over 1.22 per cent. were unable to read, whereas among the immigrant population 3.52 per cent. were illiterate.

ILLITERATES AMONG AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND IMMIGRANT POPULATION AT VARIOUS AGES COMPARED, 1921.

Age.	Illiterates in 1,000.		Age.	Illiterates in 1,000.	
	Australian-born.	Immigrants.		Australian-born.	Immigrants.
5-9	240.70	196.76	50-54	19.73	39.00
10-14	6.13	5.03	55-59	27.63	40.89
15-19	5.75	6.80	60-64	39.72	51.31
20-24	6.52	14.18	65-69	61.27	56.63
25-29	6.87	14.53	70-74	73.85	65.74
30-34	8.20	12.70	75 and over	88.32	93.20
35-39	10.04	15.54			
40-44	11.76	25.28	10 years and over	12.23	35.19
45-49	14.14	32.68			

12. Spread of Education.—The results given above show clearly the effect of the increase in the facilities for education during the past sixty years in the elimination of illiteracy. Among the Australian-born 75 years of age, as many as 88 per 1,000 were unable to read, but coming down the years this proportion continuously diminished with improved conditions until, among the Australian youth of to-day, less than 6 per 1,000 are unable to read.

13. Nature of Schools.—The following section of this chapter deals with the population in relation to the various classes of schools at which the people receive their education. The tabulation of the data relating to schooling was confined to ages 3 years to 29 years inclusive, and ages not stated. All persons under 3 years of age and 30 years and over, as well as those of intermediate ages, concerning whom no information was furnished, are included in the "number not stated and not at school."

The following table shows for each State and Territory the total population and the numbers—males and females separately—who were receiving education at the different kinds of schools. Among the pupils at State Schools, at Technical Schools and Universities, males were in the majority, but among those at Private Schools and receiving education at Home, females were the more numerous.

NATURE OF SCHOOLS.—SCHOOLING AS AT 4TH APRIL, 1921.

State or Territory.	Number Receiving Education at—					Number not stated and not at School.	Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Home.	University.		
MALES.							
States—							
New South Wales	150,561	35,199	6,512	6,081	2,122	871,026	1,071,501
Victoria	104,053	28,544	6,533	2,567	1,935	611,092	754,724
Queensland	60,168	10,269	1,517	2,953	187	323,875	398,969
South Australia	37,407	6,603	1,086	942	635	201,594	248,267
Western Australia	26,077	5,397	1,506	863	158	143,277	177,278
Tasmania	16,684	2,751	441	691	92	87,084	107,743
Territories—							
Northern	118	19	..	23	..	2,661	2,821
Federal Capital	200	18	172	21	..	1,156	1,567
Australia	395,268	88,800	17,767	14,141	5,129	2,241,765	2,762,870
FEMALES.							
States—							
New South Wales	140,804	42,354	2,394	7,100	812	835,406	1,028,870
Victoria	99,572	31,244	1,564	3,205	728	640,243	776,556
Queensland	55,882	13,188	1,495	3,210	74	283,154	357,003
South Australia	34,990	7,779	513	1,100	355	202,156	246,893
Western Australia	24,279	6,902	1,079	1,069	109	122,016	155,454
Tasmania	15,775	3,453	71	849	45	85,844	106,037
Territories—							
Northern	121	39	..	27	..	859	1,046
Federal Capital	150	15	..	11	..	829	1,005
Australia	371,573	104,974	7,116	16,571	2,123	2,170,507	2,672,864
PERSONS.							
States—							
New South Wales	291,365	77,553	8,906	13,181	2,934	1,706,432	2,100,371
Victoria	203,625	59,788	8,097	5,772	2,663	1,251,335	1,531,280
Queensland	116,050	23,457	3,012	6,163	261	607,029	755,972
South Australia	72,397	14,382	1,599	2,042	990	403,750	495,160
Western Australia	50,356	12,299	2,585	1,932	267	265,293	332,732
Tasmania	32,459	6,204	512	1,540	137	172,928	213,780
Territories—							
Northern	239	58	..	50	..	3,520	3,867
Federal Capital	350	33	172	32	..	1,985	2,572
Australia	766,841	193,774	24,883	30,712	7,252	4,412,272	5,435,734

The percentage proportions given below show that practically 75 per cent. of those receiving instruction were attending the State Schools throughout Australia, the proportions ranging from 72.74 per cent in Victoria to 79.46 per cent in Tasmania.

PROPORTION PER CENT. AT EACH CLASS OF INSTITUTION, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

State or Territory.	Proportion per Cent. receiving Education at—					Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Home.	University.	
MALES.						
States—						
New South Wales	75.10	17.56	3.25	3.03	1.06	100.00
Victoria	72.44	19.87	4.55	1.79	1.35	100.00
Queensland	80.12	13.68	2.02	3.93	0.25	100.00
South Australia	80.15	14.15	2.33	2.01	1.36	100.00
Western Australia	76.69	15.87	4.43	2.54	0.47	100.00
Tasmania	80.76	13.32	2.13	3.34	0.45	100.00
Territories—						
Northern	73.75	11.88	..	14.37	..	100.00
Federal Capital	48.66	4.38	41.85	5.11	..	100.00
Australia	75.85	17.04	3.41	2.71	0.99	100.00

FEMALES.						
States—						
New South Wales	72.78	21.89	1.24	3.67	0.42	100.00
Victoria	73.05	22.92	1.15	2.35	0.53	100.00
Queensland	75.67	17.86	2.02	4.35	0.10	100.00
South Australia	78.21	17.39	1.15	2.46	0.79	100.00
Western Australia	72.61	20.64	3.23	3.20	0.32	100.00
Tasmania	78.12	17.10	0.35	4.21	0.22	100.00
Territories—						
Northern	64.71	20.86	..	14.43	..	100.00
Federal Capital	85.23	8.52	..	6.25	..	100.00
Australia	73.96	20.90	1.42	3.30	0.42	100.00

PERSONS.						
States—						
New South Wales	73.96	19.69	2.26	3.35	0.74	100.00
Victoria	72.74	21.36	2.89	2.06	0.95	100.00
Queensland	77.92	15.75	2.02	4.14	0.17	100.00
South Australia	79.20	15.73	1.75	2.23	0.09	100.00
Western Australia	74.67	18.24	3.83	2.86	0.40	100.00
Tasmania	79.46	15.19	1.25	3.77	0.33	100.00
Territories—						
Northern	68.88	16.71	..	14.41	..	100.00
Federal Capital	59.63	5.62	29.30	5.45	..	100.00
Australia	74.93	18.93	2.43	3.00	0.71	100.00

As already stated, the compulsory school age in the various States ranges from 6 to 13 years, and the following table and the percentages derived therefrom refer to children of these ages.

CHILDREN AGED LAST BIRTHDAY FROM 6 TO 13 YEARS INCLUSIVE, 1921.

State or Territory.	Number Receiving Education at—				Number not stated and not at School.	Total aged 6 to 13 last birthday.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Home.		
MALES.						
States—						
New South Wales	131,773	27,831	1,400	3,800	13,990	178,794
Victoria	91,365	21,356	2,173	1,146	5,864	121,904
Queensland	52,380	7,726	80	1,999	3,347	65,532
South Australia	33,997	4,980	179	467	2,417	42,040
Western Australia	23,044	3,998	149	500	1,729	29,420
Tasmania	14,823	2,053	67	474	2,038	19,455
Territories—						
Northern	93	14	..	15	48	170
Federal Capital	173	16	7	13	20	229
Australia	347,648	67,974	4,055	8,414	29,453	457,544

FEMALES.

States—						
New South Wales	122,474	32,812	397	4,388	14,491	174,562
Victoria	87,560	23,134	588	1,609	6,437	119,328
Queensland	48,497	9,559	63	2,115	3,347	63,581
South Australia	31,846	5,915	122	582	2,713	41,178
Western Australia	21,285	5,085	8	605	1,818	28,801
Tasmania	13,835	2,572	8	580	2,002	18,997
Territories—						
Northern	101	31	..	19	42	193
Federal Capital	134	13	..	11	28	186
Australia	325,732	79,121	1,186	9,909	30,878	446,826

PERSONS.

States—						
New South Wales	254,247	60,643	1,797	8,188	28,481	353,356
Victoria	178,925	44,490	2,761	2,755	12,301	241,232
Queensland	100,877	17,285	143	4,114	6,694	129,113
South Australia	65,843	10,895	301	1,049	5,130	83,218
Western Australia	44,329	9,083	157	1,105	3,547	58,221
Tasmania	28,658	4,625	75	1,054	4,040	38,452
Territories—						
Northern	194	45	..	34	90	363
Federal Capital	307	29	7	24	48	415
Australia	673,380	147,095	5,241	18,323	60,331	904,370

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN AGED LAST BIRTHDAY FROM 6 TO 13 YEARS (INCLUSIVE.), 1921.

State or Territory.	Proportion per Cent. receiving Education at --				Proportion per Cent. not stated and not at School.	Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Home.		
MALES.						
States—						
New South Wales	73.70	15.57	0.78	2.13	7.82	100.00
Victoria	74.95	17.52	1.78	0.94	4.81	100.00
Queensland	79.93	11.79	0.12	3.05	5.11	100.00
South Australia	80.87	11.85	0.42	1.11	5.75	100.00
Western Australia	78.33	13.59	0.50	1.70	5.88	100.00
Tasmania	76.19	10.55	0.34	2.44	10.48	100.00
Territories—						
Northern	54.71	8.23	..	8.82	28.24	100.00
Federal Capital	75.55	6.99	3.05	5.68	8.73	100.00
Australia	75.98	14.86	0.89	1.84	6.43	100.00
FEMALES.						
States—						
New South Wales	70.16	18.80	0.23	2.51	8.30	100.00
Victoria	73.38	19.39	0.49	1.35	5.39	100.00
Queensland	76.28	15.03	0.10	3.33	5.26	100.00
South Australia	77.34	14.36	0.30	1.41	6.59	100.00
Western Australia	73.90	17.66	0.03	2.10	6.31	100.00
Tasmania	72.83	13.54	0.04	3.05	10.54	100.00
Territories—						
Northern	52.33	16.06	..	9.85	21.76	100.00
Federal Capital	72.05	6.99	..	5.91	15.05	100.00
Australia	72.90	17.71	0.26	2.22	6.91	100.00
PERSONS.						
States—						
New South Wales	71.95	17.16	0.51	2.32	8.06	100.00
Victoria	74.17	18.44	1.15	1.14	5.10	100.00
Queensland	78.13	13.39	0.11	3.19	5.18	100.00
South Australia	79.12	13.09	0.36	1.26	6.17	100.00
Western Australia	76.14	15.60	0.27	1.90	6.09	100.00
Tasmania	74.53	12.03	0.19	2.74	10.51	100.00
Territories—						
Northern	53.44	12.40	..	9.37	24.79	100.00
Federal Capital	73.97	6.99	1.69	5.78	11.57	100.00
Australia	74.46	16.26	0.58	2.03	6.67	100.00

14. Scholars at Successive Ages.—The following tables show the number of scholars in Australia receiving education at each class of school, and the proportion which the number attending each class of school bore to the total persons at each specified age.

The maximum proportion of the population at any age attending any school was 97.4 per cent. at age 11. The maximum proportion attending State Schools was 78.97 per cent. at age 10,

and the maximum at Private Schools was 17.58 per cent. at age 12; at Technical Schools the maximum was at age 14; the proportion receiving education at home was greatest among the children aged 5 years. The proportion not indicated as receiving education was at the minimum at age 11.

SCHOOLING OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION (SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Age last Birthday.	Number Receiving Education at—					Number not stated and not at School.	Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Home.	University.		
Under 5	6,943	2,635	..	3,114	..	587,514	600,206
5	38,773	8,355	..	4,460	..	67,403	118,991
6	79,623	17,041	..	4,228	..	24,394	125,286
7	90,854	19,464	..	3,143	..	7,885	121,346
8	90,937	18,945	71	2,503	..	4,467	116,923
9	89,014	18,711	107	1,909	..	3,471	113,212
10	89,338	18,837	154	1,754	..	3,045	113,128
11	84,058	17,885	457	1,520	..	2,767	106,687
12	79,384	18,242	1,402	1,488	..	3,267	103,783
13	70,172	17,970	3,050	1,778	..	11,035	104,005
14	28,460	13,330	4,115	1,838	..	53,694	101,437
15	10,499	9,426	3,484	1,157	..	73,353	97,919
16	4,457	6,020	3,035	710	142	82,445	96,809
17	1,822	3,251	2,313	391	545	82,067	90,389
18	778	1,375	1,702	231	1,002	87,117	92,205
19	404	670	1,115	153	1,183	83,370	86,895
20 and over	1,325	1,617	3,878	335	4,380	3,234,978	3,246,513
Australia	766,841	193,774	24,883	30,712	7,252	4,412,272	5,435,734

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION (SEXES COMBINED), 1921. PROPORTION PER CENT.

Age last Birthday.	Proportion per Cent. Receiving Education at—					Proportion per cent. not stated and not at school.	Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Home.	University.		
Under 5	1.16	0.44	..	0.52	..	97.88	100.00
5	32.58	7.02	..	3.75	..	56.65	100.00
6	63.55	13.60	..	3.38	..	19.47	100.00
7	74.87	16.04	..	2.59	..	6.50	100.00
8	77.78	16.20	0.06	2.14	..	3.82	100.00
9	78.63	16.53	0.09	1.69	..	3.06	100.00
10	78.97	16.65	0.14	1.55	..	2.69	100.00
11	78.79	16.76	0.43	1.42	..	2.60	100.00
12	76.49	17.58	1.35	1.43	..	3.15	100.00
13	67.47	17.28	2.93	1.71	..	10.61	100.00
14	28.06	13.14	4.06	1.81	..	52.93	100.00
15	10.72	9.63	3.56	1.18	..	74.91	100.00
16	4.60	6.22	3.14	0.73	0.15	85.16	100.00
17	2.02	3.60	2.56	0.43	0.60	90.79	100.00
18	0.84	1.49	1.85	0.25	1.09	94.48	100.00
19	0.46	0.77	1.29	0.18	1.36	95.94	100.00
20 and over	0.04	0.05	0.12	0.01	0.13	99.65	100.00
Australia	14.11	3.56	0.46	0.57	0.13	81.17	100.00

The relative numbers of males and females at each age receiving education at each class of institution will be seen from the following table which gives the excess of males over females per 100 persons. The figures show clearly the preponderance of males in the students under 15 years of age

at State Schools, and at all ages at technical schools and at Universities. On the other hand, among the scholars receiving education at private schools and "at home" the females were in the majority at nearly all ages.

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 1921.—MASCULINITY OF SCHOLARS.

Age last Birthday.	Masculinity of Scholars at—					Masculinity of Persons not stated and not at school.	Masculinity of Total Population.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Home.	University.		
Under 5	2.12	— 4.44	..	1.28	..	1.83	1.81
5	4.26	— 0.56	..	2.38	..	0.62	1.61
6	4.18	— 4.96	..	6.01	..	— 1.80	1.43
7	2.66	— 6.09	..	5.89	..	— 1.99	0.73
8	2.87	— 6.13	7.04	6.60	..	— 0.00	1.10
9	3.36	— 6.96	12.15	8.75	..	— 0.78	1.33
10	3.33	— 7.26	14.29	3.53	..	2.46	1.45
11	3.76	— 8.16	45.30	11.45	..	— 2.78	1.56
12	2.88	— 10.29	60.34	11.42	..	— 1.62	1.00
13	3.07	— 10.85	58.22	17.89	..	— 7.54	0.88
14	3.25	— 14.82	36.87	26.33	..	3.23	1.69
15	— 0.02	— 14.82	23.64	27.10	..	3.34	1.55
16	— 9.15	— 18.97	24.37	29.88	23.94	2.29	0.91
17	— 12.75	— 14.43	30.68	13.52	19.27	0.98	0.95
18	— 23.58	— 5.64	41.98	13.85	27.74	0.13	0.95
19	— 10.68	0.74	45.65	12.42	36.10	0.76	1.79
20 and over	— 6.58	14.36	71.47	46.22	49.36	1.67	1.78
Australia	3.09	— 8.34	42.82	— 7.91	41.45	1.61	1.66

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates an excess of females.

15. State School Pupils.—The number of children in each year of age attending State Schools in each State and Territory at the date of the Census was as follows :—

ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS (SEXES COMBINED) 1921.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Under 5	2,121	3,048	1,043	244	223	259	4	1	6,943
5	12,913	12,392	7,902	2,639	1,750	1,141	24	12	38,773
6	27,751	22,598	13,280	7,812	5,451	2,669	27	35	79,623
7	33,622	24,604	13,966	8,912	5,972	3,714	29	35	90,854
8	34,609	24,105	13,516	9,047	5,725	3,864	27	44	90,937
9	33,814	23,698	12,966	8,694	5,768	3,993	34	47	89,014
10	34,408	23,551	12,987	8,686	5,712	3,920	24	50	89,338
11	32,272	22,106	12,367	8,154	5,370	3,734	18	37	84,058
12	30,537	20,440	11,480	7,811	5,409	3,646	27	34	79,384
13	27,234	17,823	10,315	6,727	4,922	3,118	8	25	70,172
14	12,608	5,829	3,997	2,167	2,403	1,431	13	12	28,460
15	5,382	1,806	1,255	774	937	547	3	11	10,715
16	2,208	803	526	369	395	239	1	6	4,547
17	933	337	192	158	168	71	..	..	1,859
18	357	131	70	115	65	55	..	1	794
19	170	84	42	39	57	21	..	..	417
20 and over	426	270	146	49	29	37	..	..	953
Total	291,365	203,625	116,050	72,397	50,356	32,459	239	350	766,841

The maximum number at any age, was attained at age 8 for Australia as a whole and for New South Wales and South Australia ; at age 7 for Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia ; and at age 9 in Tasmania. The average ages of State School pupils in Australia and in the several States

and Territories were as follows:—Australia, 9.46 years; New South Wales, 9.62 years; Victoria, 9.24 years; Queensland, 9.28 years; South Australia, 9.61 years; Western Australia, 9.67 years; Tasmania, 9.73 years; Northern Territory, 8.92 years; and Federal Capital Territory, 9.60 years.

The proportion of the total children at each age who were attending State Schools is shown in the succeeding table.

PROPORTION PER CENT. ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS (SEXES COMBINED).

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Under 5	0.89	1.95	1.16	0.45	0.64	1.01	1.21	0.31	1.16
5	27.51	39.88	44.40	25.05	23.55	22.80	34.78	22.22	32.58
6	56.59	69.02	72.59	67.25	67.53	49.79	42.19	46.67	63.55
7	71.62	76.26	78.61	79.23	76.20	71.84	52.73	61.40	74.87
8	75.22	77.82	80.71	82.79	78.95	78.97	50.94	84.62	77.78
9	76.08	78.85	80.80	77.31	79.80	82.25	70.83	85.45	78.63
10	77.04	78.30	80.92	83.89	80.44	82.11	61.54	94.34	78.97
11	77.19	77.32	80.97	84.12	78.95	83.24	66.67	90.24	78.79
12	75.56	73.66	79.44	81.62	77.36	81.02	50.00	79.07	76.49
13	68.02	62.06	71.22	72.03	70.93	70.65	34.78	64.10	67.47
14	32.58	20.83	27.52	24.13	35.87	32.22	31.71	26.67	28.06
15	14.24	6.62	9.39	8.93	14.39	12.99	8.11	17.46	10.94
16	5.96	2.99	3.81	4.31	6.32	5.73	3.13	9.52	4.70
17	2.74	1.32	1.51	1.94	2.77	1.82	..	..	2.06
18	1.03	.49	0.53	1.40	1.11	1.39	..	1.72	0.86
19	0.52	.34	0.33	0.50	1.07	0.57	..	..	0.48
20 and over ..	0.03	.03	0.03	0.20	0.01	0.03	..	..	0.03
Total	13.87	13.30	15.35	14.62	15.13	15.18	6.18	13.61	14.11

Amongst the States the highest proportion attending State Schools of children under 5 years was in Victoria; for children aged 5 and 6 years in Queensland; for ages 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 18 in South Australia; for ages 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19 in Western Australia; and for age 9 in Tasmania.

The relative numbers of males and females of each age attending State Schools are shown in the next table, which gives for each State and Territory the excess of males over females per 100 of the sexes combined.

MASCULINITY OF STATE SCHOOL PUPILS (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF THE SEXES COMBINED) 1921.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Under 5	0.05	4.79	0.86	10.65	7.62	13.51	50.00	100.00	2.12
5	3.80	5.41	3.01	3.30	5.60	4.82	16.66	66.67	4.26
6	4.52	3.04	5.36	4.61	3.39	4.53	3.70	14.28	4.18
7	3.15	2.36	1.00	3.77	3.38	2.42	17.24	8.57	2.66
8	3.19	1.88	3.42	1.96	4.07	4.66	18.52	18.18	2.87
9	3.82	3.14	3.50	2.23	5.20	0.23	11.77	10.64	3.36
10	3.77	2.91	2.78	2.81	2.70	6.02	16.66	16.00	3.33
11	4.56	1.96	4.89	3.39	4.43	3.59	11.11	24.32	3.76
12	3.06	1.65	3.87	4.60	2.05	2.58	17.24	11.77	2.88
13	3.32	0.66	6.83	3.05	6.83	3.98	25.00	12.00	3.07
14	3.17	0.29	6.53	9.74	2.91	2.45	7.69	16.66	3.25
15	0.72	1.22	0.88	5.26	2.66	0.91	33.33	27.27	0.02
16	10.65	5.85	10.26	9.44	11.11	0.82	100.00	33.33	9.15
17	9.87	9.20	11.46	17.42	26.94	30.44	..	..	12.75
18	14.29	38.93	20.00	29.20	31.26	35.85	..	100.00	23.58
19	1.17	7.14	28.57	..	21.43	60.00	..	..	10.68
20 and over ..	3.51	16.30	4.11	8.33	3.45	25.72	..	..	6.58
Total	3.35	2.20	3.69	3.34	3.57	2.80	12.55	14.28	3.90

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates an excess of females.

With very few exceptions there was a majority of males among State School pupils up to and including age 14 years in all the States. At age 15 males were in excess in three States, and females in the other three States. From age 16 onwards the excess was almost always on the side of females. The masculinity of pupils at State Schools varies irregularly with age in the different States. Over all ages the masculinity of State School scholars was highest in Queensland and lowest in Victoria.

The age distribution of the State School pupils in each of the States and Territories was as follows:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF STATE SCHOOL PUPILS, 1921.

Age Last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Under 5	0.73	1.50	0.90	0.33	0.44	0.79	1.67	0.29	0.91
5	4.43	6.09	6.81	3.64	3.47	3.52	10.04	3.43	5.05
6	9.52	11.10	11.44	10.79	10.83	8.21	11.29	10.00	10.38
7	11.54	12.08	12.04	12.32	11.87	11.45	12.13	10.00	11.85
8	11.88	11.85	11.65	12.50	11.37	11.91	11.29	12.57	11.87
9	11.60	11.63	11.17	12.01	11.45	12.31	14.22	13.43	11.61
10	11.81	11.57	11.19	12.00	11.35	12.09	10.04	14.29	11.65
11	11.07	10.86	10.66	11.26	10.67	11.51	7.53	10.57	10.97
12	10.48	10.04	9.89	10.79	10.73	11.23	11.29	9.71	10.35
13	9.38	8.75	8.88	9.29	9.78	9.60	3.39	7.14	9.15
14	4.33	2.86	3.44	2.99	4.77	4.41	5.44	3.43	3.71
15	1.84	0.89	1.08	1.07	1.86	1.68	1.25	3.14	1.40
16	0.76	0.39	0.45	0.51	0.78	0.73	0.42	1.71	.59
17	0.32	0.16	0.17	0.22	0.33	0.22	..	..	.24
18	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.13	0.17	..	0.29	.10
19	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.11	0.06	..	..	.05
20 and over ..	0.14	0.13	0.13	0.07	0.06	0.11	..	..	.12
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of the total number of State School pupils in Australia 87.83 per cent. were aged from 6 to 13 last birthday, the corresponding proportions for the several States and Territories being as follows:—New South Wales, 87.28 per cent. ; Victoria, 87.88 per cent. ; Queensland, 86.92 per cent. ; South Australia, 90.96 per cent. ; Western Australia, 88.05 per cent. ; Tasmania, 88.31 per cent. ; Northern Territory, 81.18 per cent. ; and Federal Capital Territory, 87.71 per cent.

The next table contains a comparison between the figures for the enrolment, and for the average attendance at State Schools in 1920 and 1921 and the number attending State Schools as ascertained from the Census.

STATE SCHOOL CHILDREN ENROLMENT, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AND CENSUS RESULTS.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales. (a).	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Enrolment, 1920	304,373	218,761	118,634	75,681	52,565	31,027	364	(b)	801,405
Enrolment, 1921	295,962	230,027	128,225	79,769	53,277	31,530	252	(b)	819,042
Average attendance, 1920 ..	234,657	170,402	94,602	61,649	45,145	25,498	229	(b)	632,182
Average attendance, 1921 ..	251,376	180,100	99,152	63,808	45,739	26,145	178	(b)	666,498
Census results, 3rd April, 1921	291,715	203,625	116,050	72,397	50,356	32,459	239	(b)	766,841

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Included in New South Wales.

The above figures are only approximately comparable because the methods of recording enrolments are not the same in all States, and the allowances made for duplicate enrolments are more or less arbitrary. Further, the number of pupils whose names are on the rolls at any time during a given year will necessarily be greater than the number attending school at a specified date in the same year, since those who left before or were admitted after the specified date will be counted in the enrolment for the year, but not among those attending at the specified time.

In all cases, except in Tasmania, the recorded enrolment for 1921 exceeds, as it should, the number recorded at the Census. In Tasmania, the enrolments were about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. below the Census results. For Australia as a whole, the enrolments exceeded the Census figures by 52,201, or 6.81 per cent., as against a difference of 7.71 per cent. in 1911. In view of the limitations of the comparisons, the results of the Census in this matter appear to be very satisfactory.

16. Private School Pupils.—The number of pupils at each year of age attending private schools at the date of the Census, is given in the following table :—

ATTENDING PRIVATE SCHOOLS (SEXES COMBINED) 1921.

Age Last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Under 5	889	939	346	198	171	91	1	..	2,635
5	2,894	2,750	1,319	598	528	263	2	1	8,355
6	6,475	5,453	2,122	1,429	1,044	506	9	3	17,041
7	8,049	5,831	2,231	1,533	1,223	583	7	7	19,464
8	8,090	5,642	2,090	1,403	1,071	639	7	3	18,945
9	8,087	5,403	2,179	1,359	1,112	562	5	4	18,711
10	7,987	5,661	2,198	1,325	1,069	592	4	1	18,837
11	7,384	5,423	2,160	1,217	1,132	563	4	2	17,885
12	7,502	5,443	2,150	1,339	1,206	590	6	6	18,242
13	7,069	5,634	2,155	1,290	1,226	590	3	3	17,970
14	4,882	4,183	1,905	932	949	473	4	2	13,330
15	3,465	3,062	1,227	700	694	336	3	1	9,488
16	2,173	2,023	747	476	440	198	2	..	6,059
17	1,200	1,125	364	254	230	99	..	..	3,272
18	500	490	143	111	98	42	..	..	1,384
19	276	223	46	55	48	25	..	..	673
20 and over ..	631	503	75	163	58	52	1	..	1,483
Total	77,553	59,788	23,457	14,382	12,299	6,204	58	33	193,774

The maximum number at any age was, for Australia as a whole, and for Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia at age 7, for New South Wales and Tasmania at age 8, and for Western Australia at age 13.

The average ages of private school pupils were as follows :—Australia, 10.34 ; New South Wales, 10.30 ; Victoria, 10.38 ; Queensland, 10.26 ; South Australia, 10.32 ; Western Australia, 10.44 ; Tasmania, 10.36 ; Northern Territory, 10.27 ; and Federal Capital Territory, 9.64. For Australia as a whole the average age of private school pupils was 10½ months greater than that of State School pupils.

The proportion of the total children at each age who were attending private schools is shown in the following table. The maximum proportion for Australia as a whole, and for New South Wales and South Australia was at age 12, and for Western Australia and Tasmania at age 13, while in Victoria and Queensland the proportions at ages 12 and 13 were equal.

PROPORTION PER CENT. ATTENDING PRIVATE SCHOOLS (SEXES COMBINED) 1921.

Age Last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Under 5	0.37	0.60	0.38	0.37	0.49	0.36	0.30	..	0.44
5	6.17	8.85	7.41	5.68	7.04	5.26	2.90	1.85	7.02
6	13.20	16.65	11.60	12.30	12.94	9.44	14.06	4.00	13.60
7	17.14	18.08	12.56	13.63	15.61	11.28	12.73	12.28	16.04
8	17.58	18.21	12.48	12.84	14.77	13.06	13.21	5.77	16.20
9	18.19	17.97	13.58	12.98	15.38	11.58	10.42	7.27	16.53
10	17.88	18.81	13.70	12.80	15.05	12.40	10.26	1.89	16.65
11	17.68	18.96	14.14	12.56	16.64	12.55	14.81	4.88	16.76
12	18.56	19.61	14.88	13.99	17.25	13.11	11.11	13.95	17.58
13	17.65	19.61	14.88	13.81	17.67	13.37	13.04	7.69	17.28
14	12.61	14.95	13.11	10.38	14.17	10.65	9.76	4.44	13.14
15	9.17	11.23	9.18	8.07	10.66	7.98	8.11	1.59	9.69
16	5.87	7.52	5.41	5.56	7.04	4.75	6.25	..	6.26
17	3.53	4.42	2.86	3.12	3.79	2.53	..	..	3.62
18	1.45	1.85	1.09	1.35	1.68	1.06	..	..	1.50
19	0.85	0.90	0.36	0.71	0.90	0.68	..	..	0.77
20 and over ..	0.05	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.04	0.04	..	0.05
Total	3.69	3.90	3.10	2.90	3.70	2.90	1.50	1.28	3.56

In Australia 75.90 per cent. of private school pupils were aged from 6 to 13 years, the corresponding proportions for the States and Territories being respectively:—New South Wales, 78.20 per cent.; Victoria, 74.42 per cent.; Queensland, 73.70 per cent.; South Australia, 75.75 per cent.; Western Australia, 73.85 per cent.; Tasmania, 74.55 per cent.; Northern Territory, 77.59 per cent.; Federal Capital Territory, 87.88 per cent. These proportions are much higher than in 1911 when the similar percentage for Australia was 70.29.

A comparison between the statistics of enrolments of children attending private schools in 1920 and 1921, the average attendance in each of those years, and the number of private school pupils as ascertained from the Census is given below, and the remarks relative to the State School comparison (p. 156) apply generally to private schools, though in the latter case the methods of determining enrolments are probably even less satisfactory. For Australia, as a whole, the Census results fall between the enrolments for 1920 and those for 1921, which is satisfactory. In Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania the results are satisfactory, inasmuch as the Census figures are less than the enrolments in either year.

PRIVATE SCHOOL PUPILS—ENROLMENT, AVERAGE ATTENDANCE AND CENSUS RESULTS.

Particulars.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales (a).	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Enrolment, 1920	74,339	56,684	26,175	16,140	12,151	6,555	49	(b)	192,093
Enrolment, 1921	78,460	59,922	26,145	15,633	11,813	6,650	65	(b)	198,688
Average attendance, 1920 ..	59,495	48,000(c)	21,601	11,520	10,517	4,912	38	(b)	156,083
Average attendance, 1921 ..	64,172	50,900(c)	21,905	11,575	10,461	5,017	43	(b)	164,073
Census results, 3rd April, 1921	77,586	59,788	23,457	14,382	12,299	6,204	58	(b)	193,774

(a) Including Federal Capital Territory.

(b) Included with New South Wales.

(c) Estimated.

17. Students at Technical Schools.—The number of students at each age attending technical schools is shown in the following table.

STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS, 1921.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
8	54	6	2	8	..	1	..	..	71
9	81	8	3	13	..	2	..	..	107
10	86	49	3	16	..	..	..	..	154
11	151	284	4	15	3	..	..	..	457
12	421	860	19	57	31	14	..	..	1,402
13	1,004	1,554	112	192	123	58	..	7	3,050
14	1,372	1,262	755	270	347	89	..	20	4,115
15	1,125	837	707	250	451	92	..	24	3,486
16	1,102	698	502	178	464	64	..	28	3,036
17	895	553	281	147	387	35	..	16	2,314
18	673	425	172	123	258	39	..	13	1,703
19	443	297	101	73	161	23	..	17	1,115
20 and over ..	1,499	1,264	351	257	360	95	..	47	3,873
Total	8,906	8,097	3,012	1,599	2,585	512	..	172	24,883

The greatest number at any single age receiving instruction at technical schools was, for Australia as a whole, at age 14; this was also the case in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia; in Victoria the greatest number was at age 13; in Western Australia at age 16; and in Tasmania at age 15. Returned Australian soldiers receiving vocational training at technical schools in 1921 no doubt accounted for the relatively large number of students 20 years and over.

Of all the children in Australia aged from 8 to 19 years, 1.72 per cent. were attending technical schools. The similar proportion for each State was:—New South Wales, 1.57 per cent.; Victoria, 2.04 per cent.; Queensland, 1.54 per cent.; South Australia, 1.21 per cent.; Western Australia, 2.81 per cent.; and Tasmania, 0.80 per cent.

The relative numbers of males and females attending technical schools are indicated by the figures given in the next table which show the excess of males per 100 of the sexes combined at each age.

MASCULINITY OF STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS (EXCESS OF MALES AND FEMALES PER 100 OF SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
8	3.70	66.67	100.00	-25.00	..	-50.00	..	..	7.04
9	18.52	25.00	-33.33	-38.46	..	100.00	..	..	12.15
10	8.98	30.62	33.33	0.00	..	..	..	..	14.29
11	33.78	54.23	-50.00	20.00	33.33	..	..	..	45.30
12	62.47	60.94	15.78	8.77	93.58	14.29	..	..	60.34
13	84.54	57.02	12.50	29.16	90.26	96.54	..	100.00	58.22
14	49.66	54.36	-5.96	18.52	17.00	70.81	..	100.00	36.87
15	26.22	60.81	-15.42	27.20	-5.99	69.57	..	100.00	23.64
16	23.77	61.31	-17.13	37.08	0.00	65.64	..	100.00	24.37
17	30.51	59.13	-1.78	34.69	8.53	42.85	..	100.00	30.68
18	48.29	60.48	4.65	44.72	10.08	79.48	..	100.00	41.98
19	45.82	58.25	34.65	56.16	18.01	47.82	..	100.00	45.65
20 and over ..	71.60	79.44	58.98	72.00	46.14	89.48	..	100.00	71.47
Total ..	46.24	61.62	0.73	35.83	16.52	72.28	..	100.00	42.80

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) denotes an excess of females.

Except in Queensland the excess of males is almost general throughout. The 24,883 students at technical schools in Australia comprised 17,767 males and 7,116 females, representing an excess of males equal to 42.80 per cent. of the total students.

The proportions, for each State, of technical school students at each age, are given in the next table.

AGE DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF STUDENTS AT TECHNICAL SCHOOLS.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
8	0.60	0.07	0.07	0.50	..	0.20	..	..	0.28
9	0.91	0.10	0.10	0.80	..	0.39	..	..	0.43
10	0.96	0.60	0.10	1.00	..	..	..	..	0.62
11	1.70	3.51	0.13	0.94	0.12	..	..	..	1.84
12	4.73	10.62	0.63	3.56	1.20	2.73	..	..	5.63
13	11.28	19.19	3.72	12.02	4.76	11.33	..	4.07	12.26
14	15.40	15.59	25.07	16.89	13.42	17.38	..	11.63	16.54
15	12.63	10.34	23.47	15.64	17.45	17.97	..	13.96	14.01
16	12.38	8.62	16.67	11.13	17.95	12.50	..	16.27	12.20
17	10.05	6.83	9.33	9.19	14.97	6.84	..	9.30	9.30
18	7.56	5.25	5.71	7.69	9.98	7.62	..	7.56	6.85
19	4.97	3.67	3.35	4.57	6.23	4.49	..	9.89	4.48
20 and over ..	16.83	15.61	11.65	16.07	13.92	18.55	..	27.32	15.56
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	..	100.00	100.00

More than half of the students at technical schools were aged from 13 to 16 years, the proportion at these ages being 55.01 for Australia as a whole, and for the different States—New South Wales 51.69 per cent.; Victoria, 53.74 per cent.; Queensland, 68.93 per cent.; South Australia, 55.68 per cent.; Western Australia, 53.58 per cent.; and Tasmania, 59.18 per cent.

18. Education "At Home."—Of the total of 1,023,462 persons recorded at the Census as receiving education, 30,712 or about 3 per cent. were classed as receiving education "at home," which is the same as the proportion similarly classed at the Census of 1911. The number at each year of age is given in the following table:—

RECEIVING EDUCATION "AT HOME" (SEXES COMBINED).

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Under 5	1,183	824	469	328	164	137	5	4	3,114
5	1,841	949	832	350	315	164	7	2	4,460
6	1,971	718	822	254	232	217	7	7	4,228
7	1,430	450	685	175	152	239	5	7	3,143
8	1,146	334	579	139	157	140	5	3	2,503
9	853	242	469	107	117	117	2	2	1,909
10	773	208	454	107	110	96	5	1	1,754
11	674	196	380	88	111	69	2	..	1,520
12	642	229	339	76	112	83	5	2	1,488
13	699	378	386	103	114	93	3	2	1,778
14	751	452	315	121	127	71	1	..	1,838
15	481	280	193	69	95	50	1	1	1,170
16	304	152	114	45	60	36	1	1	713
17	183	90	55	22	30	11	1	..	392
18	87	76	30	17	18	3	..	..	231
19	64	52	11	15	9	2	..	..	153
20 and over ..	99	142	30	26	9	12	..	..	318
Total	13,181	5,772	6,163	2,042	1,932	1,540	50	32	30,712

The maximum number receiving education "at home" was at age 5 for Australia as a whole, and for Victoria, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, at age 6 for New South Wales; and age 7 for Tasmania. In 1911 the maximum number was general throughout the States at age 6.

The proportion per cent. of the total children at each age who were receiving education "at home" is shown in the next table.

PROPORTION PER CENT. RECEIVING EDUCATION "AT HOME" (SEXES COMBINED).

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Under 5	0.49	0.53	0.52	0.61	0.47	0.54	1.51	1.23	0.52
5	3.92	3.05	4.67	3.32	4.20	3.28	10.14	3.70	3.75
6	4.02	2.19	4.49	2.19	2.87	4.05	10.94	9.33	3.37
7	3.05	1.39	3.86	1.56	1.94	4.62	9.09	12.28	2.59
8	2.49	1.08	3.46	1.27	2.17	2.86	9.43	5.77	2.14
9	1.92	0.81	2.92	1.02	1.62	2.40	4.17	3.64	1.69
10	1.73	0.69	2.83	1.03	1.55	2.01	12.82	1.89	1.55
11	1.61	0.69	2.49	0.91	1.63	1.54	7.41	..	1.42
12	1.59	0.83	2.35	0.79	1.60	1.84	9.26	4.65	1.43
13	1.75	1.32	2.67	1.10	1.64	2.11	13.00	5.13	1.71
14	1.94	1.61	2.17	1.35	1.90	1.60	2.44	..	1.81
15	1.27	1.03	1.44	0.80	1.46	1.19	2.70	1.59	1.19
16	0.82	0.57	0.83	0.53	0.96	0.86	3.13	1.59	0.74
17	0.54	0.35	0.43	0.27	0.49	0.28	2.33	..	0.43
18	0.25	0.29	0.23	0.21	0.31	0.08	..	..	0.25
19	0.19	0.21	0.09	0.19	0.17	0.05	..	..	0.18
20 and over ..	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	..	..	0.01
Total	0.62	0.38	0.82	0.41	0.58	0.72	1.29	1.24	0.57

Amongst the States the proportion receiving education "at home" was greatest in Queensland at ages 5 and 6 and at all ages from 8 to 14 inclusive; under 5 years it was greatest in South Australia; at age 7 in Tasmania; at ages 15 and 16 in Western Australia; and at age 17 in New South Wales. On the basis of the total population the highest proportion was in Queensland, with Tasmania next and New South Wales third.

The relative numbers of males and females of each age being educated "at home" are indicated in the next table by showing the excess of males over females per 100 of the sexes combined:—

MASCULINITY OF CHILDREN BEING EDUCATED "AT HOME" (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF SEXES COMBINED) 1921.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Under 5 ..	3.97	0.49	6.61	7.93	14.63	2.19	20.00	100.00	1.28
5 ..	4.40	3.27	0.24	1.14	3.17	3.66	14.28	100.00	2.38
6 ..	3.90	10.59	1.46	8.66	16.38	12.44	14.28	14.28	6.01
7 ..	5.03	12.00	1.90	7.43	17.10	4.60	20.00	7.14	5.89
8 ..	8.72	8.98	2.59	7.91	0.64	4.29	20.00	100.00	6.60
9 ..	7.39	25.42	2.35	6.54	9.40	12.82	0.00	100.00	8.75
10 ..	0.91	17.31	0.00	0.94	3.64	16.66	60.00	100.00	3.53
11 ..	13.35	22.45	1.58	22.73	6.31	24.64	100.00	..	11.45
12 ..	9.97	17.03	13.27	7.89	10.71	3.61	20.00	0.00	11.42
13 ..	16.45	32.28	6.74	33.99	5.26	11.83	100.00	0.00	17.89
14 ..	21.17	33.63	20.00	28.92	40.15	32.40	100.00	..	26.33
15 ..	22.66	30.00	24.35	33.33	38.96	36.00	100.00	100.00	27.10
16 ..	19.73	23.68	42.11	51.12	56.67	33.33	100.00	100.00	29.88
17 ..	12.57	2.22	30.91	18.18	26.67	45.45	100.00	..	13.52
18 ..	17.24	31.58	20.00	17.62	0.00	33.33	..	..	13.85
19 ..	3.13	30.77	9.09	33.33	11.11	0.00	..	..	12.42
20 and over ..	35.36	57.74	20.00	69.24	55.56	16.67	..	..	46.22
Total ..	7.73	11.05	4.17	7.74	10.66	10.26	8.00	31.25	7.91

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates an excess of females.

The results show an excess of females in all States and at almost all ages. The nearest approach to equality between the sexes was in Queensland, where the excess of females was only 4.17 as against 7.91 for Australia as a whole.

The age distribution of those being educated "at home" is shown below for each of the States and Territories.

AGE DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF CHILDREN BEING EDUCATED "AT HOME" (SEXES COMBINED) 1921.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Under 5 ..	8.98	14.27	7.61	16.06	8.49	8.90	10.00	12.50	10.14
5 ..	13.97	16.44	13.50	17.14	16.30	10.65	14.00	6.25	14.52
6 ..	14.95	12.44	13.34	12.44	12.01	14.09	14.00	21.88	13.77
7 ..	10.85	7.80	11.11	8.57	7.87	15.52	10.00	21.88	10.23
8 ..	8.69	5.79	9.39	6.81	8.13	9.09	10.00	9.38	8.15
9 ..	6.47	4.19	7.61	5.24	6.06	7.60	4.00	6.25	6.22
10 ..	5.86	3.60	7.37	5.24	5.69	6.23	10.00	3.12	5.71
11 ..	5.11	3.40	6.17	4.31	5.75	4.48	4.00	..	4.95
12 ..	4.87	3.97	5.50	3.72	5.80	5.39	10.00	6.25	4.85
13 ..	5.30	6.55	6.26	5.05	5.90	6.04	6.00	6.25	5.79
14 ..	5.70	7.83	5.11	5.93	6.57	4.61	2.00	..	5.98
15 ..	3.65	4.85	3.13	3.38	4.92	3.25	2.00	3.12	3.81
16 ..	2.31	2.63	1.85	2.20	3.11	2.34	2.00	3.12	2.32
17 ..	1.39	1.56	0.89	1.08	1.55	0.71	2.00	..	1.28
18 ..	0.66	1.32	0.49	0.83	0.93	0.19	..	..	0.75
19 ..	0.49	0.90	0.18	0.73	0.46	0.13	..	..	0.50
20 and over ..	0.75	2.46	0.49	1.27	0.46	0.78	..	..	1.03
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Of the persons in Australia at the Census of 1921, being educated "at home," 10.14 per cent. were under 5 years as compared with 1.39 per cent. in 1911. In Australia children aged 6 to 13 years last birthday represented 59.67 per cent. of those being educated "at home" in 1921 as compared with 74.35 per cent. in 1911. For 1921 the corresponding proportions at these ages in

the various States and Territories were :—New South Wales, 62.10 per cent. ; Victoria, 47.74 per cent. ; Queensland, 66.75 per cent. ; South Australia, 51.38 per cent. ; Western Australia, 57.21 per cent. ; Tasmania, 68.44 per cent. ; Northern Territory, 68.00 per cent., and Federal Capital Territory, 75.01 per cent.

19. University Students.—The number of University students at each age in each of the States is shown in the following table :—

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1921.

Age Last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
MALES.							
16	27	24	7	22	7	1	88
17	142	87	12	52	18	14	325
18	271	224	18	81	27	19	640
19	333	275	39	113	28	17	805
20 and over	1,349	1,325	111	367	78	41	3,271
Total	2,122	1,935	187	635	158	92	5,129
FEMALES.							
16	23	15	1	12	2	1	54
17	102	42	6	51	15	4	220
18	150	90	18	74	23	7	362
19	147	123	11	63	21	13	378
20 and over	390	458	38	155	48	20	1,109
Total	812	728	74	355	109	45	2,123
PERSONS.							
16	50	39	8	34	9	2	142
17	244	129	18	103	33	18	545
18	421	314	36	155	50	26	1,002
19	480	398	50	176	49	30	1,183
20 and over	1,739	1,783	149	522	126	61	4,380
Total	2,934	2,663	261	990	267	137	7,252

The relative numbers of males and females attending Universities are indicated in the following table by the excess of males per 100 of the sexes combined. The results show an excess of males throughout :—

MASCULINITY OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF SEXES COMBINED) 1921.

Age Last Birthday.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
16	8.00	23.07	75.00	29.41	55.55	0.00	23.94
17	16.40	34.88	33.33	0.97	9.09	55.55	19.27
18	28.75	42.69	0.00	4.51	8.00	46.16	27.74
19	38.76	38.20	56.00	28.41	14.29	13.33	36.10
20 and over	55.15	48.63	49.00	40.62	23.81	34.43	49.36
Total	44.66	45.33	43.30	28.29	18.35	34.31	41.45

20. Not indicated as receiving Education.—Of the total of 904,370 children in Australia aged from 6 to 13 years there were 60,331 or 6.67 per cent. for whom no indication was given that they were receiving instruction. These figures show a marked improvement on those derived from the Census of 1911 when the number not indicated was 64,609 or 9.21 per cent. of the children aged 6 to 13 years.

The following table shows the numbers in each State at each age who were not indicated as receiving education.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN NOT INDICATED AS RECEIVING EDUCATION (SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
6	12,861	3,978	2,070	2,121	1,344	1,969	21	30	24,394
7	3,855	1,371	885	628	490	634	14	8	7,885
8	2,113	900	560	331	298	249	14	2	4,467
9	1,611	712	431	296	231	181	7	2	3,471
10	1,409	626	407	220	210	166	6	1	3,045
11	1,279	595	363	219	186	120	3	2	2,767
12	1,318	781	463	287	234	167	16	1	3,267
13	4,035	3,338	1,515	1,028	554	554	9	2	11,035
Total, 6-13..	28,481	12,301	6,694	5,130	3,547	4,040	90	48	60,331

In the next table the numbers just given are shown as percentages of the total children at each age.

PROPORTION PER CENT. NOT INDICATED AS RECEIVING EDUCATION (SEXES COMBINED) 1921.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
6	26.22	12.15	11.32	18.26	16.65	36.73	32.81	40.00	19.47
7	8.21	4.25	4.98	5.58	6.25	12.26	25.45	14.04	6.50
8	4.59	2.90	3.34	3.03	4.11	5.09	26.42	3.86	3.82
9	3.62	2.37	2.69	2.83	3.20	3.73	14.58	3.64	3.07
10	3.15	2.08	2.54	2.12	2.96	3.48	15.38	1.89	2.69
11	3.06	2.08	2.38	2.26	2.73	2.67	11.11	4.88	2.59
12	3.26	2.81	3.20	3.00	3.35	3.71	29.63	2.33	3.15
13	10.08	11.62	10.46	11.01	7.98	12.55	39.13	5.13	10.61
Total, 6-13..	8.06	5.10	5.18	6.16	6.09	7.72	24.79	11.57	6.67

Amongst the States the highest proportion of children aged 6 to 13 years, who were not indicated as receiving education was in New South Wales (8.06 per cent.), and was next in Tasmania (7.72 per cent.). These results are largely due to the fact that in these States, children aged 6 years are not compelled to attend school. The same States, however, occupy a comparatively unfavourable position in most of the other ages.

The results given in the following table indicate the relative numbers of males and females amongst those not indicated as receiving education. In most cases there are more females than males.

MASCULINITY OF CHILDREN NOT INDICATED AS RECEIVING EDUCATION (EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
6	- 0.47	- 5.43	- 2.13	- 1.74	- 6.10	0.36	- 23.81	- 6.67	- 1.80
7	- 2.36	- 4.60	- 1.24	0.64	- 0.82	1.58	14.29	- 50.00	- 1.99
8	- 1.18	4.67	1.79	- 9.97	- 3.36	6.83	..	- 100.00	- 0.02
9	1.30	- 1.40	- 3.48	- 4.73	8.23	- 16.02	14.29	..	- 0.78
10	1.49	3.19	8.60	- 6.36	- 0.95	8.43	..	100.00	2.46
11	- 3.52	- 6.22	0.83	- 3.20	2.15	5.00	33.33	- 100.00	- 2.78
12	- 4.55	- 2.43	8.42	- 4.53	5.13	- 7.78	12.50	- 100.00	- 1.62
13	- 6.32	- 8.69	- 1.12	- 17.70	- 4.69	4.33	55.56	100.00	- 6.75
Total, 6-13..	- 1.76	- 4.66	..	- 5.77	- 2.51	8.91	6.67	- 16.67	- 2.36

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates an excess of females.

The following table shows for each State and Territory the age distribution of the children at school age, who were not indicated as receiving education. The greatest proportion at any age was at age 6 throughout; as already mentioned education was not compulsory in New South Wales or in Tasmania until age 7. At age 7 the proportion was relatively high throughout the States and Territories and again at age 13. The smallest proportion for Australia as a whole and for each of the States and for the Northern Territory was at age 11.

AGE DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF CHILDREN NOT INDICATED AS RECEIVING EDUCATION (SEXES COMBINED), 1921.

Age last Birthday.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
6	45.16	32.34	30.92	41.35	37.89	48.74	23.33	62.50	40.43
7	13.53	11.14	13.22	12.24	13.82	15.69	15.56	16.66	13.07
8	7.42	7.32	8.37	6.45	8.40	6.16	15.56	4.17	7.40
9	5.65	5.79	6.44	5.77	6.51	4.48	7.78	4.17	5.75
10	4.95	5.09	6.08	4.29	5.92	4.11	6.67	2.08	5.05
11	4.49	4.84	5.42	4.27	5.24	2.97	3.33	4.17	4.59
12	4.63	6.35	6.92	5.59	6.60	4.14	17.77	2.08	5.42
13	14.17	27.13	22.63	20.04	15.62	13.71	10.00	4.17	18.29
Total, 6-13..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

21. Pupils in Metropolitan Areas.—Particulars relating to pupils in the metropolitan areas of the several States are furnished in the succeeding table.

METROPOLITAN SCHOOLING AS AT 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Metropolitan Area.	Number receiving Education at—					Number not indicated as Receiving Education.	Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Home.	University.		
• MALES.							
Sydney and Suburbs	56,119	16,936	4,463	1,503	1,887	352,584	433,492
Melbourne and Suburbs	41,817	18,592	4,008	1,022	1,772	292,289	359,500
Brisbane and Suburbs	15,064	3,755	769	284	159	81,014	101,045
Adelaide and Suburbs	17,333	5,131	792	311	595	96,608	120,770
Perth and Suburbs	11,986	3,362	1,105	197	150	58,288	75,088
Hobart and Suburbs	3,335	1,206	190	98	77	19,805	24,711
Total Metropolitan	145,654	48,982	11,327	3,415	4,640	900,588	1,114,606
FEMALES.							
Sydney and Suburbs	52,312	20,815	1,501	1,884	719	388,336	465,567
Melbourne and Suburbs	40,783	20,290	702	1,396	644	343,150	406,965
Brisbane and Suburbs	14,122	4,632	780	366	59	88,942	108,901
Adelaide and Suburbs	16,234	6,049	322	419	330	111,251	134,605
Perth and Suburbs	11,246	4,489	805	310	107	62,828	79,785
Hobart and Suburbs	2,988	1,447	10	108	35	23,062	27,650
Total Metropolitan	137,685	57,722	4,120	4,483	1,894	1,017,569	1,223,473
PERSONS.							
Sydney and Suburbs	108,431	37,751	5,964	3,387	2,606	740,920	899,059
Melbourne and Suburbs	82,600	38,882	4,710	2,418	2,416	635,439	766,465
Brisbane and Suburbs	29,186	8,387	1,549	650	218	169,956	209,946
Adelaide and Suburbs	33,567	11,180	1,114	730	925	207,859	255,375
Perth and Suburbs	23,232	7,851	1,910	507	257	121,116	154,873
Hobart and Suburbs	6,323	2,653	200	206	112	42,867	52,361
Total Metropolitan	283,339	106,704	15,447	7,898	6,534	1,918,157	2,338,079

The column headed "Number not indicated as receiving Education" includes all persons regardless of age, for whom no indication was given that they were receiving education.

The following table shows for each of the capital cities the proportion at each class of school of the total pupils. Compared with the other capital cities Brisbane had the largest proportions at State Schools and the smallest proportions at private schools and the University for both males and females. Melbourne had the least proportions of both males and females at State Schools, and the greatest proportions at private schools. Hobart had the greatest proportions of males and Sydney the greatest proportion of females receiving education "at home."

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION OF METROPOLITAN PUPILS ACCORDING TO CLASS OF INSTITUTION, 1921.

Metropolitan Area.	Proportion Per Cent. Receiving Education at—					Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Home.	University.	
MALES.						
Sydney and Suburbs ..	69.36	20.93	5.52	1.86	2.33	100.00
Melbourne and Suburbs ..	62.22	27.66	5.96	1.52	2.64	100.00
Brisbane and Suburbs ..	75.20	18.75	3.84	1.42	0.79	100.00
Adelaide and Suburbs ..	71.74	21.23	3.28	1.29	2.46	100.00
Perth and Suburbs ..	71.35	20.01	6.58	1.17	0.89	100.00
Hobart and Suburbs ..	67.98	24.58	3.87	2.00	1.57	100.00
Total Metropolitan	68.06	22.89	5.29	1.60	2.16	100.00
FEMALES.						
Sydney and Suburbs ..	67.74	26.95	1.94	2.44	0.93	100.00
Melbourne and Suburbs ..	63.91	31.79	1.10	2.19	1.01	100.00
Brisbane and Suburbs ..	70.76	23.21	3.91	1.83	0.29	100.00
Adelaide and Suburbs ..	69.51	25.90	1.38	1.80	1.41	100.00
Perth and Suburbs ..	66.32	26.47	4.75	1.83	0.63	100.00
Hobart and Suburbs ..	65.13	31.54	0.22	2.35	0.76	100.00
Total Metropolitan	66.87	28.03	2.00	2.18	0.92	100.00
PERSONS.						
Sydney and Suburbs ..	68.57	23.87	3.77	2.14	1.65	100.00
Melbourne and Suburbs ..	63.04	29.68	3.59	1.85	1.84	100.00
Brisbane and Suburbs ..	72.98	20.97	3.87	1.63	0.55	100.00
Adelaide and Suburbs ..	70.64	23.53	2.34	1.54	1.95	100.00
Perth and Suburbs ..	68.82	23.26	5.66	1.50	0.76	100.00
Hobart and Suburbs ..	66.60	27.94	2.11	2.17	1.18	100.00
Total Metropolitan	67.47	25.41	3.68	1.88	1.56	100.00

The particulars given in the following table are confined to children aged from 6 to 13 years which throughout this chapter have been termed "compulsory school ages." It may be noticed that numbers of males and females are substantially the same among the children aged 6 to 13 in each of the capital cities. In Sydney, Brisbane and Hobart, males are slightly in excess of females, whereas in Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth the reverse is the case.

METROPOLITAN CHILDREN AGED LAST BIRTHDAY FROM 6 TO 13 YEARS.

Metropolitan Area.	Number Receiving Education at—					Number not Indicated as Receiving Education.	Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Home.			
MALES.							
Sydney and Suburbs ..	48,507	12,726	1,109	561	3,771	66,674	
Melbourne and Suburbs ..	36,779	13,703	1,288	354	2,418	54,542	
Brisbane and Suburbs ..	13,043	2,752	31	89	551	16,466	
Adelaide and Suburbs ..	15,689	3,744	112	78	755	20,378	
Perth and Suburbs ..	10,568	2,376	138	49	516	13,647	
Hobart and Suburbs ..	2,879	879	21	49	341	4,169	
Total Metropolitan	127,465	36,180	2,699	1,180	8,352	175,876	

METROPOLITAN CHILDREN AGED LAST BIRTHDAY FROM 6 TO 13 YEARS—*continued.*

Metropolitan Area.	Number Receiving Education at—				Number not Indicated as Receiving Education.	Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Home.		
FEMALES.						
Sydney and Suburbs ..	45,176	15,777	235	749	4,304	66,241
Melbourne and Suburbs ..	36,061	14,861	242	569	2,999	54,732
Brisbane and Suburbs ..	12,142	3,308	28	127	615	16,220
Adelaide and Suburbs ..	14,685	4,511	73	133	984	20,386
Perth and Suburbs ..	9,822	3,191	7	78	632	13,730
Hobart and Suburbs ..	2,576	1,072	..	52	392	4,092
Total Metropolitan ..	120,462	42,720	585	1,708	9,926	175,401
PERSONS.						
Sydney and Suburbs ..	93,683	28,503	1,344	1,310	8,075	132,915
Melbourne and Suburbs ..	72,840	28,564	1,530	923	5,417	109,274
Brisbane and Suburbs ..	25,185	6,060	59	216	1,166	32,686
Adelaide and Suburbs ..	30,374	8,255	185	211	1,739	40,764
Perth and Suburbs ..	20,390	5,567	145	127	1,148	27,377
Hobart and Suburbs ..	5,455	1,951	21	101	733	8,261
Total Metropolitan ..	247,927	78,900	3,284	2,888	18,278	351,277

The next table shows the proportion of the children aged from 6 to 13 who were receiving education at each class of school, &c.

Compared with the other metropolitan cities, Brisbane had the highest proportions of both males and females at State schools, and the lowest at private schools, while Melbourne had the highest proportions of both males and females at private schools, and the lowest proportion of males at State schools, and with the exception of Hobart, the lowest proportion of females at State schools. Of the children at school ages Hobart had the greatest proportion of both sexes receiving education "at home," and Perth had the smallest proportion. Hobart also had the highest proportions of both males and females of school age who were not indicated as receiving education, and Brisbane the smallest proportion.

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN OF "SCHOOL AGE" (6-13 YEARS) AT EACH CLASS OF SCHOOL, ETC.

Metropolitan Area.	Proportion per cent. Receiving Education at—				Proportion per cent. not indicated as Receiving Education.	Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Home.		
MALES.						
Sydney and Suburbs ..	72.75	19.09	1.66	0.84	5.66	100.00
Melbourne and Suburbs ..	67.43	25.12	2.36	0.65	4.44	100.00
Brisbane and Suburbs ..	79.21	16.71	0.19	0.54	3.35	100.00
Adelaide and Suburbs ..	76.99	18.37	0.55	0.38	3.71	100.00
Perth and Suburbs ..	77.44	17.41	1.01	0.36	3.78	100.00
Hobart and Suburbs ..	69.06	21.08	0.50	1.18	8.18	100.00
Total Metropolitan ..	72.47	20.57	1.54	0.67	4.75	100.00
FEMALES.						
Sydney and Suburbs ..	68.20	23.82	0.35	1.13	6.50	100.00
Melbourne and Suburbs ..	65.89	27.15	0.44	1.04	5.48	100.00
Brisbane and Suburbs ..	74.86	20.40	0.17	0.78	3.79	100.00
Adelaide and Suburbs ..	72.03	22.13	0.36	0.65	4.83	100.00
Perth and Suburbs ..	71.54	23.24	0.05	0.57	4.60	100.00
Hobart and Suburbs ..	62.95	26.20	..	1.27	9.58	100.00
Total Metropolitan ..	68.68	24.36	0.33	0.97	5.66	100.00

PROPORTION ON CHILDREN OF "SCHOOL AGE" (6-13 YEARS) AT EACH CLASS OF SCHOOL, ETC.—*continued.*

Metropolitan Area.	Proportion per cent. Receiving Education at—				Proportion per cent. not indicated as Receiving Education.	Total.
	State School.	Private School.	Technical School.	Home.		
PERSONS.						
Sydney and Suburbs ..	70.48	21.44	1.01	0.99	6.08	100.00
Melbourne and Suburbs ..	66.66	26.14	1.40	0.84	4.96	100.00
Brisbane and Suburbs ..	77.05	18.54	0.18	0.66	3.57	100.00
Adelaide and Suburbs ..	74.51	20.25	0.45	0.52	4.27	100.00
Perth and Suburbs ..	74.48	20.34	0.53	0.46	4.19	100.00
Hobart and Suburbs ..	66.03	23.62	0.26	1.22	8.87	100.00
Total Metropolitan ..	70.58	22.46	0.94	0.82	5.20	100.00

The following table shows the number of children in the metropolitan area of each State and Territory at school age (6-13 years) who were not shown to be receiving education, and is followed by another table in which is shown the proportion which these numbers bear to the total children at the same ages.

METROPOLITAN CHILDREN NOT INDICATED AS RECEIVING EDUCATION (SEXES COMBINED).

Age Last Birthday.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
6	3,411	1,568	327	658	426	357	6,747
7	1,042	601	151	179	140	104	2,217
8	612	444	102	120	91	44	1,413
9	479	371	78	112	83	31	1,154
10	452	309	68	80	74	29	1,012
11	394	281	50	84	64	24	897
12	367	372	76	119	64	29	1,027
13	1,318	1,471	314	387	206	115	3,811
Ages 6-13 ..	8,075	5,417	1,166	1,739	1,148	733	18,278

METROPOLITAN PROPORTION PER CENT. NOT INDICATED AS RECEIVING EDUCATION (SEXES COMBINED).

6	18.58	10.47	7.10	11.60	11.52	30.03	13.91
7	5.86	4.04	3.34	3.24	3.83	9.42	4.67
8	3.54	3.13	2.42	2.27	2.73	4.10	3.11
9	2.90	2.78	1.94	2.21	2.48	3.13	2.66
10	2.70	2.29	1.68	1.59	2.24	2.81	2.32
11	2.52	2.20	1.30	1.76	1.97	2.50	2.18
12	2.39	2.96	2.09	2.51	1.94	2.94	2.53
13	8.64	11.24	8.28	8.27	5.91	12.41	9.24
Ages 6-13 ..	6.08	4.96	3.57	4.27	4.19	8.87	5.20

Of the 351,277 children recorded in the combined metropolitan areas as of school age there were 18,278, representing 5.20 per cent., for whom no indication was given that they were receiving education. These figures show a very material improvement on those for 1911, when the similar proportion was 6.89 per cent. It was shown (p. 163) that for the whole of Australia the improvement in this connexion during the decade was a decline in the proportion not shown to be receiving education from 9.21 per cent. in 1911 to 6.67 per cent. The greater improvement in the

extra-metropolitan areas than in the cities is probably due, at least in some degree, to the extension of educational facilities in the rural areas, whereas in the cities, where these facilities have been adequate throughout the period under review, the improvement is probably due to a stricter administration of the truancy laws. As has already been stated in the review of the figures for the various States, the relatively unfavorable positions of New South Wales and Tasmania as indicated by the total children aged 6-13 who were not shown to be receiving education, is due mainly to the fact that in those States education is not compulsory below age 7. The results for these States for ages above 7 years, however, do not compare favorably with other States, nor do their capital cities with other capital cities.

The next table indicates the relative numbers of males and females among the children of school age who were not shown to be receiving education. The figures given indicate the excess of males per 100 of males and females together. With very few exceptions the females predominate.

MASCULINITY OF METROPOLITAN CHILDREN NOT INDICATED AS RECEIVING EDUCATION
(EXCESS OF MALES OVER FEMALES PER 100 OF SEXES COMBINED).

Age last Birthday.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
6	— 4.31	— 11.22	— 8.87	— 6.99	— 13.62	— 1.40	— 6.83
7	— 8.64	— 8.49	— 4.64	— 7.26	— 1.43	— 11.54	— 7.89
8	— 6.21	— 2.25	— 1.96	— 20.00	— 5.49	— 36.36	— 6.72
9	— 1.88	— 4.04	— 2.56	— 10.71	— 13.25	— 48.39	— 5.20
10	— 2.65	— 6.14	..	— 22.50	— 2.70	— 10.34	— 2.96
11	— 10.66	— 16.73	20.00	7.14	3.13	8.33	— 7.69
12	— 8.99	— 9.14	..	— 12.61	— 21.88	— 3.45	— 9.44
13	— 14.11	— 15.57	— 12.10	— 27.65	— 12.62	— 0.87	— 15.40
Ages, 6-13	— 6.60	— 10.73	— 5.49	— 13.17	— 10.10	— 6.96	— 8.61

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates an excess of females.

The proportion which the number of children who were not shown to be receiving education at each age, bear to the total of such children at school age is shown in the following table:—

AGE DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF METROPOLITAN CHILDREN NOT INDICATED AS RECEIVING EDUCATION (SEXES COMBINED).

Age last Birthday.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
6	42.24	28.95	28.04	37.84	37.11	48.70	36.91
7	12.90	11.09	12.95	10.29	12.20	14.19	12.13
8	7.58	8.20	8.75	6.90	7.93	6.00	7.73
9	5.93	6.85	6.69	6.44	7.23	4.23	6.31
10	5.60	5.70	5.83	4.60	6.45	3.96	5.54
11	4.88	5.19	4.29	4.83	5.57	3.27	4.91
12	4.55	6.87	6.52	6.84	5.57	3.96	5.62
13	16.32	27.15	26.93	22.26	17.94	15.69	20.85
Ages, 6-13	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

22. Detailed tables for States and parts of States. Particulars relating to the place of education (nature of school) will be found in Part VII., Education; and further particulars for the Local Government areas in each State will be found in the following Parts (Vol. I.):—New South Wales, Part X.; Victoria, Part XI.; Queensland, Part XII.; South Australia, Part XIII.; Western Australia, Part XIV.; Tasmania, Part XV.

CHAPTER XVII.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.

1. Nature and Scope of Inquiry.—Particulars relating to Conjugal Condition were asked for on the personal slip in the following terms, the marginal numbers indicating the sequence on the original documents :—

5. State whether married, widowed, divorced, judicially separated, or never married.

6. If married, give date of existing marriage : Day Month
Year

(a) Give number of completed years of existing marriage : Years.

7. Give number of children from existing marriage : Living Dead

(a) Number of children from any previous marriages : Living
Dead

The complementary instructions which accompanied the personal slip were :—

5. Marriage—

(i) Married.—For any person who has husband or wife alive at the date of the Census, and who is not judicially separated, write “ M.”

(ii) Widowed.—For any person whose husband or wife has died and who has not married again write “ W.”

(iii) Divorced.—For any person whose marriage has been terminated by divorce write “ D.”

(iv) Judicially Separated.—For any person who is judicially separated write “ J.”

(v) Never married.—For any person who has never been married write “ N.M.”

6. Date of Marriage.—The exact date of the existing marriage is to be inserted when known. When the date is not known, the year of marriage, if known, should be stated, and, if possible, also the month.

6A. Duration of Marriage.—In all cases insert the number of completed years that the existing marriage has been in force. If less than one year insert “ O.”

7. Children from existing marriage.—The number of children (if any) who have been born alive to the existing marriage is to be shown, distinguishing whether such children are living or dead at the date of the Census. If no children are born alive to the marriage, write “ None.” Still-births must not be included.

7A. Children from previous marriage or marriages.—Where the personal slip relates to a widow, widower, or divorced person, or to a married person who has been married more than once, insert the number of children now living or now dead, who had been born alive to any such previous marriage or marriages. If there were no children to such a marriage, write “ None.” Still-births must not be included.

Information regarding the duration of marriage, and the number of children from existing or any previous marriage is not dealt with in this chapter, but was required for the compilation concerning families, which is dealt with later.

Although provision was made for the record of those who were judicially separated as well as those who were divorced, those judicially separated were subsequently treated as married, as there was evidence that the term “ judicially separated ” had been variously interpreted in furnishing the returns.

2. Summary of Results.—The following summary shows the population of Australia—males and females separately—in larger age groups, according to their conjugal condition. Those for whom particulars as to conjugal condition was not given—3.3 per 1,000 males and 2 per 1,000 females have been distributed proportionately throughout. Those for whom age was unspecified have been similarly dealt with.

As all children under 15 years of age are included among the unmarried, a more concise statement of the conjugal condition of the population is obtained by excluding all persons under 15 years. A statement on this basis is given below.

AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, AGED 15 AND OVER, 1921.

Conjugal Condition.	Numbers.			Per Cent.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never married	805,731	652,403	1,458,134	42.68	35.79	39.30
Married	1,004,155	1,001,383	2,005,538	53.19	54.93	54.04.
Widowed	73,653	164,868	238,521	3.90	9.04	6.43
Divorced	4,233	4,304	8,537	0.23	0.24	0.23
Total	1,887,772	1,822,958	3,710,730	100.00	100.00	100.00

Both in point of actual numbers and proportionately the males who had never been married exceeded the females in the same category. Of those who were married the males exceeded the females in actual numbers, but were less proportionately. Of the widowed and divorced the females were in excess both numerically and relatively.

3. Detailed Ages.—The following table furnishes fuller details in regard to ages of males and females in conjunction with their conjugal condition:—

AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF AUSTRALIAN POPULATION, 1921.

Age last Birthday.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15 ..	875,098	..	..	..	875,098	849,906	..	..	..	849,906
15-19 ..	233,911	1,009	6	11	234,937	220,911	8,320	41	8	229,280
20-24 ..	188,524	31,931	234	55	220,744	154,922	77,401	792	168	233,283
25-29 ..	117,728	106,056	1,344	321	225,449	86,487	146,413	3,574	526	237,000
30-34 ..	71,586	152,921	2,743	580	227,830	52,633	162,246	5,857	756	221,492
35-39 ..	45,481	147,321	3,725	661	197,188	35,860	145,725	7,646	713	189,944
40-44 ..	34,603	130,655	4,446	592	170,296	28,471	122,556	9,574	621	161,222
45-49 ..	28,471	110,330	5,485	533	144,819	22,522	100,389	12,251	496	135,658
50-54 ..	26,484	101,694	7,474	498	136,150	18,226	84,580	16,705	405	119,916
55-59 ..	21,563	85,305	9,075	425	116,368	13,320	65,235	20,711	280	99,546
60-64 ..	16,583	63,605	10,186	281	90,655	9,414	45,412	23,644	217	78,687
65-69 ..	10,063	36,858	9,036	155	56,112	4,770	23,633	20,413	70	48,886
70-74 ..	5,641	20,097	7,547	86	33,371	2,653	11,507	17,634	25	31,819
75-79 ..	3,043	10,483	6,050	27	19,603	1,392	5,353	13,656	14	20,415
80-84 ..	1,407	4,282	3,889	7	9,585	566	1,929	7,865	2	10,362
85 and over	643	1,608	2,413	1	4,665	256	684	4,505	3	5,448
Total ..	1,680,829	1,004,155	73,653	4,233	2,762,870	1,502,309	1,001,383	164,868	4,304	2,672,864

Taken in quinquennial age groups, bachelors predominated in all groups below 30, married men in all groups between 30 and 85, and widowers in the later ages. Among females, spinsters were the more numerous below 25, married women in all age groups between 25 and 70 years, and widows from 70 years onward. It is interesting to notice that from the results of the Census of 1921 the excess of widowed males over married males did not appear until after 85 years of age, whereas in 1911 a similar excess appeared in the group 80-84 years. Similarly among females, the age at which the number of widows exceeded the married women has been deferred from group 65-69 to group 70-74.

The succeeding table shows the proportion per 10,000 of those in each age group who belonged to each of the four conjugal conditions:—

PROPORTIONATE DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN EACH AGE GROUP—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age Last Birthday.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	10,000
15-19	9,957	43	..	..	10,000	9,635	363	2	..	10,000
20-24	8,540	1,447	11	2	10,000	6,641	3,318	34	7	10,000
25-29	5,222	4,704	60	14	10,000	3,649	6,178	151	22	10,000
30-34	3,142	6,712	120	26	10,000	2,376	7,325	265	34	10,000
35-39	2,306	7,471	189	34	10,000	1,888	7,672	403	37	10,000
40-44	2,032	7,672	261	35	10,000	1,766	7,602	594	38	10,000
45-49	1,966	7,618	379	37	10,000	1,660	7,400	903	37	10,000
50-54	1,945	7,469	549	37	10,000	1,520	7,053	1,393	34	10,000
55-59	1,853	7,331	780	36	10,000	1,338	6,553	2,081	28	10,000
60-64	1,829	7,016	1,124	31	10,000	1,196	5,771	3,005	28	10,000
65-69	1,793	6,569	1,610	28	10,000	976	4,834	4,176	14	10,000
70-74	1,690	6,022	2,262	26	10,000	834	3,616	5,542	8	10,000
75-79	1,552	5,348	3,086	14	10,000	682	2,622	6,689	7	10,000
80-84	1,468	4,468	4,057	7	10,000	546	1,862	7,590	2	10,000
85 and over ..	1,378	3,447	5,173	2	10,000	470	1,256	8,269	5	10,000
Total	6,084	3,634	267	15	10,000	5,621	3,746	617	16	10,000

The maximum proportion of married men in any age group in 1921 was 76.72 per cent in group 40-44; in 1911 the maximum was in group 45-49. Among females the maximum proportion of married was 76.72 per cent. in age group 35-39 in 1921, while in 1911 the maximum proportion of married women was in age group 40-44.

4. Comparisons with Previous Censuses.—(1) General.—In the following series of tables comparisons are made between the numbers of males and females at various ages in each conjugal condition as ascertained at each Census from 1891 to 1921. In the earlier years there was a lack of consistency between the States in regard to the age groups adopted, and, consequently, it has been necessary to estimate to some extent to make the figures comparable. It is probable, however, that any defect from this cause will be negligible. The numbers unspecified, whether as to age or conjugal condition, have been distributed on the basis of those specified.

It is interesting to observe the movements, in opposite directions of the proportionate results for males and females respectively in each age group of the "never married" and of the "married." For instance—the proportion per 10,000 of males who were never married in each age group over 15 years has diminished since 1891, and with the exception of a number of groups in 1901 the diminution is apparent from decade to decade; on the other hand, the proportion of unmarried females in each group has increased since 1891, although as compared with 1901, age groups embracing 15-29 years in 1911 and 15-34 years in 1921 have declined. Naturally, therefore, in the case of married people the proportion of married males in each age group has increased since 1891 while the proportion of married females in each group has declined. Notwithstanding this contrary movement among males and females in quinquennial age groups it may be noticed that when all ages are taken together the changes in the proportions are in the same direction for both sexes, though in the case of males they are much more pronounced. These different changes which have taken place in the relative conjugal conditions of males and females, result from the subsidence of the high masculinity of the population of the earlier year to the more normal condition of the present.

The contrary movements—shown in the tables for "never married" and for "married" females—between the relative results for separate age groups and for the total of all ages is worthy of notice. With regard to the "never married" females it may be observed that the proportion in each age group has increased, whereas in the aggregate of all ages the proportion has declined. On the other hand, in the case of married females each separate age group shows a decline, but the aggregate shows an increase. This apparent anomaly is due to changes in the age constitution of the female population. In 1891 about 39½ per cent. of the population was under 15 years of age, whereas in 1921 it was less than 32 per cent. Although it is not sufficient to harmonize the aggregate result with those for the separate age groups the modifying effects of the elimination of those under 15 years of age may be seen from the figures given in the table relating to married females on page 175. The figures given there show that of all females

37.46 per cent. were married in 1921 against 32.19 per cent. in 1891, representing an increase of 5.27 per cent. of the total female population, but on the basis of females over 15 years of age the increase amounted to only 1.82 per cent., from 53.11 to 54.93. A similar modification appears in the results for "never married" females as the result of the exclusion of those under 15 years:—

(II.) "Never married" Males.—The following table shows, in quinquennial age groups from 15 years upward, the number of males in Australia who had never been married and the proportions which they bore to all males at the same ages as ascertained at each Census from 1891 to 1921:—

AGES OF "NEVER MARRIED" MALES—AUSTRALIA, 1891-1921.

Age last Birthday.	Number.				Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age.			
	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Under 15	593,290	670,269	714,573	875,098	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
15-19	153,833	190,309	227,430	233,911	9,978	9,982	9,961	9,957
20-24	152,405	158,720	201,703	188,524	8,905	9,044	8,781	8,540
25-29	106,449	106,054	120,063	117,728	6,108	6,493	5,965	5,222
30-34	57,618	69,330	67,911	71,586	4,015	4,412	3,942	3,142
35-39	32,178	49,065	46,030	45,481	3,069	3,210	3,010	2,306
40-44	22,289	33,978	37,191	34,603	2,776	2,682	2,550	2,032
45-49	16,562	21,155	29,831	28,471	2,361	2,374	2,227	1,966
50-54	15,898	15,346	22,121	26,484	2,505	2,271	2,032	1,945
55-59	10,970	10,089	13,803	21,563	2,134	1,907	1,903	1,853
60-64	9,217	9,979	9,818	16,583	2,163	2,157	1,897	1,829
65-69	4,612	8,059	7,182	10,063	1,900	2,082	1,774	1,793
70-74	3,345	5,070	5,684	5,641	1,989	1,949	1,943	1,690
75-79	1,473	2,264	3,350	3,043	1,768	1,787	1,768	1,552
80-84	615	1,077	1,397	1,407	1,640	1,776	1,576	1,468
85 and over ..	301	334	611	643	1,811	1,513	1,775	1,378
All ages	1,181,055	1,351,098	1,508,698	1,680,829	6,931	6,831	6,523	6,084
15 years and over ..	587,765	680,829	794,125	805,731	5,292	5,206	4,968	4,268

(III.) "Never married" Females.—The following table shows, in quinquennial age groups from 15 years upward, the number of females in Australia who had never been married, and the proportions which they bore to all females of the same ages as ascertained at each Census from 1891 to 1921:—

AGES OF "NEVER MARRIED" FEMALES—AUSTRALIA, 1891-1921.

Age last Birthday.	Number.				Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age.			
	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
Under 15	579,252	655,914	695,907	849,906	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
15-19	147,254	183,275	214,635	220,911	9,590	9,709	9,618	9,635
20-24	102,860	127,476	153,555	154,922	6,515	7,202	6,996	6,641
25-29	45,529	67,906	78,390	86,487	3,282	4,324	4,133	3,649
30-34	18,752	33,829	44,730	52,633	1,778	2,480	2,780	2,376
35-39	8,930	19,745	30,075	35,860	1,193	1,635	2,141	1,888
40-44	5,334	11,736	21,357	28,471	887	1,230	1,702	1,766
45-49	3,421	6,444	14,928	22,522	649	978	1,367	1,660
50-54	2,608	4,143	9,964	18,226	562	786	1,167	1,520
55-59	1,449	2,611	5,499	13,320	403	605	960	1,338
60-64	1,173	1,945	3,582	9,414	425	523	810	1,196
65-69	660	1,301	2,535	4,770	400	427	691	976
70-74	476	746	1,422	2,653	410	404	543	834
75-79	255	403	751	1,392	443	415	452	682
80-84	126	213	349	566	476	422	451	546
85 and over ..	52	83	154	256	416	407	430	470
All ages	918,131	1,117,776	1,277,833	1,502,309	6,244	6,224	5,966	5,621
15 years and over ..	338,879	461,862	581,926	652,403	3,803	4,052	4,024	3,579

(IV.) "Married" Males.—The next table shows the number of married males in each quinquennial age group, and the proportion which they bore to all males of the same ages at each Census from 1891 to 1921. The proportion of married males in each age group and for all ages was higher in 1921 than at any of the preceding Censuses shown in the table, the reason, as already stated, being associated with the modification of the masculinity of the population.

The results for 1921 show that the proportion of married males increased with age until the maximum proportion was reached in age group 40-44, in which the married represented 76.72 per cent. From this point onward, owing mainly to the separation of married couples by death, the proportion of married males declined with increasing age. In the earlier Censuses covered by the table the maximum proportion of married males was in age group 45-49.

AGES OF MARRIED MALES—AUSTRALIA, 1891-1921.

Age last Birthday.	Number.				Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age.			
	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
15-19	326	342	896	1,009	21	18	39	43
20-24	18,519	16,561	27,723	31,931	1,082	944	1,207	1,447
25-29	66,470	56,293	79,976	106,056	3,814	3,447	3,974	4,704
30-34	83,453	85,515	102,010	152,921	5,815	5,442	5,921	6,712
35-39	69,693	99,863	103,421	147,321	6,647	6,532	6,764	7,471
40-44	54,425	87,615	103,821	130,655	6,778	6,916	7,118	7,672
45-49	49,149	62,835	97,685	110,330	7,008	7,052	7,291	7,618
50-54	42,180	46,495	79,155	101,694	6,645	6,882	7,271	7,469
55-59	34,651	37,077	51,779	85,305	6,740	7,007	7,138	7,331
60-64	26,902	29,378	35,021	63,605	6,313	6,351	6,766	7,016
65-69	14,830	23,150	25,830	36,858	6,111	5,982	6,379	6,569
70-74	8,947	13,951	16,499	20,097	5,320	5,363	5,640	6,022
75-79	3,906	6,184	9,494	10,483	4,688	4,882	5,010	5,348
80-84	1,498	2,444	3,713	4,282	3,995	4,031	4,189	4,468
85 and over ..	490	650	1,085	1,608	2,948	2,945	3,151	3,447
All Ages	475,439	568,353	738,108	1,004,155	2,790	2,874	3,191	3,634
15 years and over ..	475,439	568,353	738,108	1,004,155	4,280	4,346	4,618	5,319

(V.) Particulars relating to the number and proportion of married females in Australia in each age group at each Census from 1891 onwards are given in the following table:—

AGES OF MARRIED FEMALES—AUSTRALIA, 1891-1921.

Age last Birthday.	Number.				Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age.			
	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
15-19	6,249	5,470	8,494	8,320	407	290	381	363
20-24	54,324	48,982	65,372	77,401	3,441	2,767	2,978	3,318
25-29	90,727	86,928	109,346	146,413	6,540	5,536	5,765	6,178
30-34	82,857	98,391	112,593	162,246	7,857	7,214	6,999	7,325
35-39	61,228	94,202	104,392	145,725	8,178	7,802	7,432	7,672
40-44	48,563	75,311	95,293	122,556	8,072	7,895	7,596	7,602
45-49	41,089	50,405	82,151	100,389	7,789	7,650	7,520	7,400
50-54	33,308	37,517	61,388	84,580	7,183	7,121	7,194	7,053
55-59	24,041	27,933	37,850	65,235	6,682	6,476	6,607	6,553
60-64	16,206	20,562	25,031	45,412	5,870	5,533	5,655	5,771
65-69	7,986	13,860	16,742	23,633	4,845	4,546	4,562	4,834
70-74	4,366	6,616	9,387	11,507	3,757	3,586	3,548	3,616
75-79	1,629	2,529	4,253	5,353	2,831	2,605	2,561	2,622
80-84	516	852	1,336	1,929	1,951	1,688	1,726	1,862
85 and over ..	183	198	379	684	1,464	972	1,059	1,256
All Ages	473,272	569,756	733,907	1,001,383	3,219	3,173	3,426	3,746
15 years and over ..	473,272	569,756	733,907	1,001,383	5,311	4,998	5,075	5,493

Although throughout the proportions of married females in the separate age groups diminished between 1891 and 1921, it will be noticed that between 1901 and 1921 the proportions in many of the age groups increased substantially. The proportions were also much higher in 1921 than in 1911 in the more important age groups 20-24 years to 40-44 years.

The contrary movements shown above between the results for the separate age groups and for the total of all ages, has already been referred to in the first part of this section. In

1891 and in 1921 the greatest proportion of married females in any age group was in group 35-39 and in the intervening Censuses in group 40-44. The highest proportions attained were as follows:—1891 (35-39), 81.78 per cent.; 1901 (40-44), 78.95 per cent.; 1911 (40-44), 75.96 per cent.; and 1921 (35-39), 76.72 per cent.

(VI.) Widowers.—The number and proportion of widowers in Australia in each age group at each Census from 1891 onwards are shown in the following table.

The results show a decline in the proportion of widowers in each age group and in the aggregate of all ages.

AGES OF WIDOWERS—AUSTRALIA, 1891-1921.

Age last Birthday.	Number.				Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age.			
	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
15-19	13	7	4	6	1	0	0	0
20-24	220	188	249	234	13	11	11	11
25-29	1,335	902	1,087	1,344	76	55	54	60
30-34	2,388	2,117	2,069	2,743	166	135	120	120
35-39	1,881	3,687	3,131	3,725	277	241	205	189
40-44	2,615	4,855	4,475	4,446	441	383	307	261
45-49	3,403	4,967	6,053	5,485	626	557	452	379
50-54	4,282	5,591	7,245	7,474	846	828	666	549
55-59	3,543	5,671	6,755	9,075	1,120	1,072	931	780
60-64	4,121	6,845	6,786	10,186	1,520	1,480	1,311	1,124
65-69	3,151	7,459	7,403	9,036	1,987	1,927	1,828	1,610
70-74	2,736	6,980	7,029	7,547	2,688	2,683	2,403	2,262
75-79	1,706	4,213	6,095	6,050	3,543	3,326	3,216	3,086
80-84	1,079	2,539	3,739	3,889	4,365	4,188	4,219	4,057
85 and over ..	313	1,222	1,741	2,413	5,241	5,537	5,057	5,173
All Ages	47,213	57,243	63,861	73,653	277	289	276	267
15 years and over ..	47,213	57,243	63,861	73,653	425	438	399	390

(VII.) Widows.—The next table shows the number and proportion of widows in Australia in each age-group at each Census from 1891 onward. The apparent anomaly referred to in the previous tables relating to females, is, also, present in the figures relating to widows, viz., that while in each age group up to 80 years of age the proportion of widows in 1921 shows a decline compared with 1891, the totals of all ages show an increase. The effect of the war is shown in the relative increase of widowhood in the ages 20-40 in 1921 compared with 1911. The figures show—largely as a consequence of improved mortality rates—decreases in the proportion of widows in all ages up to 70 years between the years 1891 and 1911, but, for the year 1921, the age groups from 20 to 40 show a reversion to the higher rates of the earlier years, though above the age of 40—where the results were little affected by the war—the downward tendency was continued.

AGES OF WIDOWS—AUSTRALIA, 1891-1921.

Age last Birthday.	Number.				Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age.			
	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1891.	Census of 1901.	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
15-19	40	26	27	41	3	1	1	2
20-24	675	501	497	792	43	28	23	34
25-29	2,414	2,028	1,694	3,574	174	129	89	151
30-34	3,800	3,930	3,223	5,857	360	288	200	265
35-39	4,671	6,510	5,626	7,646	624	539	401	403
40-44	6,236	8,166	8,446	9,574	1,037	856	673	594
45-49	8,220	8,932	11,844	12,251	1,558	1,356	1,084	903
50-54	10,448	10,974	13,755	16,705	2,253	2,083	1,612	1,393
55-59	10,486	12,564	13,862	20,711	2,914	2,913	2,419	2,081
60-64	10,229	14,648	15,590	23,644	3,705	3,941	3,522	3,005
65-69	7,838	15,314	17,385	20,413	4,755	5,024	4,737	4,176
70-74	6,777	11,083	15,453	17,634	5,832	6,007	5,904	5,542
75-79	3,870	6,778	11,589	13,656	6,726	6,980	6,977	6,689
80-84	2,003	3,981	6,053	7,865	7,573	7,888	7,820	7,590
85 and over ..	1,015	1,757	3,046	4,505	8,120	8,621	8,508	8,269
All Ages	78,722	107,192	128,090	164,868	535	597	598	617
15 years and over ..	78,722	107,192	128,090	164,868	883	940	886	904

(VIII.) Divorced Males—The following table shows the number and proportion of divorced males in Australia in each age group at the Censuses of 1891 onwards:—

AGES OF DIVORCED MALES—AUSTRALIA, 1891-1921.

Age last Birthday.	Number.				Proportion per 10,000 of Total Male Population of the same Age.			
	Census of 1891.(a)	Census of 1901.(a)	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1891.(a)	Census of 1901.(a)	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
15-19 .. ..	..	..	2	11	..	..	0	0
20-24	10	21	27	55	..	1	1	2
25-29	37	77	137	321	2	5	7	14
30-34	60	167	286	580	4	11	17	26
35-39	68	262	321	661	7	17	21	34
40-44	41	233	361	592	5	19	25	35
45-49	34	154	407	533	5	17	30	37
50-54	27	131	338	498	4	19	31	37
55-59	28	76	204	425	6	14	28	36
60-64	16	55	134	281	4	12	26	31
65-69	5	33	76	155	2	9	19	28
70-74	5	14	43	86	3	5	14	26
75-79	1	7	12	27	1	5	6	14
80-84 .. ..	..	3	14	7	..	5	16	7
85 and over ..	..	1	6	1	..	5	17	2
All Ages ..	(a) 332	(a) 1,234	2,368	4,233	(a) 2	(a) 6	10	15
15 years and over ..	(a) 332	(a) 1,234	2,368	4,233	(a) 3	(a) 10	15	23

(a) Exclusive of South Australia.

Prior to 1911 no record was made of divorced persons in South Australia, so that no definite comparisons can be made to extend beyond that date. In 1911 divorced males represented 1 per 1,000 and in 1921 they represented $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 of all males. The greatest proportion of divorced males was between the ages 45 and 55, when it reached 3.7 per 1,000 males of the same ages.

(IX.) Divorced Females—Particulars relating to divorced females in Australia are given below. The results are substantially the same as those already given for males. The maximum proportion of divorced females was in age group 40-44, when it reached 3.8 per 1,000 females of the same ages.

AGES OF DIVORCED FEMALES—AUSTRALIA, 1891-1921.

Age last Birthday.	Number.				Proportion per 10,000 of Total Female Population of the same Age.			
	Census of 1891.(a)	Census of 1901.(a)	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.	Census of 1891.(a)	Census of 1901.(a)	Census of 1911.	Census of 1921.
15-19	2	2	1	8	0	0	0	0
20-24	16	56	71	168	1	3	3	7
25-29	60	168	239	526	4	11	13	22
30-34	49	244	332	756	5	18	21	34
35-39	40	287	374	713	5	24	26	37
40-44	26	178	366	621	4	19	29	38
45-49	19	107	319	496	4	16	29	37
50-54	10	52	229	405	2	10	27	34
55-59	4	28	79	280	1	6	14	28
60-64	1	11	59	217	..	3	13	28
65-69 .. ..	..	10	38	70	..	3	10	14
70-74	1	5	14	25	1	3	5	8
75-79 .. ..	..	..	16	14	..	..	10	7
80-84 .. ..	..	1	2	2	..	2	3	2
85 and over ..	..	..	1	3	..	..	3	5
All Ages ..	(a) 228	(a) 1,149	2,140	4,304	(a) 2	(a) 6	10	16
15 years and over ..	(a) 228	(a) 1,149	2,140	4,304	(a) 3	(a) 10	15	24

(a) Exclusive of South Australia.

(X.) Comparative Summary for Males.—In the succeeding table the number of males is shown for the larger age groups according to conjugal condition as at each Census from 1891 to 1921.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE, MALES—AUSTRALIA, 1891-1921.

Census.	Number whose Age last Birthday was—						All Ages.	
	Under 15.	15-44.	45-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	15 and over.		
NEVER MARRIED.								
1891	593,290	524,772	43,430	9,217	10,346	587,765	1,181,055	
1901	670,269	607,456	46,590	9,979	16,804	680,829	1,351,098	
1911	714,573	700,328	65,755	9,818	18,224	794,125	1,508,698	
1921	875,098	691,833	76,518	16,583	20,797	805,731	1,680,829	
MARRIED.								
1891 .. ..	..	292,886	125,980	26,902	29,671	475,439	475,439
1901 .. ..	..	346,189	146,407	29,378	46,379	568,353	568,353
1911 .. ..	..	417,847	228,619	35,021	56,621	738,108	738,108
1921 .. ..	..	569,893	297,329	63,605	73,328	1,004,155	1,004,155
WIDOWED.								
1891 .. ..	..	10,410	15,524	6,478	14,801	47,213	47,213
1901 .. ..	..	11,756	16,229	6,845	22,413	57,243	57,243
1911 .. ..	..	11,015	20,053	6,786	26,007	63,861	63,861
1921 .. ..	..	12,498	22,034	10,186	28,935	73,653	73,653
DIVORCED.								
1891 (a) .. ..	..	216	89	16	11	332	(a) 332
1901 (a) .. ..	..	760	361	55	58	1,234	(a) 1,234
1911 .. ..	..	1,134	949	134	151	2,368	2,368
1921 .. ..	..	2,220	1,456	281	276	4,233	4,233
ALL CONJUGAL CONDITIONS.								
1891	593,290	828,284	185,023	42,613	54,829	1,110,749	1,704,039	
1901	670,269	966,161	209,587	46,257	85,654	1,307,659	1,977,928	
1911	714,573	1,130,324	315,376	51,759	101,003	1,598,462	2,313,035	
1912	875,098	1,276,444	397,337	90,655	123,336	1,887,772	2,762,870	

(a) Exclusive of South Australia.

In the next table the numbers given above are shown as proportions of the total males of similar ages.

PROPORTIONATE AGE AND CONJUGAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALES—AUSTRALIA, 1891-1921.

Census.	Proportion per 10,000 Males in Age Group where Age last Birthday was—						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15-44.	45-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	
NEVER MARRIED.							
1891	10,000	6,336	2,347	2,163	1,887	5,292	6,931
1901	10,000	6,287	2,223	2,157	1,962	5,206	6,831
1911	10,000	6,196	2,085	1,897	1,804	4,968	6,523
1921	10,000	5,220	1,926	1,829	1,686	4,268	6,084

PROPORTIONATE AGE AND CONJUGAL DISTRIBUTION OF MALES—AUSTRALIA, 1891-1921—*continued.*

Census.	Proportion per 10,000 Males in Age Groups where Age last Birthday was—						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15-44.	45-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	
MARRIED.							
1891		3,536	6,809	6,313	5,412	4,280	2,790
1901		3,583	6,986	6,351	5,414	4,346	2,874
1911		3,697	7,249	6,766	5,606	4,618	3,191
1921		4,465	7,483	7,016	5,946	5,319	3,634
WIDOWED.							
1891		126	839	1,520	2,699	425	277
1901		122	774	1,480	2,617	438	289
1911		97	636	1,311	2,575	399	276
1921		98	554	1,124	2,346	390	267
DIVORCED.							
1891 (a)		2	5	4	2	3	(a) 2
1901 (a)		8	17	12	7	10	(a) 6
1911		10	30	26	15	15	10
1921		17	37	31	22	23	15

(a) Exclusive of South Australia.

The general result indicated by this table is the increase which has taken place in the proportion of married males, as a consequence of the approach to equality between the numbers of males and females in the population.

(XI.) Comparative Summary for Females.—The number of females in the larger age groups is shown in the next table in conjunction with conjugal condition for each Census from 1891 to 1921.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE, FEMALES—AUSTRALIA, 1891-1921.

Census.	Number whose Age last Birthday was—						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15-44.	45-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	
NEVER MARRIED.							
1891	579,252	328,659	7,478	1,173	1,569	338,879	918,131
1901	655,914	443,973	13,198	1,945	2,746	461,862	1,117,776
1911	695,907	542,742	30,391	3,582	5,211	581,926	1,277,833
1921	849,906	579,284	54,068	9,414	9,637	652,403	1,502,309
MARRIED.							
1891		343,948	98,438	16,206	14,680	473,272	473,272
1901		409,284	115,855	20,562	24,055	569,756	569,756
1911		495,490	181,389	25,031	31,997	733,907	733,907
1921		662,661	250,204	45,412	43,106	1,001,383	1,001,383
WIDOWED.							
1891		17,836	29,154	10,229	21,503	78,722	78,722
1901		21,161	32,470	14,648	38,913	107,192	107,192
1911		19,513	39,461	15,590	53,526	128,090	128,090
1921		27,484	49,667	23,644	64,073	164,868	164,868

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AGE, FEMALES—AUSTRALIA, 1891–1921—*continued*.

Census.	Number whose Age last Birthday was—						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15–44.	45–59.	60–64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	
DIVORCED.							
1891 (a) .. ..	..	193	33	0	0	228	(a) 228
1901 (a) .. ..	..	935	187	11	16	1,149	(a) 1,149
1911 .. ..	..	1,383	627	59	71	2,140	2,140
1921 .. ..	..	2,792	1,181	217	114	4,304	4,304
ALL CONJUGAL CONDITIONS.							
1891	579,252	690,636	135,103	27,609	37,753	891,101	1,470,353
1901	655,914	875,353	161,710	37,166	65,730	1,139,959	1,795,873
1911	695,907	1,059,128	251,868	44,262	90,805	1,446,063	2,141,970
1921	849,906	1,272,221	355,120	78,687	116,930	1,822,958	2,672,864

(a) Exclusive of South Australia.

In the next table the figures given above are shown as a proportion of the total females at the same ages.

PROPORTIONATE AGE AND CONJUGAL DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALES—AUSTRALIA, 1891–1921.

Census.	Proportion per 10,000 Females in Age Group where Age last Birthday was—						All Ages.
	Under 15.	15–44.	45–59.	60–64.	65 and over.	15 and over.	
NEVER MARRIED.							
1891	10,000	4,759	554	425	416	3,803	6,244
1901	10,000	5,072	816	523	418	4,052	6,224
1911	10,000	5,125	1,206	810	574	4,024	5,966
1921	10,000	4,553	1,522	1,196	824	3,579	5,621
MARRIED.							
1891 .. ..	..	4,980	7,286	5,870	3,888	5,311	3,219
1901 .. ..	..	4,676	7,164	5,533	3,660	4,998	3,173
1911 .. ..	..	4,678	7,202	5,655	3,524	5,075	3,426
1921 .. ..	..	5,209	7,046	5,771	3,686	5,493	3,746
WIDOWED.							
1891 .. ..	..	258	2,158	3,705	5,696	883	535
1901 .. ..	..	242	2,008	3,941	5,920	940	597
1911 .. ..	..	184	1,567	3,522	5,894	886	598
1921 .. ..	..	216	1,399	3,005	5,480	904	617
DIVORCED.							
1891 (a) .. ..	..	3	2	0	0	3	(a) 2
1901 (a) .. ..	..	10	12	3	2	10	(a) 6
1911 .. ..	..	13	25	13	8	15	10
1921 .. ..	..	22	33	28	10	24	16

(a) Exclusive of South Australia.

Attention has already been drawn earlier in this Section to the apparent anomaly between the results for females taken in separate age groups and for the same persons in the aggregate. If the results given in the above table for married females between the ages 15–44 are compared with the results given in the more detailed table relating to married females in quinquennial age groups, a similar anomaly is disclosed, inasmuch as each five yearly group shows a smaller proportion married in 1921 than in 1891, whereas the aggregate of these groups,

shows an increase from 4,980 per 10,000 in 1891 to 5,209 per 10,000 in 1921. As previously explained this is due to the larger increase in the number of females at those ages where the proportions married are greatest. For each of the larger age groups above 45 the proportions of married females to the total women of the same ages have declined.

From the standpoint of reproductive efficiency the most important group in the preceding tables is the group of married females aged 15-44. During the 30 years 1891 to 1921 the number in this group has increased from 343,948, representing 10.83 per cent. of the total population, to 662,661, or 12.19 per cent. of the total. This change is of material importance in connexion with the common method of measuring the birth-rate in relation to the total population.

5. Metropolitan and Extra-Metropolitan Statistics.—The following tables present particulars of the conjugal condition in conjunction with age of the populations respectively of the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan divisions of Australia. The metropolitan area comprises the six capital cities and their suburbs.

AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE METROPOLITAN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

Age last Birthday.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15	335,771	..	..	..	335,771	330,977	..	..	..	330,977
15-19	91,342	499	3	4	91,848	98,964	3,347	18	3	102,332
20-24	74,612	14,847	105	31	89,595	78,342	33,869	443	111	112,765
25-29	47,254	49,491	641	207	97,593	47,649	67,892	2,025	396	117,962
30-34	27,941	70,388	1,308	388	100,025	30,333	75,560	3,354	560	109,807
35-39	16,722	65,702	1,708	414	84,546	20,984	66,820	4,285	533	92,622
40-44	12,116	56,497	1,941	352	70,906	16,388	56,444	5,398	466	78,696
45-49	9,066	46,668	2,325	279	58,338	12,794	46,897	6,929	356	66,976
50-54	7,879	43,355	3,089	247	54,570	10,344	40,599	9,591	285	60,819
55-59	6,043	37,202	3,821	204	47,270	7,586	31,577	11,765	204	51,132
60-64	4,534	27,596	4,175	135	36,440	5,509	21,732	13,204	148	40,593
65-69	2,658	15,896	3,740	66	22,360	2,868	11,106	11,026	54	25,054
70-74	1,508	8,353	3,040	48	12,949	1,638	5,317	9,217	14	16,186
75-79	722	4,188	2,398	10	7,318	386	2,448	6,797	9	10,140
80-84	332	1,645	1,521	4	3,502	359	828	3,760	1	4,948
85 and over	141	581	853	..	1,575	151	280	2,031	2	2,464
All Ages	638,641	442,908	30,668	2,389	1,114,606	665,772	464,716	89,843	3,142	1,223,478
15 and over	302,870	442,908	30,668	2,389	778,835	334,795	464,716	89,843	3,142	892,496

AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF THE EXTRA-METROPOLITAN POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

Age last Birthday.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15	539,327	..	..	..	539,327	518,929	..	..	..	518,929
15-19	142,569	510	3	7	143,089	121,947	4,973	23	5	126,948
20-24	113,912	17,084	129	24	131,149	76,580	43,532	349	57	120,518
25-29	70,474	56,565	703	114	127,856	38,838	78,521	1,549	130	119,038
30-34	43,645	82,533	1,435	192	127,805	22,300	86,686	2,503	196	111,685
35-39	28,759	81,619	2,017	247	112,642	14,876	78,905	3,361	180	97,322
40-44	22,487	74,158	2,505	240	99,390	12,083	66,112	4,176	155	82,526
45-49	19,405	63,662	3,160	254	86,481	9,728	53,492	5,322	140	68,682
50-54	18,605	58,339	4,385	251	81,580	7,882	43,981	7,114	120	59,097
55-59	15,520	48,103	5,254	221	69,098	5,734	33,658	8,946	76	48,414
60-64	12,049	36,009	6,011	146	54,215	3,905	23,680	10,440	69	38,094
65-69	7,405	20,962	5,296	89	33,752	1,902	12,527	9,387	16	23,892
70-74	4,133	11,744	4,507	38	20,422	1,015	6,190	8,417	11	15,633
75-79	2,321	6,295	3,652	17	12,285	506	2,905	6,859	5	10,275
80-84	1,075	2,637	2,368	3	6,083	207	1,101	4,105	1	5,414
85 and over	502	1,027	1,560	1	3,090	105	404	2,474	1	2,984
All Ages	1,042,188	561,247	42,985	1,844	1,648,264	836,537	536,667	75,025	1,162	1,449,391
15 and over	502,861	561,247	42,985	1,844	1,108,937	317,608	536,667	75,025	1,162	930,462

In the following tables the numbers given above are converted to proportional parts of the total males and females respectively in each age group.

METROPOLITAN CONJUGAL CONDITION—PROPORTION PER 10,000 IN EACH AGE GROUP.

Age last Birthday.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	10,000
15-19	9,945	55	0	0	10,000	9,671	327	2	0	10,000
20-24	8,328	1,657	12	3	10,000	6,947	3,004	39	10	10,000
25-29	4,842	5,071	66	21	10,000	4,039	5,755	172	34	10,000
30-34	2,793	7,037	131	39	10,000	2,762	6,881	306	51	10,000
35-39	1,978	7,771	202	49	10,000	2,266	7,214	463	57	10,000
40-44	1,709	7,968	274	49	10,000	2,083	7,172	686	59	10,000
45-49	1,554	8,000	398	48	10,000	1,910	7,002	1,035	53	10,000
50-54	1,444	7,945	566	45	10,000	1,701	6,675	1,577	47	10,000
55-59	1,279	7,870	808	43	10,000	1,484	6,175	2,301	40	10,000
60-64	1,244	7,573	1,146	37	10,000	1,357	5,354	3,253	36	10,000
65-69	1,189	7,109	1,673	29	10,000	1,145	4,433	4,401	21	10,000
70-74	1,164	6,451	2,348	37	10,000	1,012	3,285	5,694	9	10,000
75-79	987	5,723	3,277	13	10,000	874	2,414	6,703	9	10,000
80-84	948	4,697	4,343	12	10,000	726	1,673	7,599	2	10,000
85 and over ..	895	3,689	5,416	..	10,000	613	1,136	8,243	8	10,000
All Ages ..	5,730	3,974	275	21	10,000	5,442	3,798	734	26	10,000
15 and over ..	3,888	5,687	394	31	10,000	3,750	5,208	1,007	35	10,000

EXTRA-METROPOLITAN CONJUGAL CONDITION—PROPORTION PER 10,000 IN EACH AGE GROUP.

Age last Birthday.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 15	10,000	..	..	..	10,000	10,000	..	..	..	10,000
15-19	9,964	36	0	0	10,000	9,606	392	2	0	10,000
20-24	8,686	1,302	10	2	10,000	6,354	3,612	29	5	10,000
25-29	5,512	4,424	55	9	10,000	3,263	6,596	130	11	10,000
30-34	3,415	6,458	112	15	10,000	1,997	7,762	224	17	10,000
35-39	2,553	7,246	179	22	10,000	1,529	8,108	345	18	10,000
40-44	2,263	7,461	252	24	10,000	1,464	8,011	506	19	10,000
45-49	2,244	7,361	365	30	10,000	1,417	7,788	775	20	10,000
50-54	2,281	7,151	537	31	10,000	1,334	7,442	1,204	20	10,000
55-59	2,246	6,962	760	32	10,000	1,184	6,952	1,848	16	10,000
60-64	2,222	6,642	1,109	27	10,000	1,025	6,216	2,741	18	10,000
65-69	2,194	6,211	1,569	26	10,000	798	5,256	3,939	7	10,000
70-74	2,024	5,751	2,207	18	10,000	649	3,960	5,384	7	10,000
75-79	1,889	5,124	2,973	14	10,000	493	2,827	6,675	5	10,000
80-84	1,767	4,335	3,893	5	10,000	382	2,034	7,582	2	10,000
85 and over ..	1,625	3,324	5,048	3	10,000	352	1,354	8,291	3	10,000
All Ages ..	6,323	3,405	261	11	10,000	5,772	3,703	517	8	10,000
15 and over ..	4,536	5,060	387	17	10,000	3,414	5,768	806	12	10,000

The highest proportion of married males in the metropolitan area was in age group 45-49, and of females in age group 35-39. In the extra-metropolitan area the maximum proportion for males was in the group 40-44, and for females in group, 35-39.

Amongst males the proportion "never married" was considerably higher in all age groups in the extra-metropolitan than in the metropolitan population. Amongst females the reverse was the case so far as the results for separate age groups are concerned, though the inconsistency, already referred to, between the results for the separate age groups, and for the aggregate is again in evidence. Notwithstanding that the proportion of "never married" females was greater in the metropolitan area in each age group, and for all ages over 15, in the aggregate for all ages it was lower (5,442 per 10,000), than in the extra-metropolitan population (5,772 per 10,000).

The proportions of married males at the various ages were in all cases higher, and the proportions of married females were in all age groups lower in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan population.

In almost all cases the proportions of widowed persons, both male and female, were higher in the metropolitan population.

The following table shows the approximate average age in each conjugal condition for males and females in metropolitan and extra-metropolitan divisions of each State. The results are only approximate because they have been computed from quinquennial age groups.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND AVERAGE AGE OF PERSONS AGED 15 AND OVER—
AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Particulars.	Males.					Females.				
	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	All.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	All.
METROPOLITAN.										
Sydney and Suburbs	28.32	43.26	58.31	44.16	38.01	28.57	40.27	58.53	41.53	37.85
Melbourne and Suburbs	27.96	44.19	59.76	44.26	38.44	29.78	41.40	60.01	42.20	38.76
Brisbane and Suburbs	27.50	43.80	59.76	42.24	37.87	27.05	40.69	58.90	39.22	37.22
Adelaide and Suburbs	27.19	44.16	61.53	40.83	38.76	29.03	41.47	61.11	37.75	38.92
Perth and Suburbs	28.90	44.62	58.63	45.05	38.95	25.37	41.18	56.42	39.36	37.07
Hobart and Suburbs	26.64	43.94	61.29	43.19	38.13	29.83	41.00	60.75	41.25	38.57
Total Metropolitan	28.02	43.81	59.38	43.94	38.28	28.76	40.88	59.29	41.34	38.19
EXTRA-METROPOLITAN.										
New South Wales	29.98	44.06	60.52	47.62	38.54	26.17	39.96	60.19	42.07	37.01
Victoria	29.56	45.68	61.83	47.01	38.99	28.58	41.87	62.22	43.09	38.82
Queensland	30.78	43.97	60.30	45.65	38.20	24.65	39.52	59.65	40.19	35.98
South Australia	28.68	44.58	60.93	43.62	38.30	26.31	40.81	62.44	36.30	37.60
Western Australia	32.26	44.64	57.18	47.98	39.07	24.30	40.12	56.36	41.25	36.59
Tasmania	27.84	44.96	61.55	47.50	38.38	26.61	40.83	61.01	38.68	37.46
Northern Territory	42.00	46.18	57.84	37.50	43.82	24.82	35.41	53.09	..	33.22
Federal Capital Territory	26.67	43.05	58.93	55.50	35.40	24.39	38.56	59.81	..	35.61
Total Extra-Metropolitan	30.04	44.56	60.68	47.17	38.60	26.57	40.48	60.77	41.93	37.37
STATE OR TERRITORY.										
New South Wales	29.34	43.70	59.61	45.68	38.32	27.41	40.10	59.27	41.68	37.42
Victoria	28.84	44.91	60.80	45.21	38.72	29.26	41.64	60.94	42.39	38.79
Queensland	30.06	43.92	60.17	44.56	38.11	25.50	39.88	59.36	39.69	36.39
South Australia	28.02	44.36	61.24	41.68	38.53	27.92	41.18	61.60	37.53	38.36
Western Australia	31.05	44.63	57.80	46.58	39.02	24.93	40.65	56.40	39.85	36.85
Tasmania	27.58	44.70	61.49	45.96	38.32	27.59	40.88	60.93	40.07	37.78
Northern Territory	42.00	46.18	57.84	37.50	43.82	24.82	35.41	53.09	..	33.22
Federal Capital Territory	26.67	43.05	58.93	55.50	35.40	24.39	38.56	59.81	..	35.61
Australia	29.28	44.23	60.14	45.35	38.47	27.69	40.67	59.96	41.50	37.77

For Australia as a whole the average age of males was somewhat lower for each conjugal condition in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas, and the same was true of widows and female divorcees; on the other hand the average age of "never married," and married females, was somewhat higher in the metropolitan areas than elsewhere. It will be noticed too, that the difference between the average ages of married males and married females is less in all metropolitan areas than in the corresponding extra-metropolitan areas.

6. Detailed Tables.—Further details relating to the conjugal condition of the people in Australia will be found in Vol. I., Part VIII.; particulars of conjugal condition in conjunction with birthplace will be found in Vol. I., Part II.; and of conjugal condition in conjunction with religion in Vol. I., Part VI.; and particulars of the conjugal condition of people in the various local government areas throughout each of the States and Territories of Australia will be found in Vol. I., Parts X. to XVI.

CHAPTER XVIII.

BLINDNESS AND DEAFMUTISM.

1. Nature of Inquiry.—In earlier Censuses in Australia attempts were made to gather information concerning various forms of physical and mental disabilities among the people. The results however, were unsatisfactory, so that, at the Census of 1911, the inquiries relating to infirmities were restricted to blindness and deafmutism, and the practice then introduced was followed at the Census of 1921. On the personal slip used in 1921, persons were requested to "State if Deaf-and-Dumb or Blind," and the relative instruction was:—"A person who is deaf but not dumb should not be recorded here, nor should any person be recorded as blind who is partially but not totally blind."

2. Infirmity and Age.—The cases of blind persons and deaf-mutes were tabulated for each State and Territory of Australia by sexes in quinquennial age groups. (These results may be found in Part IX. of the detailed tables.) The results for Australia as a whole, after distributing the number whose ages were unspecified, are given in the following table:—

BLINDNESS AND DEAFMUTISM ACCORDING TO AGE—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age.	Blind, but not Deaf and Dumb.			Deaf and Dumb, but not Blind.			Blind Deaf-Mutes.			
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
NUMBER RECORDED.										
0-4	21	19	40	20	17	37	..	..	..
5-9	31	21	52	77	73	150	1	..	1	
10-14	42	28	70	100	93	193	..	..	..
15-19	51	33	84	84	81	165	2	..	2	
20-24	60	51	111	145	117	262	1	..	1	
25-29	104	45	149	84	62	146	1	..	1	
30-34	88	51	139	66	77	143	..	..	..
35-39	91	58	149	72	58	130	..	..	..
40-44	101	46	147	60	60	120	1	1	2	
45-49	112	60	172	79	52	131	..	..	..
50-54	118	71	189	45	52	97	..	..	..
55-59	145	104	249	42	33	75	1	2	3	
60-64	175	116	291	45	33	78	3	..	3	
65 and over	670	626	1,296	51	61	112	..	3	3	
Total	1,809	1,329	3,138	970	869	1,839	10	6	16	

PER 100,000 PERSONS OF THE SAME SEX.

0-4	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.6	5.8	6.2	..	..	..
5-9	10.2	7.1	8.7	25.5	24.7	25.1	0.3	..	0.2
10-14	15.8	10.7	13.3	37.5	35.7	36.6	..	..	..
15-19	21.6	14.3	18.0	34.7	34.3	34.5	0.8	..	0.4
20-24	27.4	22.0	24.6	64.4	49.2	56.6	0.5	..	0.2
25-29	45.9	18.9	32.1	36.2	26.1	31.0	0.4	..	0.2
30-34	38.7	23.0	30.9	29.0	33.8	31.4	..	..	..
35-39	45.8	30.5	38.3	35.7	30.5	33.2	..	..	..
40-44	59.8	28.7	44.6	35.5	37.4	36.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
45-49	76.6	44.0	60.8	54.0	38.1	46.3	..	..	..
50-54	87.5	59.7	74.5	33.3	43.7	38.2	..	..	..
55-59	123.6	103.4	114.3	35.8	32.8	34.4	0.8	2.0	1.4
60-64	195.7	149.7	174.2	50.3	42.6	46.7	3.4	..	1.8
65 and over	542.0	534.3	538.2	41.3	52.1	46.6	..	2.6	1.2
Total	65.4	49.8	57.7	35.1	32.5	33.8	0.4	0.2	0.3

3. Blind.—The foregoing table shows how the incidence of blindness increased with age until of those over 65 years of age 538 per 100,000 persons were afflicted as against an average 58 per 100,000 of all ages.

The relative results presented in the following table show that in Australia as a whole, and in all States, except Queensland, there were less blind people per 100,000 of the population in 1921 than in 1911, though the actual number of blind people increased by 12, which was the net result of an increase of 65 males, and a decrease of 53 females. In 1911, the blind represented 70.5 per 100,000 of the population of Australia, but by 1921, the proportion had fallen to 58 per 100,000. The experience of Queensland as compared with other States in the incidence of blindness in the older ages is worthy of notice. In 1911, Queensland had the smallest proportion of blind among the aged people—609.8 per 100,000, as against an average of 741.6 per 100,000 for Australia; in 1921, the similar proportion was higher in Queensland than in any other State — being 721 per 100,000 against an average for Australia of 539.4.

The following table furnishes a comparison of the numbers — actual and relative — of blind people, according to age, in each of the States and in Australia in 1911 and 1921.

BLIND PERSONS IN EACH STATE AND IN AUSTRALIA, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE,
AT THE CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921.

BLIND.(a)

States.	1911.					1921.				
	0-14.	15-39.	40-64.	65 and over.(b)	Total.	0-14.	15-39.	40-64.	65 and over.(b)	Total.
New South Wales ..	27	96	213	255	591	39	137	220	234	630
Victoria ..	16	93	224	262	595	23	113	226	190	552
Queensland ..	22	44	70	77	213	13	60	69	127	269
South Australia ..	15	37	57	83	192	12	42	70	67	191
Western Australia ..	6	20	34	25	85	5	21	38	29	93
Tasmania ..	6	20	28	24	78	3	25	32	23	83
Australia ..	92	310	626	726	1,754	95	398	(c) 656	670	(c) 1,819

NUMBERS RECORDED.

MALES.

New South Wales ..	27	96	213	255	591	39	137	220	234	630
Victoria ..	16	93	224	262	595	23	113	226	190	552
Queensland ..	22	44	70	77	213	13	60	69	127	269
South Australia ..	15	37	57	83	192	12	42	70	67	191
Western Australia ..	6	20	34	25	85	5	21	38	29	93
Tasmania ..	6	20	28	24	78	3	25	32	23	83
Australia ..	92	310	626	726	1,754	95	398	(c) 656	670	(c) 1,819

FEMALES.

New South Wales ..	23	71	114	212	420	26	73	132	196	427
Victoria ..	14	80	158	255	507	17	59	147	213	436
Queensland ..	14	49	47	60	170	13	51	54	92	210
South Australia ..	15	22	31	98	166	9	27	41	65	142
Western Australia ..	7	12	13	25	57	3	16	14	29	62
Tasmania ..	3	14	15	36	68	..	12	12	34	58
Australia ..	76	248	378	686	1,388	68	238	400	629	1,335

PERSONS.

New South Wales ..	50	167	327	467	1,011	65	210	352	430	1,057
Victoria ..	30	173	382	517	1,102	40	172	373	403	988
Queensland ..	36	93	117	137	383	26	111	123	219	479
South Australia ..	30	59	88	181	358	21	69	111	132	333
Western Australia ..	13	32	47	50	142	8	37	52	58	155
Tasmania ..	9	34	43	60	146	3	37	44	57	141
Australia ..	168	558	1,004	1,412	3,142	163	636	(c) 1,056	1,299	(c) 3,154

RELATIVE—PER 100,000 PERSONS OF THE SAME SEX.

MALES.

New South Wales ..	10.1	25.9	115.4	697.7	68.9	11.3	31.6	89.3	492.0	58.8
Victoria ..	7.9	34.4	150.1	784.6	90.8	10.0	37.4	120.8	548.2	73.1
Queensland ..	21.7	30.9	96.7	581.7	64.6	10.2	36.9	75.8	726.2	67.4
South Australia ..	23.3	37.7	130.8	896.0	92.6	15.1	41.9	124.9	535.0	76.9
Western Australia ..	13.5	27.1	86.3	637.6	52.6	9.2	31.7	75.2	472.6	52.5
Tasmania ..	17.6	50.7	138.4	618.6	79.9	8.1	60.4	132.3	456.0	77.0
Australia ..	12.9	31.4	122.3	723.0	75.8	10.9	35.9	99.9	542.0	65.8

BLIND PERSONS IN EACH STATE AND IN AUSTRALIA, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, AT THE CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921—*continued.*

States.	1911.					1921.				
	0-14.	15-39.	40-64.	65 and over.(b)	Total.	0-14.	15-39.	40-64.	65 and over.(b)	Total.

BLIND(a)—RELATIVE—PER 1000,000 PERSONS OF THE SAME SEX—*continued.*

FEMALES.

New South Wales ..	8.8	20.4	76.2	703.0	53.2	7.8	16.9	60.1	457.6	41.5
Victoria ..	7.1	28.2	109.4	745.8	76.8	7.6	18.4	76.4	547.0	56.1
Queensland ..	14.2	40.6	98.2	650.2	61.5	10.5	33.7	77.8	714.2	58.8
South Australia ..	23.8	25.0	76.5	1,015.4	82.5	11.7	26.4	74.7	509.5	57.5
Western Australia ..	16.1	22.8	60.0	914.1	47.2	5.7	25.6	59.3	468.2	39.9
Tasmania ..	9.2	35.7	84.4	895.7	72.6	..	28.1	54.5	675.0	54.7
Australia ..	10.9	26.6	89.6	762.0	64.8	8.0	21.4	67.3	536.7	50.0

PERSONS.

New South Wales ..	9.5	23.2	97.9	700.0	61.4	9.6	24.2	75.6	476.0	50.3
Victoria ..	7.5	31.2	130.0	765.0	83.8	8.8	27.6	98.3	548.0	64.5
Queensland ..	18.0	35.3	97.3	609.8	63.2	10.3	35.4	76.7	721.0	63.4
South Australia ..	23.6	33.1	104.6	955.7	87.6	13.4	34.1	100.0	527.1	67.2
Western Australia ..	14.8	25.3	77.0	751.2	50.3	7.4	28.8	68.6	470.7	46.6
Tasmania ..	13.5	43.3	113.2	759.6	76.4	4.1	44.0	95.2	559.9	66.0
Australia ..	11.9	29.0	107.6	741.6	70.5	9.5	28.7	84.5	539.4	58.0

(a) Includes persons who were deaf and dumb as well as blind.

(b) Cases for which the age was not given are included in this group.

(c) Includes one male in the Northern Territory.

4. Deaf Mutes.—The recorded number of deaf-mute males in Australia was 18 less, and of females 21 more, in 1921 than in 1911, leaving a net increase of 3. The increases occurred in New South Wales, and in Western Australia, while in all the other States the numbers declined. Relatively to the population the total number of deaf-mutes declined in every State, though in Western Australia the proportion of males was higher in 1921 than in 1911.

The age incidence of deafmutism varies in such a manner that it is apparent that the cause of the disability is of variable intensity, and there is some evidence to indicate that the increase in the incidence of deafmutism at certain ages synchronizes with the occurrence of epidemic diseases, such as scarlet fever, diphtheria, measles, and whooping cough.

No statistics of the cases of infectious diseases are available, throughout Australia, prior to 1898, and as there is a very considerable range of age during which these diseases may be contracted, it is impossible to definitely relate, statistically, the deafness among the people to the period of its cause. It is interesting to note, however, that in 1911 there were in New South Wales, 111 deaf mutes, in age group 10-14, against 59 in age group 5-9, and 64 in age group 15-19; the age group 10-14, having, therefore, above 80 per cent. more than its normal number. The general accuracy of these records is confirmed by the appearance of a similar abnormality in the age groups 20-24, at the Census of 1921. The persons who were in age group 10-14 in 1911, and who were transferred to group 20-24 in 1921, were born about the period 1895-1900. In 1898—the first year of compulsory notification of the diseases referred to—6,342 cases of scarlet fever were reported in New South Wales. This number has only been exceeded on two occasions since, viz. :—in 1909 and 1915. In the same year (1898) the number of cases of diphtheria in New South Wales was 1,493, as against an average of 872 for the five years following. The number of cases of measles and whooping cough cannot be ascertained, but the number of deaths from measles was abnormally high in 1898, and from whooping cough in 1898 and 1899. It is a reasonable assumption, therefore, that the abnormal number of deaf-mutes registered at the Census of 1911 in the age group, 10-14, and in 1921, in group 20-24, was the result of the extensive epidemic of infectious diseases which occurred soon after many in those age groups were born. In this connexion the recent experience of the United States of America is of interest. From special investigations by the Bureau of Census of the United States in connexion with the Census of 1920, it was ascertained that of the cases of deafmutism reported, 41.5 per cent. were congenital; 53.7 per cent. were due to sickness or disease, and 4.8 per cent. were from external causes (accidents, &c.). Of those cases which were ascribed to disease, about 16½ per cent. were due to those four diseases previously mentioned as being prevalent in New South Wales in 1898.

The following table gives a comparison of the numbers—actual and relative—of deaf-mutes recorded, according to age, in each State, in 1911 and 1921:—

DEAF AND DUMB PERSONS IN EACH STATE AND IN AUSTRALIA, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, AT THE CENSUSES OF 1911 AND 1921.

DEAF AND DUMB.(a)

States.	1911.					1921.				
	0-14.	15-39. (b)	40-64.	65 and over.	Total.	0-14.	15-39. (b)	40-64.	65 and over.	Total.

NUMBERS RECORDED.

MALES.

New South Wales ..	96	165	65	4	330	89	205	81	21	396
Victoria ..	72	115	78	15	280	40	108	83	17	248
Queensland ..	53	75	27	5	160	25	55	37	5	122
South Australia ..	38	61	30	5	134	20	42	44	5	111
Western Australia ..	16	19	4	1	40	9	25	13	1	48
Tasmania ..	14	25	14	1	54	15	20	15	2	52
Australia ..	289	460	218	31	998	198	455	(c) 276	51	(c) 980

FEMALES.

New South Wales ..	90	141	63	16	310	86	158	92	29	365
Victoria ..	72	101	62	20	255	40	101	68	15	224
Queensland ..	34	43	20	..	97	17	42	25	7	91
South Australia ..	39	46	21	6	112	23	50	30	9	112
Western Australia ..	9	24	2	1	36	9	23	7	2	41
Tasmania ..	14	23	7	..	44	8	21	11	2	42
Australia ..	258	378	175	43	854	183	395	233	64	875

PERSONS.

New South Wales ..	186	306	128	20	640	175	363	173	50	761
Victoria ..	144	216	140	35	535	80	209	151	32	472
Queensland ..	87	118	47	5	257	42	97	62	12	213
South Australia ..	77	107	51	11	246	43	92	74	14	223
Western Australia ..	25	43	6	2	76	18	48	20	3	89
Tasmania ..	28	48	21	1	98	23	41	26	4	94
Australia ..	547	838	393	74	1,852	381	850	(c) 509	115	(c) 1,855

RELATIVE—PER 100,000 PERSONS OF THE SAME SEX.

MALES.

New South Wales ..	36.1	44.5	35.2	10.9	38.5	25.9	47.2	32.9	44.2	37.0
Victoria ..	35.6	42.5	52.3	44.9	42.7	17.3	35.7	44.4	49.1	32.8
Queensland ..	52.2	52.7	37.3	37.8	48.6	19.5	33.8	40.6	28.6	30.6
South Australia ..	59.0	67.7	68.8	54.0	64.6	25.2	41.9	78.5	39.9	44.7
Western Australia ..	36.0	48.2	10.1	25.5	24.8	16.5	37.8	25.7	16.2	27.1
Tasmania ..	41.1	63.4	69.2	25.8	55.3	40.4	48.3	62.0	39.6	48.3
Australia ..	40.5	46.6	42.6	30.9	43.2	22.6	41.1	42.0	41.3	35.5

FEMALES.

New South Wales ..	34.5	40.4	42.1	53.0	39.3	25.7	36.6	41.9	67.7	35.5
Victoria ..	36.4	35.6	42.9	58.5	38.6	17.9	31.5	35.3	38.5	28.8
Queensland ..	34.5	35.6	41.8	..	35.1	13.8	27.8	36.0	54.3	25.5
South Australia ..	62.0	52.2	51.8	62.2	55.7	29.8	48.9	54.7	70.5	45.4
Western Australia ..	20.7	45.5	9.2	36.6	29.9	17.0	36.9	19.8	42.6	26.4
Tasmania ..	42.9	58.7	39.4	..	47.0	22.0	49.2	49.9	39.8	39.6
Australia ..	37.0	40.5	41.4	47.8	39.9	21.5	35.5	39.2	54.7	32.7

PERSONS.

New South Wales ..	35.3	42.5	38.3	30.0	38.3	25.8	41.9	37.1	55.3	36.2
Victoria ..	36.0	39.0	47.7	51.8	40.7	17.6	33.6	39.8	43.5	30.8
Queensland ..	43.5	44.8	39.1	22.3	42.4	16.7	30.9	38.6	39.5	28.2
South Australia ..	60.5	60.0	64.2	58.2	60.2	27.4	45.5	66.7	55.4	45.1
Western Australia ..	28.4	34.6	9.8	30.1	26.9	16.8	37.3	23.3	27.7	26.7
Tasmania ..	41.9	61.1	55.3	12.7	51.3	31.3	52.2	56.3	39.3	44.0
Australia ..	38.8	43.6	42.1	38.7	41.6	22.1	38.3	40.7	47.8	34.1

(a) Includes persons who were blind as well as deaf and dumb.

(b) Cases for which the age was not given are included in this group.

(c) Includes two males in the Northern Territory and one in the Federal Capital Territory.

CHAPTER XIX.

OCCUPATIONS.

1. General.—The subject of occupations opens a wide field for investigation, and presents more complexities than any other subject that comes within the scope of a Census. In 1921 the classification, upon which the value of the results largely depends, comprised 8 classes, 27 orders, 111 sub-orders, and 651 groups. The main heads selected for the tabulation of the data were—(i) Sex. (ii) Age. (iii) Nature of Occupation. (iv) Grade of Occupation. (v) Cause and Duration of Unemployment. The population was geographically divided for the purpose of tabulation into Urban Metropolitan, Urban Provincial, and Rural areas of the States and Territories, and further by birth-place, into Australian born, born outside Australia, and unspecified birthplace. The migratory population (persons mainly on ships and railway trains) was tabulated as a separate item. The detailed tabulation of the data, giving particulars under the several heads separately and in combination, will be found on pp. 1204 to 1491 of Part XVII., Vol. II. Tables 25 and 26 of the part referred to show for Australia the number of males and females in each of the classes, orders, sub-orders, and groups, classified by age and by grade of occupation. In addition to the data presented in Part XVII. of Vol. II., Nature of Occupation and Grade of Occupation appear in combination with other subjects of inquiry in a number of the detailed tables.

2. Form of Inquiry.—The questions on the personal slip relative to occupations were as follow :—

- “ 16. Occupation or Craft : Usual.....
At Census (if not usual occupation).....
Write principal occupation or craft first (if engaged in more than one).
(a) State whether Employer, On Own Account, Wage-earner, &c.....
(See Instruction 16A.)
(b) State occupation of present Employer (if any).....
(c) If out of work on 2nd April, state number of working days since last employed.....
(d) State cause of unemployment..... ”

In addition the set of instructions issued with the householder's schedule contained the following directions :—

- “ 16. Occupation or Craft—
(i) Usual occupation.—The occupation or craft usually followed must be clearly stated in every case.
(ii) Not usual occupation.—If the occupation being followed, and from which support is being derived at the time of the Census, differs from that usually followed, this occupation must also be stated.
(iii) Unemployed.—If unemployed, state the usual occupation, and insert the word “ None ” in the space for occupation at the time of Census.
(iv) Retired.—If retired through age or ill health, state the former occupation as the usual occupation, and insert the word “ retired ” in the space for occupation at the time of the Census.
(v) Children.—Children receiving education but not working are to be entered as “ Scholar ” in the occupation space. If children are working part time, the nature of the occupation should be stated.
(vi) Home Duties.—The occupation of women engaged in ordinary household work for which payment is not made is to be stated as “ Home duties ”.
- 16(a). Grade—
(i) Employer.—If employing labour write “ E ”.
(ii) On own account.—If working on own account, but not employing labour, write “ O ”.
(iii) Assistant.—If assisting in any occupation, but not receiving wages or salary, write “ A ”.
(iv) Wage-earner.—If receiving wages or salary write “ W ”.
(v) Out of work.—If out of work on 2nd April write “ N ”.
(vi) Not applicable.—In cases of (a) pensioners ; (b) persons of private means not in business ; (c) home duties ; (d) scholars and other dependants write “ N.A. ”.

- 16(b).—Employer's Occupation.—Where the slip relates to a person who is in the employ of another, the occupation of the employer should be clearly shown, as this is often of great assistance in classifying the occupation of the person concerned.
- 16(c) and 16(d). Unemployment.—For a person out of work on 2nd April, the number of working days out of work up to and including 2nd April, and the cause should be clearly stated, whether due to scarcity of employment or to illness, accident, strike, lockout, old age, or other cause."

The questions on the personal slip asking for the occupation or craft at the Census (if not the usual occupation) and for the cause of unemployment in the case of persons out of work, were additional to the particulars required at the Census of 1911.

3. Classification.—The scheme of classification adopted for the tabulation of data in 1921 was the same as that used for the Census of 1911, with the exception that a group was added to provide for persons engaged in civil aviation. The main features of the scheme are indicated in the following statement which gives a definition of each of the eight classes :—

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS.

Definitions of Classes.

Section A.—Breadwinners.

- Class I.—Professional.—Embracing all persons, not otherwise classed, mainly engaged in the government and defence of the country, and in satisfying the moral, intellectual, and social wants of its inhabitants.
- Class II.—Domestic.—Embracing all persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal services for which remuneration is usually paid.
- Class III.—Commercial.—Embracing all persons directly connected with the hire, sale, transfer, distribution, storage, and security of property and materials.
- Class IV.—Transport and Communication.—Embracing all persons engaged in the transport of persons or goods, or in effecting communication.
- Class V.—Industrial.—Embracing all persons, not otherwise classed, who are principally engaged in various works of utility, or in processes connected with the manufacture, construction, modification, or alteration of materials for the various uses of man, but excluding, as far as possible all who are mainly or solely engaged in the service of commercial interchange.
- Class VI.—Primary Producers.—Embracing all persons mainly engaged in the cultivation or acquisition of food products, and in obtaining other raw materials from natural sources.
- Class VII.—Independent.—Embracing all persons of independent means having no specific occupation.

Section B.—Dependants : Non-breadwinners.

- Class VIII.—Dependants.—Embracing all persons dependent upon relatives or natural guardians, including wives, children, and others not otherwise engaged in pursuits for which remuneration is paid ; and all persons depending upon private charity, or whose support is a burthen on the public revenue.

4. Data Unspecified.—The number of males who failed to indicate both nature and grade of occupation in 1921 was 3,740, the number who indicated grade but not nature 17,526, and the number who indicated nature but not grade 21,680. The number of females who failed to indicate both nature and grade was 1,160, the number who indicated grade but not nature 2,069, and the number who indicated nature but not grade 6,202. Without taking into account defective replies relative to unemployment, these figures show that 42,946 males, or 1.6 per cent. of the male population, and 9,431 females, or 3.5 per thousand of the female population, failed to fully comply with the requirements of the occupation inquiry. At the Census of 1911 3 per cent. of the male population and 3.9 per thousand of the female population furnished defective information in respect of occupations. For the purposes of this chapter, the unspecified data have been distributed in proportion to the numbers specified in the various categories.

5. Breadwinners and Dependants.—After the distribution of the unspecified data the total number of breadwinners disclosed by the Census results was 2,322,471, of whom 1,857,951 were males and 464,520 were females. The remainder of the population, totalling 3,113,263, and comprising 904,919 males and 2,208,344 females, were classed as dependants. The following

sections of the population have been grouped under the general heading of "dependants"—(i) Wives, mothers, and others performing domestic duties for which remuneration is not paid; (ii) Dependent scholars and students; (iii) Dependent relatives and others not stated to be performing domestic duties; (iv) Inmates of charitable and reformatory institutions. The terms "breadwinners" and "dependants" require to be used with discretion, as certain persons classed as "dependants" contribute to the upkeep of the community in a much greater degree than do certain others who are classed as "breadwinners". For example, all married women engaged in domestic duties for which direct payment is not made are included with "dependants", while all pensioners are included with "breadwinners". There is no doubt that as far as the current life of the community is concerned, the former group contributes the more largely to the public weal.

The numbers of breadwinners and dependants in each State and Territory at the date of the Census are given in the following table:—

NUMBER OF BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDANTS, 1921.

State and Territory.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Breadwinners.	Dependants.	Total.	Breadwinners.	Dependants.	Total.	Breadwinners.	Dependants.	Total.
States—									
New South Wales	715,055	356,446	1,071,501	171,270	857,600	1,028,870	886,325	1,214,046	2,100,371
Victoria ..	515,461	239,263	754,724	155,231	621,325	776,556	670,692	860,588	1,531,280
Queensland ..	267,871	131,098	398,969	57,377	299,626	357,003	325,248	430,724	755,972
South Australia	165,829	82,438	248,267	39,696	207,197	246,893	205,525	289,635	495,160
Western Australia	120,971	56,307	177,278	25,955	129,499	155,454	146,926	185,806	332,732
Tasmania ..	69,212	38,531	107,743	14,723	91,314	106,037	83,935	129,845	213,780
Territories—									
Northern ..	2,428	393	2,821	166	880	1,046	2,594	1,273	3,867
Federal Capital ..	1,124	443	1,567	102	903	1,005	1,226	1,346	2,572
Australia ..	1,857,951	904,919	2,762,870	464,520	2,208,344	2,672,864	2,322,471	3,113,263	5,435,734

The percentage of breadwinners and dependants in each State and Territory is shown in the next table:—

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDANTS, 1921.

State and Territory.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Breadwinners.	Dependants.	Total.	Breadwinners.	Dependants.	Total.	Breadwinners.	Dependants.	Total.
States—									
New South Wales	66.73	33.27	100.00	16.65	83.35	100.00	42.20	57.80	100.00
Victoria ..	68.30	31.70	100.00	19.99	80.01	100.00	43.80	56.20	100.00
Queensland ..	67.14	32.86	100.00	16.07	83.93	100.00	43.02	56.98	100.00
South Australia	66.79	33.21	100.00	16.08	83.92	100.00	41.51	58.49	100.00
Western Australia	68.24	31.76	100.00	16.70	83.30	100.00	44.16	55.84	100.00
Tasmania ..	64.24	35.76	100.00	13.88	86.12	100.00	39.26	60.74	100.00
Territories—									
Northern ..	86.07	13.93	100.00	15.87	84.13	100.00	67.08	32.92	100.00
Federal Capital ..	71.73	28.27	100.00	10.15	89.85	100.00	47.67	52.33	100.00
Australia ..	67.25	32.75	100.00	17.38	82.62	100.00	42.73	57.27	100.00

The figures in the foregoing table show that of the States Victoria had the highest proportion of male breadwinners, followed very closely by Western Australia. The differences in the proportions representing the other States were inconsiderable with the exception of Tasmania which, as in 1911, had a considerably lower proportion than any other State. Between 1911 and 1921 the proportion of male breadwinners declined in every State and in the Territories, the decrease being greatest in the Northern Territory and Western Australia, and least in Victoria. Victoria had by far the highest proportion of female breadwinners among the States. In the other States, the proportions differed little from each other, except in the case of Tasmania, which had a relatively low proportion. Compared with 1911, the female breadwinners were proportionately less in 1921 in every State and in the Territories.

6. Classes of Occupation.—In the next table will be found the number and proportion of the male population in the States and Territories distributed amongst the eight classes defined in Section 3 of this chapter :—

CLASSES OF OCCUPATION, MALES, AUSTRALIA, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1921.

Class.	State.						Territory.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
NUMBER.									
I. Professional ..	48,719	36,204	15,067	9,142	8,141	4,003	122	528	121,926
II. Domestic ..	20,842	13,670	6,309	3,857	3,900	1,411	107	9	50,105
III. Commercial ..	107,721	83,914	33,667	25,695	16,947	7,796	186	30	275,956
IV. Transport and Communication ..	82,019	51,379	28,663	18,910	13,997	5,724	268	41	201,001
V. Industrial ..	244,759	181,837	75,081	55,663	28,515	20,226	448	202	606,731
VI. Primary Producers ..	205,777	144,146	107,699	51,712	48,926	29,463	1,296	314	589,333
VII. Independent ..	5,218	4,311	1,385	850	545	589	1	..	12,899
VIII. Dependants ..	356,446	239,263	131,098	82,438	56,307	38,531	393	443	904,919
Total Males ..	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MALES.

I. Professional ..	4.55	4.80	3.78	3.68	4.59	3.72	4.33	33.70	4.41
II. Domestic ..	1.95	1.81	1.58	1.55	2.20	1.31	3.79	.57	1.81
III. Commercial ..	10.05	11.12	8.44	10.35	9.56	7.24	6.59	1.91	9.99
IV. Transport and Communication ..	7.65	6.81	7.18	7.62	7.90	5.31	9.50	2.62	7.28
V. Industrial ..	22.84	24.09	18.82	22.42	16.08	18.77	15.88	12.89	21.96
VI. Primary Producers ..	19.20	19.10	26.99	20.83	27.60	27.34	45.94	20.04	21.33
VII. Independent ..	.49	.57	.35	.34	.31	.55	.04	..	.47
VIII. Dependants ..	33.27	31.70	32.86	33.21	31.76	35.76	13.93	28.27	32.75
Total Males ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The distribution of the male population in classes shows, for the first time in the history of Australia, a greater number engaged in industrial than in primary occupations. In 1921 the industrial class accounted for 21.96 per cent. of the male population of Australia and the primary class 21.33 per cent. The next three classes in numerical importance were commercial 9.99 per cent., transport and communication 7.28 per cent., and professional 4.41 per cent. The two classes with the smallest representation were domestic 1.81 per cent. and independent .47 per cent. The remaining 32.75 per cent. were classed as dependants.

New South Wales, the State with the largest population, was most numerously represented in each of the occupation classes, and this order was maintained for the States with one or two minor exceptions.

Ignoring the Territories, males in the professional, commercial, industrial, and independent classes were proportionately highest in Victoria, in the domestic, transport, and primary classes in Western Australia, and in the dependent class in Tasmania.

In New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia the largest proportion of the male breadwinners was in the industrial class, and in Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania in the primary class. These two classes together represented 64 per cent. of the male breadwinners in Australia. In the States the corresponding percentages were Tasmania 72, Queensland 68, South Australia 65, Western Australia 64, and New South Wales and Victoria 63.

The greatest numerical increase in every State between 1911 and 1921 was in the industrial class, which also showed the highest proportional increase in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania. In Victoria the professional and transport classes and in South Australia and Western Australia the professional class increased at a greater rate than the industrial. In all States there were relatively heavy increases in the industrial, transport, and professional classes, and a substantial increase in the commercial class. The domestic class increased in New South Wales and South Australia, but decreased in the other States, while the independent class decreased in

every State but Tasmania. The primary production class increased in Queensland by 6.2 per cent., in South Australia by 3.5 per cent., and in New South Wales by 0.5 per cent., but decreased in Western Australia by 9.5 per cent., in Tasmania by 7.1 per cent., and in Victoria by 2.4 per cent. Including decreases in the Territories there was a net decrease in the number of males engaged in primary production in Australia of 3.7 per thousand, a result attributable in a greater degree to the general decline in the gold-mining industry than to any other cause. Compared with the increase of 15.7 per cent. in the male breadwinners in Australia between 1911 and 1921, this result indicates a serious proportional decrease in the primary production class in the ten years.

The numbers and proportions of the female population in each occupation class are given for States and Territories in the next table :—

CLASSES OF OCCUPATION, FEMALES, AUSTRALIA, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1921.

Class.	State.						Territory.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
NUMBER.									
I. Professional ..	29,285	24,528	11,014	6,756	5,352	2,954	43	29	79,961
II. Domestic ..	61,016	44,621	22,509	15,803	10,245	5,895	106	62	160,257
III. Commercial ..	31,323	24,276	9,482	7,241	5,012	2,467	4	6	79,811
IV. Transport and Communication ..	2,700	2,066	1,170	597	324	361	2	1	7,221
V. Industrial ..	40,906	52,992	10,542	7,977	4,279	2,377	9	3	119,085
VI. Primary Producers ..	3,159	3,368	2,020	946	473	448	2	1	10,417
VII. Independent ..	2,881	3,380	640	376	270	221	..	..	7,768
VIII. Dependants ..	857,600	621,325	299,626	207,197	129,499	91,314	880	903	2,208,344
Total Females ..	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	248,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL FEMALES.

I. Professional ..	2.85	3.16	3.09	2.74	3.44	2.78	4.11	2.88	2.99
II. Domestic ..	5.93	5.75	6.30	6.41	6.59	5.56	10.14	6.17	6.00
III. Commercial ..	3.04	3.13	2.66	2.93	3.23	2.33	.38	.60	2.99
IV. Transport and Communication ..	.26	.27	.33	.24	.21	.34	.19	.10	.27
V. Industrial ..	3.98	6.82	2.95	3.23	2.75	2.24	.86	.30	4.45
VI. Primary Producers ..	.31	.43	.56	.38	.31	.42	.19	.10	.39
VII. Independent ..	.28	.43	.18	.15	.17	.21	..	..	.29
VIII. Dependants ..	83.35	80.01	83.93	83.92	83.30	86.12	84.13	89.85	82.62
Total Females ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The distribution of the female population in the preceding table shows that 6 per cent. were in the domestic class, 4.45 per cent. in the industrial class, 2.99 per cent. in both the professional and commercial classes, and less than 1 per cent. in the other three classes combined. The balance comprising 82.62 per cent., of the female population was classed as dependants. Of the States, New South Wales had the greatest number of females employed in the professional, domestic, commercial, and transport classes, and also the greatest number in the dependent class, but fewer than Victoria in the industrial, primary production, and independent classes. In all States the domestic class occupied the most prominent place amongst female breadwinners, except in Victoria, where the industrial class was represented by the greatest number. In the ten years 1911-1921, females in the commercial class increased by 57 per cent., in the professional class by 50 per cent., and in the transport class by 49 per cent. With the exception of Tasmania and Western Australia, in the transport class, the rate of increase in these classes was consistently high throughout the States. Other classes with net increases were industrial 9 per cent. and domestic 4 per cent. States with increases were New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia in the industrial class, and New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia in the domestic class. The chief decrease amongst female breadwinners was in the primary production class, which declined by about 40 per cent., every State and Territory participating. The independent class also decreased by 15 per cent., while females classed as dependants increased by 26.7 per cent.

7. Professional Class.—The occupations which are grouped for Census purposes under the general heading "professional" include not only the professions of law, medicine, and the church, but also the army, navy, and many others, as will be seen from a perusal of the items in the succeeding table. The items shown in the next and following tables constitute what are known in the occupation classification as the sub-orders of the classes :—

PROFESSIONAL CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Sub-order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	No.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	No.	Per 1,000. of Total Population.
General Government	20,841	7.54	3,936	1.47	24,777	4.56
Local Government	4,558	1.65	476	.18	5,034	.93
Defence	9,912	3.59	322	.12	10,234	1.88
Law and Order	16,056	5.81	2,608	.98	18,664	3.43
Religion	7,534	2.73	1,860	.70	9,394	1.73
Charity, exclusive of Hospitals	719	.26	1,708	.64	2,427	.45
Health	18,668	6.76	27,441	10.27	46,109	8.48
Literature	2,100	.76	720	.27	2,820	.52
Science	1,087	.39	81	.03	1,168	.21
Civil Engineering, Architecture and Surveying	8,338	3.02	315	.12	8,653	1.59
Education	14,365	5.20	30,353	11.35	44,718	8.23
Fine Arts	2,429	.88	2,062	.77	4,491	.83
Music	1,992	.72	5,904	2.21	7,896	1.45
Amusements	13,327	4.82	2,175	.81	15,502	2.85
Total Professional	121,926	44.13	79,961	29.92	201,887	37.14

The occupations included under general government are those administrative branches of the Public Services of the Commonwealth of Australia and the States, which do not admit of allocation to the more specific designations included later in the occupation classification. In conformity with this arrangement an officer of the Defence Department is included under "defence," an officer of the Education Department under "education," an officer of the Agriculture Department under "agriculture," an officer of the Railway Department under "railways," and so on. "Defence" includes occupations pertaining to naval and military defence, but does not include the manufacture of munitions or the construction of works in connexion with defence. Occupations under "Law and Order" are the judicial, the legal, the police, and the penal "Health" comprises principally medical practitioners, dentists, pharmaceutical chemists and druggists, nurses, and veterinary surgeons.

In the sub-orders Charity, Health, Education, and Music, there was a preponderance of females. The sub-orders with the highest proportional increase since 1911 were General Government, Health, and Education, and the sub-order with the greatest decrease was Music.

8. Domestic Class.—The domestic class includes all persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and in rendering personal service for which remuneration is usually paid. The class has been divided into two sub-orders, embracing respectively, persons engaged in the supply of board and lodging, and persons engaged in domestic service and attendance.

DOMESTIC CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Sub-order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	No.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	No.	Per 1,000. of Total Population.
Board and Lodging	26,383	9.55	52,548	19.66	78,931	14.52
Domestic Service and Attendance	23,722	8.59	107,709	40.30	131,431	24.18
Total Domestic Class	50,105	18.14	160,257	59.96	210,362	38.70

The first sub-order shown comprises proprietors of hotels, coffee palaces, boarding houses, &c., and their employees, and the second sub-order all classes of house servants not included under "board and lodging," as well as domestic occupations such as chauffeur, coachman, and gardener. Hairdressers, laundry workers, and shoeblacks are also included.

In both sub-orders in 1921 there was a preponderance of females, the ratio of females to males being almost 2 to 1 in "board and lodging," and more than 4½ to 1 in "domestic service and attendance." Compared with 1911, the former sub-order decreased slightly in proportion, and the latter declined both numerically and relatively.

9. Commercial Class.—The number and proportion of each sex in the sub-orders comprised in the commercial class are given in the next table:—

COMMERCIAL CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Order and Sub-order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	No.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	No.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
<i>Dealing in Property and Finance—</i>						
Banking and Finance	18,573	6.72	2,998	1.12	21,571	3.97
Insurance, Valuation and Protection of Property	13,270	4.80	2,626	.98	15,896	2.92
Land and House Property	5,541	2.01	1,127	.42	6,668	1.23
Property Rights, n.e.i.	635	.23	201	.08	836	.15
<i>Dealing in Art and Mechanic Productions—</i>						
Books, Publications and Advertising	4,656	1.69	1,714	.64	6,370	1.17
Musical Instruments	837	.30	421	.16	1,258	.23
Prints, Pictures and Art Materials	386	.14	270	.10	656	.12
Ornaments and Small Wares	244	.09	400	.15	644	.12
Equipment for Sports and Games	80	.03	25	.01	105	.02
Designs, Medals, Type and Dies	63	.02	14	.00	77	.01
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c.	1,584	.57	610	.23	2,194	.40
Surgical Instruments and Appliances	102	.04	34	.01	136	.03
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives	17	.00	7	.00	24	.00
Machines, Tools and Implements	2,355	.85	490	.18	2,845	.52
Carriages and Vehicles	1,555	.56	312	.12	1,867	.34
Harness, Saddlery and Leatherware	273	.10	61	.02	334	.06
Ships and Boats, their Equipment and Supplies	341	.12	27	.01	368	.07
Building Materials and House Fittings	696	.25	131	.05	827	.15
Furniture	2,538	.92	531	.20	3,069	.56
Chemicals and By-Products	988	.36	404	.15	1,392	.26
Paper, Papermakers' Materials, Stationery	1,590	.58	818	.31	2,408	.44
<i>Dealing in Textile Fabrics, Dress and Fibrous Materials—</i>						
Textile Fabrics	14,678	5.31	15,138	5.67	29,816	5.49
Dress	4,732	1.71	2,049	.77	6,781	1.25
Fibrous Materials	302	.11	50	.02	352	.06
<i>Dealing in Food, Drink, Narcotics and Stimulants—</i>						
Animal Food	29,960	10.84	1,959	.73	31,919	5.88
Vegetable Food	13,062	4.73	4,797	1.79	17,859	3.29
Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics and Stimulants	24,822	8.98	3,259	1.22	28,081	5.17
<i>Dealing in Animals and in Animal and Vegetable Substances, n.e.i.—</i>						
Living Animals	4,277	1.55	305	.11	4,582	.84
Manures and Animal Waste Products	43	.01	7	.00	50	.01
Leather, Raw Materials and Manufactures	1,163	.42	113	.04	1,276	.23
Wool and other Animal Matters,	3,744	1.36	430	.16	4,174	.77
Seeds, Plants, Flower, Fodder, &c.	5,819	2.11	1,150	.43	6,969	1.28
Other Vegetable Matters, n.e.i.	7,702	2.79	391	.15	8,093	1.49
<i>Dealing in Fuel and Light—</i>						
Coal, Firewood and Kerosene, &c.	5,290	1.91	286	.11	5,576	1.03
<i>Dealing in Metals and other Minerals—</i>						
Stone, Clay, Earthenware, Glass, &c.	1,047	.38	98	.04	1,145	.21
Gold, Silver and Precious Stones	46	.02	9	.00	55	.01
Metals other than Gold and Silver	6,019	2.18	676	.25	6,695	1.23
<i>General and Undefined Merchants and Dealers—</i>						
Merchants, Dealers (undefined)	64,563	23.37	21,288	7.96	85,851	15.80
Other Mercantile Persons	29,514	10.68	14,437	5.41	43,951	8.09
<i>Speculators on Chance Events—</i>						
Lottery Keepers, Sweep Promoters, Bookmakers, &c.	2,178	.79	122	.05	2,300	.42
<i>Engaged in Storage—</i>						
Store Proprietors and Hands	671	.24	26	.01	697	.13
Total Commercial Class	275,956	99.87	79,811	29.86	355,767	65.45

An unsatisfactory feature of the commercial class at each Census is the relatively large number in the indefinite order "general and undefined merchants and dealers." Included under this head in 1921 were 94,077 males, equal to 35 per cent. of the males in the class, and 35,725 females, equal to 45 per cent. of the females in the class, a greatly increased percentage for each sex

compared with 1911. The numbers quoted consisted mainly of persons who stated their occupations as "merchant," "importer," "warehouseman," "storekeeper," "dealer," "hawker," "agent," without specifying the commodities dealt in. In only two sub-orders of the commercial class, "ornaments and small wares" and "textile fabrics" was there a preponderance of females. In the decennium 1911-1921 a marked change took place in the respective numbers of males and females in the sub-order "textile fabrics," males declining by 4,453 or 23.3 per cent., and females increasing by 2,420 or 19 per cent. Relatively to the total population of Australia the proportions engaged in the several orders of the commercial class decreased between 1911 and 1921, with the exception of the unimportant order "Speculators on chance events," and the indefinite order already referred to which increased in the ten years from 15.16 per thousand to 23.89 per thousand of the population.

10. Transport and Communication Class.—Occupations associated with the transport of passengers and goods by rail, road, or water, and with effecting communications by aeroplane, post, telegraph or telephone, are grouped under this class. The number and proportion of the sexes separately in each sub-order of the class are shown in the following table:—

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Sub-order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	No.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	No.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
On Railways (not construction)	72,539	26.25	1,463	.55	74,002	13.61
On Roads	58,303	21.10	583	.22	58,886	10.83
On Seas and Rivers and the regulation thereof	47,761	17.29	814	.30	48,575	8.94
On Postal Service	11,713	4.24	2,408	.90	14,121	2.60
On Telegraph and Telephone Service	9,429	3.41	1,930	.72	11,359	2.09
Delivery of Documents, Parcels and Messages by hand	1,118	.41	23	.01	1,141	.21
Aviation	138	.05	..	..	138	.03
Total Transport and Communication Class	201,001	72.75	7,221	2.70	208,222	38.31

In all sub-orders of the transport and communication class males greatly predominated. Of the males employed on the railways about 15 per cent. were in the locomotive branch (engine-drivers, firemen, or cleaners), while the number who described themselves as railway employee or railway labourer, but failed to indicate the branch in which they were employed, represented over 40 per cent. of the total. All sub-orders increased in proportion to the total population since 1911 except the sub-order associated with the traffic on seas and rivers, and the sub-order aviation which was enumerated for the first time in 1921.

11. Industrial Class.—The number and proportion of each sex in the several sub-orders of this class are shown in the succeeding table:—

INDUSTRIAL CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Order and Sub-order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	No.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	No.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
<i>Working in Art and Mechanic Production.—</i>						
Books and Publications	18,422	6.67	5,462	2.04	23,884	4.39
Musical Instruments	1,948	.71	104	.04	2,052	.38
Prints, Pictures and Art Materials	1,698	.61	244	.09	1,942	.36
Ornaments and Small Wares	2,942	1.06	2,711	1.01	5,653	1.04
Equipment for Sports and Games	245	.09	34	.01	279	.05
Designs, Medals, Type and Dies	615	.22	128	.05	743	.14
Watches, Clocks and Scientific Instruments	3,026	1.10	279	.10	3,305	.61
Surgical Instruments and Appliances	225	.08	59	.02	284	.05
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives	1,338	.48	241	.09	1,579	.29
Engines, Machines, Tools and Implements	36,598	13.25	516	.19	37,114	6.83
Carriages and Vehicles	25,016	9.05	400	.15	25,416	4.68
Harness, Saddlery and Leatherware	6,659	2.41	916	.34	7,575	1.39
Ships, Boats and their Equipment	6,396	2.31	55	.02	6,451	1.19
Furniture	14,273	5.17	770	.29	15,043	2.77
Building Materials and other manufactures, mainly of Timber	13,328	4.82	284	.11	13,612	2.50
Chemical and By-products	4,834	1.75	1,138	.43	5,972	1.10

INDUSTRIAL CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1921—*continued.*

Order and Sub-order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	No.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	No.	Per 1,000 of Total Population.
<i>Working in Textile Fabrics, Dress and Fibrous Materials—</i>						
Textile Fabrics	3,989	1.44	4,501	1.68	8,490	1.56
Dress	32,756	11.86	76,773	28.72	109,529	20.15
Fibrous Materials	1,535	.56	630	.24	2,165	.40
<i>Working in Food, Drinks, Narcotics and Stimulants—</i>						
Animal Food	12,742	4.61	631	.24	13,373	2.46
Vegetable Food	31,307	11.33	6,629	2.48	37,936	6.97
Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics and Stimulants	12,879	4.66	2,389	.89	15,268	2.81
<i>Working in Animal and Vegetable Substances—</i>						
Animal Matters	8,272	3.00	523	.20	8,795	1.62
Vegetable Matters	4,868	1.76	1,075	.40	5,943	1.09
Vegetable Produce for Fodder	1,884	.68	12	.00	1,896	.35
Paper Manufacture	783	.28	185	.07	968	.18
<i>Working in Metals and other Minerals—</i>						
Stone, Clay, Earthenware, Glass, &c.	17,511	6.34	254	.10	17,765	3.27
Jewellery, Precious Stones and Minting	3,833	1.39	486	.18	4,319	.80
Workers in various metals	44,482	16.10	746	.28	45,228	8.32
<i>Working in Fuel, Light and other Forms of Energy—</i>						
Gas, Electric Light and Power, &c.	18,968	6.87	1,051	.39	20,019	3.68
<i>Constructing Buildings, Roads, Railways, &c.—</i>						
Houses and Buildings	95,200	34.46	397	.15	95,597	17.59
Roads, Railways, Earthworks, &c.	27,681	10.02	41	.02	27,722	5.10
<i>Disposing of the Dead or of Refuse—</i>						
Disposal of the Dead	1,249	.45	51	.02	1,300	.24
Disposal of Refuse	8,908	3.22	22	.01	8,930	1.64
<i>Engaged in Undefined Industrial Pursuits—</i>						
Imperfectly Defined	140,321	50.79	9,348	3.50	149,669	27.53
Total	606,731	219.60	119,085	44.55	725,816	133.53

The imperfectly defined male workers comprised about 23 per cent. of the total males in the industrial class—persons who stated their occupation as “labourer,” but failed to indicate the particular industry in which they were employed contributing about 80 per cent. of the total. Other indefinite occupations which contributed in considerable numbers were “mechanic,” “apprentice,” “engine-driver,” “machinist,” “manager,” and “foreman.” In the sub-orders “textile fabrics” and “dress” there was a greater number of females than males engaged, but in all other sub-orders there was a large preponderance of males. Appropriate grouping of the male industrial workers shows the following order of numerical importance, construction of buildings, roads, railways, and earthworks, 122,881 males, representing 20.25 per cent. of industrial males, and 4.45 per cent. of the male population; the metal working industry, consisting of the kindred sub-orders “workers in various metals, n.e.i.” and “engines, machines, tools, and implements,” 81,080 males, representing 13.36 per cent. of industrial males and 2.94 per cent. of the male population; the production of food, drinks, narcotics and stimulants, 56,928 males, representing 9.38 per cent. of industrial males and 2.06 of the male population; and the manufacture and repair of textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials, 38,280 males, representing 6.31 per cent. of industrial males and 1.39 per cent. of the male population. Then followed male workers in carriages and vehicles 25,016, in gas, electric light and power 18,968, in books and publications 18,422, in stone, clay, earthenware, glass, &c., 17,511, in furniture 14,273, and in building materials (mainly timber) 13,328. Of the female industrial workers the sub-order “dress” accounted for no less than 76,773, equal to 64.49 per cent. of the females in the class and 2.87 per cent. of the female population. Excluding the group imperfectly defined, workers in vegetable food numbering 6,629 were next highest, followed by workers in books and publications 5,462, and workers in textile fabrics 4,501. “Dress,” as used in this classification, covers a wide range of occupations, amongst the principal ones being tailoring, dressmaking, hat and cap making, millinery, and bootmaking. With few exceptions males in the industrial sub-orders increased numerically between 1911 and 1921, though in a number of cases the proportion to the male population was relatively less in 1921. The chief increases in the more important sub-orders were in engines, machines, tools and implements, in carriages and vehicles, in stone, clay, earthenware, glass, &c., and in gas, electric light and power, &c.

In a majority of the industrial sub-orders female workers increased in number and proportion, the outstanding exception being workers in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials. In the ten years 1911-1921 this group diminished from 89,870, representing 82.25 per cent. of the industrial females and 4.20 per cent. of the female population, to 81,904 representing 68.77 per cent. of the industrial females and 3.06 of the female population. In connexion with the foregoing comparisons, it should be borne in mind that the heavy increase in the number of males and females in the imperfectly defined group adversely affected to some extent the sub-order figures in 1921.

12. Primary Production Class.—The primary producing class was the second largest recorded at the Census of 1921. The number and proportion of males and females in each sub-order are given in the following table:—

PRIMARY PRODUCTION CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Sub-order.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Per 1,000 of Male Population.	No.	Per 1,000 of Female Population.	No.	Per 1,000. of Total Population.
Agricultural Pursuits	333,537	120.72	4,551	1.71	338,088	62.20
Pastoral Pursuits	136,998	49.59	5,351	2.00	142,349	26.19
Hunting and similar pursuits	3,915	1.42	39	.01	3,954	.73
Fisheries	7,651	2.77	65	.02	7,716	1.42
Forestry	30,243	10.95	89	.03	30,332	5.58
Water Conservation and Supply	10,349	3.74	80	.03	10,429	1.92
Mines and Quarries	66,640	24.12	242	.09	66,882	12.30
Total Primary Producers	589,333	213.31	10,417	3.89	599,750	110.34

In all sub-orders in the primary production class males greatly predominated, females enumerated under pastoral pursuits representing less than 4.0 per cent. of the total, under agricultural pursuits only about 1.4 per cent., and under each of the other sub-orders less than 1 per cent. The principal occupations included under the designation agricultural pursuits are those of farmer, market gardener, fruitgrower, vigneron, sugar planter, nurseryman, and their assistants. The designation "pastoral pursuits" covers principally station proprietors, dairy farmers, poultry farmers, and their assistants. The principal occupation included under "hunting" is rabbit trapping. In the sub-order "mining" the minerals which provided the greatest number with employment were coal, gold, silver, tin and copper in that order. Relatively to the male population the only sub-order to increase between 1911 and 1921 was water conservation and supply, which advanced from 3.03 to 3.74 per thousand males. With the additional exception of forestry, which maintained its proportional representation, the other sub-orders declined in proportion to the male population. Taking the three more important sub-orders, agricultural pursuits increased from 287,556 to 333,537 males engaged, but declined in proportion from 124.32 to 120.72 per thousand males, pastoral pursuits declined from 148,938 to 136,998 males engaged, and in proportion from 64.39 to 49.59 per thousand males, and mines and quarries, from 109,663 males to 66,640 engaged, and from 47.41 to 24.12 per thousand males. Hunting and fisheries also declined in the number engaged, as well as proportionately. The number of females engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits declined heavily between 1911 and 1921, but increased in the other sub-orders, although the numbers engaged in the latter were numerically unimportant. A comparison of the occupation groups embraced by agricultural pursuits shows that the number of males engaged in most of the groups increased appreciably between 1911 and 1921. The only serious decline was in the group "market gardener," but this may be partly accounted for by the considerable increase in the number enumerated under "horticulturist, nurseryman." The only occupation group in the sub-order "pastoral pursuits" to show a reduction in the number of males engaged in 1921 was "dairy farmer," and this decline no doubt is largely counterbalanced by the increased number of "mixed" farmers in Australia, many of whom, though returned as "farmer" and classified under agriculture, include dairying and also wool growing amongst their activities. In the "mines and quarries" sub-order the number of males engaged showed a decrease in the ten years in the mining groups other than coal, iron, and precious stones. By far the most important decline was in gold mining, which afforded employment for only 14,216 males in 1921 as against 46,257 in 1911. The numbers engaged in mining for silver, copper, and tin also decreased heavily. In the other sub-orders of the primary production class, the more important decreases were in the occupation group "kangaroo hunter, rabbit trapper" in the sub-order hunting, and in the occupation group "pearler" in the sub-order fisheries.

13. Australian Census Comparisons 1891-1921.—The next table affords a comparison of the numbers and proportions of the sexes separately in the eight classes of occupations at each Census from 1891 to 1921 :—

POPULATION IN OCCUPATION CLASSES—AUSTRALIA—1891, 1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Census.	I. Professional.	II. Domestic.	III. Commercial.	IV. Transport and Com- munication.	V. Industrial.	VI. Primary Producers.	VII. Independent.	VIII. Dependants.	All Classes.
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MALES.

1891 ..	57,579	44,677	149,891	89,903	359,726	385,214	10,766	606,283	1,704,039
1901 ..	70,702	50,541	189,285	119,254	352,860	496,654	12,294	686,338	1,977,928
1911 ..	93,324	48,871	240,612	154,009	459,871	591,505	17,286	707,557	2,313,035
1921 ..	121,926	50,105	275,956	201,001	606,731	589,333	12,899	904,919	2,762,870

FEMALES.

1891 ..	27,308	113,974	17,762	2,729	59,719	34,285	12,360	1,202,216	1,470,353
1901 ..	41,654	151,675	34,743	3,448	76,152	39,112	10,136	1,438,953	1,795,873
1911 ..	53,284	154,054	50,754	4,845	109,261	17,338	9,116	1,743,318	2,141,970
1921 ..	79,961	160,257	79,811	7,221	119,085	10,417	7,768	2,208,344	2,672,864

PERSONS.

1891 ..	84,887	158,651	167,653	92,632	419,445	419,499	23,126	1,808,499	3,174,392
1901 ..	112,356	202,216	224,028	122,702	429,012	535,766	22,430	2,125,291	3,773,801
1911 ..	146,608	202,925	291,366	158,854	569,132	608,843	26,402	2,450,875	4,455,005
1921 ..	201,887	210,362	355,767	208,222	725,816	599,750	20,667	3,113,263	5,435,734

PROPORTION PER CENT. ON ALL CLASSES.

Census.	I. Professional.	II. Domestic.	III. Commercial.	IV. Transport and Com- munication.	V. Industrial.	VI. Primary Producers.	VII. Independent.	VIII. Dependants.	All Classes.
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MALES.

1891 ..	3.38	2.62	8.80	5.28	21.11	22.60	.63	35.58	100.00
1901 ..	3.57	2.56	9.57	6.03	17.84	25.11	.62	34.70	100.00
1911 ..	4.04	2.11	10.40	6.66	19.88	25.57	.75	30.59	100.00
1921 ..	4.41	1.81	9.99	7.28	21.96	21.33	.47	32.75	100.00

FEMALES.

1891 ..	1.86	7.75	1.21	.19	4.06	2.33	.84	81.76	100.00
1901 ..	2.32	8.45	1.93	.19	4.24	2.18	.56	80.13	100.00
1911 ..	2.49	7.19	2.37	.23	5.10	.81	.42	81.39	100.00
1921 ..	2.99	6.00	2.99	.27	4.45	.39	.29	82.62	100.00

PERSONS.

1891 ..	2.67	5.00	5.28	2.92	13.21	13.22	.73	56.97	100.00
1901 ..	2.98	5.36	5.94	3.25	11.37	14.20	.59	56.31	100.00
1911 ..	3.29	4.55	6.54	3.57	12.78	13.67	.59	55.01	100.00
1921 ..	3.72	3.87	6.55	3.83	13.35	11.03	.38	57.27	100.00

Of the classes shown in the preceding table, the professional, commercial, and transport and communication provided an increased number of males with employment at each successive Census from 1891 to 1921. The dependent class also contained a greater number of males at each successive Census. The industrial class between 1891 and 1901 experienced a decrease in the number of males engaged, but in the succeeding twenty years registered substantial increases. The Primary production and independent classes, after having increased from 1891 to 1911, suffered a reduction in number between 1911 and 1921, while the domestic class reached its maximum strength in 1901. Up to and inclusive of the Census of 1911 the primary production class was first amongst male breadwinners in numerical importance, followed by the industrial class, but at the Census of 1921 the industrial class took first place in regard to numbers.

It is interesting to note that the proportional relation between the numbers in the industrial class and in the primary class was of much the same order in 1891 as in 1921, but that records from the intervening Censuses show important differences. The early nineties saw the end of a period of speculation and over-trading, with the result that many persons who had been engaged in industrial pursuits were compelled to seek employment in the primary industries. Many of these engaged in mining in Western Australia. The recovery from this crisis and the systematic encouragement of manufacturing industries, together with a world-wide tendency in the same direction, has carried the position beyond the point at which it was in 1891, and placed the industrial class in the premier place—as regards numbers—for the first time in the history of Australia. The decline in gold mining also contributed to this movement.

In the professional and transport and communication classes males increased consistently in proportion to the male population from Census to Census. In the commercial class males increased in number in each decennium, but diminished in proportion to the male population between 1911 and 1921, while in the domestic class there was a decrease in the proportion of males to male population from 1891 onwards.

A feature of the distribution of the females in classes is the progressive increase from 1891 to 1921 in the numbers and proportions engaged in professional and commercial occupations, and in occupations connected with transport and communication, although the total number engaged in the last-named class at the date of any Census was relatively small. The domestic class, which accounted for the greatest number of female breadwinners at each Census, increased numerically over the period of 30 years under review, but has diminished in proportion to the female population. The industrial class, which has held second place throughout in numerical strength, has also increased relatively to the total female population, though the proportion of females in this class was less in 1921 than in 1911.

The number of males in the Primary Production Class declined heavily from 1901 onward while the relative decline has been operating since 1891.

Females classed as independent declined in number and proportion at each successive Census since 1891. On the other hand female dependants increased in number throughout, and represented a higher percentage of the female population at the Census of 1921 than at any other Census.

14. Grades of Occupation.—In section 2 of this chapter reference is made to the form of inquiry in 1921 concerning grades of occupation. The letters signifying grades, which each person was required to enter on the personal slip, were as follows:—"E" to denote a person employing labour in the occupation which he was stated to be following. "O" to denote a person working on his own account but not employing others in his business. "A" to denote a person assisting the head of the establishment in his business but not receiving salary or wages. "W" to denote a person in receipt of salary or wages, and "N" to denote a person who was out of work at the date of the Census. In addition to those provided for by the grades stated, there were other members of the community to whom grade of occupation was not applicable, including (1) members of religious orders, (2) certain inmates of religious and charitable institutions, (3) persons of independent means not following any occupation, (and 4) dependants. The personal slips for these and other persons in the same category were marked "N.A." In cases where no grade was stated, and the other particulars on the personal slip failed to indicate the grade, the letters "N.S." (not specified) were inserted. The number marked "N.S." was subsequently distributed pro rata for the purposes of this Report as mentioned in section 4 of this chapter. Grades of occupation were tabulated in 1921 for Local Government areas in the States, also for Urban and Rural divisions of the States and Territories, in conjunction with Nature of Occupation, Birthplace, Religion, and Race, and with Conjugal Conditions and Age in combination.

15. Classes and Grades.—The following table presents an analysis of the occupations of males in Australia by class and grade in conjunction:—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF MALES IN EACH CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Class.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.	
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.		
NUMBER.								
I. Professional	6,346	11,410	145	86,169	2,705	15,151	121,926	
II. Domestic	6,356	6,205	318	31,655	3,429	2,142	50,105	
III. Commercial	25,393	46,097	1,043	181,370	14,194	7,859	275,956	
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	3,124	16,360	313	163,770	11,127	6,307	201,001	
V. Industrial	29,614	37,087	918	428,391	82,929	27,792	606,731	
VI. Primary Producers	60,213	183,715	29,061	270,700	25,054	20,590	589,333	
VII. Independent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	12,899	12,899
VIII. Dependants .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	904,919	904,919
ALL CLASSES	131,046	300,874	31,798	1,162,055	139,438	997,659	2,762,870	

PROPORTION PER CENT. ON ALL GRADES.

I. Professional	5.20	9.36	.12	70.67	2.22	12.43	100.00
II. Domestic	12.69	12.38	.63	63.18	6.84	4.28	100.00
III. Commercial	9.20	16.70	.38	65.73	5.14	2.85	100.00
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	1.55	8.14	.16	81.48	5.53	3.14	100.00
V. Industrial	4.88	6.11	.15	70.61	13.67	4.58	100.00
VI. Primary Producers	10.22	31.17	4.93	45.93	4.25	3.50	100.00
VII. Independent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
VIII. Dependants .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
ALL CLASSES	4.74	10.89	1.15	42.06	5.05	36.11	100.00

PROPORTION PER CENT ON ALL CLASSES.

I. Professional	4.84	3.79	.46	7.42	1.94	1.52	4.41
II. Domestic	4.85	2.06	1.00	2.72	2.46	.21	1.81
III. Commercial	19.38	15.32	3.28	15.61	10.18	.79	9.99
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	2.38	5.44	.99	14.09	7.98	.63	7.28
V. Industrial	22.60	12.33	2.88	36.86	59.47	2.79	21.96
VI. Primary Producers	45.95	61.06	91.39	23.30	17.97	2.06	21.33
VII. Independent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	1.29	.47
VIII. Dependants .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	90.71	32.75
ALL CLASSES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Including males in the Independent and Dependant classes, wage earners were the most numerous throughout, workers on own account occupying second place except in the Domestic and Industrial Classes, in which employers and unemployed were second highest in number respectively. Males enumerated under grade not applicable occupied third place in the Professional Class, workers on own account in the Domestic Class, employers in the Commercial and Primary Production Classes, and the unemployed in the Transport and Communication Classes. The most striking difference between the figures for 1911 and 1921 is in the relative numbers returned as "employers" and "workers on own account." In the ten years indicated employers decreased from 204,213 to 131,046 in number, and from 8.83 per cent. to 4.74 per cent. of the male population, whereas workers on own account increased from 148,427 to 300,874 in number, and from 6.42 per cent. to 10.89 per cent. of the male population. On the respective totals for 1911 the decrease in the number of employers represented 36 per cent., and the increase in the number of workers on own account 103 per cent. The class with the greatest numerical and proportional decrease of employers and increase of workers on own account was the Primary Production, although the other five classes concerned also contributed substantially to the result in both cases. It is clear from the foregoing figures that between 1911 and 1921 many "one man" enterprises replaced businesses formerly employing paid labour. It is also probable that the number of returned soldiers placed

on the land and in business and other ventures has tended to swell the number of workers on own account. Other differences worthy of remark were the decline from 64,371 to 31,798 in the males assisting but not receiving wages and salary, and the increase from 47,997 to 139,438 in the number unemployed. In connexion with the unemployed figures it is necessary to explain, that a satisfactory comparison may only be obtained by deducting from the 1921 total approximately 17,000 males out of work for one week or less, and approximately 2,200 males out of work through old age. At the Census of 1911 males in these two categories were not included under unemployment.

Particulars for females in Australia showing class and grade of occupation appear in the following table:—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF FEMALES IN EACH CLASS, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Class.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
NUMBER.							
I. Professional	1,114	11,736	785	53,948	2,074	10,304	79,961
II. Domestic	3,347	13,287	514	131,145	8,293	3,671	160,257
III. Commercial	1,802	7,251	558	65,451	3,696	1,053	79,811
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	44	53	5	6,877	99	143	7,221
V. Industrial	2,050	10,227	295	96,643	7,294	2,576	119,085
VI. Primary Producers	2,167	3,822	1,028	2,917	62	421	10,417
VII. Independent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7,768	7,768
VIII. Dependants .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,208,344	2,208,344
ALL CLASSES	10,524	46,376	3,185	356,981	21,518	2,234,280	2,672,864

PROPORTION PER CENT. ON ALL GRADES.

I. Professional	1.39	14.68	.98	67.47	2.59	12.89	100.00
II. Domestic	2.09	8.29	.32	81.84	5.17	2.29	100.00
III. Commercial	2.26	9.08	.70	82.01	4.63	1.32	100.00
IV. Transport and Communi- cation .. ..	.61	.73	.07	95.24	1.37	1.98	100.00
V. Industrial	1.72	8.59	.25	81.15	6.13	2.16	100.00
VI. Primary Producers	20.80	36.69	9.87	28.00	.60	4.04	100.00
VII. Independent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
VIII. Dependants .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
ALL CLASSES .. ..	.39	1.74	.12	13.36	.80	83.59	100.00

PROPORTION PER CENT. ON ALL CLASSES.

I. Professional	10.59	25.31	24.65	15.11	9.64	.46	2.99
II. Domestic	31.80	28.65	16.14	36.74	38.54	.16	6.00
III. Commercial	17.12	15.64	17.52	18.33	17.17	.05	2.99
IV. Transport and Communi- cation .. ..	.42	.11	.16	1.93	.46	.01	.27
V. Industrial	19.48	22.05	9.26	27.07	33.90	.11	4.45
VI. Primary Producers	20.59	8.24	32.27	.82	.29	.02	.39
VII. Independent .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	.35	.29
VIII. Dependants .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	98.84	82.62
ALL CLASSES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The marked change in the numbers enumerated in the grades "Employer" and "On Own Account" between 1911 and 1921, already noted in regard to males, is also in evidence in the case of females, the number of female employers having decreased by about 44 per cent. and workers on own account having increased by over 26 per cent. In the same period females

assisting but not receiving salary or wages decreased from 14,056 to 3,185, and unemployed females increased from 8,285 to 21,518, but for the reason stated in this section in regard to males, approximately 2,600 females unemployed for only one week or less, and 80 females unemployed through old age, should be deducted from the 1921 total to obtain a satisfactory comparison.

Taking the sexes together the relation between the number of employers and the number in the wage-earning class, including those temporarily unemployed at the time of the Census, ranged from 4.8 wage earners to one employer in the Primary Production Class to 57.4 wage earners to one employer in the Transport and Communication Class; the average number in the wage-earning class to each employer being 11.9.

The following table, which relates to males and females together, gives a condensation of the immediately preceding tables which relate to males and females separately, and which include persons of independent means, dependants, and persons to whom no grade could be applied. In the next table these persons have been excluded, and unemployed persons have been added to wage earners, because, normally, they belong to that class:—

PROPORTION PER CENT. ON ALL SPECIFIED GRADES—PERSONS.

Class.	E.	O.	A.	W. and N.	Total.	W. + N. E.
I. Professional	4.23	13.12	.53	82.12	100.00	19.42
II. Domestic	4.74	9.52	.41	85.33	100.00	17.99
III. Commercial	7.84	15.38	.46	76.32	100.00	9.74
IV. Transport and Communication	1.57	8.14	.16	90.13	100.00	57.41
V. Industrial	4.55	6.80	.17	88.48	100.00	19.43
VI. Primary Producers	10.78	32.40	5.20	51.62	100.00	4.79
TOTAL	6.43	15.76	1.59	76.22	100.00	11.87

These results show that of all persons who were directly engaged in the social and productive services of the community 76.22 per cent. were in the wage-earning class. Among males the corresponding proportion was 73.7 per cent. and among females 86.3 per cent. This table shows also the number in the wage-earning class in relation to the number of employers. The large number of wage earners per employer in the Transport and Communication Class (57.4) is due to the inclusion of posts and telegraphs, railways and tramways, and shipping services, which employ large numbers of salary and wage earners without, in many cases, any personal employer.

At the Census of 1921 male in the wage-earning class represented 70.1 per cent. of male breadwinners, female wage earners 81.5 per cent. of female breadwinners, and wage earners of the sexes combined 72.3 per cent. of the total breadwinners in Australia.

16. Geographical Distribution of Professional Class in Grades.—The number and proportion of males in the professional class in each State and Territory are shown by grades of occupation in the next table:—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF MALES, 1921.

CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
NUMBER.							
States—							
New South Wales	2,616	5,100	56	33,659	1,239	6,049	48,719
Victoria	1,983	3,175	52	25,545	730	4,719	36,204
Queensland	748	1,366	15	11,029	371	1,538	15,067
South Australia	463	761	4	6,425	134	1,355	9,142
Western Australia	324	625	8	6,259	150	775	8,141
Tasmania	210	371	10	2,806	77	529	4,003
Territories—							
Northern	1	10	..	94	4	13	122
Federal Capital	1	2	..	352	..	173	528
AUSTRALIA	6,346	11,410	145	86,169	2,705	15,151	121,926

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF MALES, 1921—CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL—*continued.*

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
PROPORTION PER CENT.							
States—							
New South Wales	5.37	10.47	.11	69.09	2.54	12.42	100.00
Victoria	5.48	8.77	.14	70.56	2.02	13.03	100.00
Queensland	4.96	9.07	.10	73.20	2.46	10.21	100.00
South Australia	5.06	8.33	.04	70.28	1.47	14.82	100.00
Western Australia	3.98	7.67	.10	76.89	1.84	9.52	100.00
Tasmania	5.25	9.27	.25	70.10	1.92	13.21	100.00
Territories—							
Northern .. ..	.82	8.20	..	77.05	3.28	10.65	100.00
Federal Capital .. ..	.19	.38	..	66.66	..	32.77	100.00
AUSTRALIA	5.20	9.36	.12	70.67	2.22	12.43	100.00

States with the highest and lowest proportions of professional males in the various grades were as follows:—Employers, Victoria 5.48 per cent., Western Australia 3.98 per cent; on own account, New South Wales 10.47 per cent., Western Australia 7.67 per cent; assisting without wages, Tasmania .25 per cent., South Australia .04 per cent.; wage earning, Western Australia 76.89 per cent., New South Wales 69.09 per cent.; unemployed, New South Wales 2.54 per cent., South Australia 1.47 per cent.; grade not applicable, South Australia 14.82 per cent.; Western Australia 9.52 per cent. Compared with the Census of 1911 professional males working on own account but not employing labour increased from 8.61 to 9.36 per cent., wage earners from 69.16 to 70.67 per cent., and unemployed from 1.09 to 2.22 per cent. The decreases in the other grades were, employers from 8.21 to 5.20 per cent., workers assisting without wages 0.14 to 0.12 per cent., and those to whom grade was not applicable 12.79 to 12.43 per cent.

Similar particulars in respect to females in the professional class appear in the succeeding table:—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF FEMALES, 1921.

CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
NUMBER.							
States—							
New South Wales	401	3,991	390	19,194	878	4,431	29,285
Victoria	415	4,230	271	16,097	681	2,834	24,528
Queensland	111	1,273	54	8,195	234	1,147	11,014
South Australia	92	1,123	58	4,642	129	712	6,756
Western Australia	63	649	6	3,679	102	853	5,352
Tasmania	31	469	6	2,077	50	321	2,954
Territories—							
Northern .. ..	..	1	..	36	..	6	43
Federal Capital	1	..	..	28	..	..	29
AUSTRALIA	1,114	11,736	785	53,948	2,074	10,304	79,961
PROPORTION PER CENT.							
States—							
New South Wales	1.37	13.63	1.33	65.54	3.00	15.13	100.00
Victoria	1.69	17.25	1.10	65.63	2.78	11.55	100.00
Queensland	1.01	11.56	.49	74.41	2.12	10.41	100.00
South Australia	1.36	16.62	.86	68.71	1.91	10.54	100.00
Western Australia	1.18	12.13	.11	68.74	1.90	15.94	100.00
Tasmania	1.05	15.88	.20	70.31	1.69	10.87	100.00
Territories—							
Northern .. ..	..	2.33	..	83.72	..	13.95	100.00
Federal Capital	3.45	..	..	96.55	..	..	100.00
AUSTRALIA	1.39	14.68	.98	67.47	2.59	12.89	100.00

The States with the highest and lowest percentages of females in the various grades were as follows:—Employers, Victoria 1.69 per cent., Queensland 1.01 per cent.; on own account, Victoria 17.25 per cent., Queensland 11.56 per cent.; assisting without wages, New South Wales 1.33 per cent., Western Australia 0.11 per cent.; wage earners, Queensland 74.41 per cent., New South Wales 65.54 per cent.; unemployed, New South Wales 3.00 per cent., Tasmania 1.69 per cent.; grade not applicable, Western Australia 15.94 per cent., Queensland 10.41 per cent. In the ten years 1911–1921 the proportional increases in the grades were, workers assisting without wages from 0.38 to 0.98 per cent., wage earners from 59.92 to 67.47 per cent., unemployed from 1.36 to 2.59 per cent., and those to whom grade was not applicable 12.81 to 12.89 per cent. Grades with proportional decreases in the same period were employers from 1.65 to 1.39 per cent., and workers on own account from 23.88 to 14.68 per cent.

17. Geographical Distribution of Domestic Class in Grades.—In the next table males in the domestic class are shown by grades of occupation:—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF MALES, 1921.

CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
NUMBER.							
States—							
New South Wales	2,542	2,296	77	13,453	1,517	957	20,842
Victoria	1,641	1,775	114	8,771	807	562	13,670
Queensland	934	907	65	3,560	549	294	6,309
South Australia	513	502	32	2,458	210	142	3,857
Western Australia	520	448	17	2,507	274	134	3,900
Tasmania	198	253	13	837	59	51	1,411
Territories—							
Northern	7	23	..	62	13	2	107
Federal Capital	1	1	..	7	..	..	9
AUSTRALIA	6,356	6,205	318	31,655	3,429	2,142	50,105

PROPORTION PER CENT.

States—							
New South Wales	12.20	11.02	.37	64.54	7.28	4.59	100.00
Victoria	12.00	12.99	.83	64.17	5.90	4.11	100.00
Queensland	14.80	14.38	1.03	56.43	8.70	4.66	100.00
South Australia	13.30	13.02	.83	63.73	5.44	3.68	100.00
Western Australia	13.33	11.49	.44	64.28	7.03	3.43	100.00
Tasmania	14.03	17.93	.92	59.32	4.18	3.62	100.00
Territories—							
Northern	6.54	21.50	..	57.94	12.15	1.87	100.00
Federal Capital	11.11	11.11	..	77.78	..	..	100.00
AUSTRALIA	12.69	12.38	.63	63.18	6.84	4.28	100.00

The States in which males in the domestic class were represented by the highest and lowest percentages in each grade were as follows:—Employers, Queensland 14.80 per cent., Victoria 12.00 per cent.; on own account, Tasmania 17.93 per cent., New South Wales 11.02 per cent.; assisting without wages, Queensland 1.03 per cent., New South Wales 0.37 per cent.; wage earners, New South Wales 64.54 per cent., Queensland 56.43 per cent.; unemployed, Queensland 8.70 per cent., Tasmania 4.18 per cent.; grade not applicable, Queensland 4.66 per cent., Western Australia 3.43 per cent. Between 1911 and 1921 there were proportional increases in workers on own account from 6.81 to 12.38 per cent., unemployed from 3.93 to 6.84 per cent., and grade not applicable from 3.52 to 4.28 per cent. Grades with proportional decreases in the same period were, employers from 18.18 to 12.69 per cent., workers assisting without wages from 1.35 to 0.63 per cent., and wage earners from 66.21 to 63.18 per cent.

A similar analysis of the data relative to females in the domestic class is given in the succeeding table :—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF FEMALES, 1921.

CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
NUMBER.							
States—							
New South Wales	943	6,571	184	48,683	2,911	1,724	61,016
Victoria	1,127	2,410	154	37,506	2,381	1,043	44,621
Queensland.. .. .	638	1,509	98	18,327	1,490	447	22,509
South Australia	225	1,370	48	13,423	560	177	15,803
Western Australia	287	1,098	24	7,916	702	218	10,245
Tasmania	127	322	6	5,134	246	60	5,895
Territories—							
Northern .. .. .	..	5	..	97	3	1	106
Federal Capital .. ..	..	2	..	59	..	1	62
AUSTRALIA	3,347	13,287	514	131,145	8,293	3,671	160,257
PROPORTION PER CENT.							
States—							
New South Wales	1.55	10.77	.30	79.79	4.77	2.82	100.00
Victoria	2.52	5.40	.35	84.05	5.34	2.34	100.00
Queensland.. .. .	2.83	6.70	.44	81.42	6.62	1.99	100.00
South Australia	1.42	8.67	.30	84.95	3.54	1.12	100.00
Western Australia	2.80	10.72	.23	77.27	6.85	2.13	100.00
Tasmania	2.15	5.46	.10	87.10	4.17	1.02	100.00
Territories—							
Northern .. .. .	..	4.72	..	91.51	2.83	.94	100.00
Federal Capital .. ..	..	3.23	..	95.16	..	1.61	100.00
AUSTRALIA	2.09	8.29	.32	81.84	5.17	2.29	100.00

The States with the highest and lowest percentages in the various grades were as follows :— Employers, Queensland 2.83 per cent., South Australia 1.42 per cent. ; on own account, New South Wales 10.77 per cent., Victoria 5.40 per cent. ; assisting without wages, Queensland 0.44 per cent., Tasmania 0.10 per cent ; wage earning, Tasmania 87.10 per cent., Western Australia 77.27 per cent. ; unemployed, Western Australia 6.85 per cent., South Australia 3.54 per cent. ; grade not applicable, New South Wales 2.82 per cent., Tasmania 1.02 per cent. In the decennium 1911–1921 there were proportional increases in workers on own account from 3.39 to 8.29 per cent., unemployed workers from 3.02 to 5.17 per cent., and those to whom grade was not applicable from 2.16 to 2.29 per cent. The proportional decreases were employers from 3.47 to 2.09 per cent., workers assisting without wages from 1.46 to 0.32 per cent., and wage earners from 86.50 to 81.84 per cent.

18. Geographical Distribution of the Commercial Class in Grades.—The next table presents an analysis of the data concerning the commercial class by grade of occupation for males in each State and Territory :—

GRADES OF OCCUPATION OF MALES, 1921.

CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
NUMBER.							
States—							
New South Wales	9,356	18,968	355	70,019	5,742	3,281	107,721
Victoria	8,810	13,767	357	54,595	3,839	2,546	83,914
Queensland.. .. .	2,672	5,280	151	22,328	2,381	855	33,667
South Australia	2,282	3,873	76	17,928	963	573	25,695
Western Australia	1,493	2,779	60	11,298	960	357	16,947
Tasmania	768	1,369	43	5,075	297	244	7,796
Territories—							
Northern	10	55	1	106	12	2	186
Federal Capital	2	6	..	21	..	1	30
AUSTRALIA	25,393	46,097	1,043	181,370	14,194	7,859	275,956

GRADES OF OCCUPATION OF MALES, 1921—CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL—*continued.*

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
PROPORTION PER CENT.							
States—							
New South Wales	8.69	17.61	.33	65.00	5.33	3.04	100.00
Victoria	10.50	16.41	.43	65.06	4.57	3.03	100.00
Queensland.. ..	7.94	15.68	.45	66.32	7.07	2.54	100.00
South Australia	8.88	15.07	.30	69.77	3.75	2.23	100.00
Western Australia	8.81	16.40	.35	66.67	5.66	2.11	100.00
Tasmania	9.85	17.56	.55	65.10	3.81	3.13	100.00
Territories—							
Northern	5.38	29.57	.54	56.99	6.45	1.07	100.00
Federal Capital	6.67	20.00	..	70.00	..	3.33	100.00
AUSTRALIA	9.20	16.70	.38	65.73	5.14	2.85	100.00

The States with the highest and lowest percentages of males in the various grades were as follows :—Employers, Victoria 10.50 per cent., Queensland 7.94 per cent. ; on own account, New South Wales 17.61 per cent., South Australia 15.07 per cent. ; assisting without wages, Tasmania 0.55 per cent., South Australia 0.30 per cent. ; wage earning, South Australia 69.77 per cent., New South Wales 65.00 per cent. ; unemployed, Queensland 7.07 per cent., South Australia 3.75 per cent. ; grade not applicable, Tasmania 3.13 per cent., Western Australia 2.11 per cent. Between 1911 and 1921 the proportion of workers on own account increased from 10.86 to 16.70 per cent. of the total, and unemployed workers from 2.24 to 5.14 per cent. In the same period employers decreased from 13.67 to 9.20 per cent., workers assisting without wages from 0.84 to 0.38 per cent., wage earners from 65.95 to 65.73 per cent., and those to whom grade was not applicable from 6.44 to 2.85 per cent.

Corresponding particulars in respect to females appear in the next table :—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF FEMALES, 1921.

CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
NUMBER.							
States—							
New South Wales	523	2,253	180	26,515	1,422	430	31,323
Victoria	807	2,853	195	18,976	1,094	351	24,276
Queensland.. ..	150	782	88	7,833	536	93	9,482
South Australia	166	605	43	6,106	233	88	7,241
Western Australia	105	461	20	4,074	294	58	5,012
Tasmania	51	296	32	1,938	117	33	2,467
Territories—							
Northern .. ..	..	1	..	3	..	..	4
Federal Capital .. ..	..	..	..	6	..	..	6
AUSTRALIA	1,802	7,251	558	65,451	3,696	1,053	79,811
PROPORTION PER CENT.							
States—							
New South Wales	1.67	7.19	.57	84.65	4.54	1.38	100.00
Victoria	3.32	11.75	.80	78.17	4.51	1.45	100.00
Queensland.. ..	1.58	8.25	.93	82.61	5.65	.98	100.00
South Australia	2.29	8.36	.59	84.33	3.22	1.21	100.00
Western Australia	2.09	9.20	.40	81.28	5.87	1.16	100.00
Tasmania	2.07	12.00	1.30	78.56	4.74	1.33	100.00
Territories—							
Northern .. ..	..	25.00	..	75.00	..	..	100.00
Federal Capital .. ..	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
AUSTRALIA	2.26	9.08	.70	82.01	4.63	1.32	100.00

The States with the highest and lowest percentages in the various grades were as follows :—Employers, Victoria 3.32 per cent., Queensland 1.58 per cent. ; on own account, Tasmania 12.00 per cent., New South Wales 7.19 per cent. ; assisting without wages, Tasmania 1.30 per cent., Western Australia 0.40 per cent. ; wage earners, New South Wales 84.65 per cent., Victoria 78.17 per cent. ; unemployed, Western Australia 5.87 per cent., South Australia 3.22 per cent. ; grade not applicable, Victoria 1.45 per cent., Queensland 0.98 per cent. Compared with 1911 the proportional increases and decreases in the several grades were as follows :—Increases, wage earners from 65.76 to 82.01 per cent. and unemployed workers from 1.70 to 4.63 per cent. ; decreases, employers from 5.67 to 2.26 per cent., workers on own account from 11.04 to 9.08 per cent., workers assisting without wage from 4.80 to 0.70 per cent., and those to whom grade was not applicable from 11.03 to 1.32 per cent.

19. Geographical Distribution Transport and Communication Class in Grades.—The number and proportion of males in the transport and communication class in each State and Territory are shown by grade of occupation in the following table :—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF MALES, 1921.

CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
NUMBER.							
States—							
New South Wales	1,213	6,951	118	66,154	4,767	2,816	82,019
Victoria	974	3,489	60	42,260	2,569	2,027	51,379
Queensland	364	3,316	88	22,246	1,970	679	28,663
South Australia	307	1,105	18	16,376	772	332	18,910
Western Australia	149	873	10	11,903	755	307	13,997
Tasmania	110	604	16	4,597	254	143	5,724
Territories—							
Northern	7	19	3	197	39	3	268
Federal Capital .. .. .	..	3	..	37	1	..	41
AUSTRALIA	3,124	16,360	313	163,770	11,127	6,307	201,001

PROPORTION PER CENT.

States—							
New South Wales	1.48	8.47	.14	80.66	5.81	3.44	100.00
Victoria	1.89	6.79	.12	82.25	5.00	3.95	100.00
Queensland	1.27	11.57	.31	77.61	6.87	2.37	100.00
South Australia	1.62	5.84	.10	86.60	4.08	1.76	100.00
Western Australia	1.07	6.24	.07	85.04	5.39	2.19	100.00
Tasmania	1.92	10.55	.28	80.31	4.44	2.50	100.00
Territories—							
Northern	2.61	7.09	1.12	73.51	14.55	1.12	100.00
Federal Capital .. .. .	..	7.32	..	90.24	2.44	..	100.00
AUSTRALIA	1.55	8.14	.16	81.48	5.53	3.14	100.00

The States with the highest and lowest percentages of males enumerated in the various grades of the transport and communication class were as follows :—Employers, Tasmania 1.92 per cent., Western Australia 1.07 per cent. ; on own account, Queensland 11.57 per cent., South Australia 5.84 per cent. ; assisting without wages, Queensland 0.31 per cent., Western Australia 0.07 per cent. ; wage earners, South Australia 86.60 per cent., Queensland 77.61 per cent. ; unemployed, Queensland 6.87 per cent., South Australia 4.08 per cent. ; grade not applicable, Victoria 3.95 per cent., South Australia 1.76 per cent. Grades which increased proportionately between 1911 and 1921 were, on own account from 5.34 to 8.14 per cent., unemployed from 2.32 to 5.53 per cent., and grade not applicable 2.50 to 3.14 per cent. Grades which decreased were—employers from 3.61 to 1.55 per cent., assisting without wages from 0.50 to 0.16 per cent., and wage earners from 85.73 to 81.48 per cent.

Similar particulars relative to females in the transport and communication class are given in the next table:—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF FEMALES, 1921.

CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
NUMBER.							
States—							
New South Wales	21	20	3	2,557	42	57	2,700
Victoria	17	21	1	1,955	26	46	2,066
Queensland	4	5	..	1,134	14	13	1,170
South Australia .. .. .	..	1	1	567	10	18	597
Western Australia	1	2	..	307	5	9	324
Tasmania	1	4	..	354	2	..	361
Territories—							
Northern .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Federal Capital .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
AUSTRALIA	44	53	5	6,877	99	143	7,221

PROPORTION PER CENT.

States—							
New South Wales .. .. .	.78	.74	.11	94.70	1.56	2.11	100.00
Victoria .. .. .	.82	1.02	.05	94.63	1.26	2.22	100.00
Queensland .. .. .	.34	.43	..	96.92	1.20	1.11	100.00
South Australia .. .. .	..	.17	.17	94.97	1.68	3.01	100.00
Western Australia .. .. .	.31	.62	..	94.75	1.54	2.78	100.00
Tasmania .. .. .	.28	1.11	..	98.06	.55	..	100.00
Territories—							
Northern .. .. .	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
Federal Capital .. .. .	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
AUSTRALIA .. .. .	.61	.73	.07	95.24	1.37	1.98	100.00

The number of females in this class, other than wage earners, renders State comparisons of the separate grades of little value. In Australia, as a whole, wage earners represented 95.24 per cent. of the total, and ranged in the States from 98.06 per cent. in Tasmania to 94.63 per cent. in Victoria. In 1911 the corresponding percentage of wage earners in Australia was 96.64. Grades to increase proportionately in the ten years were, on own account from 0.23 to 0.73 per cent., unemployed from 0.33 to 1.37 per cent., and grade not applicable 0.49 to 1.98 per cent.

20. Geographical Distribution of Industrial Class in Grades.—In the next table will be found for States and Territories particulars concerning males in the industrial class by grade of occupation:—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF MALES, 1921.

CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
NUMBER.							
States—							
New South Wales	10,514	13,677	304	175,660	32,913	11,691	244,759
Victoria	10,712	11,182	367	131,499	20,389	7,688	181,837
Queensland	3,017	4,793	104	45,232	18,072	3,863	75,081
South Australia	3,009	3,554	69	41,175	5,744	2,112	55,663
Western Australia	1,490	2,396	39	19,433	3,572	1,585	28,515
Tasmania	858	1,438	35	15,015	2,043	837	20,226
Territories—							
Northern	14	41	..	210	173	10	448
Federal Capital .. .. .	..	6	..	167	23	6	202
AUSTRALIA	29,614	37,087	918	428,391	82,929	27,792	606,731

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF MALES, 1921—CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL—*continued.*

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
PROPORTION PER CENT.							
States—							
New South Wales	4.30	5.59	.12	71.77	13.45	4.77	100.00
Victoria	5.89	6.15	.20	72.32	11.21	4.23	100.00
Queensland	4.02	6.38	.14	60.24	24.07	5.15	100.00
South Australia	5.41	6.39	.12	73.97	10.32	3.79	100.00
Western Australia	5.22	8.40	.14	68.15	12.53	5.56	100.00
Tasmania	4.24	7.11	.17	74.24	10.10	4.14	100.00
Territories—							
Northern	3.13	9.15	..	46.87	38.62	2.23	100.00
Federal Capital .. ..	..	2.97	..	82.67	11.39	2.97	100.00
AUSTRALIA	4.88	6.11	.15	70.61	13.67	4.58	100.00

An outstanding feature of this table is the exceptionally high proportion of unemployed males in Queensland (24.07 per cent.) and in the Northern Territory (38.62 per cent.). Reference to tables 59 and 63 in Vol. II., Part XVII., Occupations, shows that in the case of Queensland 70.14 per cent. of the persons concerned attributed their economic condition to scarcity of employment, 11.89 per cent. to illness, 1.97 per cent. to accidents, 1.19 per cent. to industrial disputes, 1.21 per cent. to old age, and 13.60 per cent. to other causes. Similarly of the number unemployed in the Northern Territory 76.79 per cent. stated as cause scarcity of employment, 7.14 per cent. illness, 0.59 per cent. accidents, 2.98 per cent. old age, and 12.50 per cent. other causes.

In the States the highest and lowest percentages of industrial males in each grade were as follows :—Employers, Victoria 5.89 per cent., Queensland 4.02 per cent. ; on own account, Western Australia 8.40 per cent., New South Wales 5.59 per cent. ; assisting without wages, Victoria 0.20 per cent., New South Wales and South Australia equal with 0.12 per cent. ; wage earners, Tasmania 74.24 per cent., Queensland 60.24 per cent. ; unemployed, Queensland 24.07 per cent., Tasmania 10.10 per cent. ; grade not applicable, Western Australia 5.56 per cent., South Australia 3.79 per cent. Grades with proportional increases between 1911 and 1921 were, on own account from 3.80 to 6.11 per cent., unemployed from 5.29 to 13.67 per cent., grade not applicable from 4.41 to 4.58 per cent., and grades with proportional decreases, employers, from 8.88 to 4.88 per cent., assisting without wages from 0.38 to 0.15 per cent., wage earners from 77.24 to 70.61 per cent.

Females in the industrial class are similarly dealt with in the succeeding table :—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF FEMALES, 1921.

CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
NUMBER.							
States—							
New South Wales	643	3,542	108	33,310	2,389	914	40,906
Victoria	1,016	3,686	121	43,553	3,413	1,203	52,992
Queensland	134	1,207	26	8,290	687	198	10,542
South Australia	100	831	23	6,488	417	118	7,977
Western Australia	88	597	11	3,207	296	80	4,279
Tasmania	69	358	6	1,790	91	63	2,377
Territories—							
Northern .. ..	..	6	..	3	..	..	9
Federal Capital .. ..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3
AUSTRALIA	2,050	10,227	295	96,643	7,294	2,576	119,085

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF FEMALES, 1921—CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL—*continued.*

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
PROPORTION PER CENT.							
States—							
New South Wales	1.57	8.66	.26	81.43	5.84	2.24	100.00
Victoria	1.92	6.96	.23	82.18	6.44	2.27	100.00
Queensland.. ..	1.27	11.45	.25	78.64	6.51	1.88	100.00
South Australia	1.25	10.42	.29	81.33	5.23	1.48	100.00
Western Australia	2.06	13.95	.26	74.95	6.91	1.87	100.00
Tasmania	2.90	15.06	.25	75.31	3.83	2.65	100.00
Territories—							
Northern .. ..	..	66.67	..	33.33	..	..	100.00
Federal Capital .. ..	..	..	..	66.67	33.33	..	100.00
AUSTRALIA	1.72	8.59	.25	81.15	6.13	2.16	100.00

States with the highest and lowest percentages in the different grades were as follows :—Employers, Tasmania 2.90 per cent., South Australia 1.25 per cent. ; on own account, Tasmania 15.06 per cent., Victoria 6.96 per cent. ; assisting without wages, South Australia 0.29 per cent., Victoria 0.23 per cent. ; wage earners, Victoria 82.18 per cent., Western Australia 74.95 per cent. ; unemployed, Western Australia 6.91 per cent., Tasmania 3.83 per cent. ; grade not applicable, Tasmania 2.65 per cent., South Australia 1.48 per cent. The only grades to show proportional increases, as compared with 1911, were unemployed from 1.84 per cent. to 6.13 per cent., and grade not applicable from 0.84 to 2.16 per cent. Of the other grades, employers declined from 3.98 to 1.72 per cent. ; on own account from 9.81 to 8.59 per cent. ; assisting without wages from 0.61 to 0.25 per cent. ; and wage earners from 82.92 to 81.15 per cent.

21. Geographical Distribution of Primary Production Class in Grades.—In the next table an analysis of the data is given by grade of occupation in respect to males in the primary production class in each State and Territory.

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF MALES, 1921.

CLASS VI.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
NUMBER.							
States—							
New South Wales	19,220	59,269	8,872	103,164	8,667	6,585	205,777
Victoria	17,079	50,203	9,858	56,202	4,488	6,316	144,146
Queensland.. ..	10,614	33,302	4,752	48,277	7,355	3,399	107,699
South Australia	6,226	17,788	2,531	21,622	1,515	2,030	51,712
Western Australia	4,680	13,313	1,279	26,189	2,041	1,424	48,926
Tasmania	2,301	9,274	1,758	14,433	876	821	29,463
Territories—							
Northern	62	446	6	661	112	9	1,296
Federal Capital	31	120	5	152	..	6	314
AUSTRALIA	60,213	183,715	29,061	270,700	25,054	20,590	589,333
PROPORTION PER CENT.							
States—							
New South Wales	9.34	28.80	4.31	50.14	4.21	3.20	100.00
Victoria	11.85	34.83	6.84	38.99	3.11	4.38	100.00
Queensland.. ..	9.86	30.92	4.41	44.82	6.83	3.16	100.00
South Australia	12.04	34.40	4.89	41.81	2.93	3.93	100.00
Western Australia	9.57	27.21	2.61	53.53	4.17	2.91	100.00
Tasmania	7.81	31.48	5.97	48.99	2.97	2.78	100.00
Territories—							
Northern	4.78	34.41	.46	51.01	8.64	.70	100.00
Federal Capital	9.87	38.22	1.59	48.41	..	1.91	100.00
AUSTRALIA	10.22	31.17	4.93	45.93	4.25	3.50	100.00

The States with the highest and lowest percentages in the several grades were as follows :— Employers, South Australia 12.04 per cent., Tasmania 7.81 per cent. ; on own account, Victoria 34.83 per cent., Western Australia 27.21 per cent. ; assisting without wages, Victoria 6.84 per cent., Western Australia 2.61 per cent. ; wage earners Western Australia 53.53 per cent., Victoria 38.99 per cent. ; unemployed, Queensland 6.83 per cent., South Australia 2.93 per cent. ; grade not applicable, Victoria 4.38 per cent., Tasmania 2.78 per cent. Grades that increased proportionately between 1911 and 1921 were, on own account from 14.41 to 31.17 per cent., unemployed from 1.99 to 4.25 per cent., and grade not applicable from 2.28 to 3.50 per cent. Grades that decreased proportionately were, employers from 18.32 to 10.22 per cent., assisting without wages from 9.98 to 4.93 per cent., and wage earners from 53.02 to 45.93 per cent.

The next table contains similar particulars relative to females in the primary production class.

GRADE OF OCCUPATIONS OF FEMALES, 1921.

CLASS VI.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS.

State or Territory.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
NUMBER.							
States—							
New South Wales	682	1,030	399	915	15	118	3,159
Victoria	708	1,502	253	720	26	159	3,368
Queensland	384	562	307	714	6	47	2,020
South Australia	207	380	28	268	5	58	946
Western Australia	117	204	24	107	6	15	473
Tasmania	68	144	17	191	4	24	448
Territories—							
Northern .. .. .	..	..	..	2	..	..	2
Federal Capital	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
AUSTRALIA	2,167	3,822	1,028	2,917	62	421	10,417

PROPORTION PER CENT.

States—							
New South Wales	21.59	32.61	12.63	28.96	.47	3.74	100.00
Victoria	21.02	44.60	7.51	21.38	.77	4.72	100.00
Queensland	19.01	27.82	15.20	35.35	.30	2.32	100.00
South Australia	21.88	40.17	2.96	28.33	.53	6.13	100.00
Western Australia	24.74	43.13	5.07	22.62	1.27	3.17	100.00
Tasmania	15.18	32.14	3.80	42.63	.89	5.36	100.00
Territories—							
Northern .. .. .	..	..	..	100.00	..	..	100.00
Federal Capital	100.00	..	..	..	..	..	100.00
AUSTRALIA	20.80	36.69	9.87	28.00	.60	4.04	100.00

The States with the highest and lowest percentages in each grade were as follows :— Employers, Western Australia 24.74 per cent., Tasmania 15.18 per cent. ; on own account, Victoria 44.60 per cent., Queensland 27.82 per cent. ; assisting without wages, Queensland 15.20 per cent. ; South Australia 2.96 per cent. ; wage earners, Tasmania 42.63 per cent., Victoria 21.38 per cent., unemployed, Western Australia 1.27 per cent., Queensland 0.30 per cent. ; grade not applicable, South Australia 6.13 per cent., Queensland 2.32 per cent. A comparison of the Census results for 1911 and 1921 discloses remarkable changes in the proportional grade distribution of females, in which period there was a net decline from 17,338 to 10,417 in the number enumerated under primary production. The more important of these changes were, increases in the grades on own account from 14.21 to 36.69 per cent., and wage earners from 6.88 to 28.00 per cent., and the decreases in the grades assisting without wages from 48.94 to 9.87 per cent., and employers from 29.47 per cent. to 20.80 per cent. Other grades to show proportional increases were unemployed from 0.03 to 0.60 per cent., and those to whom grade was not applicable from 0.47 to 4.04 per cent. Obviously the heavy increase in wage earners and decrease in workers assisting without wages, is the natural outcome of the general increase in the rates of wages ruling in Australia in 1921. Probably to this cause may also be attributed, to a considerable extent, the variations in the proportional representation of employers and workers on own account.

22. Grades of Occupations in States and Territories.—The following table shows the male population of each State and Territory classified by grades of occupation :—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION, MALES, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1921.

Grade.	State.						Territory.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.	F.C.	
NUMBER.									
E ..	45,461	41,199	18,349	12,800	8,656	4,445	101	35	131,046
O ..	106,261	83,591	48,964	27,583	20,434	13,309	594	138	300,874
A ..	9,782	10,808	5,175	2,730	1,413	1,875	10	5	31,798
W ..	462,109	318,872	152,672	105,984	77,589	42,763	1,330	736	1,162,055
N ..	54,845	32,822	30,698	9,338	7,752	3,606	353	24	139,438
NA ..	393,043	267,432	143,111	89,832	61,434	41,745	433	629	997,659
TOTAL ..	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870

PROPORTION PER CENT.

E ..	4.24	5.46	4.60	5.16	4.88	4.13	3.58	2.23	4.74
O ..	9.92	11.08	12.27	11.11	11.53	12.35	21.06	8.81	10.89
A ..	.91	1.43	1.30	1.10	.80	1.74	.35	.32	1.15
W ..	43.12	42.25	38.27	42.69	43.77	39.69	47.15	46.97	42.06
N ..	5.12	4.35	7.69	3.76	4.37	3.35	12.51	1.53	5.05
NA ..	36.69	35.43	35.87	36.18	34.65	38.74	15.35	40.14	36.11
TOTAL ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Leaving the relatively unimportant experience of the Territories out of account, a feature of the preceding table is the comparatively slight divergencies from the average for Australia of the proportions per cent. shown for the individual States in any given grade. The largest divergencies were in Queensland, where wage earners were 3.79 per cent. lower, and unemployed 2.64 per cent. higher, and in Tasmania, where grade not applicable was 2.63 per cent. lower than the corresponding percentage for Australia as a whole. Amongst the States the highest and lowest percentages in each grade were as follows :—Employers, Victoria 5.46 per cent., Tasmania 4.13 per cent. ; on own account, Tasmania 12.35 per cent., New South Wales 9.92 per cent. ; assisting without wages, Tasmania 1.74 per cent., Western Australia 0.80 per cent. ; wage earners, Western Australia 43.77 per cent., Queensland 38.27 per cent. ; unemployed, Queensland 7.69 per cent., Tasmania 3.35 per cent. ; grade not applicable, Tasmania 38.74 per cent., Western Australia 34.65 per cent. In the years 1911–1921 workers on own account in Australia increased from 6.42 per cent. of the male population to 10.89 per cent., workers out of employment from 2.08 to 5.05 per cent., and those to whom grade was not applicable from 34.22 to 36.11 per cent. In the same period employers decreased from 8.83 to 4.74 per cent., assisting without wages from 2.78 to 1.15 per cent., and wage earners from 45.67 to 42.06 per cent. The increases and decreases shown for Australia were shared by all the States and Territories, with the exception of the Northern Territory in the case of the grade on own account, which decreased from 25.16 per cent. of the total in 1911 to 21.06 per cent. in 1921.

Corresponding particulars relative to the grades of occupation of females in the States and Territories appear in the succeeding table.

GRADE OF OCCUPATION, FEMALES, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1921.

Grade.	State.						Territory.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.	F.C.	
NUMBER.									
E ..	3,213	4,090	1,421	790	661	347	..	2	10,524
O ..	17,407	14,702	5,338	4,310	3,011	1,593	13	2	46,376
A ..	1,264	995	573	201	85	67	..	..	3,185
W ..	131,174	118,807	44,493	31,494	19,290	11,484	143	96	356,981
N ..	7,657	7,621	2,967	1,354	1,405	510	3	1	21,518
NA ..	868,155	630,341	302,211	208,744	131,002	92,036	887	904	2,234,280
TOTAL ..	1,028,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864

GRADE OF OCCUPATION, FEMALES, AUSTRALIAN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1921—*continued.*

Grade.	State.						Territory.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Viet.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.	F.C.	
PROPORTION PER CENT.									
E ..	.31	.53	.40	.32	.43	.33	..	.20	.39
O ..	1.69	1.89	1.50	1.74	1.94	1.50	1.24	.20	1.74
A ..	.12	.13	.16	.08	.05	.06	..	..	.12
W ..	12.75	15.30	12.46	12.76	12.41	10.83	13.67	9.55	13.36
N ..	.75	.98	.83	.55	.90	.48	.29	.10	.80
NA ..	84.38	81.17	84.65	84.55	84.27	86.80	84.80	89.95	83.59
TOTAL ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

A comparison of the separate grades among females in the various States shows that Victoria had the highest percentages of employers, wage earners, and unemployed, Western Australia the highest percentage of workers on own account, Queensland the highest percentage assisting without wages, and Tasmania the highest percentage of females to whom grade was not applicable. The lowest percentages of each grade were in the following States:—Employers in New South Wales, workers on own account in Queensland and Tasmania, assisting without wages in Western Australia, wage earners and unemployed in Tasmania, and grade not applicable in Victoria. Increases between 1911 and 1921 were workers on own account 1.71 to 1.74 per cent., unemployed 0.39 to 0.80 per cent., those to whom grade was not applicable 82.60 to 83.59 per cent. Grades with decreases were employers 0.87 to 0.39 per cent., workers assisting without wages 0.66 to 0.12 per cent., and wage earners 13.77 to 13.36 per cent. The increases and decreases respectively in grades shown for Australia were common to the States, except that workers on own account in Victoria and Queensland increased slightly in proportion, whereas there was a slight net decrease in Australia.

23. Occupation Grades for Males at each successive Census 1891-1921.—Unfortunately, full particulars relative to grades are not available for all the States for the 30 years under review, Queensland being deficient in respect to 1891 and 1901, and Western Australia in respect to 1891. The numbers available for males adjusted to allow for the unspecified are shown in the succeeding table.

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF MALES IN EACH STATE.

COMPARISON OF NUMBERS, 1891, 1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Year.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.			
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.				
<i>New South Wales.(a)</i>										
1891..	53,589	49,664	8,970	246,365	19,526	229,889	608,003
1901..	49,077	65,798	17,674	291,322	21,177	264,957	710,005
1911..	71,315	51,707	20,843	399,548	16,431	298,846	858,690
1921..	45,496	106,399	9,787	462,845	54,869	393,672	1,073,068
<i>Victoria.</i>										
1891..	40,013	59,031	20,787	246,536	18,523	213,199	598,089
1901..	43,288	66,811	26,889	233,211	12,183	221,338	603,720
1911..	63,127	39,895	19,910	287,268	15,220	230,171	655,591
1921..	41,199	83,591	10,808	318,872	32,822	267,432	754,724
<i>Queensland.</i>										
1911..	26,691	24,661	10,144	150,714	8,131	109,165	329,506
1921..	18,349	48,964	5,175	152,672	30,698	143,111	398,969

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

GRADE AND OCCUPATION OF MALES IN EACH STATE—COMPARISON OF NUMBERS, ETC.—*continued.*

Year.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.			
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.				
<i>South Australia.(b)</i>										
1891..	16,475	11,186	7,372	65,031	2,997	63,740	166,801
1901..	14,369	16,082	5,536	79,490	3,384	65,840	184,701
1911..	20,869	12,938	7,061	97,114	3,076	69,034	210,092
1921..	12,901	28,177	2,740	107,314	9,691	90,265	251,088
<i>Western Australia.</i>										
1901..	7,792	10,322	1,920	61,848	3,195	27,798	112,875
1911..	13,734	12,484	2,497	81,206	3,647	47,997	161,565
1921..	8,656	20,434	1,413	77,589	7,752	61,434	177,278
<i>Tasmania.</i>										
1891..	5,215	8,071	4,008	29,937	1,328	29,001	77,560
1901..	6,213	9,100	4,098	36,063	1,810	32,340	89,624
1911..	8,477	6,742	3,916	40,555	1,492	36,409	97,591
1921..	4,445	13,309	1,875	42,763	3,606	41,745	107,743

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

A comparison of the separate grades, in the several States at each successive Census, shows that the experience of the States in regard to numbers has not been uniform. In the case of employers all States exhibited decreases between 1911 and 1921, but whereas the numbers in Victoria and Tasmania increased in the first two decennia, the numbers in New South Wales and South Australia decreased between 1891-1901. Similar variations are noticeable in other grades between 1891 and 1911, but in the last decennium the trend of the figures in each grade is the same throughout the States, except in the case of wage earners in Western Australia.

The next table shows for each State at each Census the proportion per cent. of the male population represented by the various grades.

CENTESIMAL COMPARISON, 1891, 1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Year.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.			
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.				
<i>New South Wales.(a)</i>										
1891..	8.81	8.17	1.48	40.52	3.21	37.81	100.00
1901..	6.91	9.27	2.49	41.03	2.98	37.32	100.00
1911..	8.31	6.02	2.43	46.53	1.91	34.80	100.00
1921..	4.24	9.92	.91	43.13	5.11	36.69	100.00
<i>Victoria.</i>										
1891..	6.69	9.87	3.47	41.22	3.10	35.65	100.00
1901..	7.17	11.07	4.45	38.63	2.02	36.66	100.00
1911..	9.63	6.08	3.04	43.82	2.32	35.11	100.00
1921..	5.46	11.08	1.43	42.25	4.35	35.43	100.00
<i>Queensland.</i>										
1911..	8.10	7.48	3.08	45.74	2.47	33.13	100.00
1921..	4.60	12.27	1.30	38.27	7.69	35.87	100.00

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF MALES IN EACH STATE—CENTESIMAL COMPARISON, ETC.—*continued.*

Year.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
<i>South Australia.(b)</i>							
1891..	9.88	6.70	4.42	38.99	1.80	38.21	100.00
1901..	7.78	8.71	3.00	43.04	1.83	35.64	100.00
1911..	9.93	6.16	3.36	46.23	1.46	32.86	100.00
1921..	5.14	11.22	1.09	42.74	3.86	35.95	100.00
<i>Western Australia.</i>							
1901..	6.90	9.15	1.70	54.79	2.83	24.63	100.00
1911..	8.50	7.73	1.54	50.26	2.26	29.71	100.00
1921..	4.88	11.53	.80	43.77	4.37	34.65	100.00
<i>Tasmania.</i>							
1891..	6.72	10.41	5.17	38.60	1.71	37.39	100.00
1901..	6.93	10.15	4.57	40.24	2.02	36.09	100.00
1911..	8.69	6.91	4.01	41.55	1.53	37.31	100.00
1921..	4.13	12.35	1.74	39.69	3.35	38.74	100.00

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

The percentages, in the States for which complete data are available, indicate that in the twenty-years 1891–1911 there was generally a tendency for the proportions of employers and wage earners to increase, and the proportion of workers on own account, assisting without wages, unemployed, and grade not applicable to diminish. In the next ten years, however, there was almost a complete reversal in this respect, employers and wage earners declining, and workers on own account, unemployed, and grade not applicable increasing in proportion in every State. In the same period workers assisting without wages also declined as in the previous decennium.

24. Occupation Grades for Females at each successive Census 1891-1921.—In the two succeeding tables particulars are given for females corresponding to the particulars for males in section 23.

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF FEMALES IN EACH STATE.

COMPARISON OF NUMBERS, 1891, 1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Year.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
<i>New South Wales.(a)</i>							
1891..	2,643	14,141	7,534	54,943	2,867	433,823	515,951
1901..	4,939	16,848	6,084	72,386	3,649	540,935	644,841
1911..	5,827	13,136	4,974	102,412	2,713	660,696	789,758
1921..	3,215	17,409	1,264	131,270	7,658	869,059	1,029,875
<i>Victoria.</i>							
1891..	3,072	15,942	5,899	73,014	3,270	440,554	541,751
1901..	5,007	20,556	30,111	84,171	2,731	454,774	597,350
1911..	7,793	12,555	3,093	105,131	3,044	528,344	659,960
1921..	4,090	14,702	995	118,807	7,621	630,341	776,556
<i>Queensland.</i>							
1911..	1,859	4,235	3,490	35,399	1,106	230,218	276,307
1921..	1,421	5,338	573	44,493	2,967	302,211	357,003

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF FEMALES IN EACH STATE.—COMPARISON OF NUMBERS, ETC.—*continued.*

Year.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
<i>South Australia.(b)</i>							
1891.. .. .	1,013	1,851	1,578	18,989	419	129,780	153,630
1901.. .. .	1,095	3,566	2,252	23,492	692	147,359	178,456
1911.. .. .	1,528	3,356	1,527	26,123	434	168,808	201,776
1921.. .. .	790	4,323	201	31,637	1,357	209,631	247,939
<i>Western Australia.</i>							
1901.. .. .	651	1,814	951	9,173	479	58,181	71,249
1911.. .. .	1,004	2,203	561	15,255	662	100,864	120,549
1921.. .. .	661	3,011	85	19,290	1,405	131,002	155,454
<i>Tasmania.</i>							
1891.. .. .	323	1,421	1,935	8,059	418	56,951	69,107
1901.. .. .	462	2,434	2,071	10,229	356	67,299	82,851
1911.. .. .	642	1,249	411	10,715	326	80,277	93,620
1921.. .. .	347	1,593	67	11,484	510	92,036	106,037

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

In the four States for which complete information is available, wage earners and females to whom grade was not applicable (mainly dependants) experienced a continuous increase in number at each Census. Employers also increased in number in these States between 1891 and 1911, but declined heavily between 1911 and 1921. In most of the States workers on own account and assisting without wages showed increases in the first, and decreases in the second decennium, but whereas the former increased substantially in the last decennium, workers assisting without wages further declined in number. In the case of unemployed females the numbers fluctuated to some extent in the various States between 1891 and 1911, but increased in every State in the ten years 1911-1921.

The proportion per cent. of females in each grade at each Census is shown by States in the next table.

CENTESIMAL COMPARISON, 1891, 1901, 1911, AND 1921.

Year.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
<i>New South Wales.(a)</i>							
1891.. .. .	.51	2.74	1.46	10.65	.56	84.08	100.00
1901.. .. .	.77	2.61	.94	11.22	.57	83.89	100.00
1911.. .. .	.74	1.66	.63	12.97	.34	83.66	100.00
1921.. .. .	.31	1.69	.12	12.75	.75	84.38	100.00
<i>Victoria.</i>							
1891.. .. .	.57	2.94	1.09	13.48	.60	81.32	100.00
1901.. .. .	.84	3.44	5.04	14.09	.46	76.13	100.00
1911.. .. .	1.18	1.90	.47	15.93	.46	80.06	100.00
1921.. .. .	.53	1.89	.13	15.30	.98	81.17	100.00
<i>Queensland.</i>							
1911.. .. .	.67	1.53	1.27	12.81	.40	83.32	100.00
1921.. .. .	.40	1.50	.16	12.46	.83	84.65	100.00

(a) Includes Federal Capital Territory.

GRADE OF OCCUPATION OF FEMALES IN EACH STATE.—CENTESIMAL COMPARISON, ETC.—*continued.*

Year.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
<i>South Australia.(b)</i>							
1891..	.66	1.20	1.03	12.36	.27	84.48	100.00
1901..	.61	2.00	1.26	13.16	.39	82.58	100.00
1911..	.76	1.66	.76	12.95	.21	83.66	100.00
1921..	.32	1.74	.08	12.76	.55	84.55	100.00
<i>Western Australia.</i>							
1901..	.91	2.55	1.34	12.87	.67	81.66	100.00
1911..	.83	1.83	.47	12.65	.55	83.67	100.00
1921..	.43	1.94	.05	12.41	.90	84.27	100.00
<i>Tasmania.</i>							
1891..	.47	2.06	2.80	11.66	.60	82.41	100.00
1901..	.56	2.94	2.50	12.34	.43	81.23	100.00
1911..	.68	1.33	.44	11.45	.35	85.75	100.00
1921..	.33	1.50	.06	10.83	.48	86.80	100.00

(b) Includes Northern Territory.

The figures in this table show that, in the case of females, the percentage variations in the several grades were much less uniform amongst the States in the first two decennia, than between 1911 and 1921, in which period employers, wage earners, and workers assisting without wages decreased, and unemployed workers and females to whom grade was not applicable increased in all the States. In the case of workers on own account Victoria and Queensland experienced small decreases, and the other four States increases between 1911 and 1921.

25. Class of Occupation and Age of Males.—Classes of occupation in conjunction with ages in quinquennial groups are shown for the male population of Australia in the next table.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION AND AGE—NUMBER OF MALES, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age.	Class of Occupation.								All Classes.
	I. Professional.	II. Domestic.	III. Commercial.	IV. Transport and Communication.	V. Industrial.	VI. Primary Producers.	VII. Independent.	VIII. Dependants.	
0-4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	305,522	305,522
5-9 ..	..	3	31	7	4	47	..	301,481	301,573
10-14 ..	1,116	489	5,299	1,729	8,422	9,417	2	241,529	268,003
15-19 ..	10,008	3,021	35,032	15,800	72,388	68,470	97	30,121	234,937
20-24 ..	15,767	4,130	32,180	24,046	72,313	67,359	273	4,676	220,744
25-29 ..	15,865	5,072	32,874	30,049	74,805	64,128	430	2,226	225,449
30-34 ..	15,106	5,775	34,674	30,440	75,980	64,044	352	1,459	227,830
35-39 ..	13,012	5,603	29,785	24,868	65,279	57,135	374	1,132	197,188
40-44 ..	10,703	5,376	26,495	19,502	53,768	53,121	374	957	170,296
45-49 ..	9,972	4,795	21,412	15,270	44,414	47,610	381	965	144,819
50-54 ..	9,296	4,571	19,273	13,590	41,587	46,146	509	1,178	136,150
55-59 ..	8,089	4,012	15,558	11,399	35,352	39,724	713	1,521	116,368
60-64 ..	5,905	3,296	11,061	7,639	28,149	31,531	1,095	1,979	90,655
65-69 ..	3,459	2,103	6,323	3,639	17,190	18,732	2,116	2,550	56,112
70-74 ..	1,916	1,101	3,303	1,703	9,205	10,868	2,480	2,795	33,371
75-79 ..	1,059	518	1,643	813	4,743	6,399	2,001	2,427	19,603
80 and over	653	240	1,013	507	3,132	4,602	1,702	2,401	14,250
TOTAL	121,926	50,105	275,956	201,001	606,731	589,333	12,899	904,919	2,762,870

In the Professional Class the maximum number of males was enumerated in the age group 25-29 years, in the Domestic, Transport and Communication and Industrial Classes in the age group 30-34 years, in the Commercial; and Primary Production Classes in the age group 15-19 years, and in the Independent Class in the age group 70-74 years. Commencing at the earlier ages the numbers in the Professional, Transport and Communication, and Primary Production Classes rise regularly to a maximum, and from this point decline regularly by successive age groups to the extreme age 80 years and over. In the Commercial Class this progressive movement is disturbed by a depression in the age groups 20-24, 25-29 years, in the Industrial Class by a depression in the age group 20-24 years, and in the Independent Class by an excess in the age group 25-29 years. The numbers in the Dependant Class commencing at the earliest age group exhibit a regular decline up to age group 40-44 years, but thereafter increase by successive age groups up to 70-74 years, and from this point again decline.

It is of interest to note that the maximum numbers in the Domestic, Transport and Communication, and the Industrial Classes occurred in the age group 20-24 years in 1911, and in the age group 30-34 years in 1921, which means that the males of the ages 20-24 years in 1911, automatically transferred by the progress of time to the age group 30-34 years in 1921, still represented the greatest number in each of the three classes. In the Professional Class the maximum occurred in age group 25-29 years, and in the Commercial Class in age group 15-19 years at both Censuses, and in the Primary Production Class in age group 20-24 years in 1911, and age group 15-19 years in 1921.

The next table shows the proportion of the males in each age group who were included in each class of occupation.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION AND AGE—PROPORTION PER CENT. OF MALES, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age.	Class of Occupation.								All Classes.
	I. Professional.	II. Domestic.	III. Commercial.	IV. Transport and Communication.	V. Industrial.	VI. Primary Producers.	VII. Independent.	VIII. Dependants.	
0-4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5-9 ..	..	.00	.01	.00	.00	.02	..	99.97	100.00
10-14 ..	.42	.18	1.98	.65	3.14	3.51	.00	90.12	100.00
15-19 ..	4.26	1.29	14.91	6.73	30.81	29.14	.04	12.82	100.00
20-24 ..	7.14	1.87	14.58	10.89	32.76	30.52	.12	2.12	100.00
25-29 ..	7.04	2.25	14.58	13.33	33.18	28.44	.19	.99	100.00
30-34 ..	6.63	2.54	15.22	13.36	33.35	28.11	.15	.64	100.00
35-39 ..	6.60	2.84	15.11	12.61	33.11	28.97	.19	.57	100.00
40-44 ..	6.29	3.16	15.56	11.45	31.57	31.19	.22	.56	100.00
45-49 ..	6.89	3.31	14.78	10.54	30.67	32.88	.26	.67	100.00
50-54 ..	6.83	3.36	14.16	9.98	30.54	33.89	.37	.87	100.00
55-59 ..	6.95	3.45	13.37	9.80	30.38	34.14	.61	1.30	100.00
60-64 ..	6.51	3.64	12.20	8.43	31.05	34.78	1.21	2.18	100.00
65-69 ..	6.16	3.75	11.27	6.49	30.64	33.38	3.77	4.54	100.00
70-74 ..	5.74	3.30	9.90	5.10	27.58	32.57	7.43	8.38	100.00
75-79 ..	5.40	2.64	8.38	4.15	24.20	32.64	10.21	12.38	100.00
80 and over	4.58	1.68	7.11	3.56	21.98	32.29	11.95	16.85	100.00
TOTAL	4.41	1.81	9.99	7.28	21.96	21.33	.47	32.75	100.00

A feature of this table is the relatively small variations exhibited by several of the classes through the more important ranges of ages. Thus in the Professional Class between the ages of 20 and 70 years the proportions vary from 7.14 per cent. to 6.16 per cent. Similarly the proportions vary in the Commercial Class between the ages 15 and 55 years from 15.56 per cent. to 14.16 per cent., in the Industrial Class between the ages 15 and 70 years from 30.38 per cent. to 33.35 per cent., and in the Primary Production Class between the ages 15 and 80 years from 28.11 per cent. to 34.78 per cent. Commencing at the age group 10-14 years the proportions in the Independent Class increase continuously with one minor exception to the oldest group, while Dependants from the earliest age group decrease continuously to group 40-44 years and increase continuously thereafter.

26. Class of Occupation and Age of Females.—The female population of Australia is shown in the next table in quinquennial age groups according to class of occupation.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION AND AGE—NUMBER OF FEMALES, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age.	Class of Occupation.								All Classes.
	I. Professional.	II. Domestic.	III. Commercial.	IV. Transport and Communication.	V. Industrial.	VI. Primary Producers.	VII. Independent.	VIII. Dependants.	
0-4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	294,684	294,684
5-9 ..	1	47	13	1	11	4	1	294,107	294,185
10-14 ..	366	3,644	1,465	73	4,420	256	1	250,812	261,037
15-19 ..	10,266	31,822	23,850	1,495	40,632	1,519	67	119,629	229,280
20-24 ..	18,945	30,317	22,055	1,298	28,985	1,050	154	130,479	233,283
25-29 ..	13,481	19,739	11,158	1,081	16,185	543	180	174,633	237,000
30-34 ..	8,979	15,127	6,321	794	9,079	504	191	180,497	221,492
35-39 ..	6,922	12,952	4,169	532	5,970	507	185	158,707	189,944
40-44 ..	5,554	11,817	3,258	453	4,231	728	236	134,945	161,222
45-49 ..	4,787	10,298	2,417	445	3,298	862	293	113,258	135,658
50-54 ..	3,724	9,164	1,945	404	2,538	973	389	100,779	119,916
55-59 ..	2,920	7,046	1,461	311	1,722	1,018	571	84,497	99,546
60-64 ..	1,988	4,575	860	192	1,084	898	1,071	68,019	78,687
65-69 ..	1,041	2,091	401	83	476	544	1,196	43,054	48,886
70-74 ..	533	948	233	31	236	444	1,174	28,220	31,819
75-79 ..	275	444	124	19	140	320	983	18,110	20,415
80 and over	179	226	81	9	78	247	1,076	13,914	15,810
TOTAL	79,961	160,257	79,811	7,221	119,085	10,417	7,768	2,208,344	2,672,864

As in the case of males the number of females in each class, except primary producers and dependants, exhibit a variation with age, rising rapidly from zero to a maximum, and thereafter diminishing more slowly by successive age groups. In the Professional Class the maximum is reached in the age group 20-24 years, and in the Domestic, Commercial, Transport and Communication, Industrial, and Primary Production Classes in the age group 15-19 years, although in the case of the last-named class the numbers fluctuate in the later age groups. In the Independent Class, except for a slight depression in age group 35-39, the numbers increase regularly, and reach the maximum in the age group 65-69 years. Dependants, commencing at age group 0-4 years, decrease in number up to age group 15-19 years, then increase up to the age group 40-44 years, and from this point again decline regularly by successive groups. In the Professional, Commercial, Industrial, and Primary Production Classes the maximum numbers occurred in the same age groups in 1911 and 1921, but in the Domestic and Transport and Communication Classes the maximum numbers were in age group 20-24 years in 1911, as compared with age group 15-19 years in 1921. Similarly the maximum number in the Independent Class was in age group 70-74 years in 1911 and 65-69 years in 1921.

The following table shows for each group the proportion which the number of females in each grade represented of the total for the age group.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION AND AGE—PROPORTION PER CENT. OF FEMALES, AUSTRALIA, 1921

Age.	Class of Occupation.								All Classes
	I. Professional.	II. Domestic.	III. Commercial.	IV. Transport and Communication.	V. Industrial.	VI. Primary Producers.	VII. Independent.	VIII. Dependants.	
0-4 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5-9 ..	.00	.02	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	99.98	100.00
10-14 ..	.14	1.40	.56	.03	1.69	.10	.00	96.08	100.00
15-19 ..	4.48	13.88	10.40	.65	17.72	.66	.03	52.18	100.00
20-24 ..	8.12	13.00	9.45	.56	12.42	.45	.07	55.93	100.00
25-29 ..	5.69	8.33	4.71	.46	6.83	.23	.07	73.68	100.00
30-34 ..	4.05	6.83	2.85	.36	4.10	.23	.09	81.49	100.00
35-39 ..	3.64	6.82	2.19	.28	3.14	.27	.10	83.56	100.00
40-44 ..	3.45	7.33	2.02	.28	2.62	.45	.15	83.70	100.00
45-49 ..	3.53	7.59	1.78	.33	2.43	.63	.22	83.49	100.00
50-54 ..	3.11	7.64	1.62	.34	2.12	.81	.32	84.04	100.00
55-59 ..	2.93	7.08	1.47	.31	1.73	1.02	.57	84.89	100.00
60-64 ..	2.53	5.81	1.09	.24	1.38	1.14	1.36	86.45	100.00
65-69 ..	2.13	4.28	.82	.17	.97	1.11	2.45	88.07	100.00
70-74 ..	1.67	2.98	.73	.10	.74	1.40	3.69	88.69	100.00
75-79 ..	1.35	2.17	.61	.09	.69	1.57	4.81	88.71	100.00
80 and over	1.13	1.43	.51	.06	.49	1.56	6.81	88.01	100.00
TOTAL	2.99	6.00	2.99	.27	4.45	.39	.29	82.62	100.00

The percentage for females in the various classes exhibit a much greater variation with age than the percentages for males in the corresponding table in section 25. Taking the percentages for any age group, the highest proportion representing the Professional Class was in age group 20-24 years, and the highest proportions representing the Domestic; Commercial; Transport and Communication and Industrial Classes in age group 15-19 years. In the Primary Production Class, the highest percentage was in the age group 75-79 years, and ignoring 80 years and over, in the same age group of the Independent Class.

27. Grade of Occupation and Age of Males.—In the following table males in each quinquennial age group are shown by grades of occupation :—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION AND AGE—NUMBER OF MALES, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
0-4	..	..	..	..	..	305,522	305,522
5-9	..	..	2	90	..	301,481	301,573
10-14	..	273	3,524	21,331	804	242,071	268,003
15-19	404	5,574	15,752	167,805	13,480	31,922	234,937
20-24	4,362	20,035	6,506	161,385	20,869	7,587	220,744
25-29	12,583	33,667	2,672	152,774	18,232	5,521	225,449
30-34	18,689	38,764	1,223	148,404	15,779	4,971	227,830
35-39	18,824	36,208	615	123,623	13,071	4,847	197,188
40-44	17,614	34,994	409	101,172	11,515	4,592	170,296
45-49	15,533	31,327	264	82,726	10,116	4,853	144,819
50-54	14,968	30,522	222	74,088	10,155	6,195	136,150
55-59	12,235	26,407	197	60,063	9,216	8,250	116,368
60-64	8,317	20,470	162	40,370	8,401	12,935	90,655
65-69	4,000	11,819	127	18,590	5,040	16,536	56,112
70-74	2,007	6,221	71	6,691	1,879	16,502	33,371
75-79	965	3,009	42	2,163	659	12,765	19,603
80 and over	545	1,584	10	780	222	11,109	14,250
TOTAL	131,046	300,874	31,798	1,162,055	139,438	997,659	2,762,870

In each case except that in which grade was not applicable (mainly dependants), the numbers increase with age from zero to a maximum, and then regularly diminish. The maximum in the grade employers is reached in the age group 35-39, in grade on own account in the age group 30-34 in the grades assisting without wages and wage earners in the age group 15-19, and in the grade unemployed in the age group 20-24 years. The group embracing males to whom grade was not applicable diminishes with age from the earliest group to group 40-44 years, then increases regularly to group 65-69 years, and diminishes thereafter. In the grade assisting without wages, 81 per cent. of the total were under 25 years, compared with about 80 per cent. under 25 years in 1911. In the grades assisting without wages and unemployed, the maximum in each case occurred in the same age group in 1911 and 1921. The maximum in the grade employers in 1911 was in age group 40-44, in the grade wage earners in age group 20-24, one group later in both cases than in 1921, and in grade on own account in age group 40-44 in 1911, as compared with 30-34 in 1921.

The proportion which the number of males in each grade represented of the total for each age group is shown in the next table :—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION.—PROPORTION PER CENT. OF MALES IN EACH AGE GROUP, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
0-4	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5-9	..	..	.00	.03	..	99.97	100.00
10-14	..	.10	1.32	7.96	.30	90.32	100.00
15-19	.17	2.37	6.70	71.43	5.74	13.59	100.00
20-24	1.98	9.08	2.95	73.11	9.45	3.43	100.00
25-29	5.58	14.93	1.19	67.76	8.09	2.45	100.00
30-34	8.20	17.01	.54	65.14	6.93	2.18	100.00
35-39	9.55	18.36	.31	62.69	6.63	2.46	100.00

GRADE OF OCCUPATION—PROPORTION PER CENT. OF MALES IN EACH AGE GROUP, ETC.—*continued.*

Age.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
40-44	10.34	20.55	.24	59.41	6.76	2.70	100.00
45-49	10.73	21.63	.18	57.12	6.99	3.35	100.00
50-54	10.99	22.42	.16	54.42	7.46	4.55	100.00
55-59	10.52	22.69	.17	51.61	7.92	7.09	100.00
60-64	9.17	22.58	.18	44.53	9.27	14.27	100.00
65-69	7.13	21.06	.23	33.13	8.98	29.47	100.00
70-74	6.02	18.64	.21	20.05	5.63	49.45	100.00
75-79	4.92	15.35	.21	11.04	3.36	65.12	100.00
80 and over	3.82	11.12	.07	5.47	1.56	77.96	100.00
TOTAL	4.74	10.89	1.15	42.06	5.05	36.11	100.00

The proportions of males in each grade of occupation vary with age to a much greater extent than the proportions shown for classes of occupations in section 25. In the case of employers, workers on own account, and wage earners, the figures show a regular increase from the earlier ages to a maximum, and a regular decrease thereafter to the oldest ages. The maximum is attained by employers in age group 50-54, by workers on own account in age group 55-59, and by wage earners in age group 20-24. In the case of workers assisting without wages the figures rise sharply to a maximum in the age group 15-19 years, and thereafter decline, although somewhat irregularly. In the case of unemployed males, the figures rise to a maximum in age group 20-24, then following a wave-like movement reach a maximum again in age group 60-64, and from this point decline. The figures for males to whom grade was not applicable rapidly diminish from the youngest age group to a minimum in age group 30-34, and then rise continuously to the oldest age. A comparison of the figures in this table, with the corresponding figures from the Census of 1911, show uniform increases in 1921 in the percentages throughout the age groups in the case of workers on own account, and equally uniform decreases throughout the age groups in the case of employers and workers assisting without wages. Wage earners also decreased consistently with the exception of age groups 65-69 and 70-74, which experienced a small proportional increase in the ten years. Unemployed males increased in proportion throughout the age groups, but at a much greater rate in the later ages, which may be largely accounted for by the inclusion in 1921 of "old age" amongst the causes of unemployment already referred to in section 15 of this chapter.

28. Grade of Occupation and Age of Females.—Particulars in respect to the grades of occupation and ages of females in Australia are contained in the next table:—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION AND AGE.—NUMBER OF FEMALES, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
0-4 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	294,684	294,684
5-9 .. ..	..	..	3	74	..	294,108	294,185
10-14 .. ..	..	23	204	9,549	290	250,971	261,037
15-19	52	1,093	1,021	100,190	5,774	121,150	229,280
20-24	232	3,355	586	90,928	5,659	132,523	233,283
25-29	622	4,342	301	51,995	3,108	176,632	237,000
30-34	968	4,772	242	31,240	1,894	182,376	221,492
35-39	1,224	5,196	210	21,582	1,301	160,431	189,944
40-44	1,482	5,507	172	16,296	1,005	136,760	161,222
45-49	1,491	5,547	152	12,608	792	115,068	135,658
50-54	1,461	5,363	116	9,818	630	102,528	119,916
55-59	1,138	4,533	83	6,873	517	86,402	99,546
60-64	797	3,358	51	3,704	342	70,435	78,687
65-69	457	1,676	20	1,399	130	45,204	48,886
70-74	285	918	13	468	53	30,082	31,819
75-79	197	458	8	188	16	19,548	20,415
80 and over	118	235	3	69	7	15,378	15,810
TOTAL	10,524	46,376	3,185	356,981	21,518	2,234,280	2,672,864

Omitting the females to whom grade of occupation was not applicable, the regular increase by successive age groups to a maximum and subsequent decline are noticeable in all grades, although the numbers assisting without wages, wage earning, and unemployed rise more sharply to a maximum in age group 15-19, than employers and workers on own account who attain a maximum in age group 45-49. Commencing at the earliest age, females to whom grade of occupation was not applicable diminish in the first four age groups, increase in the next three, and diminish by successive age groups thereafter.

The succeeding table shows for each age group the proportion which the number of females represented of the total for the age group :—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION.—PROPORTION PER CENT. OF FEMALES IN EACH AGE GROUP, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age.	Grade of Occupation.						All Grades.
	E.	O.	A.	W.	N.	N.A.	
0-4 .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	100.00
5-9 .. ..	..	..	.00	.03	..	99.97	100.00
10-14 .. ..	..	.01	.08	3.66	.11	96.14	100.00
15-19 .. ..	.02	.48	.44	43.70	2.52	52.84	100.00
20-24 .. ..	.10	1.44	.25	38.98	2.42	56.81	100.00
25-29 .. ..	.26	1.83	.13	21.94	1.31	74.53	100.00
30-34 .. ..	.44	2.15	.11	14.10	.86	82.34	100.00
35-39 .. ..	.64	2.74	.11	11.36	.69	84.46	100.00
40-44 .. ..	.92	3.42	.11	10.11	.62	84.82	100.00
45-49	1.10	4.09	.11	9.29	.58	84.83	100.00
50-54	1.22	4.47	.10	8.19	.52	85.50	100.00
55-59	1.14	4.55	.08	6.91	.52	86.80	100.00
60-64	1.01	4.27	.06	4.71	.43	89.52	100.00
65-69 .. ..	.93	3.43	.04	2.86	.27	92.47	100.00
70-74 .. ..	.90	2.88	.04	1.47	.17	94.54	100.00
75-79 .. ..	.96	2.24	.04	.92	.08	95.76	100.00
80 and over .. ..	.75	1.49	.02	.43	.04	97.27	100.00
TOTAL .. ..	.39	1.74	.12	13.36	.80	83.59	100.00

With the exception of the group classed as grade not applicable, the proportion of females in each grade exhibit a variation with age, employers reaching a maximum in age group 50-54 years, workers on own account in age group 55-59 years, and workers assisting without wages, wage earners and unemployed in age group 15-19 years. Females to whom grade was not applicable exhibit a decline in proportion from the youngest age group to group 15-19 years, and thereafter an increase in successive age groups. A comparison with the corresponding percentage from the Census of 1911 shows marked decreases throughout the age groups in 1921 in the case of employers and workers assisting without wages, and similar increases throughout the age groups in the case of the unemployed.

29. Occupation and Conjugal Condition.—At the Census of 1911, nature and grade of occupation were tabulated in conjunction with the conjugal condition of the female population only, but at the Census of 1921 nature of occupation was omitted, and grade of occupation dealt with in combination with the conjugal condition of the male population as well as the female population. Detailed tables for Australia and for each State and Territory will be found in Census, Vol. I., Part VII., pp. 482-528. In the next table is given a summary for males in Australia :—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MALES.—NUMBERS, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Grade of Occupation.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Employer	22,833	103,347	4,621	245	131,046
Working on own account	88,965	199,396	11,829	684	300,874
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages	30,411	1,216	160	11	31,798
Receiving salary or wages	543,786	584,323	31,460	2,486	1,162,055
Unemployed	74,417	58,685	5,847	489	139,438
Grade not applicable	920,417	57,188	19,736	318	997,659
TOTAL ALL GRADES	1,680,829	1,004,155	73,653	4,233	2,762,870

Excluding the number shown in the never married column, under grade not applicable (mainly children under 14 years), males receiving salary or wages were represented by the greatest number in each conjugal condition, followed by workers on own account, except in the case of widowed males, in which the number classed as grade not applicable ranked second, and workers on own account third.

The proportion per cent. of the total of each grade of occupation who belonged to each conjugal condition is shown in the succeeding table :—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MALES.—PROPORTION PER CENT., AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Grade of Occupation.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Employer	17.42	78.86	3.53	.19	100.00
Working on own account	29.57	66.27	3.93	.23	100.00
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages	95.64	3.82	.50	.04	100.00
Receiving salary or wages	46.80	50.28	2.71	.21	100.00
Unemployed	53.37	42.09	4.19	.35	100.00
Grade not applicable	92.26	5.73	1.98	.03	100.00
TOTAL ALL GRADES	60.84	36.34	2.67	.15	100.00

The greatest proportions of the males assisting without wages, unemployed, and of grade not applicable (mainly children), were bachelors, and the greatest proportion of employers, workers on own account and workers receiving salary or wages, were married males. Taking the percentages shown under each of the conjugal condition designations, workers assisting without wages had the highest representation under never married, employers under married, and unemployed under widowed and divorced.

In the next table the female population is shown by grade of occupation and conjugal condition in conjunction :—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF FEMALES.—NUMBERS, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Grade of Occupation.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Employer	3,652	3,109	3,660	103	10,524
Working on own account	22,116	12,103	11,706	451	46,376
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages	2,743	382	55	5	3,185
Receiving salary or wages	313,968	25,156	16,384	1,473	356,981
Unemployed	18,634	1,537	1,149	198	21,518
Grade not applicable	1,141,196	959,096	131,914	2,074	2,234,280
TOTAL ALL GRADES	1,502,309	1,001,383	164,868	4,304	2,672,864

Females classed as grade not applicable, who include children and wives, mothers, and others performing home duties, greatly predominated in each of the four conjugal conditions, those receiving salary or wages ranking second, and those on own account third, throughout.

The proportion per cent. of the total females of each grade in each conjugal condition is shown in the following table :—

GRADE OF OCCUPATION AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF FEMALES.—PROPORTION PER CENT., AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Grade of Occupation.	Never Married.	Married.	Widowed.	Divorced.	Total.
Employer	34.70	29.54	34.78	.98	100.00
Working on own account	47.69	26.10	25.24	.97	100.00
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages	86.12	11.99	1.73	.16	100.00
Receiving salary or wages	87.95	7.06	4.59	.40	100.00
Unemployed	86.60	7.14	5.34	.92	100.00
Grade not applicable	51.08	42.93	5.90	.09	100.00
TOTAL ALL GRADES	56.21	37.46	6.17	.16	100.00

With the exception of employer, the highest proportion of each grade, and of the group grade not applicable, were spinsters. In the case of employers, widows represented the highest proportion, spinsters ranking second. Of the grades in each conjugal condition, females receiving salary or wages ranked highest of the never married, females of grade not applicable highest of the married, and employers highest of the widowed and divorced.

30. Occupation of Population in Geographical Divisions.—(i) *General.*—The occupations of the population at the Census of 1921 were tabulated separately by Metropolitan, Urban Provincial and Rural Divisions of the States and Territories of Australia for males and females born in Australia, born outside of Australia and of birthplace not stated. The results appear in Census, Vol. II., Part XVII., pp. 1207–1491, of the detailed tables. In the succeeding table the population has been treated as a whole, and the division of the States and Territories limited to metropolitan and extra metropolitan areas.

(ii) *Metropolitan Males in Classes of Occupation.*—The numbers of males in each of the occupation classes are shown for the six metropolitan divisions in the next table :—

OCCUPATIONS OF METROPOLITAN MALES, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
I. Professional	28,556	23,380	6,847	6,694	5,519	1,872	72,868
II. Domestic	11,118	7,993	2,059	2,405	2,070	453	26,098
III. Commercial	67,543	57,113	16,256	18,878	11,579	3,170	174,539
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	41,571	32,663	9,235	10,127	6,986	1,994	102,576
V. Industrial	135,238	116,743	28,444	35,055	18,770	7,455	341,705
VI. Primary Producers	13,959	10,793	4,807	7,391	4,247	1,304	42,501
VII. Independent	2,113	2,231	398	443	296	163	5,644
VIII. Dependants	133,394	108,584	32,999	39,777	25,621	8,300	348,675
ALL CLASSES	433,492	359,500	101,045	120,770	75,088	24,711	1,114,606

The succeeding table shows for each metropolitan division the proportion per cent. of the males in each class of occupation :—

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN MALES IN EACH CLASS OF OCCUPATION, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I. Professional	6.59	6.50	6.78	5.54	7.35	7.57	6.54
II. Domestic	2.56	2.22	2.04	1.99	2.76	1.83	2.34
III. Commercial	15.58	15.89	16.09	15.63	15.42	12.83	15.66
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	9.59	9.09	9.14	8.39	9.30	8.07	9.20
V. Industrial	31.20	32.47	28.15	29.03	25.00	30.17	30.66
VI. Primary Producers	3.22	3.00	4.76	6.12	5.66	5.28	3.81
VII. Independent .. ..	.49	.62	.39	.37	.39	.66	.51
VIII. Dependants	30.77	30.21	32.65	32.93	34.12	33.59	31.28
ALL CLASSES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In Sydney and Melbourne males in the Industrial Class represented the highest percentage, Dependants ranking second, but in the other four capital cities, the positions of these two classes were reversed. The Commercial Class was third largest in proportion in all capital cities, followed by the Transport and Communication, and Professional Classes in that order, except in the case of Adelaide, where the Primary Production Class exceeded in proportion the Professional Class. Classes which increased in proportion in the metropolitan areas of Australia between 1911 and 1921 were the Professional; Transport and Communication; Industrial; and Dependants. The other four classes each showed a proportional decrease in the same period.

The next table shows the proportion which the males in each class of occupation in the capital cities represented of the total for the same class in the respective States :—

PROPORTION OF MALES IN EACH CLASS RESIDENT IN METROPOLIS, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia,
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I. Professional	58.61	64.58	45.44	73.22	67.79	46.76	59.76
II. Domestic	53.34	58.47	32.64	62.35	53.07	32.10	52.09
III. Commercial	62.70	68.06	48.28	73.47	68.32	40.65	63.25
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	50.68	63.57	32.22	53.55	49.91	34.84	51.03
V. Industrial	55.25	64.20	37.88	62.98	65.83	36.86	56.32
VI. Primary Producers	6.78	7.49	4.46	14.29	8.68	4.43	7.21
VII. Independent	40.49	51.75	28.74	52.12	34.31	27.67	43.76
VIII. Dependants	37.42	45.38	25.17	48.25	45.50	21.54	38.53
ALL CLASSES	40.46	47.63	25.33	48.65	42.36	22.94	40.34

The percentages shown for Australia represent the ratio per cent. of the total for each class in the six capital cities combined, to the total for such class in Australia as a whole. A comparison of the percentages in this table for any class of occupation, with the percentage for "all classes," indicates the degree to which the class of occupation was relatively more strongly represented in the metropolitan than in the extra metropolitan area or vice versa. Thus in all States males engaged in the first five classes of occupation were relatively much stronger in the metropolitan areas than in other parts. Similarly, with the exception of Tasmania, in each case males in the Independent Class were relatively higher in proportion, and the Dependant Class relatively lower in proportion, in the metropolitan areas, while the proportion of Primary Producers residing in the metropolitan areas was naturally much less throughout than the proportion for all classes. The substantial increase from 35.17 per cent. to 40.34 per cent. in the proportion of the male population resident in the metropolitan areas of Australia between 1911 and 1921 is reflected in the percentages for the various classes which increased in every State, with the exception of the unimportant Independent Class in Western Australia and Tasmania. In this connexion it is worthy of remark that primary producers exhibited an increasing tendency in all States to reside in the capital cities, which may be in part due to greatly improved transport facilities.

(iii) *Metropolitan Males in Grades of Occupation.*—The succeeding table gives particulars concerning the number of males in each metropolitan area who belonged to each grade of occupation :—

OCCUPATION GRADES OF METROPOLITAN MALES, 1921.

Grade of Occupation.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
Employer	16,207	15,280	3,266	4,681	2,759	888	43,081
Working on own account	26,451	20,856	6,418	7,659	4,805	1,700	67,889
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages	401	366	157	149	88	50	1,211
Receiving salary or wages	209,713	178,439	44,231	57,327	33,574	11,383	534,667
Unemployed	29,065	20,305	9,467	5,570	4,579	1,183	70,169
Grade not applicable	151,655	124,254	37,506	45,384	29,283	9,507	397,589
ALL GRADES	433,492	359,500	101,045	120,770	75,088	24,711	1,114,606

In the next table the proportion per cent. of the male population in each grade of occupation is shown for metropolitan areas :—

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN MALES IN EACH GRADE, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employer	3.74	4.25	3.23	3.88	3.67	3.59	3.87
Working on own account	6.10	5.80	6.35	6.34	6.40	6.88	6.09
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages .. ..	.09	.10	.16	.12	.12	.20	.11
Receiving salary or wages	48.39	49.64	43.77	47.47	44.71	46.06	47.97
Unemployed	6.70	5.65	9.37	4.61	6.10	4.79	6.29
Grade not applicable	34.98	34.56	37.12	37.58	39.00	38.48	35.67
ALL GRADES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The capital cities with the highest and lowest percentages of males in the various grades of occupation were—Employer: Melbourne, 4.25 per cent.; Brisbane, 3.23 per cent.; working on own account: Hobart, 6.88 per cent.; Melbourne, 5.80 per cent.; assisting but not receiving salary or wages: Hobart, 0.20 per cent.; Sydney, 0.9 per cent.; receiving wages or salary: Melbourne, 49.64 per cent.; Brisbane, 43.77 per cent.; unemployed: Brisbane, 9.37 per cent. Adelaide, 4.61 per cent.; grade not applicable: Perth, 39.00 per cent.; Melbourne, 34.56 per cent. The most notable changes as compared with 1911 are the substantial increases in the proportion of males working on own account, and the substantial reductions in the proportion of employers in each of the six capital cities. Males in receipt of wages and salary also declined proportionately in the ten years, but this is largely accounted for by the increased proportion in 1921 shown as unemployed, most, if not all, of whom rightly belong to wage or salary earners.

The next table shows the proportion which the males in the metropolitan area represented of the total number of males in the same grade and State:—

PROPORTION OF MALES IN EACH GRADE RESIDENT IN METROPOLIS, 1921.

Grade of Occupation.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employer	35.65	37.09	17.80	36.57	31.87	19.98	32.87
Working on own account ..	24.89	24.95	13.11	27.77	23.51	12.77	22.56
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages	4.10	3.39	3.03	5.46	6.23	2.67	3.81
Receiving salary or wages ..	45.38	55.96	28.97	54.09	43.27	26.62	46.01
Unemployed	52.99	61.86	30.57	59.65	59.07	32.81	50.32
Grade not applicable	38.58	46.46	26.21	50.52	47.67	22.77	39.85
ALL GRADES	40.46	47.63	25.33	48.65	42.36	22.94	40.34

The percentages given in the case of Australia represent the ratio per cent. of the total for each grade in the six capital cities, to the total for the same grade in Australia as a whole.

In every State males in the grades employer, working on own account, and assisting but not receiving salary or wages were relatively less strongly represented in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas, while the reverse held good in the case of males receiving salary or wages and unemployed. Males to whom grade was not applicable were relatively more numerous in the metropolitan areas of Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, and relatively less numerous in the metropolitan areas of New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania. The proportions of males in the metropolitan area of each State shown as employer, receiving salary or wages, unemployed, and grade not applicable were substantially higher in 1921 than in 1911. There were also increases in the metropolitan proportions of males working on own account in Queensland, Western Australia and Tasmania, but decreases in New South Wales, Victoria and South Australia. Similarly, males assisting but not receiving salary or wages increased proportionately in the metropolitan areas of New South Wales and Western Australia, but decreased in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania.

(iv) *Metropolitan Females in Classes of Occupation.*—The next table contains a summary of the data for females in respect to classes of occupation for each of the six metropolitan areas separately and combined:—

OCCUPATIONS OF METROPOLITAN FEMALES, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
I. Professional	16,333	14,907	4,288	4,610	3,344	1,123	44,605
II. Domestic	30,392	23,066	6,670	8,520	5,356	1,763	75,767
III. Commercial	21,438	17,238	4,992	5,551	3,625	1,092	53,936
IV. Transport and Communication	1,202	939	413	354	164	81	3,153
V. Industrial	31,450	42,290	6,760	6,654	3,407	1,121	91,682
VI. Primary Producers	266	272	74	108	64	23	807
VII. Independent	1,794	2,504	250	236	163	96	5,043
VIII. Dependants	362,692	305,749	85,454	108,572	63,662	22,351	948,480
ALL CLASSES	465,567	406,965	108,901	134,605	79,785	27,650	1,223,473

Corresponding to the foregoing the succeeding table shows for each metropolitan area the proportion per cent. of the female population in each class of occupation :—

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN FEMALES IN EACH CLASS OF OCCUPATION, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I. Professional	3.51	3.66	3.94	3.43	4.18	4.06	3.65
II. Domestic	6.53	5.67	6.12	6.33	6.72	6.38	6.19
III. Commercial	4.60	4.24	4.58	4.12	4.54	3.95	4.41
IV. Transport and Communication .. ..	.26	.23	.38	.26	.21	.29	.26
V. Industrial	6.75	10.39	6.21	4.94	4.27	4.05	7.49
VI. Primary Producers .. ..	.06	.07	.07	.08	.08	.08	.07
VII. Independent .. ..	.39	.62	.23	.18	.20	.35	.41
VIII. Dependants	77.90	75.12	78.47	80.66	79.80	80.84	77.52
ALL CLASSES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The capital cities with the highest and lowest percentages of females in each class of occupation were as follows:—Professional: Perth, 4.18 per cent., Adelaide, 3.43 per cent.; Domestic: Perth, 6.72 per cent., Melbourne, 5.67 per cent.; Commercial: Sydney, 4.60 per cent., Hobart, 3.95 per cent.; Transport and Communication: Brisbane, 0.38 per cent., Perth, 0.21 per cent.; Industrial: Melbourne, 10.39 per cent.; Hobart, 4.05 per cent.; Primary Production: Adelaide, Perth, and Hobart, 0.08 per cent., Sydney, 0.06 per cent.; Independent: Melbourne, 0.62 per cent., Adelaide, 0.18 per cent.; Dependants: Hobart, 80.84 per cent., Melbourne, 75.12 per cent. Leaving out of account the Dependent Class, which represented upwards of 75 per cent. of the total females in each of the six capital cities, the numerical order of the principal classes in Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane was Industrial; Domestic; Commercial; Professional. In Adelaide the order was Domestic; Industrial; Commercial; Professional. In Perth, Domestic; Commercial; Industrial; Professional. In Hobart, Domestic; Professional; Industrial; Commercial. In the ten years 1911–21, metropolitan females in the Domestic and Industrial classes declined appreciably in proportion, while the other classes increased, with the exception of Primary Production, which was the same in both cases.

The next table shows the proportion which the metropolitan females were of the total number of females in the State in question belonging to the same class of occupation :—

PROPORTION OF FEMALES IN EACH CLASS RESIDENT IN METROPOLIS, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I. Professional	55.77	60.77	38.93	68.23	62.48	38.02	55.78
II. Domestic	49.81	51.69	29.63	53.91	52.28	29.91	47.28
III. Commercial	68.44	71.01	52.65	76.66	72.33	44.26	67.58
IV. Transport and Communication	44.52	45.44	35.30	59.30	50.62	22.44	43.66
V. Industrial	76.88	79.80	64.12	83.41	79.62	47.16	76.99
VI. Primary Producers	8.42	8.08	3.66	11.42	13.53	5.13	7.75
VII. Independent	62.27	74.08	39.06	62.77	60.37	43.43	64.93
VIII. Dependants	42.29	49.21	28.52	52.40	49.16	24.48	42.95
ALL CLASSES	45.25	52.41	30.50	54.52	51.32	26.08	45.77

The percentages given for Australia represent the ratio per cent. of the total for each class in the six capital cities combined to the total for such class in Australia as a whole.

Relatively to the proportion shown for "all classes," the Professional, Commercial, Industrial, and Independent Classes were more numerously represented in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan area of every State. This may also be said of the Domestic Class in New South Wales, Western Australia and Tasmania, and of the Transport and Communication Class in Queensland and South Australia. In each of the States the Primary Production and Dependant Classes were relatively less numerously represented in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas. A comparison of the figures for Australia in 1911 and 1921 shows increases in the metropolitan proportion for each of the eight classes.

(v) *Metropolitan Females in Grades of Occupation.*—In the succeeding table will be found the number of females in each metropolitan area distributed by grade of occupation :—

OCCUPATION—GRADES OF METROPOLITAN FEMALES, 1921.

Grade of Occupation.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
Employer	1,565	2,138	331	366	287	103	4,790
Working on own account	10,140	8,074	1,890	2,774	1,813	501	25,192
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages	379	362	58	72	37	14	922
Receiving salary or wages	78,871	78,837	18,592	20,591	12,046	4,195	213,132
Unemployed	5,279	5,514	1,421	1,008	1,031	197	14,450
Grade not applicable	369,333	312,040	86,609	109,794	64,571	22,640	964,987
ALL GRADES	465,567	406,965	108,901	134,605	79,785	27,650	1,223,473

The next table shows the proportion per cent. of metropolitan females in each grade of occupation :—

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN FEMALES IN EACH GRADE, 1921.

Grade of Occupation.	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employer .. .. .	.34	.53	.30	.27	.36	.37	.39
Working on own account	2.18	1.98	1.74	2.07	2.27	1.81	2.06
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages .. .. .	.08	.09	.05	.05	.05	.05	.08
Receiving salary or wages	16.94	19.37	17.07	15.30	15.10	15.17	17.42
Unemployed	1.13	1.35	1.31	.75	1.29	.72	1.18
Grade not applicable	79.33	76.68	79.53	81.56	80.93	81.88	78.87
ALL GRADES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The capital cities with the highest and lowest percentages in each grade of occupation, excluding females assisting but not receiving salary or wages who were numerically unimportant, were as follows :—Employer : Melbourne, 0.53 per cent., Adelaide, 0.27 per cent. ; working on own account : Perth, 2.27 per cent., Brisbane, 1.74 per cent. ; receiving salary or wages : Melbourne, 19.37 per cent., Perth, 15.10 per cent. ; unemployed : Melbourne, 1.35 per cent., Hobart, 0.72 per cent. ; grade not applicable : Hobart, 81.88 per cent., Melbourne, 76.68 per cent. Grades which increased in proportion between 1911 and 1921 were working on own account, unemployed, and females to whom grade was not applicable ; while the grades employer, assisting but not receiving wages or salary, and receiving salary or wages experienced proportional decreases.

The succeeding table shows the proportion which the metropolitan females in each grade of occupation were of the total number of females belonging to that grade in the State in question :—

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF FEMALES IN EACH GRADE RESIDENT IN METROPOLIS, 1921.

Grade of Occupation.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employer	48.71	52.27	23.29	46.33	47.75	29.68	45.52
Working on own account	58.25	54.92	35.41	64.36	60.21	31.45	54.32
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages	29.98	36.38	10.12	35.82	43.53	20.90	28.95
Receiving salary or wages	60.13	66.36	41.79	65.38	62.45	36.53	59.70
Unemployed	68.94	72.35	47.89	74.45	73.38	38.63	67.15
Grade not applicable	42.54	49.50	28.66	52.60	49.29	24.60	43.19
ALL GRADES	45.25	52.41	30.50	54.52	51.32	26.08	45.77

The percentages given for Australia represent the ratio per cent. of the total for each grade in the six capital cities, to the total for the same grade in Australia as a whole.

In all the States females working on own account, receiving salary or wages, and unemployed were relatively more numerous in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan areas, and this also applied to female employers in New South Wales and Tasmania. On the other hand females assisting but not receiving salary or wages were relatively less numerous in the metropolitan than in the extra-metropolitan area of every State, as were female employers in Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia, and Western Australia. In the ten years 1911-21 the metropolitan proportion of females in each grade of occupation and in grade not applicable increased substantially.

31. Occupations of Extra-Metropolitan Population.—(i) *Extra-metropolitan males in class of occupation.*—The next table contains particulars of the number and proportion of males in each class of occupation in the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia :—

OCCUPATION OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN MALES, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	Extra-Metropolitan Male Population of—								Total Extra-Metropolitan Males.	
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.		
NUMBER.										
I. Professional ..	20,163	12,824	8,220	2,448	2,622	2,131	122	528	49,058	
II. Domestic ..	9,724	5,677	4,250	1,452	1,830	958	107	9	24,007	
III. Commercial ..	40,178	26,801	17,411	6,817	5,368	4,626	186	30	101,417	
IV. Transport and Com- munication ..	40,448	18,716	19,428	8,783	7,011	3,730	268	41	98,425	
V. Industrial ..	109,521	65,094	46,637	20,608	9,745	12,771	448	202	265,026	
VI. Primary Producers ..	191,818	133,353	102,892	44,321	44,679	28,159	1,296	314	546,832	
VII. Independent ..	3,105	2,080	987	407	249	426	1	..	7,255	
VIII. Dependants..	223,052	130,679	98,099	42,661	30,636	30,231	393	443	556,244	
TOTAL ALL CLASSES..	638,009	395,224	297,924	127,497	102,190	83,032	2,821	1,567	1,648,264	

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL, ALL CLASSES.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I. Professional ..	3.16	3.24	2.76	1.92	2.56	2.57	4.33	33.70	2.98
II. Domestic ..	1.52	1.44	1.43	1.14	1.79	1.15	3.79	.57	1.46
III. Commercial ..	6.30	6.78	5.84	5.35	5.25	5.57	6.59	1.91	6.15
IV. Transport and Com- munication ..	6.34	4.73	6.52	6.89	6.86	4.49	9.50	2.62	5.97
V. Industrial ..	17.17	16.47	15.65	16.16	9.54	15.39	15.88	12.89	16.08
VI. Primary Producers ..	30.06	33.74	34.54	34.76	43.73	33.91	45.94	20.04	33.18
VII. Independent ..	.49	.53	.33	.32	.24	.51	.04	..	.44
VIII. Dependants..	34.96	33.07	32.93	33.46	30.03	36.41	13.93	28.27	33.74
TOTAL ALL CLASSES ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Excluding the Territories, the highest and lowest percentages in the various classes were as follows :—Professional : Victoria, 3.24 per cent., South Australia, 1.92 per cent. ; Domestic : Western Australia, 1.79 per cent., South Australia, 1.14 per cent. ; Commercial : Victoria, 6.78 per cent., Western Australia, 5.25 per cent. ; Transport and Communication : South Australia, 6.89 per cent., Tasmania, 4.49 per cent. ; Industrial : New South Wales, 17.17 per cent., Western Australia, 9.54 per cent. ; Primary Production : Western Australia, 43.73 per cent., New South Wales, 30.06 per cent. ; Independent : Victoria, 0.53 per cent., Western Australia, 0.24 per cent. ; Dependants : Tasmania, 36.41 per cent., Western Australia, 30.03 per cent.

Of the seven classes constituting breadwinners the Primary Production and Industrial Classes had the highest and second highest percentages respectively in the extra-metropolitan areas of all the States, with the Transport and Communication Class third in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia, and the Commerical Class third in Victoria and Tasmania. The Professional Class occupied fourth place in all the States, followed by the Domestic and Independent Classes in that order. A comparison of the figures for Australia shows that in the ten years 1911-21 males in the Transport and Communication, Industrial, and Dependent Classes increased, and in the Domestic, Commercial, Primary Production, and Independent Classes decreased in proportion to the male population in the extra-metropolitan areas.

(ii) *Extra-metropolitan Males in Grades of Occupation.*—The number and proportion of males in each grade of occupation in the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia are shown in the following table:—

OCCUPATION GRADES OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN MALES, 1921.

Grade of Occupation.	Extra-Metropolitan Male Population of—								Total Extra-Metropolitan Males.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	
NUMBER.									
Employer	29,254	25,919	15,083	8,119	5,897	3,557	101	35	87,965
Working on own account ..	79,810	62,735	42,546	19,924	15,629	11,609	594	138	232,985
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages	9,381	10,442	5,018	2,581	1,325	1,825	10	5	30,587
Receiving wages or salary ..	252,396	140,433	108,441	48,657	44,015	31,380	1,330	736	627,388
Unemployed	25,780	12,517	21,231	3,768	3,173	2,423	353	24	69,269
Grade not applicable	241,388	143,178	105,605	44,448	32,151	32,238	433	629	600,070
TOTAL	638,009	395,224	297,924	127,497	102,190	83,032	2,821	1,567	1,648,264

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL—ALL GRADES.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employer	4.59	6.56	5.06	6.37	5.77	4.28	3.58	2.23	5.34
Working on own account ..	12.51	15.87	14.28	15.63	15.29	13.98	21.06	8.81	14.13
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages	1.47	2.64	1.68	2.02	1.30	2.20	.35	.32	1.86
Receiving wages or salary ..	39.56	35.53	36.40	38.16	43.07	37.79	47.15	46.97	38.06
Unemployed	4.04	3.17	7.13	2.96	3.11	2.92	12.51	1.53	4.20
Grade not applicable	37.83	36.23	35.45	34.86	31.46	38.83	15.35	40.14	36.41
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Excluding the Territories the highest and lowest percentages in the various grades were as follows:—Employer: Victoria, 6.56 per cent., Tasmania, 4.28 per cent.; working on own account: Victoria, 15.87 per cent.; New South Wales, 12.51 per cent.; assisting but not receiving salary or wages: Victoria, 2.64 per cent., Western Australia, 1.30 per cent.; receiving salary or wages: Western Australia, 43.07 per cent.; Victoria, 35.53 per cent.; unemployed: Queensland, 7.13 per cent.; Tasmania, 2.92 per cent.; grade not applicable: Tasmania, 38.83 per cent.; Western Australia, 31.46 per cent. Omitting grade not applicable, the numerical order of the grades in each of the States was (i) receiving salary or wages; (ii) working on own account; (iii) employer (except in Queensland where unemployed occupied third place and employer fourth place); (iv) unemployed; (v) assisting but not receiving salary or wages. Between 1911 and 1921 a marked change took place in the grade distribution of males in the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia, as is shown by the following comparative figures from the Censuses of 1911 and 1921 respectively. Employer, 10.35 per cent., 5.34 per cent.; working on own account, 7.65 per cent., 14.13 per cent.; assisting but not receiving salary or wages, 4.11 per cent., 1.86 per cent.; receiving salary or wages, 42.15 per cent., 38.06 per cent.; unemployed, 1.70 per cent., 4.20 per cent.; grade not applicable, 34.04 per cent., 36.41 per cent.

(iii) *Extra-metropolitan Females in Classes of Occupation.*—Particulars are given in the next table in respect to the number and proportion of females in each class of occupation, who were resident in the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia :—

OCCUPATIONS OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN FEMALES, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	Extra-Metropolitan Female Population of—								Total Extra-Metropolitan Females.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	
NUMBER.									
I. Professional ..	12,952	9,621	6,726	2,146	2,008	1,831	43	29	35,356
II. Domestic ..	30,624	21,555	15,839	7,283	4,889	4,132	106	62	84,490
III. Commercial ..	9,885	7,038	4,490	1,690	1,387	1,375	4	6	25,875
IV. Transport and Communication ..	1,498	1,127	757	243	160	280	2	1	4,068
V. Industrial ..	9,456	10,702	3,782	1,323	872	1,256	9	3	27,403
VI. Primary Producers ..	2,893	3,096	1,946	838	409	425	2	1	9,610
VII. Independent ..	1,087	876	390	140	107	125	..	..	2,725
VIII. Dependants ..	494,908	315,576	214,172	98,625	65,837	68,963	880	903	1,259,864
ALL CLASSES ..	563,303	369,591	248,102	112,288	75,669	78,387	1,046	1,005	1,449,391

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL—ALL CLASSES.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
I. Professional ..	2.30	2.60	2.71	1.91	2.66	2.34	4.11	2.88	2.44
II. Domestic ..	5.44	5.83	6.38	6.49	6.46	5.27	10.14	6.17	5.83
III. Commercial ..	1.75	1.90	1.81	1.50	1.83	1.75	.38	.60	1.78
IV. Transport and Communication ..	.27	.30	.31	.22	.21	.36	.19	.10	.28
V. Industrial ..	1.68	2.90	1.52	1.18	1.15	1.60	.86	.30	1.89
VI. Primary Producers ..	.51	.84	.78	.75	.54	.54	.19	.10	.66
VII. Independent ..	.19	.24	.16	.12	.14	.16	..	..	.19
VIII. Dependants ..	87.86	85.39	86.33	87.83	87.01	87.98	84.13	89.85	86.93
ALL CLASSES ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Amongst the breadwinners, females in the domestic class were numerically strongest throughout Australia. The Professional Class provided the second largest number in the States, except Victoria, where the Industrial Class ranked second, the Professional Class third, and the Commercial Class fourth. In all the other States the Commercial Class ranked third and the Industrial Class fourth. Classes which increased in proportion between 1911 and 1921 were Professional, Commercial, Transport, and Communication, and Dependants, and classes which decreased in proportion were Domestic, Industrial, Primary Production and Independent.

(iv) *Extra-metropolitan Females in Grades of Occupation.*—The number and proportion of the female population in the extra-metropolitan areas of Australia are shown by grade of occupation in the next table :—

GRADES OF OCCUPATION OF EXTRA-METROPOLITAN FEMALES, 1921.

Grade of Occupation.	Extra-Metropolitan Female Population of—								Total Extra-Metropolitan Females.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	
NUMBER.									
Employer ..	1,648	1,952	1,090	424	374	244	..	2	5,734
Working on own account ..	7,267	6,628	3,448	1,536	1,198	1,092	13	2	21,184
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages ..	885	633	515	129	48	53	..	..	2,263
Receiving salary or wages ..	52,303	39,970	25,901	10,903	7,244	7,289	143	96	143,849
Unemployed ..	2,378	2,107	1,546	346	374	313	3	1	7,068
Grade not applicable ..	498,822	318,301	215,602	98,950	66,431	69,396	887	904	1,269,293
ALL GRADES ..	563,303	369,591	248,102	112,288	75,669	78,387	1,046	1,005	1,449,391

In the metropolitan area the Industrial Class was the strongest numerically amongst bread-winners, followed by the Commercial, Professional, Transport and Communication, Domestic, and Primary Production Classes in that order. Naturally the Primary Production Class was the greatest in numerical importance in the extra-metropolitan areas, then followed in succession the Industrial, Commercial, Domestic, Transport and Communication and Professional Classes. In the metropolitan areas the proportions of the population in the Domestic, Commercial, Industrial and Independent Classes decreased, and in the other classes increased, between 1911 and 1921, while in the extra metropolitan areas there were proportional decreases in the Domestic, Commercial, Primary Production and Independent Classes, and increases in the other classes.

(ii) *Grades of Occupation.*—The next table affords a comparison of the number and proportion of the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan population in each grade of occupation.

GRADES OF OCCUPATION—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

NUMBER.

Grade of Occupation.	Metropolitan.			Extra-Metropolitan.			Australia.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer ..	43,081	4,790	47,871	87,965	5,734	93,699	131,046	10,524	141,570
Working on own account ..	67,889	25,192	93,081	232,985	21,184	254,169	300,874	46,376	347,250
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages ..	1,211	922	2,133	30,587	2,263	32,850	31,798	3,185	34,983
Receiving salary or wages ..	534,667	213,132	747,799	627,888	143,849	771,237	1,162,055	356,981	1,519,036
Unemployed ..	70,169	14,450	84,619	69,269	7,068	76,337	139,438	21,518	160,956
Grade not applicable	397,589	964,987	1,362,576	600,070	1,269,293	1,869,363	997,659	2,234,280	3,231,939
ALL GRADES ..	1,114,606	1,223,473	2,338,079	1,648,264	1,449,391	3,097,655	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL—ALL GRADES.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Employer ..	3.87	.39	2.05	5.34	.39	3.02	4.74	.39	2.60
Working on own account ..	6.09	2.06	3.98	14.13	1.46	8.21	10.89	1.74	6.39
Assisting but not receiving salary or wages ..	.11	.08	.09	1.86	.16	1.06	1.15	.12	.64
Receiving salary or wages ..	47.97	17.42	31.98	38.06	9.92	24.90	42.06	13.36	27.95
Unemployed ..	6.29	1.18	3.62	4.20	.49	2.46	5.05	.80	2.96
Grade not applicable	35.67	78.87	58.28	36.41	87.58	60.35	36.11	83.59	59.46
ALL GRADES ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The numerical order of the grades in the metropolitan area, omitting grade not applicable, was (i) receiving salary or wages, (ii) working on own account, (iii) unemployed, (iv) employer, (v) assisting but not receiving wages or salary. This was also the order in the extra-metropolitan areas, with the exception that the positions of the grades unemployed and employer were reversed. In the metropolitan and extra-metropolitan areas the same grades experienced proportional increases and decreases during the decennium 1911–1921. The grades which increased were working on own account, unemployed, and grade not applicable, and the grades which decreased, employer, assisting but not receiving salary or wages, and receiving salary or wages. If the grade unemployed (mainly wage earners) is added to the grade receiving salary or wages, the result shows an appreciable decline in the proportion of the population in the salary or wages grade in 1921.

33. Unemployment.—(i) *Males in States and Classes.*—Although it may be admitted that the ranks of the unemployed are drawn from all grades of occupation, undoubtedly much the larger portion are those who normally rank as salary or wage earners. It is, therefore, deemed most serviceable to compile rates of unemployment from a comparison of the unemployed with the total obtained by adding the unemployed to the wage earners, the number thus obtained being approximately the number subject to the risk of unemployment. This course has been adopted in the next table.

MALE UNEMPLOYMENT IN CLASSES, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	State.						Territory.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.	F.C.	
I. Professional	34,898	26,275	11,400	6,559	6,409	2,883	98	352	88,874
II. Domestic	14,970	9,578	4,109	2,668	2,781	896	75	7	35,084
III. Commercial	75,761	58,434	24,709	18,891	12,258	5,372	118	21	195,564
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	70,921	44,829	24,216	17,148	12,658	4,851	236	38	174,897
V. Industrial	208,573	151,888	63,304	46,919	23,005	17,058	383	190	511,320
VI. Primary Producers ..	111,831	60,690	55,632	23,137	28,230	15,309	773	152	295,754
TOTAL	516,954	351,694	183,370	115,322	85,341	46,369	1,683	760	1,301,493

SALARY AND WAGE EARNERS AND UNEMPLOYED COMBINED.

I. Professional	34,898	26,275	11,400	6,559	6,409	2,883	98	352	88,874
II. Domestic	14,970	9,578	4,109	2,668	2,781	896	75	7	35,084
III. Commercial	75,761	58,434	24,709	18,891	12,258	5,372	118	21	195,564
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	70,921	44,829	24,216	17,148	12,658	4,851	236	38	174,897
V. Industrial	208,573	151,888	63,304	46,919	23,005	17,058	383	190	511,320
VI. Primary Producers ..	111,831	60,690	55,632	23,137	28,230	15,309	773	152	295,754
TOTAL	516,954	351,694	183,370	115,322	85,341	46,369	1,683	760	1,301,493

UNEMPLOYED.

I. Professional	1,239	730	371	134	150	77	4	..	2,705
II. Domestic	1,517	807	549	210	274	59	13	..	3,429
III. Commercial	5,742	3,839	2,381	963	960	297	12	..	14,194
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	4,767	2,569	1,970	772	755	254	39	1	11,127
V. Industrial	32,913	20,389	18,072	5,744	3,572	2,043	173	23	82,929
VI. Primary Producers ..	8,667	4,488	7,355	1,515	2,041	876	112	..	25,054
TOTAL	54,845	32,822	30,698	9,338	7,752	3,606	353	24	139,438

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.*

I. Professional	3.55	2.78	3.25	2.04	2.34	2.68	4.08	..	3.04
II. Domestic	10.13	8.43	13.36	7.87	9.85	6.58	17.33	..	9.77
III. Commercial	7.59	6.55	9.63	5.01	7.83	5.53	10.17	..	7.26
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	6.72	5.73	8.14	4.50	5.96	5.24	16.53	2.63	6.36
V. Industrial	15.78	13.42	28.54	12.24	15.53	11.98	45.17	2.11	16.22
VI. Primary Producers ..	7.93	7.40	13.22	6.55	7.23	5.72	14.49	..	8.47
TOTAL	10.61	9.33	16.71	8.10	9.08	7.78	20.97	3.16	10.71

* Percentage of number unemployed on total salary and wage earners and unemployed combined.

The male unemployment rate was much higher for Queensland than for any other State in all classes except the professional, in which case New South Wales had a higher rate than Queensland. The lowest unemployment rate in the Professional, Commercial, and Transport and Communication Classes was experienced by South Australia, and in the Domestic, Industrial, and Primary Production Classes by Tasmania. Throughout the States the Industrial Class had the highest and the Professional Class the lowest unemployment rates. Commencing with the class with the highest unemployment rate the order of the classes in this respect in every State except Western Australia was as follows:—(i) Industrial; (ii) Domestic; (iii) Primary Production; (iv) Commercial; (v) Transport and Communication; (vi) Professional. In Western Australia the Commercial Class occupied third place and the Primary Production Class fourth place, otherwise the order was the same as in the other States. The unemployment rates in the foregoing table are uniformly very much higher than at the Census of 1911. In this connexion it should be explained that in 1921 unemployment for one day or over was included, whereas in 1911 unemployment for less than one week or for one year or more was not taken into account. After due allowance has been made for this fact, however, the unemployment rates for 1921 remain greatly in excess of the corresponding rates for 1911.

(ii) *Females in States and Classes.*—The next table corresponding to the preceding table for males deals with the unemployment of females in each class of occupation.

FEMALE UNEMPLOYMENT IN CLASSES, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	State.						Territory.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.	F.C.	

SALARY AND WAGE EARNERS AND UNEMPLOYED COMBINED.

I. Professional	20,072	16,778	8,429	4,771	3,781	2,127	36	28	56,022
II. Domestic	51,594	39,887	19,817	13,983	8,618	5,380	100	59	139,438
III. Commercial	27,937	20,070	8,369	6,339	4,368	2,055	3	6	69,147
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	2,599	1,981	1,148	577	312	356	2	1	6,976
V. Industrial	35,699	46,966	8,977	6,905	3,503	1,881	3	3	103,937
VI. Primary Producers	930	746	720	273	113	195	2	..	2,979
TOTAL	138,831	126,428	47,460	32,848	20,695	11,994	146	97	378,499

UNEMPLOYED.

I. Professional	878	681	234	129	102	50	..	..	2,074
II. Domestic	2,911	2,381	1,490	560	702	246	3	..	8,293
III. Commercial	1,422	1,094	536	233	294	117	..	..	3,696
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	42	26	14	10	5	2	..	..	99
V. Industrial	2,389	3,413	687	417	296	91	..	1	7,294
VI. Primary Producers	15	26	6	5	6	4	..	..	62
TOTAL	7,657	7,621	2,967	1,354	1,405	510	3	1	21,518

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE.*

I. Professional	4.37	4.06	2.78	2.70	2.70	2.35	..	..	3.70
II. Domestic	5.64	5.97	7.52	4.00	8.15	4.57	3.00	..	5.95
III. Commercial	5.09	5.45	6.40	3.67	6.73	5.69	..	..	5.35
IV. Transport and Communi- cation	1.62	1.31	1.22	1.73	1.60	.56	..	..	1.42
V. Industrial	6.69	7.27	7.65	6.04	8.45	4.84	..	33.33	7.01
VI. Primary Producers	1.61	3.50	.83	1.83	5.31	2.05	..	..	2.08
TOTAL	5.51	6.03	6.25	6.12	6.79	4.25	3.00	33.33	5.69

* Percentage of number unemployed on number of salary and wage earners and unemployed combined.

As for males the unemployment rate for females in the Professional Class was higher in New South Wales than in any other State, but whereas the rates for males in the other classes were highest in Queensland, the rates for females in the Domestic, Commercial, Industrial, and Primary Production Classes were highest in Western Australia, the Transport and Communication Class alone having a higher rate in South Australia than in any other State. The lowest unemployment rates for the Professional, Transport and Communication, and Industrial Classes were experienced in Tasmania, for the Domestic and Commercial Classes in South Australia, and for the Primary Production Class in Queensland. The Industrial Class had the highest unemployment rate in each of the States except in Tasmania, where the Commercial Class occupied first position and the Industrial Class second. The order downward of the other classes in most of the States was Domestic, Commercial, Professional, Primary Production, and Transport and Communication. Compared with the female unemployment rates at the Census of 1911 the rates for 1921 are very much higher, but as explained in the previous sub-section relative to the unemployment rates for males, a deduction of the number of females unemployed for less than one week or for one year or more prior to the Census of 1921 is necessary to obtain strictly comparable results. Such an adjustment, however, would not seriously affect the comparison.

(iii) *Duration of Unemployment of Males.*—As indicated in Section 2 of this chapter persons were requested at the Census of 1921 to state the number of working days out of work up to and including the 2nd April, and whether such unemployment was due to scarcity of employment, or to illness, accident, strike, lockout, old age, or other cause. All duration periods from one day to the longest period stated were included in the tabulations of unemployment, but it was decided

to combine the causes strike and lockout under the heading "industrial dispute." At the Census of 1911 cause of unemployment was not a subject of inquiry, and persons out of work for less than a week or for one year or upwards prior to the date of the Census were not treated as unemployed. The number and duration of unemployment of males in Australia in each class of occupation will be found in the succeeding table.

UNEMPLOYED MALES ACCORDING TO CLASS OF OCCUPATION AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Duration of Unemployment.	I. Professional.	II. Domestic.	III. Commercial.	IV. Transport and Com- munication.	V. Industrial.	VI. Primary Producers.	All Classes.
Under 10 days ..	363	668	1,927	2,909	15,592	4,756	26,215
10 days under 20 days ..	334	464	1,691	1,755	14,434	3,804	22,482
20 " 30 " ..	241	373	1,283	1,069	9,746	2,509	15,221
30 " 40 " ..	223	299	1,246	840	7,405	2,100	12,113
40 " 50 " ..	155	163	780	513	4,452	1,210	7,273
50 " 60 " ..	86	111	547	312	2,594	829	4,479
60 " 70 " ..	135	177	760	477	4,005	1,298	6,852
70 " 80 " ..	92	140	584	338	2,911	926	4,991
80 " 90 " ..	58	54	305	199	1,649	597	2,862
90 and over ..	1,018	980	5,071	2,715	20,141	7,025	36,950
ALL PERIODS ..	2,705	3,429	14,194	11,127	82,929	25,054	139,438

An interesting feature of this table is the uniform trend of the numbers in successive duration periods throughout the six occupation classes. Commencing at the period under 10 days, the figures regularly diminish to the period 50 and under 60 days, then rise abruptly in the next period 60 and under 70 days, and again diminish in the two succeeding periods. The relatively large number unemployed between 60 and 70 days indicates an abnormal period of unemployment in the latter part of January, probably due to a general slackness in trade following the Christmas season. After allowing for the different method of treatment of the data at the two Censuses already referred to in this sub-section, the proportion of unemployed males in each class to the total males in the same class was much greater in 1921 than in 1911.

The ratio per cent. of the number for each duration period on the total males employed in each class of occupation is given in the next table.

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF UNEMPLOYED MALES ACCORDING TO DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Duration of Unemployment.	I. Professional.	II. Domestic.	III. Commercial.	IV. Transport and Com- munication.	V. Industrial.	VI. Primary Producers.	All Classes.
Under 10 days ..	13.42	19.48	13.58	26.14	18.80	18.98	18.80
10 days under 20 days ..	12.35	13.53	11.91	15.77	17.40	15.18	16.12
20 " 30 " ..	8.91	10.88	9.04	9.61	11.75	10.02	10.92
30 " 40 " ..	8.24	8.72	8.78	7.55	8.93	8.38	8.69
40 " 50 " ..	5.73	4.75	5.50	4.61	5.37	4.83	5.22
50 " 60 " ..	3.18	3.24	3.85	2.80	3.13	3.31	3.21
60 " 70 " ..	4.99	5.16	5.35	4.29	4.83	5.18	4.91
70 " 80 " ..	3.40	4.08	4.11	3.04	3.51	3.70	3.58
80 " 90 " ..	2.14	1.58	2.15	1.79	1.99	2.38	2.05
90 and over ..	37.64	28.58	35.73	24.40	24.29	28.04	26.50
ALL PERIODS ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Selecting for comparison duration periods of 30 days, as nearly as possible, shows that males unemployed in Australia at the date of the Census, who had been out of work for less than 30 days, represented 45.84 per cent. of the total, between 30 and 60 days 17.12 per cent., between 60 and 90 days 10.54 per cent., and for 90 days or longer 26.50 per cent. A large number in the last group may be accepted as "Unemployable" through various causes, among which may be stated infirmity and old age. The percentages in the duration periods mentioned differed considerably in the classes. Thus in the period under 30 days the figures ranged from 34.68 per cent. professional to 51.52 per cent. transport and communication, in the period 30-60 days from 14.96 per cent. transport and communication to 18.13 per cent. commercial, in the period 60-90 days from 9.12 per cent. transport and communication to 11.61 per cent. commercial, and in the period 90 days and over from 24.29 per cent. industrial to 37.64 per cent. professional.

(iv) *Duration of Unemployment of Females.*—In the succeeding table the duration of unemployment is shown for unemployed females in Australia in each class of occupation.

UNEMPLOYED FEMALES ACCORDING TO CLASS OF OCCUPATION AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Duration of Unemployment.	I. Professional.	II. Domestic.	III. Commercial.	IV. Transport and Com- munication.	V. Industrial.	VI. Primary Producers.	All Classes.
Under 10 days ..	320	1,684	552	15	1,500	30	4,101
10 days under 20 days ..	257	1,420	477	17	1,257	12	3,440
20 " 30 " ..	215	1,109	376	6	669	6	2,381
30 " 40 " ..	173	794	349	8	577	5	1,906
40 " 50 " ..	118	481	240	3	352	5	1,199
50 " 60 " ..	55	295	156	3	239	..	748
60 " 70 " ..	94	409	248	8	340	2	1,101
70 " 80 " ..	90	244	172	3	298	..	807
80 " 90 " ..	40	113	85	6	165	..	409
90 and over ..	712	1,744	1,041	30	1,897	2	5,426
ALL PERIODS ..	2,074	8,293	3,696	99	7,294	62	21,518

As in the case of males the numbers of females in each class diminish from the duration period under 10 days to the period 50 and under 60 days, then increase in the next period 60 and under 70 days, and diminish in the two succeeding periods. The probable reason for the relatively high unemployment figures in the duration period 60 and under 70 days has been referred to in the table for males. Unemployed females in each of the classes were proportionately much higher in 1921 than in 1911.

The proportion per cent. of unemployed females in each duration period is shown in the next table.

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF UNEMPLOYED FEMALES ACCORDING TO DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Duration of Unemployment.	I. Professional.	II. Domestic.	III. Commercial.	IV. Transport and Com- munication.	V. Industrial.	VI. Primary Producers.	All Classes.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Under 10 days ..	15.43	20.31	14.94	15.15	20.56	48.39	19.06
10 days under 20 days ..	12.39	17.12	12.91	17.17	17.23	19.35	15.99
20 " 30 " ..	10.37	13.37	10.17	6.06	9.17	9.68	11.06
30 " 40 " ..	8.34	9.58	9.44	8.08	7.91	8.06	8.86
40 " 50 " ..	5.69	5.80	6.49	3.03	4.83	8.06	5.57
50 " 60 " ..	2.65	3.56	4.22	3.03	3.28	..	3.48
60 " 70 " ..	4.53	4.93	6.71	8.08	4.66	3.23	5.11
70 " 80 " ..	4.34	2.94	4.65	3.03	4.09	..	3.75
80 " 90 " ..	1.93	1.36	2.30	6.06	2.26	..	1.90
90 and over ..	34.33	21.03	28.17	30.31	26.01	3.23	25.22
ALL PERIODS ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Adopting the same duration periods for comparison as for males shows, that at the date of the Census 46.11 per cent. of unemployed females had been out of work for less than 30 days, 17.91 per cent. between 30 and 60 days, 10.76 per cent. between 60 and 90 days, and 25.22 per cent. for 90 days or longer. Ignoring Class IV. and Class VI., in which the numbers are negligible, the differences in the percentages for the separate classes range between 38.02 per cent. commercial and 50.80 per cent. domestic in the duration period under 30 days, between 16.02 per cent. industrial and 20.15 per cent. commercial in the period 30-60 days, between 9.23 per cent. domestic and 13.66 per cent. commercial in the period 60-90 days, and between 21.03 per cent. domestic and 34.33 per cent. professional in the period 90 days and over. An interesting feature of the unemployment figures is the striking similarity of the percentages for males and females in the duration periods for "all classes."

(v) *Cause of Unemployment of Males.*—The causes of unemployment of males in each class of occupation are dealt with in the following table. Cause of unemployment was not included with the subjects for inquiry at the Census of 1911. Tables containing greater details concerning occupations, in conjunction with causes of unemployment, will be found in Vol. II., Part XVII., pp. 1466-1475.

UNEMPLOYED MALES ACCORDING TO CLASS OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF UNEMPLOYMENT
AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Cause of Unemployment.	I. Professional.	II. Domestic.	III. Commercial.	IV. Transport and Com- munication.	V. Industrial.	VI. Primary Producers.	All Classes.
NUMBER.							
Scarcity of employment	975	1,373	6,628	4,894	48,153	10,859	72,882
Illness	951	1,149	3,878	2,822	17,457	5,391	31,648
Accident	66	100	308	641	2,544	1,174	4,833
Industrial dispute	28	69	255	798	2,194	1,167	4,511
Old age	45	80	210	110	1,391	363	2,199
Other cause	640	658	2,915	1,862	11,190	6,100	23,365
ALL CAUSES	2,705	3,429	14,194	11,127	82,929	25,054	139,438

PROPORTION PER CENT.

	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Scarcity of employment	36.04	40.04	46.70	43.98	58.06	43.33	52.26
Illness	35.16	33.51	27.32	25.36	21.05	21.52	22.70
Accident	2.44	2.92	2.17	5.76	3.07	4.69	3.47
Industrial dispute	1.04	2.01	1.80	7.17	2.65	4.66	3.24
Old age	1.66	2.33	1.48	.99	1.68	1.45	1.58
Other cause	23.66	19.19	20.53	16.74	13.49	24.35	16.75
ALL CAUSES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The figures in the foregoing table indicate that in respect of males approximately 75.00 per cent. of the unemployment in Australia at the date of the Census in 1921 was due to scarcity of employment or illness. The percentages for the several causes were—scarcity of employment 52.26 per cent., illness 22.70 per cent., accident 3.47 per cent., industrial dispute 3.24 per cent., old age 1.58 per cent., other causes 16.75 per cent. The percentage out of work through scarcity of employment was highest in the Industrial Class, 58.06 per cent., and lowest in the Professional Class, 36.04 per cent. Unemployment due to illness was highest in the Professional Class 35.16 per cent., and lowest in the Industrial Class 21.05 per cent., and unemployment due to accident highest in the transport and communication Class 5.76 per cent., and lowest in the Commercial Class 2.17 per cent. Unemployment claimed to be due to industrial disputes accounted for 7.17 per cent. of the total in the Transport and Communication Class, 4.66 per cent. in the Primary Production Class, 2.65 per cent. in the Industrial Class, 2.01 per cent. in the Domestic Class, and 1.04 per cent. in the Professional Class. The relatively high percentage of unemployment in the Transport and Communication Class due to industrial disputes is mainly attributable to the suspension, from this cause, of the Australian interstate shipping services early in 1921, which resulted in the curtailment in certain States of other transport services. Unemployment due to old age was highest in the Domestic Class 2.33 per cent., and lowest in the Transport and Communication Class 0.99 per cent. Causes other than those specified, which from the nature of the case must have been largely akin to unspecified, had the highest percentage 24.35 per cent. in the Primary Production Class, and the lowest 13.49 per cent. in the Industrial Class.

(vi) *Cause of Unemployment of Females.*—Particulars concerning the cause of unemployment of females in each class of occupation will be found in the next table.

UNEMPLOYED FEMALES ACCORDING TO CLASS OF OCCUPATION AND CAUSE OF
UNEMPLOYMENT—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Cause of Unemployment.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	All Classes.
	Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Transport and Com- munication.	Industrial.	Primary Producers.	
NUMBER.							
Scarcity of employment	385	1,390	1,101	20	3,541	19	6,456
Illness	1,077	4,973	1,535	41	2,531	13	10,170
Accident	34	149	19	..	58	1	261
Industrial dispute	7	42	33	7	216	2	307
Old age	13	45	1	..	17	1	77
Other cause	558	1,694	1,007	31	931	26	4,247
ALL CAUSES	2,074	8,293	3,696	99	7,294	62	21,518
PROPORTION PER CENT.							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Scarcity of employment	18.56	16.76	29.79	20.20	48.55	30.65	30.00
Illness	51.93	59.96	41.53	41.42	34.70	20.97	47.26
Accident	1.64	1.80	.51	..	.80	1.61	1.21
Industrial dispute .. ..	.34	.51	.89	7.07	2.96	3.23	1.43
Old age .. ..	.63	.54	.03	..	.23	1.61	.36
Other cause	26.90	20.43	27.25	31.31	12.76	41.93	19.74
ALL CAUSES	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The greatest amount of unemployment amongst female breadwinners in Australia was caused by illness, which was responsible for 47.26 per cent. of the total. The order of the other specified causes was scarcity of employment 30.00 per cent., industrial dispute 1.43 per cent., accident 1.21 per cent., and old age 0.36 per cent. Other causes grouped for the purpose of the tabulation represented the balance 19.74 per cent. The percentages for each cause varied greatly in the classes. Thus in the Industrial Class 48.55 per cent. of the unemployment was attributed to scarcity of employment, while in the Domestic Class only 16.76 per cent. was stated to be due to this cause. Similarly, illness accounted for 59.96 per cent. in the Domestic Class, and only 20.97 per cent. in the Primary Production Class. The other causes specified were relatively unimportant in respect to numbers, but it is interesting to note that industrial disputes accounted for a much greater percentage (7.07) in the Transport and Communication Class than in any other class. This is accounted for by the disputes which occurred early in 1921 in the shipping industry, involving stewardesses on interstate vessels. Other causes tabulated in combination ranged between 41.93 per cent. for Primary Production and 12.76 per cent. for Industrial.

(vii) *Cause and Duration of Unemployment of Males.*—In the next table Cause of Unemployment and Duration of Unemployment are dealt with in conjunction. Similar particulars were not obtained at the Census of 1911.

CAUSE AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF MALES—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Duration of Unemployment in Days.	Cause of Unemployment.						Total.
	Scarcity of Employment.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Old Age.	Other Causes.	
NUMBER.							
1- 9	14,765	3,648	690	449	207	6,456	26,215
10-19	12,972	3,888	792	388	134	4,308	22,482
20-29	8,818	2,855	515	358	124	2,551	15,221
30-39	6,791	2,480	432	388	106	1,916	12,113
40-49	3,976	1,577	271	328	80	1,041	7,273
50-59	2,363	986	164	181	49	736	4,479
60-69	3,694	1,488	187	408	94	981	6,852
70-79	2,788	985	136	306	71	705	4,991
80-89	1,628	579	74	147	24	410	2,862
90 and over	15,087	13,162	1,572	1,558	1,310	4,261	36,950
TOTAL	72,882	31,648	4,833	4,511	2,199	23,365	139,438

CAUSE AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF MALES—AUSTRALIA, 1921—*continued.*

Duration of Unemployment in Days.	Cause of Unemployment.						Total.
	Scarcity of Employment.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Old Age.	Other Causes.	
PROPORTION PER CENT.							
1- 9	20.26	11.53	14.28	9.95	9.41	27.63	18.80
10-19	17.80	12.29	16.39	8.60	6.09	18.44	16.12
20-29	12.10	9.02	10.66	7.94	5.64	10.92	10.92
30-39	9.32	7.84	8.94	8.60	4.82	8.20	8.68
40-49	5.46	4.98	5.61	7.27	3.64	4.46	5.22
50-59	3.24	3.11	3.39	4.01	2.23	3.15	3.21
60-69	5.07	4.70	3.87	9.05	4.27	4.20	4.92
70-79	3.83	3.11	2.81	6.78	3.24	3.02	3.58
80-89	2.23	1.83	1.53	3.26	1.09	1.75	2.05
90 and over	20.69	41.59	32.52	34.54	59.57	18.23	26.50
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Omitting the duration period 90 days and over, the largest number of males unemployed owing to scarcity of employment, industrial dispute, old age, and "other causes" was in the duration period 1 to 9 days, and the largest number unemployed owing to illness and to accident in the duration period 10 to 19 days. Generally the numbers under each cause of unemployment decline from the shorter duration periods to the period 80-89 days. Taking the causes separately, in unemployment periods of 30 days as nearly as the figures will permit, shows that 56.99 per cent. of the males tabulated under "other causes" were out of work for less than 30 days. The corresponding figures for the causes shown separately were scarcity of employment, 50.16 per cent., accident 41.33 per cent., illness 32.84 per cent., industrial dispute 26.49 per cent., and old age 21.14 per cent. The cause with the highest percentage of males unemployed from 30 to 59 days was industrial dispute 19.88 per cent., followed by scarcity of employment 18.02 per cent., accident 17.94 per cent., illness 15.93 per cent., "other causes" 15.81 per cent., and old age 10.69 per cent. The cause "industrial dispute" was also represented by a relatively high percentage (19.09) in the third duration period 60-89 days. Next in order were scarcity of employment 11.13 per cent., illness 9.64 per cent., "other causes" 8.97 per cent., old age 8.60 per cent., and accident 8.21 per cent. Of the total number who attributed their workless condition to old age 59.57 per cent. had been out of employment for 90 days or longer. The cause with the next highest percentage in this duration period was illness 41.59 per cent., then in order industrial dispute 34.54 per cent., accident 32.52 per cent., scarcity of employment 20.69 per cent., and "other causes" 18.23 per cent.

(viii) *Cause and Duration of Unemployment of Females.*—The next table contains particulars relating to the cause and duration of unemployment of females.

CAUSE AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Duration of Unemployment in Days.	Cause of Unemployment.						Total.
	Scarcity of Employment.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Old Age.	Other Causes.	
NUMBER.							
1- 9	1,541	1,282	35	20	17	1,206	4,101
10-19	1,296	1,305	45	25	2	767	3,440
20-29	674	1,150	29	25	9	494	2,381
30-39	579	918	18	20	2	369	1,906
40-49	333	626	14	16	4	206	1,199
50-59	210	414	5	11	2	106	748
60-69	321	562	13	27	..	178	1,101
70-79	261	388	7	20	2	129	807
80-89	146	176	6	16	2	63	409
90 and over	1,095	3,349	89	127	37	729	5,426
TOTAL	6,456	10,170	261	307	77	4,247	21,518

CAUSE AND DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT OF FEMALES—AUSTRALIA, 1921—*continued.*

Duration of Unemployment in Days.	Cause of Unemployment.						Total.
	Scarcity of Employment.	Illness.	Accident.	Industrial Dispute.	Old Age.	Other Causes.	
PROPORTION PER CENT.							
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1- 9	23.87	12.60	13.41	6.52	22.08	28.40	19.06
10-19	20.08	12.83	17.24	8.14	2.60	18.06	15.99
20-29	10.44	11.31	11.11	8.14	11.69	11.63	11.06
30-39	8.97	9.03	6.90	6.52	2.60	8.68	8.86
40-49	5.16	6.15	5.36	5.21	5.19	4.85	5.57
50-59	3.25	4.07	1.92	3.58	2.60	2.50	3.48
60-69	4.97	5.53	4.98	8.79	..	4.19	5.12
70-79	4.04	3.82	2.68	6.52	2.59	3.04	3.75
80-89	2.26	1.73	2.30	5.21	2.60	1.48	1.90
90 and over	16.96	32.93	34.10	41.37	48.05	17.17	25.21
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

If the duration period 90 days and over be excluded the largest number of females unemployed through scarcity of employment, old age, and "other causes" was in the duration period 1 to 9 days, the largest number unemployed through illness and accident in the duration period 10 to 19 days, and the largest number unemployed owing to industrial disputes in the duration period 60 to 69 days. In connexion with these results it may be observed that the number of females whose lack of employment was due to accident, industrial dispute, and old age was relatively small. Grouping the duration of unemployment periods similarly to males, shows that 58.09 per cent. of the females, who stated a cause other than one of the five specified in the table, were out of employment for less than 30 days. In the same duration group the proportion of the total number out of work, through each of the causes specified, was scarcity of employment 54.39 per cent., accident 41.76 per cent., illness 36.74 per cent., old age 36.37 per cent., and industrial dispute 22.80 per cent. The percentage of the total for each cause in the next group, 30-59 days, was illness 19.25 per cent., scarcity of employment 17.38 per cent., "other causes" 16.03 per cent., industrial disputes 15.31 per cent., accident 14.18 per cent., and old age 10.39 per cent. In the third group 60-89 days the percentages were industrial disputes 20.52 per cent., scarcity of employment 11.27 per cent., illness 11.08 per cent., accident 9.96 per cent., "other causes" 8.71 per cent., and old age 5.19 per cent. In the group 90 days and over the order of the causes was old age 48.05 per cent., industrial dispute 41.37 per cent., accident 34.10 per cent., illness 32.93 per cent., "other causes" 17.17 per cent., and scarcity of employment 16.96 per cent.

(ix) *Duration of Unemployment and Age of Unemployed.*—The following tables show for males and females separately the number of unemployed in age groups, together with the period for which they had been unemployed at the date of the Census. It will be noticed in regard to both sexes that, in the younger ages the greater number of cases of unemployment was of short duration, whereas with increasing age the cases of unemployment became more numerous in relation to the number incurring risk, and also became of longer duration. For instance, of the unemployed males at ages 10-19, 21.45 per cent. had been unemployed for less than 10 days, and the lesser proportion of 17.32 per cent. had been unemployed for 90 days or over. On the other hand of the unemployed males aged 60 and over 13.64 per cent. had been unemployed for less than 10 days, while as many as 40.47 per cent. had been unemployed for over 90 days.

The statement relating to the unemployment incidence according to age shows that of the males over 60 years of age in the salary and wages class 19.38 per cent. were unemployed against an average rate of 10.71 per cent. for similar males of all ages.

Similarly the unemployment rate among females aged 60 years and over was 8.62 per cent. against an average rate for all ages of 5.69 per cent.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT WITH AGE OF UNEMPLOYED MALES—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age Group.	Duration of Unemployment in Days.						Total.
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-59.	60-89.	90 and over.	
10-19	3,064	2,685	1,774	2,744	1,543	2,474	14,284
20-29	7,262	6,491	4,388	7,007	4,347	9,606	39,101
30-39	5,881	4,898	3,238	5,010	2,990	6,833	28,850
40-49	4,442	3,614	2,394	3,443	2,131	5,607	21,631
50-59	3,357	2,908	1,983	3,221	2,028	5,874	19,371
60 and over	2,209	1,886	1,444	2,440	1,666	6,556	16,201
TOTAL	26,215	22,482	15,221	23,865	14,705	36,950	139,438

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF UNEMPLOYED MALES ACCORDING TO DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN AGE GROUPS—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age Group.	Duration of Unemployment in Days.						Total.
	0-9	10-19.	20-29.	30-59.	60-89.	90 and over.	
10-19	21.45	18.80	12.42	19.21	10.80	17.32	100.00
20-29	18.57	16.60	11.22	17.92	11.12	24.57	100.00
30-39	20.38	16.98	11.22	17.37	10.36	23.69	100.00
40-49	20.54	16.70	11.07	15.92	9.85	25.92	100.00
50-59	17.33	15.01	10.24	16.63	10.47	30.32	100.00
60 and over	13.64	11.64	8.91	15.06	10.28	40.47	100.00
TOTAL	18.80	16.12	10.92	17.12	10.54	26.50	100.00

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT WITH AGE OF UNEMPLOYED FEMALES—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age Group.	Duration of Unemployment in Days.						Total.
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-59.	60-89.	90 and over.	
10-19	1,351	1,152	696	1,078	683	1,104	6,064
20-29	1,583	1,305	931	1,612	983	2,353	8,767
30-39	505	504	362	573	358	893	3,195
40-49	363	240	194	307	160	533	1,797
50-59	210	163	135	193	94	352	1,147
60 and over	89	76	63	90	39	191	548
Total	4,101	3,440	2,381	3,853	2,317	5,426	21,518

DISTRIBUTION PER CENT. OF UNEMPLOYED FEMALES ACCORDING TO DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN AGE GROUPS—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age Group.	Duration of Unemployment in Days.						Total.
	0-9.	10-19.	20-29.	30-59.	60-89.	90 and over.	
10-19	22.28	19.00	11.48	17.78	11.26	18.20	100.00
20-29	18.06	14.88	10.62	18.39	11.21	26.84	100.00
30-39	15.81	15.77	11.33	17.93	11.21	27.95	100.00
40-49	20.20	13.36	10.80	17.08	8.90	29.66	100.00
50-59	18.31	14.21	11.77	16.83	8.20	30.68	100.00
60 and over	16.24	13.87	11.50	16.42	7.12	34.85	100.00
Total	19.06	15.99	11.06	17.91	10.76	25.22	100.00

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE PER CENT. OF SALARY AND WAGE EARNERS ACCORDING TO AGE.

	Age in Years.						Total.
	10-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	
Males	6.87	11.07	9.61	10.58	12.74	19.38	10.71
Females	5.20	5.79	5.72	5.88	6.46	8.62	5.69

CLASS OF OCCUPATION OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND EX-AUSTRALIAN-BORN ACCORDING TO AGE—
AUSTRALIA, 1921—*continued.*
EX-AUSTRALIAN-BORN FEMALES.

Class of Occupation.	Age.									All Ages.
	0-4.	5-9.	10-14.	15-19.	20-29.	30-39.	40-49.	50-59.	60 and over.	
Professional ..	..	..	22	763	2,459	2,291	2,285	1,844	2,035	11,699
Domestic ..	..	4	218	2,132	4,724	5,027	5,028	4,606	3,782	25,521
Commercial ..	..	1	157	2,089	2,518	1,413	1,232	964	925	9,290
Transport and Communication ..	..	..	7	91	165	152	160	142	128	845
Industrial ..	..	1	441	3,925	3,646	1,932	1,642	990	867	13,444
Primary Production ..	..	..	20	138	146	114	265	353	1,151	2,187
Independent ..	..	..	..	5	36	58	98	248	3,272	3,717
Dependants ..	3,612	6,322	15,406	6,474	30,504	49,891	51,200	45,552	85,693	294,654
Total ..	3,612	6,328	16,271	15,617	44,198	60,878	61,910	54,699	97,853	361,366

PROPORTION PER CENT. ON BREADWINNERS.

Professional ..	..	..	2.54	8.35	17.96	20.85	21.34	20.16	16.74	17.54
Domestic ..	..	66.67	25.20	23.32	34.49	45.76	46.95	50.36	31.10	38.26
Commercial ..	..	16.67	18.15	22.85	18.39	12.86	11.50	10.54	7.61	13.94
Transport and Communication ..	..	..	0.81	0.99	1.21	1.38	1.49	1.55	1.05	1.26
Industrial ..	..	16.66	50.99	42.93	26.62	17.58	15.33	10.82	7.13	20.15
Primary Production ..	..	..	2.31	1.51	1.07	1.04	2.47	3.86	9.47	3.28
Dependants ..	..	..	..	0.05	0.26	0.53	0.92	2.71	26.90	5.57
Total ..	..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

35. Grade of Occupation of Australian-born and ex-Australian-born.—The following tables show for Australian-born and ex-Australian-born males and females, separately, the number and proportion in each grade in each class of occupation.

When comparing the results given hereunder, it is necessary to keep in mind that the average age of ex-Australian-born persons of working age is materially greater than that of the Australian-born. This difference in age condition has a considerable influence in producing the greater proportion of employers and of persons engaged on own account among the ex-Australian-born, and also, in producing the larger proportion of unemployed among the immigrant people, because with increasing age a proportion of wage-earners graduate into the higher grades, and on the other hand the incidence of unemployment increases in the older ages.

GRADES OF OCCUPATION IN CLASSES OF OCCUPATION — AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND EX-AUSTRALIAN-BORN—MALES—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	Employer.	On own Account.	Assisting but not Receiving Wages or Salary.	Wages or Salary.	Unemployed.	Total all Grades.	Grade not Applicable.	Total.
AUSTRALIAN-BORN.								
Professional ..	5,005	8,067	133	66,183	1,930	81,318	7,905	89,223
Domestic ..	4,341	3,974	268	18,726	1,808	29,117	826	29,943
Commercial ..	18,419	30,801	903	149,120	10,801	210,044	3,626	213,670
Transport and Communication ..	2,515	13,552	296	122,055	6,967	145,385	2,582	147,967
Industrial ..	21,012	25,660	821	334,649	61,045	443,187	11,627	454,814
Primary Production ..	49,013	145,562	27,602	216,929	18,571	457,677	9,331	467,008
Independent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,155	6,155
Dependants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	869,178	869,178
Total ..	100,305	227,616	30,023	907,662	101,122	1,366,728	911,230	2,277,958

GRADES OF OCCUPATION IN CLASSES OF OCCUPATION—AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND EX-AUSTRALIAN-BORN MALES—
AUSTRALIA, 1921—*continued.*

Class of Occupation.	Employer.	On own Account.	Assisting but not Receiving Wages or Salary.	Wages or Salary.	Unemployed.	Total all Grades.	Grade not Applicable.	Total.
EX-AUSTRALIAN-BORN.								
Professional ..	1,341	3,343	12	19,986	775	25,457	7,246	32,703
Domestic ..	2,015	2,231	50	12,929	1,621	18,846	1,316	20,162
Commercial ..	6,974	15,296	140	32,250	3,393	58,053	4,233	62,286
Transport and Communication ..	609	2,808	17	41,715	4,160	49,309	3,725	53,034
Industrial ..	8,602	11,427	97	93,742	21,884	135,752	16,165	151,917
Primary Production ..	11,200	38,153	1,459	53,771	6,483	111,066	11,259	122,325
Independent Dependants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,744	6,744
	..	..	..	..	..	..	35,741	35,741
Total ..	30,741	73,258	1,775	254,393	38,316	398,483	86,429	484,912

PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH GRADE OF OCCUPATION—MALES—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	Employer.	On own Account.	Assisting but not Receiving Wages or Salary.	Wages or Salary.	Unemployed.	Total All Grades.
AUSTRALIAN-BORN.						
Professional ..	6.15	9.92	0.16	81.40	2.37	100.00
Domestic ..	14.91	13.65	0.92	64.31	6.21	100.00
Commercial ..	8.77	14.66	0.43	71.00	5.14	100.00
Transport and Communication ..	1.73	9.33	0.20	83.95	4.79	100.00
Industrial ..	4.74	5.79	0.18	75.51	13.78	100.00
Primary Production ..	10.71	31.80	6.03	47.40	4.06	100.00
TOTAL ..	7.34	16.65	2.20	66.41	7.40	100.00

EX-AUSTRALIAN-BORN.

Professional ..	5.27	13.13	0.05	78.51	3.04	100.00
Domestic ..	10.69	11.84	0.27	68.60	8.60	100.00
Commercial ..	12.01	26.35	0.24	55.55	5.85	100.00
Transport and Communication ..	1.24	5.69	0.03	84.60	8.44	100.00
Industrial ..	6.34	8.42	0.07	69.05	16.12	100.00
Primary Production ..	10.09	34.35	1.31	48.41	5.84	100.00
TOTAL ..	7.71	18.38	0.44	63.85	9.62	100.00

The percentages given above show that taking together the employers and those engaged on their own account the proportion of these in relation to all grades is greater among ex-Australian-born males than among the natives, and this is true of each class of occupation except the Domestic and the Transport and Communication Classes. The percentage of unemployed too is greater for all classes among the immigrant people than among the native-born. As already mentioned these facts are closely related to the different age composition of the two sections of the population.

PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH CLASS OF OCCUPATION—MALES—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Class of Occupation.	Employer.	On own Account.	Assisting but not Receiving Wages or Salary.	Wages or Salary.	Unemployed.	Not Applicable.	Total.
AUSTRALIAN-BORN.							
Professional	4.99	3.54	0.44	7.29	1.91	0.86	3.92
Domestic	4.33	1.75	0.89	2.06	1.79	0.09	1.31
Commercial	18.36	13.53	3.01	16.43	10.68	0.40	9.38
Transport and Communication	2.51	5.95	0.99	13.45	6.89	0.28	6.50
Industrial	20.95	11.28	2.73	36.87	60.37	1.28	19.97
Primary Production	48.86	63.95	91.94	23.90	18.36	1.02	20.50
Independent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0.68	0.27
Dependants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	95.39	38.15
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00

EX-AUSTRALIAN-BORN.

Professional	4.36	4.56	0.68	7.86	2.02	8.38	6.74
Domestic	6.56	3.05	2.81	5.08	4.23	1.52	4.16
Commercial	22.69	20.88	7.89	12.68	8.86	4.90	12.84
Transport and Communication	1.98	3.83	0.96	16.40	10.86	4.31	10.94
Industrial	27.98	15.60	5.46	36.84	57.11	18.70	31.33
Primary Production	36.43	52.08	82.20	21.14	16.92	13.03	25.23
Independent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7.80	1.39
Dependants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	41.36	7.37
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The high proportion of dependants among the Australian males (38.15 per cent.), as compared with ex-Australian-born males (7.37 per cent.), somewhat obscures the comparison of the relative proportions of Australian-born and immigrant males associated with the different classes of occupations.

Eliminating the Independent Class and the Dependants, the relative proportions in the various occupation classes irrespective of grade were as follows:—

PROPORTION IN CLASSES OF OCCUPATION OF MALES BORN IN AUSTRALIA COMPARED WITH THOSE BORN ELSEWHERE.—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

	Professional.	Domestic.	Commercial.	Transport and Communication.	Industrial.	Primary Production.	Total.
Australian-born	6.37	2.13	15.23	10.56	32.43	33.28	100.00
Ex-Australian-born	7.38	4.56	14.07	11.99	34.34	27.66	100.00

The distribution according to class of occupation shows a smaller proportion of immigrant people than of native-born in the Primary Production Class (27.66 per cent. as against 33.28 per cent.), and in the Commercial Class (14.07 per cent. as against 15.23 per cent.), the complementary larger proportion being distributed over the other four classes, the major share going to the Domestic Class where the proportion of ex-Australian-born was 4.56 per cent. against 2.13 per cent. of the native males.

GRADES OF OCCUPATION IN CLASSES OF OCCUPATION—AUSTRALIAN-BORN AND
EX-AUSTRALIAN-BORN.—FEMALES.—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Class.	Employer.	On own Account.	Assisting but not receiving Wages or Salary.	Wages or Salary.	Unemployed.	Total All Grades.	Grade not Applicable.	Total.
AUSTRALIAN-BORN.								
Professional ..	878	9,640	701	48,009	1,692	60,920	7,342	68,262
Domestic ..	2,484	9,907	434	112,325	6,928	132,078	2,658	134,736
Commercial ..	1,322	5,237	476	59,468	3,199	69,702	810	70,512
Transport and Communication ..	33	48	3	6,110	78	6,272	104	6,376
Industrial ..	1,635	8,632	256	86,522	6,548	103,593	2,048	105,641
Primary Production ..	1,547	2,872	926	2,603	52	8,000	230	8,230
Independent Dependants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,051	4,051
	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,913,690	1,913,690
Total ..	7,899	36,336	2,796	315,037	18,497	380,565	1,930,933	2,311,498

EX-AUSTRALIAN-BORN.

Professional ..	236	2,096	84	5,939	382	8,737	2,962	11,699
Domestic ..	863	3,380	80	18,820	1,365	24,508	1,013	25,521
Commercial ..	480	2,014	82	5,983	497	9,056	243	9,299
Transport and Communication ..	11	5	2	767	21	806	39	845
Industrial ..	415	1,595	39	10,121	746	12,916	528	13,444
Primary Production ..	620	950	102	314	10	1,996	191	2,187
Independent Dependants ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,717	3,717
	..	..	..	..	..	..	294,654	294,654
Total ..	2,625	10,040	389	41,944	3,021	58,019	303,347	361,366

PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH GRADE OF OCCUPATION.—FEMALES.—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Class.	Employer.	On own Account.	Assisting but not Receiving Wages or Salary.	Wages or Salary.	Unemployed.	Total all Grades.
AUSTRALIAN-BORN.						
Professional ..	1.44	15.82	1.15	78.81	2.78	100.00
Domestic ..	1.88	7.50	0.33	85.04	5.25	100.00
Commercial ..	1.90	7.51	0.68	85.32	4.59	100.00
Transport and Communication ..	0.52	0.77	0.05	97.42	1.24	100.00
Industrial ..	1.58	8.33	0.25	83.52	6.32	100.00
Primary Production ..	19.34	35.90	11.58	32.54	0.64	100.00
Total ..	2.07	9.55	0.73	82.79	4.86	100.00

EX-AUSTRALIAN-BORN.

Professional ..	2.70	23.99	0.96	67.98	4.37	100.00
Domestic ..	3.52	13.79	0.33	76.79	5.57	100.00
Commercial ..	5.30	22.24	0.90	66.07	5.49	100.00
Transport and Communication ..	1.37	0.62	0.25	95.16	2.60	100.00
Industrial ..	3.21	12.35	0.30	78.36	5.78	100.00
Primary Production ..	31.06	47.60	5.11	15.73	0.50	100.00
Total ..	4.52	17.31	0.67	72.30	5.20	100.00

The larger proportion of ex-Australian-born females who are employers or working on their own account, and the complementary smaller proportion in the wage or salary class as compared with the Australian-born, is much more pronounced than among the males. The reference to age composition made in connexion with the male table applies equally to females.

PROPORTION PER CENT. IN EACH CLASS OF OCCUPATION.—FEMALES.—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Class.	Employer.	On own Account.	Assisting but not Receiving Wages or Salary.	Wages or Salary.	Unemployed.	Not Applicable.	Total.
AUSTRALIAN-BORN.							
Professional	11.11	26.53	25.07	15.24	9.15	0.38	2.95
Domestic	31.45	27.27	15.52	35.65	37.46	0.14	5.83
Commercial	16.74	14.41	17.02	18.88	17.29	0.04	3.05
Transport and Communication	0.42	0.13	0.11	1.94	0.42	0.01	0.28
Industrial	20.70	23.76	9.16	27.46	35.40	0.10	4.57
Primary Production	19.58	7.90	33.12	0.83	0.28	0.01	0.36
Independent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0.21	0.17
Dependants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	99.11	82.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

EX-AUSTRALIAN-BORN.							
Professional	8.99	20.88	21.59	14.16	12.65	0.98	3.24
Domestic	32.88	33.67	20.57	44.87	45.18	0.33	7.06
Commercial	18.28	20.07	21.08	14.26	16.45	0.08	2.57
Transport and Communication	0.42	0.05	0.51	1.83	0.70	0.01	0.23
Industrial	15.81	15.87	10.03	24.13	24.69	0.17	3.72
Primary Production	23.62	9.46	26.22	0.75	0.33	0.06	0.61
Independent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1.23	1.03
Dependants .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	97.14	81.54
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

A striking difference between the results shown in these tables for males and females respectively is the relationship which the dependants bear to the total. Among the Australian-born males dependants represented 38.15 per cent. against 7.37 per cent. of the ex-Australian-born. This difference is of course due to the larger proportion of dependent children among the Australian-born. Among females, however, the effect of the greater proportion of children among the native-born is counterbalanced by the larger proportion of wives among the immigrant females, with the result that the proportion of dependants is almost equal in the Australian-born and the ex-Australian-born females. Consequently there is not the same need as in the case of males to eliminate the dependants to procure a satisfactory comparison of the occupational distributions.

The larger proportion of immigrants than of Australian-born in the Domestic Class which was noticed among males is again apparent, though in a lesser degree, among females. On the other hand the proportion of immigrant females is smaller than the proportion of native-born females in the Industrial Class.

Occupations in States and Territories.—The following tables show for each State and Territory the number of Males and Females recorded in each Class Order, Sub-Order, and Group of Occupations.

MALE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.—CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.
(Exclusive of Full-blood Aboriginals.)

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.										
ORDER 1.—ENGAGED IN GOVERNMENT, DEFENCE, LAW, AND PROTECTION, NOT OTHERWISE CLASSIFIED.										
<i>Sub-order 1.—General Government.</i>										
000	Governor-General, State Governors, and Suites	9	5	6	3	4	2	..	..	29
001	Officer of Government Department (exclusive of officers specially classified)	6,742	6,119	2,681	2,045	2,163	696	25	34	20,505
002	Others (including persons holding ministerial or political office, whose ordinary occupation is not stated)	88	74	25	21	16	7	..	..	231
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 1	6,839	6,198	2,712	2,069	2,183	705	25	34	20,765
<i>Sub-order 2.—Local Government.</i>										
003	Officer of Local Body or Municipal Council	1,948	1,310	535	254	269	221	3	..	4,540
004	Others	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 2	1,949	1,310	535	254	269	221	3	..	4,541
<i>Sub-order 3.—Defence.</i>										
005	Officer of Defence Department	353	644	93	72	64	31	..	15	1,272
006	Army Officer in actual service	114	163	32	24	14	18	..	14	379
007	Army, non-commissioned, warrant officer, private	726	719	280	122	174	98	..	13	2,132
008	Naval officer in actual service	189	163	10	10	17	7	..	12	408
009	Naval, petty, warrant officer, sailor, marine	2,268	1,717	45	34	147	30	1	106	4,348
010	Others	397	391	85	98	35	49	..	282	1,337
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 3	4,047	3,797	545	360	451	233	1	442	9,876
<i>Sub-order 4.—Law and Order.</i>										
011	Officer of Law Department	88	28	31	9	14	7	..	..	177
012	Judge	38	14	9	6	4	4	..	..	75
013	Law Court officer, clerk	187	74	44	16	23	5	..	1	350
014	Magistrate	69	24	33	7	15	4	1	..	153
015	Sheriff's officer, bailiff	91	8	32	1	5	5	..	..	142
016	Barrister, solicitor	2,262	1,905	595	365	272	267	3	2	5,671
017	Law clerk (not articled) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
018	Law student, articled clerk	289	109	65	47	35	11	..	..	556
019	Others connected with the law	36	13	1	3	2	..	..	..	55
020	Police, principal officer	155	78	35	19	18	16	2	..	323
021	„ subordinate officer, policeman, detective	3,144	1,917	1,281	580	465	237	25	1	7,650
022	Penal, principal officer	29	12	10	6	29	4	..	..	90
023	„ subordinate officer, warder	275	152	95	60	33	23	6	..	644
024	Others	52	29	16	9	4	2	..	..	112
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 4	6,715	4,363	2,247	1,128	919	585	37	4	15,998
	TOTAL—ORDER 1	19,550	15,668	6,039	3,811	3,822	1,744	66	480	51,180
ORDER 2.—MINISTERING TO RELIGION, CHARITY, HEALTH, EDUCATION, ART, AND SCIENCE.										
<i>Sub-order 5.—Religion.</i>										
025	Clergyman, Priest	2,029	1,892	674	704	371	275	7	2	5,954
026	Irregular clergy*	132	113	72	39	36	20	5	..	417
027	Theological student	422	60	15	48	18	4	..	..	567
028	Church officer, vergers*	90	117	21	16	10	4	2	..	260
029	Member of religious order, not classified as ministering to charity or education	78	33	2	5	8	..	..	..	126
030	Others	61	66	21	18	7	10	..	..	183
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 5	2,812	2,281	805	830	450	313	14	2	7,507
<i>Sub-order 6.—Charity, exclusive of Hospitals.</i>										
031	Officer of Department of Charity	21	2	7	6	4	..	4	..	44
032	Officer of charitable or benevolent institution	91	67	37	13	24	3	..	..	235
033	Subordinate officer or servant, charitable or benevolent institution	76	187	30	93	12	15	..	..	413
035	Others	11	9	1	1	2	..	..	..	24
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 6	199	265	75	113	42	18	4	..	716
<i>Sub-order 7.—Health.</i>										
036	Officer of Health Department	152	71	54	21	32	10	1	..	341
037	Sanitary inspector, inspector of nuisances	139	52	55	14	18	11	..	..	289
038	Medical practitioner	1,420	1,137	397	305	189	122	1	2	3,573
039	Medical Student	411	276	9	64	..	3	..	..	763
040	Irregular medical practitioner	122	143	40	18	12	2	1	..	338
041	Dentist	1,798	1,105	491	272	205	114	2	..	3,987
042	Pharmaceutical chemist, druggist	1,868	1,364	560	360	271	153	1	..	4,577
043	Hospital or asylum nurse	27	11	15	15	14	2	..	..	84
044	Hospital or asylum officer or attendant	1,497	949	585	165	290	124	6	..	3,625
046	Sick nurse	7	7	5	1	..	..	..	..	29
047	Veterinary surgeon	184	112	36	34	23	21	..	..	410
048	Others	196	139	193	41	15	9	..	..	593
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 7	7,821	5,366	2,440	1,310	1,078	571	12	2	18,000

* Includes those only whose ordinary occupation is not stated.

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—continued.

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS I.—ORDER 2—continued.										
<i>Sub-order 8.—Literature.</i>										
049	Author, editor, journalist	866	420	256	103	137	72	3	5	1,862
050	Reporter, short-hand writer	80	60	26	12	14	9	..	..	201
051	Others	11	11	1	..	5	1	..	..	29
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 8	957	491	283	115	156	82	3	5	2,092
<i>Sub-order 9.—Science.</i>										
052	Officer of Scientific Department of State	44	40	8	14	14	6	..	..	126
053	Analytical chemist	121	104	37	24	26	3	..	..	315
054	Assayer, metallurgist	104	138	33	43	38	28	1	..	385
055	Geologist, mineralogist	13	14	13	7	6	6	..	..	59
056	Naturalist, biologist, botanist	54	10	12	4	4	2	..	..	86
057	Others	45	35	15	5	6	4	2	..	112
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 9	381	341	118	97	94	49	3	..	1,083
<i>Sub-order 10.—Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying.</i>										
058	Civil engineer	509	465	145	81	115	57	1	3	1,376
059	Directing or consulting engineer	109	93	23	9	9	3	..	..	246
060	Surveyor	1,316	585	440	202	293	128	5	8	2,977
061	Architect	809	560	142	124	93	49	..	..	1,777
062	Draftsman (not otherwise described)	893	452	202	164	130	60	2	1	1,904
063	Others	1	4	..	4	19	..	..	..	28
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 10	3,637	2,159	952	584	659	297	8	12	8,308
<i>Sub-order 11.—Education.</i>										
064	Officer of Education Department	145	88	34	38	12	15	..	..	332
065	University professor, demonstrator, lecturer, &c.	193	150	48	48	13	14	..	..	466
066	Professor, lecturer, teacher—college, grammar, high school	129	200	38	37	21	12	..	..	437
067	Schoolmaster, schoolmistress, teacher—State school	3,251	2,484	1,605	610	502	283	1	7	8,743
068	Schoolmaster, schoolmistress, teacher—denominational school	399	188	148	71	85	17	1	..	909
069	Schoolmaster, schoolmistress, teacher—private school	141	70	20	13	8	9	..	..	261
070	Schoolmaster, schoolmistress, teacher—undefined	694	539	228	140	77	53	..	1	1,732
071	Tutor, governess	41	28	34	6	2	3	..	1	115
072	Technical college, school lecturer, teacher, assistant	229	367	78	58	45	23	..	12	812
073	Teacher of languages, or other accomplishment, not art or music	105	94	17	22	16	8	..	3	265
074	Others	93	103	7	19	14	5	..	..	241
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 11	5,420	4,311	2,257	1,062	795	442	2	24	14,313
<i>Sub-order 12.—Fine Arts.</i>										
075	Artist, painter, art student	343	229	50	35	14	12	..	1	684
076	Sculptor	14	13	8	1	..	..	..	..	36
077	Engraver (art only)	4	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	11
078	Photographer, retoucher	645	467	244	128	71	68	..	1	1,624
079	Others	23	33	2	4	3	..	..	..	65
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 12	1,029	746	305	170	88	80	..	2	2,420
<i>Sub-order 13.—Music.</i>										
080	Composer of music	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	7
081	Musician, vocalist, student of music	611	482	70	64	51	27	..	..	1,305
082	Music, professor, teacher, &c.	262	209	62	67	34	18	..	..	652
083	Others	13	3	2	1	2	..	..	..	21
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 13	888	697	134	134	87	45	..	..	1,985
<i>Sub-order 14.—Amusements.</i>										
084	Actor, actress, circus performer	347	205	34	17	34	9	..	..	646
085	Theatre, circus, music hall, concert hall—proprietor, lessee, manager, worker	1,874	1,083	480	227	173	98	..	..	3,935
086	Racecourse caretaker, secretary, worker, racehorse owner	245	190	93	50	63	14	..	..	655
087	Jockey, trainer	2,184	1,225	721	308	378	153	..	..	4,969
088	Cricket ground, sports ground, bowling-green—caretaker, professional player	177	229	45	37	22	12	..	..	522
089	Billiard-table proprietor, keeper, marker	480	325	141	106	70	34	3	..	1,159
090	Zoological gardens, menagerie—keeper, attendant, &c.	25	22	2	11	10	..	..	..	70
091	Botanical gardens, park, caves—caretaker, worker	355	403	80	109	46	23	3	..	1,019
092	Others	162	80	30	17	9	6	..	..	304
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 14	5,849	3,762	1,626	882	805	349	6	..	13,279
	TOTAL—ORDER 2	28,993	20,419	8,995	5,297	4,254	2,246	52	47	70,308
	TOTAL—CLASS I.	48,543	36,087	15,034	9,108	8,076	3,990	118	527	121,483
CLASS 2.—DOMESTIC.										
ORDER 3.—SUPPLY OF BOARD AND LODGING, AND PERSONAL SERVICE FOR WHICH REMUNERATION IS USUALLY PAID.										
<i>Sub-order 15.—Board and Lodging.</i>										
093	Hotelkeeper, manager, servant	7,347	4,426	2,560	1,716	1,667	703	25	..	18,444
094	Coffee palace, restaurant, tea-room, eating house—keeper, servant	1,843	1,214	518	225	371	44	13	1	4,229
095	Board, lodging-house keeper, servant	856	531	218	130	166	51	4	1	1,957
096	Club house manager, secretary, steward, servant	466	526	148	106	233	66	..	2	1,547
097	Others	56	51	8	10	10	1	..	..	136
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 15	10,568	6,748	3,452	2,187	2,447	865	42	4	26,313

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.					TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.		F.C. Terr.
CLASS 2.—ORDER 3—<i>continued.</i>									
<i>Sub-order 16.—Domestic Service and Attendance.</i>									
098	Servants' registry office keeper	14	17	6	7	..	..	..	44
099	House servants	1,487	790	671	188	260	65	34	3,495
100	Personal attendants	25	22	3	6	4	4	..	64
101	Domestic nurse	11	4	..	1	..	..	..	16
102	Paid companion	5	3	1	1	..	..	..	10
109	Coachman, groom, chauffeur	776	789	181	187	78	69	4	2,031
104	Domestic gardener	1,991	1,390	525	373	230	128	..	4,627
105	Bath proprietor, attendant	45	32	13	8	9	1	..	108
100	Porter, gatekeeper	31	24	4	3	2	1	..	65
107	Office caretaker, keeper, attendant	810	531	150	135	120	38	3	1,788
108	Charwoman, cleaner	506	226	81	35	40	3	..	891
109	Hairdresser, barber	3,232	2,337	835	549	464	177	6	7,500
110	Mangler, laundry-keeper, laundryman, washerwoman	653	492	213	71	158	25	16	1,622
111	Shoeblick	45	8	5	6	4	..	..	68
112	Others	597	383	157	96	54	35	1	1,324
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 16		10,218	6,892	2,845	1,666	1,423	546	64	23,059
TOTAL—CLASS 2		20,786	13,640	6,297	3,853	3,370	1,411	106	49,972
CLASS 3.—COMMERCIAL.									
Sub-class A.—Property and Finance.									
ORDER 4.—EXCHANGE, VALUATION, INSURANCE, LEASE, LOAN, OR CUSTODY OF MONEY, HOUSES, LAND, OR PROPERTY RIGHTS.									
<i>Sub-order 17.—Banking and Finance.</i>									
113	Bank director,* banker	18	52	6	..	1	1	..	85
114	Bank manager, officer, clerk	4,593	4,101	1,834	1,11	856	439	9	12,953
115	Building society, investment society—manager, officer, clerk	126	113	43	1	39	33	..	367
116	Share and stock broker, dealer, jobber, speculator	273	567	59	18	40	59	..	1,188
117	Money broker, financier, capitalist	200	237	25	3	24	3	..	523
118	Pawnbroker, loan office keeper	101	126	20	..	28	2	..	281
119	Public accountant, auditor	1,415	722	346	233	305	98	..	3,119
120	Others	5	12	2	1	..	..	..	20
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 17		6,731	5,980	2,335	1,595	1,293	635	9	18,581
<i>Sub-order 18.—Insurance, Valuation, and Protection of Property.</i>									
121	Manager, director,* agent, clerk of insurance company	2,795	2,312	983	568	485	257	1	7,401
122	Actuary, average adjuster	20	11	1	3	2	..	..	37
123	Underwriter, marine surveyor	65	24	13	8	8	4	..	122
124	Auctioneer, appraiser, valuator	1,853	1,375	599	228	186	146	..	4,387
125	Friendly, benefit society officer	61	37	9	18	10	4	..	139
126	Official or trade assignee	15	5	2	..	1	..	..	23
127	Fire brigade officer, fireman	414	364	116	107	88	15	..	1,104
128	Others	20	6	1	..	..	..	..	27
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 18		5,243	4,134	1,724	932	779	427	1	13,240
<i>Sub-order 19.—Landed and House Property.</i>									
129	Land or house proprietor,* speculator*	234	88	32	16	32	10	..	412
130	House, land, and estate agent, broker, rent collector	1,976	2,056	222	444	231	109	..	5,039
131	Others connected with dealings in land	27	12	12	1	14	..	..	66
133	Others	6	2	3	..	..	..	..	11
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 19		2,243	2,158	269	461	277	119	..	5,528
<i>Sub-order 20.—Property Rights not otherwise classed.</i>									
134	Officer of Patents, Trade-marks Department	1	27	1	1	..	..	..	30
135	Patentee, owner of trade mark, &c.	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	6
136	Patent, trade-mark agent	26	29	..	3	3	..	..	61
137	Others connected with various property rights and transfers	163	215	56	60	24	19	..	587
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 20		192	275	57	64	27	19	..	634
TOTAL—ORDER 4		14,409	12,497	4,385	3,052	2,376	1,200	10	37,933
Sub-class B.—Trade.									
ORDER 5.—DEALING IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS IN WHICH MATERIALS OF VARIOUS KINDS ARE USED TOGETHER.									
<i>Sub-order 21.—Books, Publications and Advertising.</i>									
138	Bookseller, book canvasser	360	345	150	70	42	47	1	1,015
139	Library, institute, school of arts—officer, librarian, attendant	144	104	43	52	22	14	..	379
140	Advertising agent, bill-poster, bill distributor	368	416	89	59	45	18	..	990
141	News agent, newspaper vendor	789	633	220	182	124	25	..	1,973
142	Others	134	88	31	18	10	7	..	288
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 21		1,795	1,586	533	381	243	106	1	4,645
<i>Sub-order 22.—Musical Instruments.</i>									
143	Musical instrument importer, seller	223	170	98	50	16	15	..	573
144	Others	111	85	34	21	11	1	..	263
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 22		334	255	132	71	27	16	..	835

*Includes those only whose ordinary occupation is not stated.

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—continued.

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.					TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.		F.C. Terr.
<i>CLASS 3.—SUB-CLASS B—ORDER 5—continued.</i>									
<i>Sub-order 23.—Prints, Pictures, and Art Materials.</i>									
145	Picture, picture-frame dealer	22	13	3	1	..	..	..	39
146	Map and print dealer	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	16
147	Art, photographic requisites importer, dealer	180	61	41	17	8	7	..	314
148	Others	6	5	4	..	..	1	..	16
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 23	216	87	48	18	8	8	..	385
<i>Sub-order 24.—Ornaments, Minor Art Products, and Small Wares.</i>									
149	Carving, figures dealer .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
150	Basketware, wickerware dealer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
151	Artificial flowers dealer .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	5
152	Fancy goods dealer	28	95	25	6	4	5	..	153
154	Toys and minor arts products dealer	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
155	Others	37	16	9	3	11	..	..	76
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 24	68	117	26	10	17	5	..	243
<i>Sub-order 25.—Equipment for Sports and Games.</i>									
156	Billiard, bagatelle table, and appliances dealer	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
157	Fishing-rod, tackle dealer	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
158	Cricket, football, tennis, etc., requisites dealer	9	16	6	2	3	1	..	37
159	Others	13	15	4	1	1	1	..	35
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 25	28	32	10	4	4	2	..	80
<i>Sub-order 26.—Designs, Medals, Type, and Dies.</i>									
160	Designs, patterns, medals, type, and dies dealer	25	25	3	1	2	2	..	58
161	Others	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 26	29	26	3	1	2	2	..	63
<i>Sub-order 27.—Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plated Ware, and Scientific Instruments and Materials.</i>									
162	Watch, clock, jewellery importer, dealer	467	361	160	98	54	20	..	1,160
163	Scientific instruments importer, dealer	13	13	3	2	1	..	..	32
164	Electro-plate wares importer, dealer	7	6	3	1	..	1	..	18
165	Others	169	132	22	21	22	4	..	370
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 27	656	512	188	122	77	25	..	1,580
<i>Sub-order 28.—Surgical Instruments and Appliances.</i>									
166	Surgical instruments and appliances dealer	25	43	17	2	2	..	..	89
167	Others	7	2	4	..	..	..	..	13
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 28	32	45	21	2	2	..	..	102
<i>Sub-order 29.—Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.</i>									
168	Arms, explosives dealer	3	7	2	2	1	..	..	15
169	Pyrotechnic, fireworks dealer .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
170	Others .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 29	3	7	4	2	1	..	..	17
<i>Sub-order 30.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>									
171	Agricultural machinery, implements dealer	84	81	40	28	24	10	..	264
172	Sewing machines, importer, dealer	118	101	47	23	20	12	..	321
173	Other machines, tools, implements, cutlery dealer	681	558	193	183	85	34	1	1,785
174	Others	11	11	5	2	1	..	..	30
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 30	894	751	285	233	130	56	1	2,350
<i>Sub-order 31.—Carriages and Vehicles.</i>									
175	Carriage, wagon, cart dealer .. .. .	..	6	1	1	1	..	..	9
176	Bicycle, motor-car, importer, dealer, agent	536	442	214	205	85	34	..	1,516
177	Coachmakers' sundries dealer	3	5	2	2	..	..	..	17
178	Perambulator, wheel-chair importer, dealer	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	6
179	Others	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 31	548	455	218	210	86	34	..	1,551
<i>Sub-order 32.—Harness, Saddlery, and Leatherware.</i>									
180	Saddlery, harness importer, dealer	20	11	18	16	6	2	..	73
181	Saddlers' ironmonger	12	29	4	3	3	1	..	52
182	Leatherware and grindery merchant, dealer	56	54	12	10	7	4	..	143
183	Others	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	4
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 32	89	97	34	29	16	7	..	272
<i>Sub-order 33.—Ships, Boats, and their Equipment, and Marine Stores.</i>									
184	Ships and boats dealer, broker	13	4	1	2	3	..	..	23
186	Ship-chandler, marine store merchant	118	104	10	27	48	5	..	312
187	Others	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	5
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 33	133	110	11	30	51	5	..	340

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 3.—SUB-CLASS B—ORDER 5—<i>continued.</i>										
<i>Sub-order 34.—Building Materials and House Fittings.</i>										
188	Materials for houses and buildings dealer	33	10	32	6	2	1	..	..	84
189	House fittings dealer	5	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	13
190	Oil and colour man, glass, paperhangings dealer ..	158	276	44	46	19	6	..	..	549
191	Others	15	17	6	8	1	1	..	..	48
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 34	211	308	82	61	22	10	..	..	694
<i>Sub-order 35.—Furniture.</i>										
192	Furniture dealer	823	950	260	226	102	89	..	..	2,450
193	Second-hand furniture dealer, broker	30	26	10	1	4	1	..	..	72
194	Others	3	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	10
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 35	856	981	271	228	106	90	..	..	2,532
<i>Sub-order 36.—Chemicals and By-products.</i>										
195	Chemical materials (not drugs) dealer	13	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	26
196	Chemical by-products dealer	7	4	1	3	..	..	..	..	15
197	Wholesale druggist	328	246	120	95	85	7	..	..	881
198	Others	31	18	6	5	4	..	..	..	64
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 36	379	278	128	104	90	7	..	..	986
<i>Sub-order 37.—Paper, Papermakers' Materials, Stationery.</i>										
199	Paper merchant, importer	190	195	30	17	7	2	..	..	441
200	Stationer	428	328	162	70	93	36	..	..	1,117
201	Rag, waste paper dealer, gatherer	3	4	1	5	4	..	..	..	17
202	Others	6	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	11
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 37	627	531	193	93	104	38	..	..	1,586
	TOTAL—ORDER 5	6,898	6,178	2,187	1,599	986	411	1	1	18,261
ORDER 6.—SALE, HIRE, OR EXCHANGE OF TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS, AND OF FIBROUS MATERIALS.										
<i>Sub-order 38.—Textile Fabrics.</i>										
203	Manchester warehouseman, wholesale draper	590	618	120	159	71	39	..	..	1,597
204	Draper, linen, woollen draper	4,126	4,036	2,324	1,287	659	521	1	..	12,954
205	Silk-mercer, dealer	16	24	3	4	7	1	..	..	55
206	Others	18	9	4	3	3	1	..	..	38
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 38	4,750	4,687	2,451	1,453	740	562	1	..	14,644
<i>Sub-order 39.—Dress.</i>										
207	Clothier, out-fitter	359	310	121	93	48	46	1	..	978
208	Men's mercer, hatter, hosier, haberdasher	763	331	121	46	54	15	..	..	1,330
209	Millinery, bonnet, hat dealer	18	14	2	3	..	1	..	..	38
210	Shoe, boot dealer	319	921	216	164	110	94	..	..	2,324
211	Umbrella, parasol, stick dealer	6	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	14
212	Fur, rug dealer	4	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	14
213	Second-hand clothes dealer	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
214	Others	5	3	5	2	1	..	..	..	16
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 39	1,978	1,594	467	310	215	166	1	..	4,721
<i>Sub-order 40.—Fibrous Materials.</i>										
216	Rope, cord dealer	12	8	3	1	1	..	..	..	25
217	Canvas, sail-cloth dealer	2	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	7
218	Tent, tarpaulin dealer	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
219	Bag, sack importer, dealer	84	79	19	12	12	..	..	..	206
220	Others	37	15	1	5	3	..	..	..	61
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 40	137	104	25	18	17	..	..	..	301
	TOTAL—ORDER 6	6,865	6,385	2,943	1,781	972	718	2	..	19,666
ORDER 7.—DEALING IN FOOD, DRINKS, NARCOTICS, AND STIMULANTS.*										
<i>Sub-order 41.—Animal Food.</i>										
221	Milkseller	2,458	1,811	474	650	361	157	..	..	5,911
222	Dairy produce dealer	504	565	104	49	51	6	..	1	1,230
223	Butcher, meat salesman	7,387	6,215	2,912	1,810	1,317	648	27	..	20,316
224	Provision merchant, dealer	474	105	92	74	29	17	..	..	791
225	Poulterer, game dealer	122	156	4	32	7	14	..	..	335
226	Fishmonger, oyster dealer	492	466	99	65	83	37	..	..	1,242
227	Others	9	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	17
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 41	11,446	9,325	3,686	2,680	1,848	879	27	1	29,892
<i>Sub-order 42.—Vegetable Food.</i>										
228	Flour, grain, merchant, dealer	549	955	77	890	140	13	..	..	2,624
229	Bread, biscuit dealer	31	44	14	20	9	4	..	..	122
230	Confectioner, pastry dealer	571	518	80	80	55	17	..	..	1,321
231	Greengrocer, fruiterer, potato, onion dealer ..	3,804	2,446	1,058	903	472	124	16	..	8,823
232	Others	31	105	3	2	1	..	..	..	142
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 42	4,986	4,068	1,232	1,895	677	158	16	..	13,032

* Except in each case Primary Producers grouped under Class 6.

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—continued.

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 3.—SUB-CLASS B—ORDER 7—continued.										
<i>Sub-order 43.—Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.</i>										
233	Wine and spirit merchant, Australian wine seller ..	565	408	141	172	114	17	..	..	1,417
234	Cordial, aerated waters seller	31	21	8	6	5	1	1	..	73
235	Tea merchant, dealer	556	380	144	75	38	20	..	..	1,213
236	Cocoa, coffee, chicory, agent, dealer ..	10	8	1	4	1	..	..	..	24
237	Grocer	6,863	7,467	2,596	1,768	1,157	557	10	1	20,419
238	Tobacconist	572	394	161	100	81	30	..	..	1,338
239	Others	103	103	38	16	13	8	1	..	282
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 43	8,700	8,781	3,089	2,141	1,409	633	12	1	24,766
	TOTAL—ORDER 7	25,182	22,174	8,007	6,716	3,934	1,670	55	2	67,690
ORDER 8.—DEALING AND TREATING ANIMALS, AND DEALING IN ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, EXCLUDING FOOD.*										
<i>Sub-order 44.—Living Animals.</i>										
240	Live stock dealer, stock and station agent ..	1,371	1,236	425	464	153	43	2	..	3,694
241	Animal trainer, horse-breaker	166	174	90	30	14	9	3	..	486
242	Bird fancier, poultry dealer	31	26	6	5	3	..	..	..	71
243	Others	5	6	..	1	3	1	..	..	16
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 44	1,573	1,442	521	500	173	53	5	..	4,267
<i>Sub-order 45.—Manures and Animal Waste Products.</i>										
244	Manure, guano dealer	6	13	3	2	5	1	..	..	30
245	Bone-dust dealer	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	6
246	Others	3	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 45	11	16	7	2	6	1	..	..	43
<i>Sub-order 46.—Leather, Raw Materials, and Manufactures.</i>										
247	Hide, skin dealer	261	242	72	78	27	52	..	..	732
248	Prepared skins, leather merchant, dealer ..	121	209	23	43	17	10	..	..	423
249	Others	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 46	385	452	95	122	44	62	..	..	1,160
<i>Sub-order 47.—Wool and other Animal Matters.</i>										
250	Wool-broker, merchant	1,433	1,242	359	294	198	57	..	3	3,586
251	Tallow merchant, dealer	7	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	18
252	Bone, horn, hoof, hair merchant, dealer ..	4	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	12
253	Feather dealer	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
254	Others	53	37	5	13	6	1	..	..	115
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 47	1,499	1,293	368	310	204	58	..	3	3,735
<i>Sub-order 48.—Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Vegetable Products for Fodder and Gardening Purposes.</i>										
255	Seed merchant	183	150	38	17	16	11	..	..	415
256	Florist, flower and plant seller	164	216	18	21	13	9	..	..	441
257	Produce, hay and corn merchant, dealer ..	1,925	1,505	418	536	327	182	..	..	4,943
258	Others	1	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 48	2,273	1,874	477	624	356	202	..	..	5,806
<i>Sub-order 49.—Other Vegetable Matters not included elsewhere.</i>										
259	Timber merchant	2,812	2,532	613	557	482	249	..	..	7,245
260	Bark merchant, dealer	5	4	..	5	1	6	..	..	21
261	India-rubber wares dealer	153	88	34	36	12	2	..	..	325
262	Others	43	38	6	5	1	..	..	..	93
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 49	3,013	2,662	653	603	496	257	..	..	7,684
	TOTAL—ORDER 8	8,754	7,739	2,121	2,161	1,279	633	5	3	22,695
ORDER 9.—DEALING IN MINERALS OR OTHER SUBSTANCES MAINLY USED FOR FUEL AND LIGHT.										
<i>Sub-order 50.—Coal and other Substances mainly used for Fuel and Light.</i>										
263	Coal, coke merchant, dealer	315	182	43	28	3	9	..	..	580
264	Lignite, shale, peat, charcoal dealer .. ..	..	13	1	4	1	..	..	..	19
265	Firewood, fuel merchant, dealer	842	1,400	421	319	327	153	3	..	3,465
266	Petroleum, kerosene, paraffin importer, dealer	440	480	80	132	54	15	..	..	1,201
267	Others	7	3	..	2	..	1	..	..	13
	TOTAL—ORDER 9	1,604	2,078	545	485	385	178	3	..	5,278

* Except in each case Primary Producers grouped under Class 6.

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—continued.

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.					TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.	
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.		F.C. Terr.
CLASS 3.—SUB-CLASS B—continued.										
ORDER 10.—DEALING IN MINERALS OTHER THAN FOR FUEL AND LIGHT.										
<i>Sub-order 51.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, Glass, and Minerals not otherwise classed.</i>										
268	Stone, gravel, sand dealer	31	37	9	17	6	1	..	..	101
269	Lime merchant, dealer	128	29	4	37	30	2	..	..	230
270	Cement, plaster dealer	10	14	2	1	2	..	..	..	29
271	Brick, tile dealer	13	13	1	3	2	1	..	..	33
272	Potteryware, earthenware dealer	7	2	2	3	2	..	..	..	16
273	Glassware dealer	203	121	78	19	72	2	..	..	495
274	China, crockeryware dealer	14	56	6	3	6	2	..	..	87
275	Others	19	6	11	..	18	..	..	..	54
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 51		425	278	113	83	138	8	..	..	1,045
<i>Sub-order 52.—Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.</i>										
276	Gold, silver buyer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
277	Precious stones dealer	24	4	8	4	2	..	..	..	42
278	Others .. .. .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 52		25	4	11	4	2	..	..	..	46
<i>Sub-order 53.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>										
279	Tin, zinc merchant, dealer	10	3	4	1	..	1	..	..	19
280	Antimony, lead dealer	6	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	12
281	Copper, brass dealer	5	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	13
282	Iron ore, pig iron, scrap iron, dealer	14	18	2	4	3	..	..	..	41
283	Steel, iron, galvanized iron, wire, importer, dealer	95	104	15	16	7	2	..	..	239
284	Ironmonger, hardware dealer	1,581	1,832	630	886	390	249	1	..	5,569
285	Others	55	33	16	4	2	2	..	..	112
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 53		1,766	1,997	670	913	404	254	1	..	6,005
TOTAL—ORDER 10		2,216	2,279	794	1,000	544	262	1	..	7,096
ORDER 11.—ENGAGED IN GENERAL DEALING AND MERCANTILE PURSUITS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSED.										
<i>Sub-order 54.—Merchants, Dealers (undefined).</i>										
286	Merchant, importer, warehouseman, undefined	10,985	5,807	3,979	1,940	2,046	652	17	2	25,428
287	Storekeeper, shopkeeper	9,324	2,903	3,023	2,047	1,364	850	58	7	19,576
288	Dealer, trader	2,814	2,182	459	439	206	133	..	1	6,214
289	Hawker, pedlar	674	694	173	202	31	53	..	..	1,727
290	Broker, agent, commission agent	4,460	3,131	1,106	1,038	676	205	9	..	10,625
291	Others	412	178	69	87	77	22	1	..	846
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 54		28,669	14,775	8,809	5,753	4,400	1,915	85	10	64,416
<i>Sub-order 55.—Other Mercantile Persons.</i>										
292	Officer of public company, society	1,077	844	261	335	203	70	1	2	2,793
293	Clerk, cashier, accountant, undefined	5,282	3,568	1,706	1,100	907	317	6	2	12,888
294	Commercial traveller, canvasser, salesman, undefined	3,480	3,405	992	1,257	507	249	5	4	9,899
295	Others	1,693	1,028	533	363	161	89	1	..	3,368
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 55		11,532	8,845	3,492	3,055	1,778	725	13	8	29,448
TOTAL—ORDER 11		40,201	23,620	12,301	8,808	6,178	2,640	98	18	93,864
ORDER 12.—SPECULATION ON CHANCE EVENTS.										
<i>Sub-order 56.—Chance Events.</i>										
296	Lottery keeper, agent	4	1	10	1	1	35	..	..	52
297	Turf Commission agent, sweep promoter	32	14	13	1	5	23	..	..	88
298	Bookmaker	1,010	650	228	3	89	1	..	..	1,981
299	Others	27	13	6	2	3	1	..	..	52
TOTAL—ORDER 12		1,073	678	257	7	98	60	..	..	2,173
Sub-class C.—Storage.										
ORDER 13.—STORAGE.										
<i>Sub-order 57.—Storage.</i>										
300	Bonded, free store, proprietor, manager, clerk	57	47	17	2	6	1	1	..	131
301	.. .. . storeman, worker	69	53	8	2	1	..	1	..	134
302	Government store manager, storeman, clerk, worker	157	19	44	61	37	8	3	2	321
303	Others engaged in storage	39	13	8	7	15	1	..	..	83
TOTAL—ORDER 13		322	132	77	62	59	10	5	2	669
TOTAL—CLASS 3		107,474	83,760	33,617	25,671	16,811	7,782	180	30	275,325

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—continued.

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 4.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.										
ORDER 14.—TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS, GOODS, OR IN EFFECTING COMMUNICATIONS.										
<i>Sub-order 58.—On Railways (not Construction).</i>										
304	Railway officer, station-master, clerk	5,470	3,848	2,376	1,125	1,061	251	7	1	14,139
305	„ engine-driver, fireman, cleaner	4,039	2,149	1,993	1,279	1,026	270	6	3	10,765
306	„ guard, porter, signalman, servant	4,334	1,954	1,584	1,432	728	239	5	2	10,276
307	„ ganger, fletcher	3,035	1,166	1,890	577	875	302	17	2	7,884
308	„ employee, labourer	8,950	11,342	3,678	2,230	2,434	339	9	9	23,091
309	Others	155	122	15	8	9	1	1	..	311
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 58		26,003	20,581	11,536	6,651	6,131	1,402	45	17	72,366
<i>Sub-order 59.—On Roads.</i>										
310	Tramway owner, officer, clerk	376	428	74	155	39	25	..	..	1,097
311	„ driver, motorman, gripman, conductor, worker	6,100	3,484	966	952	615	258	..	2	12,377
312	Coach, omnibus, cab proprietor	503	560	250	76	32	51	..	..	1,472
313	„ „ driver, conductor, worker	624	366	203	33	21	45	..	1	1,293
314	Motor-garage keeper, motorinan, chauffeur, taxi-cab driver	3,478	1,976	932	478	379	233	8	2	7,486
315	Parcels delivery, forwarding agent, driver, clerk	142	50	84	4	42	7	..	..	329
316	Drayman, carrier, carter, teamster, horse-driver (not elsewhere classified)	13,792	8,828	5,166	3,135	1,473	1,003	27	1	33,425
317	Livery stable keeper	176	300	53	74	34	27	1	..	665
318	Others	5	8	2	3	..	2	..	..	20
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 59		25,196	16,000	7,730	4,910	2,635	1,651	36	6	58,164
<i>Sub-order 60.—On Seas and Rivers, and the regulation thereof.</i>										
319	Harbours and Rivers Department, Marine Board, Harbour Trust Officer	1,147	623	235	296	241	121	..	..	2,663
320	Ferry service officer, worker	837	7	18	9	19	25	..	..	915
321	Pilot	114	42	39	14	16	..	..	..	227
322	Lighthouse-keeper, superintendent	54	48	104	46	49	47	6	3	357
323	Shipowner,* shipping agent, manager, clerk	2,272	1,067	689	445	250	174	5	..	4,902
324	Shipmaster, officer, seaman (merchant service)	5,901	2,327	1,373	1,668	917	659	40	4	12,889
325	Engineer, stoker, coal-trimmer of steamer (merchant service)	2,692	971	626	810	516	156	1	4	5,776
326	Steward, stewardess, ship-servant	1,642	886	487	428	311	103	1	1	3,859
328	Barge-master, lighterman	107	46	24	6	24	8	..	..	215
329	Stevadore, lumper, wharf labourer	5,725	3,115	2,383	1,714	1,216	577	42	..	14,772
330	Boat proprietor,* boatman, waterman	311	82	68	16	45	24	1	..	547
331	Punt lessee, worker, ferryman	98	10	25	10	..	9	..	..	152
332	Wharf owner,* lessee, wharfinger	137	43	45	14	15	18	..	..	272
333	Others	53	22	14	2	5	6	..	..	102
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 60		21,090	9,289	6,130	5,478	3,624	1,929	96	12	47,643
<i>Sub-order 61.—On Postal Service.</i>										
334	Postal officer, postmaster, clerk, sorter	3,152	1,879	947	626	656	259	16	2	7,437
335	Letter-carrier	697	472	178	120	80	53	..	..	1,600
336	Mail contractor	701	293	285	98	73	54	6	2	1,512
337	Mailman, mailguard	251	90	83	43	14	20	4	..	505
338	Others	206	335	31	37	9	13	..	..	631
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 61		5,007	3,069	1,524	924	732	399	26	4	11,685
<i>Sub-order 62.—On Telegraph and Telephone Service.</i>										
339	Telegraph officer, station-master, operator, clerk	867	426	325	249	197	54	38	..	2,156
340	Electrician, lineman	1,380	669	601	288	221	117	14	..	3,290
341	Telephone officer	633	345	175	84	88	32	1	..	1,358
342	Messenger	929	474	355	181	183	81	3	2	2,238
343	Others	168	82	73	21	12	7	2	..	365
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 62		3,977	1,996	1,559	823	701	291	58	2	9,407
<i>Sub-order 63.—Delivery of Documents, Parcels, and Messages by hand.</i>										
344	Messenger, porter	486	274	133	101	61	40	..	..	1,095
345	Others	9	5	2	..	4	..	..	..	20
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 63		495	279	135	101	65	40	..	..	1,115
<i>Sub-order 64.—Aviation.</i>										
346	Aviator, aeronaut	58	52	6	9	10	3	..	..	138
TOTAL CLASS 4		81,826	51,266	28,620	18,896	13,898	5,715	261	41	200,523
CLASS 5.—INDUSTRIAL.										
ORDER 15.—MANUFACTURE OR OTHER PROCESSES RELATING TO ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS IN WHICH MATERIALS OF VARIOUS KINDS ARE USED TOGETHER.										
<i>Sub-order 65.—Books and Publications.</i>										
347	Publisher, newspaper proprietor	1,032	948	236	133	82	69	..	..	2,500
348	Printer, printer's manager, clerk	1,149	959	309	227	145	81	2	1	2,873
349	Compositor	3,052	2,672	1,041	664	454	257	2	..	8,142
350	Machinist, stereotyper, and others engaged in printing	1,220	793	386	233	156	78	3	..	2,869
351	Bookbinder, manufacturing stationer	687	667	169	153	82	52	..	..	1,810
352	Others	84	47	21	6	6	2	..	..	166
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 65		7,224	6,086	2,162	1,416	925	539	7	1	18,360

* Includes those only whose ordinary occupation is not stated.

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—continued.

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.					TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.	
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.		F.C. Terr.
<i>CLASS 5.—ORDER 15—continued.</i>										
<i>Sub-order 66.—Musical Instruments.</i>										
353	Musical instrument maker	480	342	60	56	6	4	..	..	948
354	„ „ „ tuner, repairer	424	240	150	80	60	23	..	..	977
355	Others	8	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	16
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 66	912	587	212	137	66	27	..	..	1,941
<i>Sub-order 67.—Prints, Pictures, and Art Materials.</i>										
356	Lithographer, lithographic, zincographic printer	385	407	106	72	30	20	..	..	1,020
357	Picture-frame maker, picture restorer, cleaner	228	179	67	52	40	10	..	..	576
358	Artists' materials manufacturer, artists' colourman	8	27	2	2	3	..	..	..	40
359	Others	33	12	6	2	2	1	..	..	56
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 67	654	625	181	126	75	31	..	..	1,692
<i>Sub-order 68.—Ornaments, Minor Art Products, and Small Wares.</i>										
360	Carver (all branches), carver and gilder	69	50	11	11	5	4	..	..	150
361	Image maker, modeller	14	7	..	2	2	1	..	..	26
362	Taxidermist	3	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	9
363	Toy maker	109	48	18	2	3	2	..	..	182
364	Basket-maker, wicker-worker	333	341	128	147	74	15	..	..	1,038
365	Artificial-flower maker, art needle-worker	40	38	8	4	1	..	..	..	91
366	Paper bag, box maker	187	174	42	18	11	1	..	..	433
367	Brush, broom maker	300	301	76	90	42	16	1	..	826
368	Others	38	39	3	84	11	2	..	..	177
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 68	1,093	1,000	288	360	149	41	1	..	2,932
<i>Sub-order 69.—Equipment for Sports and Games.</i>										
369	Billiard, bagatelle table, ball, cue manufacturer	62	42	17	2	3	..	..	..	126
370	Cricketer, tennis, football, golf equipment maker	40	35	1	5	1	1	..	..	83
371	Gymnasium equipment maker .. .. .	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	14
372	Fishing-tackle maker	5	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	1
373	Others	9	10	..	..	1	..	..	..	20
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 69	116	91	21	8	7	1	..	..	244
<i>Sub-order 70.—Designs, Medals, Type, and Dies.</i>										
374	Type founder, maker	48	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	59
375	Die-sinker	40	57	12	..	..	1	..	..	110
376	Engraver (not art), pattern designer	126	160	27	34	26	2	..	..	375
377	Rubber-stamp maker	20	10	5	..	..	1	..	..	36
378	Others	22	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	33
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 70	256	245	46	35	27	4	..	..	613
<i>Sub-order 71.—Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments.</i>										
379	Watch, clock, chronometer maker	636	623	237	182	119	63	..	1	1,861
380	Scientific instrument maker	31	45	8	2	1	1	..	1	89
381	Optician	320	265	142	83	50	15	..	..	875
382	Telegraph, telephone instrument maker	26	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
383	Electrical apparatus maker	66	28	6	1	1	..	..	..	102
384	Others	19	26	3	1	2	..	..	..	51
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 71	1,098	999	396	269	173	79	..	2	3,016
<i>Sub-order 72.—Surgical Instruments and Appliances.</i>										
385	Surgical instrument maker	26	37	13	3	4	..	..	..	83
386	Surgical appliances, truss, bandage maker	44	40	15	8	12	..	..	..	119
387	Others	9	6	2	2	1	1	1	..	22
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 72	79	83	30	13	17	1	1	..	224
<i>Sub-order 73.—Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.</i>										
388	Gunsmith, small-arms worker	742	50	18	10	3	6	..	..	829
389	Torpedo maker	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
390	Explosives manufacturer	20	179	5	3	2	..	..	..	209
391	Fuse, cartridge maker	3	38	1	1	..	..	..	..	43
392	Shot maker	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	6
393	Fireworks maker	6	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	18
394	Others	12	196	7	6	4	..	..	..	225
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 73	788	475	33	21	10	6	..	..	1,333
<i>Sub-order 74.—Engines, Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>										
395	Engine-maker, fitter, mechanical engineer, draughtsman	10,447	7,515	2,520	2,857	1,205	546	15	5	25,110
396	Millwright	103	64	11	14	9	2	..	..	203
397	Boiler-maker	3,221	1,324	657	585	361	64	1	..	6,213
398	Agricultural machinery and implement maker	186	1,797	23	402	220	5	..	..	2,633
399	Sewing-machine maker, repairer	69	54	12	8	6	1	..	..	150
400	Cutler, tool-maker, saw-setter	225	225	82	49	41	13	..	..	635
401	Gas, water meter maker	107	95	5	11	5	8	..	..	231
402	Scale, weighing machine maker, adjuster	132	24	18	2	4	..	..	..	180
403	Others	369	521	61	125	36	7	..	..	1,119
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 74	14,859	11,619	3,389	4,053	1,887	646	16	5	36,474

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 5.—ORDER 15— <i>continued.</i>										
<i>Sub-order 75.—Carriages and Vehicles.</i>										
404	Railway carriage, wagon, tram-car builder	2,296	1,391	825	443	443	91	1	..	5,490
405	Coach, carriage, wagon, cart builder	2,414	2,629	615	623	289	201	..	1	6,772
406	Bicycle, motor car maker, repairer	4,118	3,304	1,125	1,504	537	391	1	..	10,980
407	Perambulator, wheel-chair maker	46	74	..	..	3	..	..	..	123
408	Wheelwright	412	351	233	279	180	83	..	..	1,488
409	Others	62	13	1	..	2	..	..	..	78
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 75		9,348	7,762	2,799	2,849	1,404	766	2	1	24,931
<i>Sub-order 76.—Harness, Saddlery, and Leatherware.</i>										
410	Saddlery and harness maker, whip maker	1,762	1,375	997	578	334	158	11	2	5,217
411	Leather belting maker	75	62	6	..	1	..	..	..	144
412	Leather cutter, designer	6	14	4	..	..	..	..	..	24
413	Portmanteau, leather bag, trunk maker	220	91	36	28	10	9	..	..	394
414	Saddle-tree maker	16	30	1	4	1	3	..	..	55
415	Fancy leather worker	88	65	18	2	3	2	..	..	178
416	Others	199	341	55	11	13	5	..	..	624
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 76		2,366	1,978	1,117	623	362	177	11	2	6,636
<i>Sub-order 77.—Ships, Boats, and their Equipment.</i>										
417	Shipbuilder, shipwright, boatbuilder	3,173	675	367	269	96	96	1	..	4,677
418	Ship-rigger	199	24	6	12	3	2	..	..	246
419	Block, oar, mast maker	15	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	21
420	Sail-maker	122	76	46	26	16	23	1	..	310
421	Dock, slip proprietor, manager, clerk	115	12	12	2	..	1	..	..	142
422	Dock engine-driver, labourer	680	156	48	7	5	1	..	..	897
423	Others	62	14	3	2	..	..	..	..	81
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 77		4,366	961	482	319	121	123	2	..	6,374
<i>Sub-order 78.—Furniture.</i>										
424	Furniture manufacturer, cabinet-maker, bedstead maker	4,581	3,608	1,469	1,149	584	492	..	..	11,883
425	Bed, mattress maker, upholsterer	706	688	192	184	89	100	..	..	1,959
426	Others	170	123	48	27	12	3	..	..	383
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 78		5,457	4,419	1,709	1,360	685	595	..	..	14,225
<i>Sub-order 79.—Building Materials and other Manufactures, comprised mainly of Timber.</i>										
427	Saw-mill proprietor, worker (exclusive of forest saw-mills)	1,554	1,177	1,395	254	383	325	2	..	5,090
428	Joiner, door-sash, mantel-piece maker, wood turner	1,425	1,558	548	214	191	101	1	..	4,038
429	Cooper	273	229	103	64	21	17	..	..	707
430	Box, case maker	603	620	64	99	65	24	..	..	1,475
431	Others	489	987	150	192	105	50	..	..	1,973
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 79		4,344	4,571	2,260	823	765	517	3	..	13,283
<i>Sub-order 80.—Chemicals and By-products.</i>										
432	Manufacturing chemist (not elsewhere classified)	692	687	47	169	58	24	..	..	1,677
433	Ink, blacking manufacturer	51	77	1	6	1	..	..	..	136
434	Salt, soda, alkali, acid, starch, blue maker	43	204	..	218	10	..	..	..	475
435	Chemical manure maker	12	318	1	488	233	3	..	..	1,055
436	Eucalyptus oil maker	62	363	8	15	..	1	..	..	449
437	Paint manufacturer	509	123	9	29	11	9	..	..	690
438	Others	220	72	16	5	18	5	..	..	336
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 80		1,589	1,844	82	930	331	42	..	..	4,818
TOTAL—ORDER 15		54,549	43,345	15,207	13,342	7,004	3,595	43	11	137,096
ORDER 16.—MANUFACTURE, REPAIR, CLEANSING, OR OTHER PROCESSES RELATING TO TEXTILE FABRICS, DRESS, AND FIBROUS MATERIALS.										
<i>Sub-order 81.—Textile Fabrics.</i>										
439	Cotton manufacturer, spinner, and other workers (all branches)	12	8	5	3	3	..	..	..	31
440	Woollen manufacturer, spinner, and other workers (all branches)	663	1,520	108	117	3	64	..	..	2,475
441	Silk manufacturer, spinner, and other workers (all branches)	4	1	..	..	35	20	..	..	5
442	Dyer, scourer, cleaner	330	288	56	63	35	7	..	..	792
443	Flock manufacturer	3	29	6	9	2	7	..	..	56
444	Others	248	351	9	5	1	2	..	..	616
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 81		1,260	2,197	184	197	44	93	..	..	3,975
<i>Sub-order 82.—Dress.</i>										
445	Clothing manufacturer, tailor, dressmaker	4,465	3,639	1,276	759	553	294	36	..	11,022
446	Hat, cap, bonnet maker	534	714	18	52	7	6	..	..	1,331
447	Shirtmaker	121	134	30	13	6	4	..	..	308
448	Milliner, staymaker, glovemaker	54	47	6	7	2	2	..	..	118
449	Sockmaker, knitter	222	220	2	..	1	5	..	..	450
450	Furrier, rugmaker	99	204	7	14	1	9	..	..	334
451	Bootmaker, shoemaker (all branches)	5,910	8,724	1,713	1,269	665	572	3	..	18,856
452	Umbrella, parasol, stick maker, repairer	59	63	7	5	3	6	..	..	143
453	Feather-dresser, glove-cleaner	5	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
454	Others	28	29	3	1	3	..	..	..	64
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 82		11,497	13,788	3,062	2,120	1,241	898	39	..	32,645

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 5.—ORDER 16— <i>continued.</i>										
<i>Sub-order 83.—Fibrous Materials.</i>										
455	Mat maker	35	48	7	12	8	3	..	..	113
456	Rope, cord maker	335	497	52	49	17	..	..	..	950
457	Canvas, sailcloth maker	21	21	10	5	4	..	..	..	61
458	Tent, tarpaulin maker	65	72	43	30	20	..	..	..	230
459	Bag, sack maker	65	34	9	21	8	5	..	..	142
460	Others	10	10	4	8	2	..	..	..	34
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 83	531	682	125	125	59	8	..	..	1,530
	TOTAL—ORDER 16	13,288	16,667	3,371	2,442	1,344	999	39	..	38,150
ORDER 17.—MANUFACTURE, OR OTHER PROCESSES RELATING TO FOOD, DRINKS, NARCOTICS, AND STIMULANTS.										
<i>Sub-order 84.—Animal Food.</i>										
461	Slaughterman, abattoir worker	992	387	274	296	81	34	..	..	2,064
462	Meat, bacon, ham curer, preserver	624	466	2,512	97	237	26	41	..	4,003
463	Fish curer	16	8	5	1	7	18	..	..	55
464	Butter, cheese, condensed milk maker, factory worker	1,389	1,708	1,063	213	50	85	..	..	4,508
465	Animal food refrigerator	665	386	507	56	48	28	4	..	1,694
466	Others	174	112	28	37	16	8	..	..	375
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 84	3,860	3,067	4,389	700	439	199	45	..	12,699
<i>Sub-order 85.—Vegetable Food.</i>										
467	Miller, maizena manufacturer	1,177	1,046	254	512	338	141	..	..	3,468
468	Baker, biscuit, pastry maker	7,261	5,950	2,049	1,742	1,074	624	13	..	18,713
469	Fruit preserver, jam, pickle, sauce maker	369	894	122	230	23	372	..	..	2,010
470	Confectionery maker	821	1,103	235	189	101	31	..	..	2,480
471	Sugar mill-owner, sugar refiner	1,067	370	2,826	105	8	1	..	..	4,377
472	Others	70	63	7	2	8	3	..	..	153
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 85	10,765	9,426	5,493	2,780	1,552	1,172	13	..	31,201
<i>Sub-order 86.—Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.</i>										
473	Brewer, bottler, and others engaged in brewing	1,837	1,098	490	424	457	149	1	..	4,456
474	Maltster	37	345	14	36	5	7	..	..	444
475	Distiller and rectifier of spirits, bottler	51	162	35	59	7	..	..	..	314
476	Wine manufacturer (not grower)	29	31	4	358	10	1	..	..	433
477	Cordial, aerated water manufacturer (all branches)	931	861	605	269	225	63	2	..	2,956
478	Cocoa, chocolate maker, coffee, chicory roaster, grinder	99	43	6	8	3	37	..	..	196
479	Tea blender, taster, packer	81	55	5	10	10	..	..	..	161
480	Tobacco, cigar, cigarette manufacturer	1,075	1,242	38	40	24	..	..	..	2,419
481	Ice manufacturer	449	131	158	38	77	1	..	..	854
482	Spice manufacturer	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
483	Condiment maker (all branches)	102	22	8	8	3	..	..	..	143
484	Others	117	274	11	28	13	11	..	..	454
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 86	4,809	4,266	1,375	1,279	834	269	3	..	12,835
	TOTAL—ORDER 17	19,434	16,759	11,257	4,759	2,825	1,640	61	..	56,735
ORDER 18.—ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURE OR OTHER PROCESSES CONNECTED WITH ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, NOT OTHERWISE CLASSED.										
<i>Sub-order 87.—Animal Matters (not otherwise classed).</i>										
485	Soap, candle manufacturer	769	496	122	164	66	12	..	..	1,629
486	Tallow-melter, boiling-down worker	70	43	10	3	1	..	..	..	127
487	Fellmonger, woolwasher, scourer	969	538	255	53	46	11	..	..	1,872
488	Tanner, currier (all branches)	1,202	2,312	266	218	84	80	..	..	4,162
489	Bone-dust, manure manufacturer	33	113	21	52	25	2	..	..	246
490	Others	146	46	3	6	7	..	..	..	208
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 87	3,180	3,548	677	496	229	105	..	..	8,244
<i>Sub-order 88.—Working in Vegetable Matters (not otherwise classed).</i>										
491	Firewood cutter, chopper	20	120	42	20	62	5	..	..	278
492	Fencer, hurdle maker	331	146	386	42	23	36	5	..	969
493	Bark-mill owner, worker	9	2	..	13	1	13	..	..	38
494	Cork cutter	17	60	12	3	5	..	..	..	97
495	Others	903	2,256	125	107	53	26	..	..	3,470
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 88	1,280	2,593	565	185	144	80	5	..	4,852

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—continued.

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 5.—ORDER 18—continued.										
<i>Sub-order 89.—Workers in Vegetable Produce for Fodder.</i>										
496	Chaffcutter, hay, straw, presser	602	684	23	247	105	87	..	..	1,748
497	Cornerusher	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
498	Oil and seed-cake maker	26	4	..	6	..	..	..	..	36
499	Others	5	4	78	..	2	1	..	..	90
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 89	635	693	102	253	107	88	..	..	1,878
<i>Sub-order 90.—Paper Manufacture.</i>										
500	Paper manufacturer (all branches)	307	442	14	5	6	..	..	..	774
501	Others	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 90	312	442	15	5	6	..	..	..	780
	TOTAL—ORDER 18	5,416	7,276	1,359	939	486	273	5	..	15,754
ORDER 19.—ALTERATION, MODIFICATION, MANUFACTURE, OR OTHER PROCESSES RELATING TO METALS OR MINERAL MATTERS.										
<i>Sub-order 91.—Manufactures and Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Earthenware, Glass, and Minerals not otherwise classed.</i>										
502	Monumental, marble mason, stone cutter, dresser ..	624	484	100	273	70	39	1	..	1,591
503	Limeburner	181	213	42	127	49	16	1	..	629
504	Plaster-maker, cement manufacturer	884	361	116	290	140	45	..	..	1,836
505	Brickmaker, tile manufacturer	4,062	2,083	261	814	307	129	..	21	7,677
506	Pottery, porcelain maker	668	674	120	94	91	52	..	..	1,699
507	Glass manufacturer, worker	1,785	1,120	173	352	129	17	..	..	3,576
508	Crockery, earthenware maker, repairer	22	13	4	4	4	1	..	..	48
509	Asphalt maker	15	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	27
510	Asbestos manufacturer	142	21	2	..	3	3	..	..	171
511	Others	85	60	2	29	2	20	..	..	198
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 91	8,468	5,040	821	1,983	795	322	2	21	17,452
<i>Sub-order 92.—Workers in Jewellery, Precious Stones, and Minting.</i>										
512	Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller	1,133	1,201	267	153	126	67	..	..	2,947
513	Lapidary, precious stones worker	39	29	11	2	3	..	..	..	84
514	Electro-plater, plater	217	284	45	66	12	7	..	..	681
515	Persons engaged in minting	33	61	..	..	41	..	..	..	135
516	Others	4	13	1	1	4	..	..	..	23
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 92	1,426	1,588	324	222	186	74	..	..	3,820
<i>Sub-order 93.—Workers in various Metals (not otherwise classed).</i>										
517	Tinsmith, smelter, worker	529	824	300	222	59	78	..	..	2,012
518	Zinc, antimony, bismuth, smelter, worker	247	10	..	7	3	561	..	..	823
519	Silver, copper, lead, smelter, worker	1,453	281	151	642	63	48	..	..	2,638
520	Malleable iron and steel manufacturer, smelter, worker	5,575	823	85	462	45	15	..	..	7,005
521	Pig iron manufacturer, smelter, worker	24	6	5	..	2	..	..	..	37
522	Iron founder, moulder, worker	4,708	3,642	1,034	876	377	121	..	..	10,758
523	Brass founder, moulder, brazier, worker	699	1,158	102	226	38	27	..	..	2,250
524	Galvanized iron worker (all branches)	184	36	25	29	3	1	..	..	278
525	Wire and cable manufacturer, worker	849	191	36	29	25	6	..	..	1,186
526	Blacksmith, striker, farrier	4,501	3,981	1,833	1,840	857	523	13	3	13,551
527	Locksmith	57	67	9	11	7	32	..	..	183
528	Others	1,691	1,210	290	323	106	36	..	..	3,656
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 93	20,517	12,229	3,870	4,667	1,585	1,448	13	3	44,332
	TOTAL—ORDER 19	30,411	18,857	5,015	6,872	2,566	1,844	15	24	65,604
ORDER 20.—CONVERSION OF COAL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES TO PURPOSES OF HEAT, LIGHT, OR FORMS OF ENERGY NOT OTHERWISE CLASSED.										
<i>Sub-order 94.—Working in Fuel, Light, and other forms of Energy.</i>										
529	Gas manufacture and supply officer, worker	2,941	2,058	486	452	102	140	..	..	6,179
530	Coke manufacturer, burner	281	8	6	2	1	..	..	..	298
531	Electric light or energy producer, electrician, worker	4,806	3,555	938	1,031	666	800	1	9	11,600
532	Hydraulic power, producer, worker	41	21	9	39	3	3	..	..	116
533	Charcoal burner	40	124	24	21	29	..	..	..	238
534	Kerosene oil manufacturer	197	84	6	10	..	..	..	..	299
535	Others	20	140	4	..	2	10	..	..	174
	TOTAL—ORDER 20	8,126	5,990	1,473	1,555	803	953	1	3	18,904

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—continued.

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 5.—continued.										
ORDER 21.—CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR OF BUILDINGS, ROADS, RAILWAYS, CANALS, DOCKS, EARTHWORKS, ETC., OR IN OPERATIONS THE NATURE OF WHICH IS UNDEFINED.										
<i>Sub-order 95.—Houses and Buildings.</i>										
536	Builder, contractor, manager, foreman, clerk	3,866	2,484	789	681	452	372	2	..	8,646
537	Stonemason, labourer	917	333	100	1,067	99	36	5	..	2,557
538	Bricklayer, labourer	4,719	2,767	509	1,042	524	258	1	13	9,833
539	Carpenter, labourer	13,464	10,036	5,003	2,804	1,783	1,483	27	11	34,611
540	Slater, tiler, shingler	454	267	28	36	33	8	..	..	826
541	Plasterer, modeller	2,318	1,709	130	677	263	188	..	..	5,285
542	House-painter, paperhanger, glazier	5,597	4,606	1,533	1,425	639	425	5	3	14,233
543	Plumber, gasfitter, bellhanger	4,357	3,080	1,510	750	606	219	5	4	10,537
544	Signwriter	395	246	91	79	58	19	..	..	888
545	Others	3,624	2,042	591	696	252	255	..	2	7,462
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 95	39,711	27,570	10,290	9,257	4,709	3,263	45	33	94,878
<i>Sub-order 96.—Roads, Railways, Earthworks, etc.</i>										
Road, railway, bridge, earthworks, telegraph, wharf, sewer:—										
546	Contractor	347	497	72	138	34	66	..	..	1,154
547	Skilled assistant, foreman, inspector, manager	750	385	359	191	156	154	3	4	2,002
548	Stonemason, bricklayer, carpenter, painter	1,073	639	873	276	313	118	7	8	3,307
549	Carter, teamster	322	193	91	116	46	46	1	..	815
550	Engine-driver, fireman	226	41	37	50	33	28	..	..	415
551	Navy, labourer, platelayer	7,212	3,983	2,255	1,806	839	1,319	10	17	17,447
552	Road metal, gravel, contractor, stone breaker	78	137	14	64	1	9	..	..	303
553	Dredge worker, diver	245	130	44	37	51	27	..	..	534
554	Asphalter, drainer, pavior	368	451	22	22	15	15	..	..	893
555	Others	399	92	86	59	23	58	..	..	717
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 96	11,020	6,548	3,853	2,759	1,511	1,840	27	29	27,587
	TOTAL—ORDER 21	50,731	34,118	14,143	12,016	6,220	5,103	72	02	122,465
ORDER 22.—DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD, OR OF REFUSE.										
<i>Sub-order 97.—Disposal of the Dead.</i>										
556	Undertaker	325	264	96	55	48	15	..	..	803
557	Cemetery caretaker, grave-digger, labourer	123	187	55	30	29	6	..	1	431
558	Others	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	11
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 97	452	455	154	85	77	21	..	1	1,245
<i>Sub-order 98.—Disposal of Refuse.</i>										
559	Scavenger, street-cleaner	3,505	1,640	1,112	561	369	281	7	..	7,475
560	Chimney sweep	23	25	5	4	7	7	..	..	71
561	Sanitary contractor, nightman, sewerage worker	395	328	283	78	95	23	3	2	1,207
562	Others	59	44	5	12	2	3	..	..	125
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 98	3,982	2,037	1,405	655	473	314	10	2	8,878
	TOTAL—ORDER 22	4,434	2,492	1,559	740	550	335	10	3	10,123
ORDER 23.—INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER ACTIVE WORKERS IMPERFECTLY DEFINED.										
<i>Sub-order 99.—Imperfectly Defined.</i>										
563	Mechanic, manufacturer, apprentice (so defined)	2,850	2,343	452	357	229	110	3	2	8,346
564	Factory manager, worker (so defined)	531	663	88	101	62	76	..	..	1,521
565	Engineer, engine-driver, fireman, stoker (so defined)	6,095	3,378	1,722	604	677	233	7	2	12,718
566	Machinist, machine hand (so defined)	424	154	56	163	23	24	..	..	844
567	Employer, contractor, manager, foreman, superintendent (so defined)	2,858	2,643	521	680	750	269	9	2	7,732
568	Labourer, undefined	44,198	25,746	18,345	9,917	4,612	4,526	169	49	107,562
569	Others	517	871	273	1,085	136	194	2	44	3,122
	TOTAL—ORDER 23	57,473	35,798	21,457	12,907	6,489	5,432	190	99	139,845
	TOTAL—CLASS 5	243,862	181,302	74,841	55,572	28,287	20,174	436	202	604,676
CLASS 6.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINERAL AND OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCERS.										
ORDER 24.—CULTIVATION OF LAND, BREEDING AND REARING ANIMALS OR IN OBTAINING RAW PRODUCTS FROM NATURAL SOURCES.										
<i>Sub-order 100.—Agricultural Pursuits.</i>										
570	Farmer, and relative assisting	49,627	56,485	25,660	20,901	12,876	10,118	11	51	175,729
571	Farm manager, overseer	1,016	393	483	158	553	87	..	1	2,691
572	Farm servant, agricultural labourer	27,229	27,869	12,945	10,982	8,631	7,193	1	26	94,876
573	Market gardener	4,082	2,715	1,474	790	981	133	61	7	10,243
574	Fruit-grower, orchardist	7,061	8,375	3,353	4,122	1,230	2,837	..	1	26,979
575	Hop, cotton, tea, coffee, grower	23	27	24	4	4	183	..	..	265
576	Tobacco grower	127	34	54	2	2	1	..	..	220
577	Wine grower, vigneron	512	890	29	1,389	377	1	..	..	3,198
578	Sugar planter	107	15	4,820	1	19	7	..	..	4,969
579	Horticulturist, nurseryman, gardener	2,963	3,812	800	2,145	530	320	6	..	10,578
580	Agricultural Department officer	249	139	100	28	29	21	..	..	566
581	Others	602	541	298	102	1,028	69	3	1	2,644
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 100	93,598	101,295	50,040	40,824	26,260	20,970	82	89	332,958

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 6.—ORDER 24— <i>continued</i> .										
<i>Sub-order 101.—Pastoral Pursuits.</i>										
582	Grazier, pastoralist, stock-breeder, and relative assisting	14,538	6,257	6,083	1,463	770	484	79	79	29,753
583	Station manager, overseer, clerk	3,116	695	1,921	415	456	72	49	11	6,735
584	Stock-rider, drover, shearer, shepherd, pastoral labourer	23,564	5,018	18,360	3,036	2,571	722	557	88	53,916
585	Dairy farmer, and relative assisting	11,338	5,749	7,206	616	274	219	..	4	25,406
586	Dairy assistant, milker, labourer	7,773	2,606	4,034	324	226	144	1	3	15,111
587	Poultry farmer	1,645	528	214	83	211	17	..	..	2,698
588	Pig farmer	142	50	56	39	61	1	..	..	349
589	Wool classer, sorter	379	297	136	35	64	15	1	..	927
590	Stock and Brands Department officer	345	18	111	12	9	8	2	2	507
591	Others	685	80	304	80	81	113	12	3	1,358
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 101		63,525	21,298	38,425	6,103	4,723	1,795	701	190	136,760
<i>Sub-order 102.—The Capture, Preservation, or Destruction of Wild Animals, or the Acquisition of Products yielded by Wild Animals.</i>										
592	Bee-keeper	301	312	72	153	25	12	..	..	875
593	Kangaroo-hunter, rabbit, animal trapper	1,343	587	337	123	104	158	3	8	2,663
594	Wild fowl, game, bird trapper, hunter	22	9	6	4	4	153	..	..	193
595	Others	26	21	121	..	4	..	..	..	172
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 102		1,692	929	536	280	137	323	3	8	3,908
<i>Sub-order 103.—Fisheries.</i>										
596	Fisheries Department inspector, officer	46	1	17	6	9	3	..	..	82
597	Fisherman	1,799	1,028	636	584	371	190	23	20	4,651
598	Pearler	6	6	576	..	1,653	..	39	..	2,280
599	Oyster-bed lessee, worker, shell-fish catcher	282	4	78	..	..	3	..	..	367
600	Engaged in whale, seal fishery	3	2	1	..	10	..	..	..	16
601	Others	19	4	216	..	3	..	..	..	242
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 103		2,155	1,045	1,524	590	2,046	196	62	20	7,638
<i>Sub-order 104.—Forestry, or the Acquisition of Raw Products yielded by Natural Vegetation.</i>										
602	Forests Department ranger, officer	315	222	261	84	60	5	..	2	958
603	Forest saw-mill, proprietor, worker	4,952	4,428	2,742	192	3,652	2,137	2	..	18,105
604	Axeman, woodman, timber-getter, splitter	2,336	3,462	2,229	441	1,920	570	8	1	10,967
605	Bark stripper	45	17	2	2	..	5	..	..	71
606	Collector of pith and fibre-yielding plants	13	1	7	..	..	..	..	..	21
607	Others	30	5	2	25	6	1	..	..	69
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 104		7,691	8,135	5,243	744	5,647	2,718	10	3	30,191
<i>Sub-order 105.—Engaged in the Conservation of Water in all its forms, and in Water Supply from Natural Sources.</i>										
608	Conservation of Water Department officer, clerk	731	468	153	107	74	6	..	..	1,539
609	.. .. caretaker, worker	2,821	2,160	568	842	446	15	1	1	6,854
610	Water supply (private), officer, worker, well-sinker	489	157	819	266	167	2	7	1	1,908
611	Water-carrier, carter	9	1	4	..	3	1	..	..	18
612	Others	5	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	12
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 105		4,055	2,792	1,545	1,215	690	24	8	2	10,331
<i>Sub-order 106.—Mines, Quarries, or the Acquisition of Natural Mineral Products.</i>										
613	Mines Department officer	27	41	27	4	29	3	5	..	136
614	Mine, gold—proprietor, manager, worker	1,348	3,450	2,368	29	6,825	17	155	..	14,192
615	.. tin—proprietor, manager, worker	1,443	25	1,058	2	29	660	164	..	3,381
616	.. silver—proprietor, manager, worker	4,237	10	20	10	20	283	..	..	4,580
617	.. coal—proprietor, manager, worker	20,669	1,953	2,886	15	988	197	..	..	26,708
618	.. iron—proprietor, manager, worker	136	3	2	301	..	6	..	..	448
619	.. copper—proprietor, manager, worker	83	2	733	609	17	1,271	7	..	2,722
620	.. shale—proprietor, manager, worker	169	1	1	..	..	9	..	..	180
621	.. precious stones—proprietor, manager, worker	245	1	579	10	..	1	..	..	836
622	.. others and undefined—proprietor, manager, worker	3,165	1,828	2,335	705	996	869	57	1	9,956
623	Quarry proprietor, manager, worker	1,295	1,260	197	394	109	71	..	1	3,327
624	Others	24	12	10	3	6	2	1	..	58
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 106		32,841	8,586	10,216	2,082	9,019	3,389	389	2	66,524
TOTAL—CLASS 6		205,557	144,080	107,529	51,638	48,522	29,415	1,255	314	588,310

MALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.					TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.	
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.		F.C. Terr.
CLASS 7.—INDEPENDENT.										
ORDER 25.—INDEPENDENT MEANS WHERE SOURCES OF INCOME CANNOT BE DIRECTLY RELATED TO ANY OTHER CLASS.										
<i>Sub-order 107.—Persons of Independent Means, having no specific occupation.</i>										
625	Old-age or invalid pensioner	3,138	2,036	1,052	494	366	399	1	..	7,486
626	Other pensioners	872	1,041	189	218	79	110	..	..	2,509
627	Annuitant	10	1	4	..	..	1	..	..	16
628	Independent means, lady, gentleman (so returned)	1,055	1,068	115	109	90	60	..	..	2,497
629	Others	46	93	4	9	2	5	..	..	159
	TOTAL—CLASS 7	5,121	4,239	1,364	830	537	575	1	..	12,667
	TOTAL—BREADWINNERS	713,169	514,374	267,302	165,568	120,001	69,062	2,357	1,123	1,852,956
CLASS 8.—DEPENDANTS.										
ORDER 26.—DEPENDENT UPON NATURAL GUARDIANS.										
<i>Sub-order 108.—Domestic Duties for which remuneration is not paid.</i>										
631	Son, daughter, relative	403	595	246	193	61	123	1	2	1,624
632	Visitor	26	18	12	7	3	1	..	..	62
633	Boarder, lodger	56	52	20	8	9	9	..	..	154
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 108	485	660	278	208	73	133	1	2	1,840
<i>Sub-order 109.—Dependent Scholars and Students.*</i>										
634	Son, daughter, relative, and others supported at University†	1,147	1,013	124	237	93	29	..	..	2,643
635	Son, daughter, relative, and others at school	188,834	136,420	71,212	44,255	31,967	19,648	134	219	492,698
636	Son, daughter, relative, and others taught at home	5,718	2,174	2,835	882	817	604	22	19	13,131
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 109	195,699	139,616	74,171	45,374	32,877	20,341	156	238	508,472
<i>Sub-order 110.—Dependent Relatives and others not stated to be performing Domestic Duties.</i>										
637	Father, mother (dependent upon children)	192	235	137	120	27	44	..	..	755
638	Son, daughter, relative (including persons under 20 years of age with unspecified occupations)	152,913	93,047	54,426	34,134	22,496	17,005	220	200	374,441
639	Visitor	31	51	3	10	1	5	..	..	101
640	Others	93	165	13	11	1	3	..	..	286
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 110	153,220	93,498	54,579	34,275	22,525	17,057	220	200	375,583
	TOTAL—ORDER 26	340,413	233,774	129,028	79,857	55,475	37,531	377	440	886,895
ORDER 27.—DEPENDENT UPON THE STATE, OR UPON PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SUPPORT.										
<i>Sub-order 111.—Supported by Voluntary and State Contributions.</i>										
641	Inmate of hospital	22	189	10	3	1	81	..	..	306
642	„ benevolent institution	54	317	9	225	..	7	..	..	612
643	„ hospital for insane	201	827	28	431	..	..	..	..	1,487
644	„ orphan asylum	1	27	..	..	..	1	..	..	29
645	State child	66	164	41	4	1	..	..	..	276
646	Inmate of night refuge .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
647	„ refuge	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
649	Others	31	..	7	..	2	..	1	..	41
	TOTAL—ORDER 27	376	1,524	95	663	5	89	1	..	2,753
	TOTAL—CLASS 8	349,789	235,298	129,123	80,520	55,480	37,620	378	440	888,648
700	OCCUPATION NOT STATED	8,543	5,052	2,544	2,179	1,797	1,061	86	4	21,266
	TOTAL	1,071,501	754,724	398,969	248,267	177,278	107,743	2,821	1,567	2,762,870

* Including returned soldiers receiving vocational training.

† Excluding those associated with special professional pursuits grouped under Class 1.

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION.—CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.
(Exclusive of Full-blood Aborigines.)

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.					TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.	
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.		F.C. Terr.
CLASS 1.—PROFESSIONAL.										
ORDER 1.—ENGAGED IN GOVERNMENT, DEFENCE, LAW, AND PROTECTION, NOT OTHERWISE CLASSED.										
<i>Sub-order 1.—General Government.</i>										
000	Governor-General, State Governors, and Suites	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
001	Officer of Government Department (exclusive of officers specially classified)	1,229	1,235	671	255	383	115	7	3	3,898
002	Others (including persons holding ministerial or political office, whose ordinary occupation is not stated)	18	8	1	1	2	..	..	..	30
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 1	1,248	1,243	672	257	385	115	7	3	3,930
<i>Sub-order 2.—Local Government.</i>										
003	Officer of Local Body or Municipal Council	182	126	92	32	27	16	1	..	476
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 2	182	126	92	32	27	16	1	..	476
<i>Sub-order 3.—Defence.</i>										
005	Officer of Defence Department	63	141	10	10	11	3	..	..	238
010	Others	30	31	11	1	..	1	..	10	84
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 3	93	172	21	11	11	4	..	10	322
<i>Sub-order 4.—Law and Order.</i>										
011	Officer of Law Department	6	7	9	3	1	..	..	..	26
013	Law Court officer, clerk	6	3	4	1	3	1	..	..	18
016	Barrister, solicitor	1,124	692	211	140	101	97	..	..	2,365
017	Law clerk (not articulated) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
018	Law student, articulated clerk	4	5	1	2	..	..	..	..	12
019	Others connected with the law	10	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	21
020	Police, principal officer	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
021	Police, subordinate officer, policeman, detective	8	3	1	7	9	2	..	..	30
022	Penal, principal officer	1	2	1	..	4	..	..	..	8
023	Penal, subordinate officer, warder	41	13	9	14	5	18	..	..	100
024	Others	11	3	3	4	..	1	..	..	22
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 4	1,213	737	241	171	123	110	..	..	2,604
	TOTAL—ORDER 1	2,736	2,278	1,026	471	546	254	8	13	7,332
ORDER 2.—MINISTERING TO RELIGION, CHARITY, HEALTH, EDUCATION, ART, AND SCIENCE.										
<i>Sub-order 5.—Religion.</i>										
025	Clergyman, Priest	215	237	96	68	63	38	1	..	718
026	Irregular clergy*	91	80	35	20	15	12	1	..	254
027	Theological student	69	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	75
028	Church officer, vergor*	15	28	4	11	3	5	..	..	66
029	Member of religious order, not classified as ministering to charity or education	271	94	36	36	15	1	4	..	457
030	Others	89	134	20	32	3	9	..	..	287
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 5	750	577	191	168	100	65	6	..	1,857
<i>Sub-order 6.—Charity, exclusive of Hospitals.</i>										
031	Officer of Department of Charity	17	10	7	9	5	1	..	..	49
032	Officer of charitable or benevolent institution	143	166	80	51	79	8	..	..	527
033	Subordinate officer or servant, charitable or benevolent institution	204	244	66	136	40	36	2	..	728
034	Sister of Charity	100	158	70	23	11	8	..	..	370
035	Others	9	13	1	4	4	..	..	..	31
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 6	473	591	224	223	139	53	2	..	1,705
<i>Sub-order 7.—Health.</i>										
036	Officer of Health Department	26	11	1	8	3	8	..	..	57
037	Sanitary inspector, inspector of nuisances	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
038	Medical practitioner	169	104	52	45	10	6	..	..	386
039	Medical student	43	42	1	3	..	..	..	..	89
040	Irregular medical practitioner	23	38	10	1	1	1	..	..	74
041	Dentist	590	421	174	115	68	35	..	..	1,403
042	Pharmaceutical chemist, druggist	304	434	96	89	40	35	..	..	998
043	Hospital or asylum nurse	3,729	2,649	1,541	822	627	351	6	5	9,730
044	Hospital or asylum officer or attendant	1,615	1,172	800	421	350	182	..	3	4,543
045	Midwife, accoucheuse, monthly nurse	1,226	587	474	114	306	122	1	..	2,830
046	Sick nurse	1,978	2,814	485	778	246	260	..	..	6,561
047	Veterinary surgeon	4	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
048	Others	359	205	73	40	22	14	..	..	713
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 7	10,067	8,483	3,708	2,436	1,073	1,015	7	8	27,397
<i>Sub-order 8.—Literature.</i>										
049	Author, editor, journalist	129	73	28	21	16	9	..	..	276
050	Reporter, short-hand writer	212	107	43	27	25	10	..	..	430
051	Others	4	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	13
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 8	345	184	76	48	41	25	..	..	719

* Includes those only whose ordinary occupation is not stated.

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.					TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.	
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.		F.C. Terr.
CLASS 1.—ORDER 2—<i>continued.</i>										
<i>Sub-order 9.—Science.</i>										
052	Officer of Scientific Department of State	5	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	14
053	Analytical chemist	4	8	1	..	..	3	..	..	16
054	Assayer, metallurgist	3	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
055	Geologist, mineralogist	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
056	Naturalist, biologist, botanist	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
057	Others	8	20	2	1	2	1	..	..	34
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 9	24	41	6	1	5	4	..	..	81
<i>Sub-order 10.—Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying.</i>										
058	Civil engineer	4	8	3	1	2	1	..	..	19
059	Directing or consulting engineer	36	20	3	1	2	1	..	..	63
060	Surveyor	19	6	3	3	1	..	..	..	32
061	Architect	63	32	16	10	6	3	..	..	130
062	Draftsman (not otherwise described)	39	6	9	3	2	1	..	..	60
063	Others	8	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	11
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 10	169	72	35	20	13	6	..	..	315
<i>Sub-order 11.—Education.</i>										
064	Officer of Education Department	33	23	13	4	10	3	..	..	86
065	University professor, demonstrator, lecturer, etc. .. .	94	117	30	7	17	6	..	..	271
066	Professor, lecturer, teacher—college, grammar, high school	210	377	108	37	59	34	..	..	825
067	Schoolmaster, schoolmistress, teacher—State school ..	3,881	4,074	2,292	1,349	1,061	718	7	4	13,386
068	Schoolmaster, schoolmistress, teacher—denominational school ..	3,113	1,451	1,196	475	644	150	2	..	7,031
069	Schoolmaster, schoolmistress teacher—private school ..	465	410	87	85	72	49	..	..	1,168
070	Schoolmaster, schoolmistress, teacher—undefined .. .	1,838	1,602	572	452	262	196	..	..	4,922
071	Tutor, governess	642	290	264	91	40	41	1	1	1,370
072	Technical college, school lecturer, teacher, assistant ..	132	105	73	25	18	11	..	..	364
073	Teacher of languages, or other accomplishment, not art or music	260	196	41	27	31	13	..	..	568
074	Others	124	141	8	24	8	7	..	2	314
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 11	10,792	8,786	4,684	2,576	2,222	1,228	10	7	30,305
<i>Sub-order 12.—Fine Arts.</i>										
075	Artist, painter, art student	292	250	39	60	40	23	..	..	704
076	Sculptor	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	9
077	Engraver (art only)	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
078	Photographer, retoucher	522	399	132	137	98	33	..	..	1,321
079	Others	8	11	1	3	..	..	..	..	23
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 12	827	665	173	200	138	56	..	..	2,059
<i>Sub-order 13.—Music.</i>										
080	Composer of music .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
081	Musician, vocalist, student of music	362	462	90	62	43	30	..	..	1,049
082	Music professor, teacher, etc.	1,648	1,722	594	412	282	160	..	1	4,819
083	Others	17	2	1	..	3	..	..	..	23
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 13	2,027	2,189	685	474	328	190	..	1	5,894
<i>Sub-order 14.—Amusements.</i>										
084	Actor, actress, circus performer	339	184	30	42	34	13	..	..	642
085	Theatre, circus, music hall, concert hall—proprietor, lessee, manager, worker ..	596	410	157	86	85	39	..	..	1,373
086	Racecourse caretaker, secretary, worker, racehorse owner	14	5	4	2	1	4	..	..	30
088	Cricket ground, sports ground, bowling-green—caretaker, professional player	4	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	16
089	Billiard-table proprietor, keeper, marker	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
090	Zoological gardens, menagerie—keeper, attendant, etc. ..	3	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	7
091	Botanical gardens, park, caves—caretaker, worker .. .	28	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	34
092	Others	38	18	3	7	1	1	..	..	68
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 14	1,023	632	198	139	123	57	..	..	2,172
	TOTAL—ORDER 2	26,497	22,220	9,980	6,285	4,782	2,699	25	16	72,504
	TOTAL—CLASS 1	29,233	24,498	11,006	6,756	5,328	2,953	33	29	79,836
CLASS 2.—DOMESTIC.										
ORDER 3.—SUPPLY OF BOARD AND LODGING, AND PERSONAL SERVICE FOR WHICH REMUNERATION IS USUALLY PAID.										
<i>Sub-order 15.—Board and Lodging.</i>										
093	Hotelkeeper, manager, servant	7,603	5,356	4,403	1,610	1,725	727	21	..	21,445
094	Coffee palace, restaurant, tea-room, eating-house—keeper, servant	4,262	3,595	1,530	1,043	1,000	267	2	..	11,699
095	Board, lodging-house keeper, servant	8,831	4,002	2,070	1,676	1,540	546	5	6	18,676
096	Club house manager, secretary, steward, servant .. .	204	194	63	74	42	23	..	..	600
097	Others	23	12	1	2	4	1	..	..	43
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 15	20,923	13,159	8,067	4,405	4,311	1,564	28	6	52,463

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 2.—ORDER 3—<i>continued.</i>										
<i>Sub-order 16.—Domestic Service and Attendance.</i>										
098	Servants' registry office keeper	34	35	19	2	9	1	..	..	100
099	House servants	33,816	26,404	12,504	10,263	4,885	3,918	75	52	91,917
100	Personal attendants	645	715	187	150	122	97	..	..	1,916
101	Domestic nurse	1,065	810	292	155	119	68	..	3	2,512
102	Paid companion	419	388	115	171	76	30	..	..	1,199
103	Coachman, groom, chauffeur	4	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	13
104	Domestic gardener	9	9	3	1	2	..	..	..	24
105	Bath proprietor, attendant	12	15	3	1	1	..	..	..	32
106	Porter, gatekeeper	6	10	2	..	1	..	..	..	19
107	Office caretaker, keeper, attendant	187	157	29	33	38	8	..	..	452
108	Charwoman, cleaner	1,315	1,279	493	228	208	99	2	..	3,624
109	Hairdresser, barber	219	247	39	35	49	14	..	..	603
110	Mangler, laundry-keeper, laundryman, washerwoman	2,202	1,261	718	335	341	88	1	1	4,947
112	Others	48	92	13	16	7	2	..	..	178
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 16	39,981	31,426	14,420	11,392	5,858	4,325	78	56	107,536
	TOTAL—CLASS 2	60,904	44,585	22,487	15,797	10,169	5,889	106	62	159,999
CLASS 3.—COMMERCIAL.										
Sub-class A.—Property and Finance.										
ORDER 4.—EXCHANGE, VALUATION, INSURANCE, LEASE, LOAN OR CUSTODY OF MONEY, HOUSES, LAND, OR PROPERTY RIGHTS.										
<i>Sub-order 17.—Banking and Finance.</i>										
114	Bank manager, officer, clerk	870	560	217	100	106	47	..	..	1,900
115	Building society, investment society—manager, officer, clerk	22	19	13	4	9	7	..	..	74
116	Share and stock broker, dealer, jobber, speculator	56	47	16	30	8	8	..	..	165
117	Money broker, financier, capitalist	40	63	8	10	5	1	..	..	127
118	Pawnbroker, loan office keeper	29	23	4	1	1	..	..	..	58
119	Public accountant, auditor	284	158	86	47	58	27	..	..	660
120	Others	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 17	1,305	874	344	193	187	90	..	..	2,998
<i>Sub-order 18.—Insurance, Valuation, and Protection of Property.</i>										
121	Manager, director,* agent, clerk of insurance company	892	663	234	141	108	66	..	..	2,104
122	Actuary, average adjuster	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
123	Underwriter, marine surveyor	11	5	3	4	2	1	..	..	28
124	Auctioneer, appraiser, valuator	150	131	99	19	20	12	..	..	431
125	Friendly, benefit society officer	12	11	3	5	4	1	..	..	36
126	Official or trade assignee	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
127	Fire brigade officer, fireman	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
128	Others	4	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 18	1,074	820	340	171	136	81	..	..	2,622
<i>Sub-order 19.—Landed and House Property.</i>										
129	Land or house proprietor,* speculator*	38	20	8	3	9	3	..	..	81
130	House, land and estate agent, broker, rent collector	423	336	70	114	75	17	..	..	1,035
131	Others connected with dealings in land	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
133	Others	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 19	467	357	79	118	84	20	..	..	1,125
<i>Sub-order 20.—Property Rights not otherwise classed.</i>										
134	Officer of patents, Trade-marks Department	2	11	..	2	..	..	..	..	13
136	Patent, trade-mark agent	15	24	1	2	1	..	..	..	43
137	Others connected with various property rights and transfers	48	58	14	14	10	1	..	..	145
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 20	65	93	15	16	11	1	..	..	201
	TOTAL—ORDER 4	2,911	2,144	778	498	418	192	..	..	6,941
Sub-class B.—Trade.										
ORDER 5.—DEALING IN ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS IN WHICH MATERIALS OF VARIOUS KINDS ARE USED TOGETHER.										
<i>Sub-order 21.—Books, Publications, and Advertising.</i>										
138	Bookseller, book canvasser	146	193	84	42	26	24	..	..	515
139	Library, institute, school of arts—officer, librarian attendant	152	119	33	41	21	9	..	..	375
140	Advertising agent, bill-poster, bill distributor	113	71	16	19	4	1	..	..	224
141	News agent, newspaper vendor	186	263	56	21	43	7	..	..	576
142	Others	7	8	2	4	..	..	..	..	21
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 21	604	654	191	127	94	41	..	..	1,711
<i>Sub-order 22.—Musical Instruments.</i>										
143	Musical instrument importer, seller	65	68	27	30	19	6	..	..	215
144	Others	87	65	17	22	9	6	..	..	206
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 22	152	133	44	52	28	12	..	..	421

* Includes those only whose ordinary occupation is not stated.

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 3.—SUB-CLASS B—ORDER 5— <i>continued.</i>										
<i>Sub-order 23.—Prints, Pictures, and Art Materials.</i>										
145	Picture, picture-frame dealer	10	11	1	4	2	3	..	..	31
146	Map and print dealer	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
147	Art, photographic requisites importer, dealer	117	50	21	12	11	4	..	..	215
148	Others	12	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	22
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 23		140	70	23	16	13	8	..	..	270
<i>Sub-order 24.—Ornaments, Minor Art Products, and Small Wares.</i>										
149	Carving, figures dealer .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
150	Basketware, wickerware dealer .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
152	Fancy goods dealer	35	248	22	39	10	18	..	..	372
154	Toys and minor arts products dealer	1	4	1	2	3	..	..	..	11
155	Others	9	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	14
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 24		45	254	25	45	13	18	..	..	400
<i>Sub-order 25.—Equipment for Sports and Games.</i>										
158	Crickets, football, tennis, etc., requisites dealer	7	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	13
159	Others	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 25		11	10	3	..	1	..	..	..	25
<i>Sub-order 26.—Designs, Medals, Type and Dies.</i>										
160	Designs, patterns, medals, type, and dies dealer	4	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	12
161	Others	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 26		6	6	1	..	1	..	..	..	14
<i>Sub-order 27.—Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Plated Ware, and Scientific Instruments and Materials.</i>										
162	Watch, clock, jewellery importer, dealer	197	132	84	61	27	13	..	..	514
163	Scientific instruments importer, dealer	6	5	..	2	1	..	..	..	14
164	Electro-plate wares importer, dealer	3	2	1	2	1	..	..	..	9
165	Others	40	23	2	1	6	1	..	..	72
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 27		246	162	87	66	34	14	..	..	609
<i>Sub-order 28.—Surgical Instruments and Appliances.</i>										
166	Surgical instruments and appliances dealer	7	13	8	1	..	..	..	..	29
167	Others	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 28		8	14	11	1	..	..	..	..	34
<i>Sub-order 29.—Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.</i>										
168	Arms, explosives dealer	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
170	Others	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 29		3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
<i>Sub-order 30.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>										
171	Agricultural machinery, implements dealer	11	13	3	4	8	1	..	..	40
172	Sewing machines importer, dealer	33	31	6	7	5	1	..	..	83
173	Other machines, tools, implements, cutlery dealer	159	96	55	24	14	6	..	..	354
174	Others	7	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	12
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 30		210	142	66	36	27	8	..	..	489
<i>Sub-order 31.—Carriages and Vehicles.</i>										
175	Carriage, wagon, cart dealer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
176	Bicycle, motor-car, importer, dealer agent	109	83	54	42	14	5	..	..	307
177	Coachmakers' sundries dealer .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
179	Others .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 31		110	85	55	42	15	5	..	..	312
<i>Sub-order 32.—Harness, Saddlery, and Leatherware.</i>										
180	Saddlery, harness importer, dealer	4	4	4	3	..	..	..	..	15
181	Saddlers' ironmonger	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
182	Leatherware and grindery merchant, dealer	12	21	1	3	1	1	..	..	39
183	Others	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 32		19	28	5	7	1	1	..	..	61
<i>Sub-order 33.—Ships, Boats, and their Equipment, and Marine Stores.</i>										
184	Ships and boats dealer, broker	4	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
186	Ship-chandler, marine stores merchant	12	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	21
187	Others .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 33		16	4	6	1	..	..	..	..	27

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 3.—SUB-CLASS B.—ORDER 5—<i>continued.</i>										
<i>Sub-order 34.—Building Materials and House Fittings.</i>										
188	Materials for houses and buildings dealer	6	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	15
189	House fittings dealer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
190	Oil and colour man, glass, paperhangings dealer ..	21	54	13	8	4	2	..	..	102
191	Others	8	..	1	1	..	2	..	..	12
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 34		36	58	17	12	4	4	..	..	131
<i>Sub-order 35.—Furniture.</i>										
192	Furniture dealer	165	214	72	32	14	23	..	..	520
193	Second-hand furniture dealer, broker	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
194	Others .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 35		169	219	73	32	14	23	..	..	530
<i>Sub-order 36.—Chemicals and By-products.</i>										
195	Chemical materials (not drugs) dealer	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
196	Chemical by-products dealer	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
197	Wholesale druggist	163	65	56	45	40	4	..	..	373
198	Others	11	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	18
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 36		182	74	57	46	40	4	..	..	403
<i>Sub-order 37.—Paper, Papermakers' Materials, Stationery.</i>										
199	Paper merchant, importer	37	65	7	3	2	..	..	..	114
200	Stationer	203	271	81	56	65	19	..	..	695
201	Rag, waste paper dealer, gatherer	2	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	7
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 37		242	337	89	61	68	19	..	..	816
TOTAL—ORDER 5		2,190	2,252	755	544	353	157	..	..	6,260
ORDER 6.—SALE, HIRE, OR EXCHANGE OF TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS, AND OF FIBROUS MATERIALS.										
<i>Sub-order 38.—Textile Fabrics.</i>										
203	Manchester warehouseman, wholesale draper	132	101	15	22	8	5	..	..	283
204	Draper, linen, woollen draper	4,774	5,050	2,207	1,463	766	523	..	..	14,783
205	Silk-mercator, dealer	13	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	25
206	Others	16	3	..	2	1	1	..	..	23
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 38		4,935	5,165	2,223	1,487	775	529	..	..	15,114
<i>Sub-order 39.—Dress.</i>										
207	Clothier, outfitter	147	70	53	13	13	8	..	..	304
208	Men's mercer, hatter, hosier, haberdasher	89	30	10	2	1	2	..	..	134
209	Millinery, bonnet, hat dealer	81	82	9	15	6	12	..	..	205
210	Shoe, boot dealer	586	357	97	150	85	45	..	..	1,320
211	Umbrella, parasol, stick dealer	4	3	1	4	..	..	..	..	12
212	Fur, rug dealer	8	10	1	4	3	3	..	..	29
213	Second-hand clothes dealer	5	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	11
214	Others	8	12	..	11	..	..	..	..	31
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 39		928	568	172	190	109	70	..	..	2,046
<i>Sub-order 40.—Fibrous Materials.</i>										
216	Rope, cord dealer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
218	Tent, tarpaulin dealer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
219	Bag, sack importer, dealer	14	8	5	5	1	..	..	..	33
220	Others	3	7	..	2	2	..	..	..	14
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 40		19	16	5	7	3	..	..	..	50
TOTAL—ORDER 6		5,882	5,740	2,400	1,693	887	599	..	..	17,210
ORDER 7.—DEALING IN FOOD, DRINKS, NARCOTICS, AND STIMULANTS.*										
<i>Sub-order 41.—Animal Food.</i>										
221	Milkseller	97	108	26	48	7	9	..	..	295
222	Dairy produce dealer	43	233	11	16	5	1	..	..	309
223	Butcher, meat salesman	330	409	98	66	80	16	1	..	1,000
224	Provision merchant, dealer	102	52	20	15	8	9	..	..	206
225	Poulterer, game dealer	8	9	..	1	..	1	..	..	19
226	Fishmonger, oyster dealer	48	43	9	8	8	7	..	..	123
227	Others	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 41		631	854	164	154	109	43	1	..	1,956
<i>Sub-order 42.—Vegetable Food.</i>										
228	Flour, grain, merchant, dealer	39	75	11	46	24	2	..	..	197
229	Bread, biscuit dealer	84	190	42	96	12	31	..	..	455
230	Confectioner, pastry dealer	701	1,338	101	190	87	63	..	..	2,480
231	Greengrocer, fruiterer, potato, onion dealer ..	525	576	214	183	88	63	..	..	1,649
232	Others	2	1	3	..	1	1	..	..	8
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 42		1,351	2,180	371	515	212	160	..	..	4,789

* Except in each case Primary Producers grouped under Class 6.

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.					TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.	
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.		F.C. Terr.
CLASS 3.—SUB-CLASS B—ORDER 7— <i>continued.</i>										
<i>Sub-order 43.—Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.</i>										
233	Wine and spirit merchant, Australian wine seller ..	123	70	24	16	28	1	..	..	262
234	Cordial, aerated waters seller ..	8	6	1	5	1	..	1	..	22
235	Tea merchant, dealer ..	177	86	61	8	5	2	..	..	339
236	Cocoa, coffee, chicory, agent, dealer ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
237	Grocer ..	812	744	241	221	161	71	..	..	2,250
238	Tobacconist ..	154	97	29	20	61	5	..	..	366
239	Others ..	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 43 ..		1,283	1,007	358	270	256	79	1	..	3,254
TOTAL—ORDER 7 ..		3,265	4,041	893	939	577	282	2	..	9,999
ORDER 8.—DEALING AND TREATING ANIMALS, AND DEALING IN ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, EXCLUDING FOOD.*										
<i>Sub-order 44.—Living Animals.</i>										
240	Live stock dealer, stock and station agent ..	141	62	55	28	13	..	..	..	299
241	Animal trainer, horse-breaker ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
242	Bird fancier, poultry dealer ..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
243	Others ..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 44 ..		143	65	55	28	14	..	..	..	305
<i>Sub-order 45.—Manures and Animal Waste Products.</i>										
244	Manure, guano dealer ..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
245	Bone-dust dealer ..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
246	Others ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 45 ..		2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	7
<i>Sub-order 46.—Leather, Raw Materials, and Manufactures.</i>										
247	Hide, skin dealer ..	8	4	11	4	3	1	..	..	31
248	Prepared skins, leather merchant, dealer ..	19	33	13	10	5	1	..	..	81
249	Others ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 46 ..		27	37	25	14	8	2	..	..	113
<i>Sub-order 47.—Wool and other Animal Matters.</i>										
250	Wool-broker, merchant ..	131	164	59	21	23	5	..	..	403
251	Tallow merchant, dealer ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
252	Bone, horn, hoof, hair merchant, dealer ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
253	Feather dealer ..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
254	Others ..	8	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	18
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 47 ..		141	176	61	23	23	5	..	..	429
<i>Sub-order 48.—Seeds, Plants, Flowers, Vegetable Products for Fodder and Gardening Purposes.</i>										
255	Seed merchant ..	100	51	8	13	3	3	..	..	178
256	Florist flower and plant seller ..	226	195	27	53	27	9	..	..	537
257	Produce, hay and corn merchant, dealer ..	120	138	62	43	35	25	..	..	423
258	Others ..	9	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	10
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 48 ..		455	384	98	109	65	37	..	..	1,148
<i>Sub-order 49.—Other Vegetable Matters not included elsewhere.</i>										
259	Timber merchant ..	134	94	45	32	14	23	..	..	342
261	India-rubber wares dealer ..	15	9	3	3	2	..	..	..	32
262	Others ..	4	11	..	..	1	..	..	..	16
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 49 ..		153	114	48	35	17	23	..	..	390
TOTAL—ORDER 8 ..		921	778	290	209	127	67	..	..	2,392
ORDER 9.—DEALING IN MINERALS OR OTHER SUBSTANCES MAINLY USED FOR FUEL AND LIGHT.										
<i>Sub-order 50.—Coal and other Substances mainly used for Fuel and Light.</i>										
263	Coal, coke merchant, dealer ..	13	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	19
265	Firewood, fuel merchant, dealer ..	6	17	8	5	4	4	..	..	44
266	Petroleum, kerosene, paraffin importer, dealer ..	55	110	15	28	11	3	..	..	222
267	Others ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL—ORDER 9 ..		74	130	24	35	16	7	..	..	286

* Except in each case Primary Producers grouped under Class 6.

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 3.—SUB-CLASS B— <i>continued.</i>										
ORDER 10.—DEALING IN MINERALS OTHER THAN FOR FUEL AND LIGHT.										
<i>Sub-order 51.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, Glass, and Minerals not otherwise classed.</i>										
268	Stone, gravel, sand dealer	7	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	10
269	Lime merchant, dealer	2	1	..	2	2	..	..	..	7
270	Cement, plaster dealer .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
271	Brick, tile dealer	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
272	Potteryware, earthenware dealer .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
273	Glassware dealer	4	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	16
274	China, crockeryware dealer	10	40	..	2	3	2	..	..	57
275	Others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 51		24	50	9	5	8	2	..	..	98
<i>Sub-order 52.—Gold, Silver, and Precious Stones.</i>										
277	Precious stones dealer	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
278	Others	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 52		6	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	9
<i>Sub-order 53.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>										
279	Tin, zinc, merchant, dealer .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
281	Copper, brass dealer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
282	Iron ore, pig iron, scrap iron, dealer	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
283	Steel, iron, galvanized iron, wire, importer, dealer	15	18	2	..	1	1	..	..	37
284	Ironmonger, hardware dealer	174	231	58	73	49	34	..	..	619
285	Others	7	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 53		199	255	61	75	50	35	..	..	675
TOTAL—ORDER 10		229	306	71	81	58	37	..	..	782
ORDER 11.—ENGAGED IN GENERAL DEALING, AND MERCANTILE PURSUITS NOT OTHERWISE CLASSED.										
<i>Sub-order 54.—Merchants, Dealers (undefined).</i>										
286	Merchant, importer, warehouseman, undefined	3,789	1,653	1,111	401	606	143	1	..	7,704
287	Storekeeper, shopkeeper	5,220	2,100	1,356	977	862	455	1	2	10,973
288	Dealer, trader	224	294	22	32	14	7	..	..	593
289	Hawker, pedlar	24	8	6	7	..	1	..	..	46
290	Broker, agent, commission agent	744	450	235	138	108	32	..	..	1,707
291	Others	126	44	13	21	21	5	..	..	230
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 54		10,127	4,549	2,743	1,576	1,611	643	2	2	21,253
<i>Sub-order 55.—Other Mercantile Persons.</i>										
292	Officer of public company, society	228	201	61	99	57	11	..	1	658
293	Clerk, cashier, accountant, undefined	3,079	1,789	843	542	431	199	..	1	6,884
294	Commercial traveller, canvasser, salesman, undefined	2,001	2,070	479	992	411	218	..	2	6,173
295	Others	326	225	90	31	18	8	..	..	698
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 55		5,634	4,285	1,473	1,664	917	436	..	4	14,413
TOTAL—ORDER 11		15,761	8,834	4,216	3,240	2,528	1,079	2	6	35,666
ORDER 12.—SPECULATION ON CHANCE EVENTS.										
<i>Sub-order 56.—Chance Events.</i>										
296	Lottery keeper, agent	2	1	26	..	4	26	..	..	59
297	Turf Commission agent, sweep promoter	5	1	14	1	1	18	..	..	40
299	Others	9	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	23
TOTAL—ORDER 12		16	11	45	1	5	44	..	..	122
Sub-Class C.—Storage.										
ORDER 13.—STORAGE.										
<i>Sub-order 57.—Storage.</i>										
300	Bonded, free store, proprietor, manager clerk	8	5	2	..	1	..	..	..	16
301	Bonded, free store, storeman, worker	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
302	Government store manager, storeman, clerk, worker .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	4
303	Others engaged in storage	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
TOTAL—ORDER 13		12	6	3	..	4	1	..	..	26
TOTAL—CLASS 3		31,270	24,251	9,475	7,240	4,973	2,465	4	6	79,684

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 4.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.										
ORDER 14.—TRANSPORT OF PASSENGERS, GOODS, OR IN EFFECTING COMMUNICATIONS.										
<i>Sub-order 58.—On Railways (not Construction).</i>										
304	Railway officer, station-master, clerk	71	43	210	11	11	16	..	..	362
306	Railway guard, porter, signaller, servant	25	13	14	2	1	1	..	..	56
308	Railway employee, labourer	308	308	340	8	18	11	..	..	993
309	Others	14	29	6	..	..	2	..	..	51
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 58	418	393	570	21	30	30	..	..	1,402
<i>Sub-order 59.—On Roads.</i>										
310	Tramway owner, officer, clerk	5	55	17	4	5	1	..	..	87
311	Tramway driver, motorman, gripman, conductor, worker	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
312	Coach, omnibus, cab proprietor	6	6	3	..	..	..	..	..	15
313	Coach, omnibus, cab driver, conductor, worker	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
314	Motor-garage keeper, motorman, chauffeur, taxi-cab driver	100	84	17	15	4	18	..	..	238
315	Parcels delivery, forwarding agent, driver, clerk	9	2	6	1	1	..	..	..	19
316	Drayman, carrier, carter, teamster, horse-driver, (not elsewhere classified)	77	65	28	23	6	6	..	..	205
317	Livery stable keeper	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	4
318	Others	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 59	209	215	74	44	16	25	..	..	583
<i>Sub-order 60.—On Seas and Rivers, and the regulation thereof.</i>										
319	Harbors and Rivers Department, Marine Board, Harbor Trust officer	15	9	4	4	4	..	..	..	36
320	Ferry service officer, worker	24	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	25
323	Shipowner, * shipping agent, manager, clerk	246	102	51	51	34	17	..	..	501
326	Steward, stewardess, ship-servant	83	51	19	26	9	12	..	..	200
328	Barge-master, lighterman	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
329	Stevedore, lumper, wharf labourer	6	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	11
330	Boat proprietor, * boatman, waterman	6	3	5	2	1	..	..	..	17
331	Punt lessee, worker, ferryman	10	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	12
333	Others	5	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	10
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 60	396	166	85	87	49	30	..	..	813
<i>Sub-order 61.—On Postal Service.</i>										
334	Postal officer, postmaster, clerk, sorter	787	763	183	204	132	234	..	1	2,304
336	Mail contractor	15	20	5	1	..	1	..	..	42
337	Mailman, mailguard	4	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	9
338	Others	20	23	4	1	1	1	..	..	50
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 61	826	800	194	206	133	236	..	1	2,405
<i>Sub-order 62.—On Telegraph and Telephone Service.</i>										
339	Telegraph officer, station-master, operator, clerk	33	51	10	7	2	3	..	..	106
341	Telephone officer	776	423	231	225	91	34	2	..	1,782
342	Messenger	12	5	4	1	..	2	..	..	24
343	Others	8	1	2	3	1	1	..	..	16
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 62	829	480	247	236	94	40	2	..	1,928
<i>Sub-order 63.—Delivery of Documents, Parcels, and Messages by hand.</i>										
344	Messenger, porter	14	3	..	3	2	..	..	..	22
345	Others	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 63	15	3	..	3	2	..	..	..	23
	TOTAL—CLASS 4	2,603	2,066	1,170	597	324	361	2	1	7,214
CLASS 5.—INDUSTRIAL.										
ORDER 15.—MANUFACTURE, OR OTHER PROCESSES RELATING TO ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS IN WHICH MATERIALS OF VARIOUS KINDS ARE USED TOGETHER.										
<i>Sub-order 65.—Books and Publications.</i>										
347	Publisher, newspaper proprietor	193	155	47	23	20	17	1	..	456
348	Printer, printer's manager, clerk	294	291	97	59	45	19	..	..	805
349	Compositor	120	115	56	24	39	8	..	..	362
350	Machinist, stereotypier, and others engaged in printing	489	181	149	115	50	13	..	..	997
351	Bookbinder, manufacturing stationer	987	1,193	249	206	53	75	..	..	2,763
352	Others	50	12	4	1	3	..	..	..	70
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 65	2,133	1,947	602	428	210	132	1	..	5,453

* Includes those only whose ordinary occupation is not stated.

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—continued.

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 5.—ORDER 15—continued.										
<i>Sub-order 66.—Musical Instruments.</i>										
353	Musical instrument maker	42	26	13	2	6	..	..	..	89
354	Musical instrument tuner, repairer	7	2	4	1	..	..	..	..	14
355	Others	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 66	50	28	17	3	6	..	..	..	104
<i>Sub-order 67.—Prints, Pictures, and Art Materials.</i>										
356	Lithographer, lithographic, zincographic printer	37	43	17	4	2	1	..	..	104
357	Picture-frame maker, picture restorer, cleaner	41	23	7	8	5	1	..	..	85
358	Artists' materials manufacturer, artists' colourman	1	35	..	1	..	..	..	..	37
359	Others	13	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	18
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 67	92	101	29	13	7	2	..	..	244
<i>Sub-order 68.—Ornaments, Minor Art Products, and Small Wares.</i>										
360	Carver (all branches), carver and gilder	10	7	..	2	..	..	..	..	19
361	Image maker, modeller	3	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
363	Toy maker	21	10	1	1	1	..	..	..	34
364	Basket-maker, wicker-worker	11	6	1	16	3	..	..	..	37
365	Artificial-flower maker, art needle-worker	374	428	42	37	15	7	..	..	903
366	Paper bag, box maker	486	666	78	123	23	3	..	..	1,384
367	Brush, broom maker	66	75	12	24	21	4	..	..	202
368	Others	54	58	2	2	2	2	..	..	120
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 68	1,025	1,253	137	210	65	16	..	..	2,706
<i>Sub-order 69.—Equipment for Sports and Games.</i>										
369	Billiard, bagatelle table, ball, cue manufacturer	3	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	13
370	Cricket, tennis, football, golf equipment maker	5	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
372	Fishing-tackle maker	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	6
373	Others	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 69	12	15	5	2	..	..	..	..	34
<i>Sub-order 70.—Designs, Medals, Type, and Dies.</i>										
374	Type founder, maker	12	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
375	Die-sinker	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
376	Engraver (not art), pattern designer	33	41	3	5	4	1	..	..	87
377	Rubber-stamp maker	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
378	Others	11	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 70	65	48	4	5	5	1	..	..	128
<i>Sub-order 71.—Watches, Clocks, and Scientific Instruments.</i>										
379	Watch, clock, chronometer maker	14	14	7	2	1	3	..	..	41
380	Scientific instrument maker	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
381	Optician	72	47	24	21	7	3	..	..	174
382	Telegraph, telephone instrument maker	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
383	Electrical apparatus maker	8	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	14
384	Others	6	29	1	2	..	..	..	..	38
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 71	107	99	33	26	8	6	..	..	279
<i>Sub-order 72.—Surgical Instruments and Appliances.</i>										
385	Surgical instrument maker	9	5	7	..	1	..	..	..	22
386	Surgical appliances, truss, bandage maker	10	11	3	1	3	..	..	..	28
387	Others	5	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	9
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 72	24	18	11	1	5	..	..	..	59
<i>Sub-order 73.—Arms, Ammunition, and Explosives.</i>										
388	Gunsmith, small-arms worker	4	8	..	..	..	1	..	..	13
390	Explosive manufacturer	1	53	1	..	..	..	..	..	55
391	Fuse, cartridge maker .. .. .	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
392	Shot maker .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
393	Fireworks maker .. .. .	..	8	..	..	1	1	..	..	10
394	Others	2	140	..	1	..	..	..	..	143
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 73	7	229	1	1	1	2	..	..	241
<i>Sub-order 74.—Engines, Machines, Tools, and Implements.</i>										
395	Engine-maker, fitter, mechanical engineer, draughtsman	106	112	33	33	8	4	..	..	296
396	Millwright	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
397	Boiler-maker .. .. .	..	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	4
398	Agricultural machinery and implement maker	23	48	8	24	4	2	..	..	109
399	Sewing-machine maker, repairer	16	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	23
400	Cutler, tool-maker, saw-setter	8	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	20
401	Gas, water meter maker	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3
402	Scale, weighing machine maker, adjuster	6	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	9
403	Others	17	19	2	4	3	1	..	..	48
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 74	181	195	49	65	18	7	..	..	515

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—continued.

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.					TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.	
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.		F.C. Terr.
CLASS 5.—ORDER 15—continued.										
<i>Sub-order 75.—Carriages and Vehicles.</i>										
404	Railway carriage, wagon, tram-car builder	23	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	32
405	Coach, carriage, wagon, cart builder	19	34	10	9	3	4	..	..	79
406	Bicycle, motor car maker, repairer	127	44	32	51	10	7	..	..	271
407	Perambulator, wheel-chair maker	5	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
408	Wheelwright	1	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	8
409	Others	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 75	176	80	49	61	15	12	..	..	399
<i>Sub-order 76.—Harness, Saddlery, and Leatherware.</i>										
410	Saddlery and harness maker, whip maker	39	46	27	13	13	8	..	..	146
411	Leather belting maker	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
412	Leather cutter, designer	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
413	Portmanteau, leather bag, trunk maker	48	49	12	6	1	..	..	..	116
414	Saddle-tree maker .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
415	Fancy leather worker	137	129	1	11	1	3	..	..	282
416	Others	95	204	37	6	5	10	..	..	357
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 76	326	435	77	30	20	21	..	..	915
<i>Sub-order 77.—Ships, Boats, and their Equipment.</i>										
417	Shipbuilder, shipwright, boatbuilder	12	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	18
419	Block, oar, mast maker	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
420	Sail-maker	6	4	5	..	3	..	..	..	18
421	Dock, slip proprietor, manager, clerk	11	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	14
423	Others	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 77	33	9	8	2	3	..	..	..	55
<i>Sub-order 78.—Furniture.</i>										
424	Furniture manufacturer, cabinet-maker, bedstead maker	153	120	69	32	14	18	..	..	406
425	Bed, mattress maker, upholsterer	76	176	16	18	15	15	..	..	316
426	Others	19	13	11	1	3	..	..	..	47
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 78	248	309	96	51	32	33	..	..	769
<i>Sub-order 79.—Building Materials and other Manufactures, comprised mainly of Timber.</i>										
427	Saw-mill proprietor, worker (exclusive of forest saw-mills)	10	11	14	3	4	4	..	..	46
428	Joiner, door-sash, mantel-piece maker, wood turner	10	21	5	..	..	..	..	..	36
429	Cooper	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
430	Box, case maker	51	89	10	5	7	..	..	..	162
431	Others	4	30	..	1	..	..	..	..	36
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 79	77	151	31	9	11	5	..	..	284
<i>Sub-order 80.—Chemicals and By-Products.</i>										
432	Manufacturing chemist (not elsewhere classified) ..	461	175	29	23	12	5	..	..	705
433	Ink, blacking manufacturer	15	62	..	2	..	..	..	..	79
434	Salt, soda, alkali acid, starch, blue maker	56	31	2	2	1	..	..	..	92
435	Chemical manure maker	1	14	..	5	5	..	..	..	25
436	Eucalyptus oil maker	2	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	5
437	Paint manufacturer	87	14	..	16	..	1	..	..	118
438	Others	63	43	3	2	1	..	..	..	112
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 80	685	341	34	51	19	6	..	..	1,136
	TOTAL—ORDER 15	5,241	5,264	1,183	964	425	243	1	..	13,321
ORDER 16.—MANUFACTURE, REPAIR, CLEANSING, OR OTHER PROCESSES RELATING TO TEXTILE FABRICS, DRESS, AND FIBROUS MATERIALS.										
<i>Sub-order 81.—Textile Fabrics.</i>										
439	Cotton manufacturer, spinner, and other workers (all branches)	7	13	2	..	..	..	..	..	22
440	Woolen manufacturer, spinner, and other workers (all branches)	701	2,099	170	83	1	75	..	..	3,129
441	Silk manufacturer, spinner, and other workers (all branches)	5	18	..	..	1	..	..	..	24
442	Dyer, scourer, cleaner	189	176	41	48	17	6	..	..	477
443	Flock manufacturer	5	38	2	3	1	..	..	..	52
444	Others	165	594	10	7	1	12	..	..	789
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 81	1,072	2,938	225	141	21	96	..	..	4,493
<i>Sub-order 82.—Dress.</i>										
445	Clothing manufacturer, tailor, dressmaker	17,697	22,805	6,267	4,246	2,742	1,287	6	3	55,053
446	Hat, cap, bonnet maker	393	555	34	29	2	5	..	..	1,023
447	Shirtmaker	779	1,084	300	94	20	16	..	..	2,293
448	Milliner, staymaker, glovemaker	3,307	3,349	615	874	341	253	..	..	8,739
449	Sockmaker, knitter	1,040	1,828	1	22	11	35	..	..	2,937
450	Furrier, rugmaker	149	321	5	35	4	11	..	..	525
451	Bootmaker, shoemaker (all branches)	1,339	3,281	396	210	97	80	..	..	5,403
452	Umbrella, parasol, stick maker, repairer	71	79	6	4	1	1	..	..	162
453	Feather-dresser, glove-cleaner	9	155	3	5	1	..	..	..	174
454	Others	100	218	3	3	7	..	..	..	331
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 82	24,889	33,675	7,630	5,622	3,226	1,689	6	3	76,640

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 5.—ORDER 16— <i>continued.</i>										
<i>Sub-order 83.—Fibrous Materials</i>										
455	Mat maker	12	18	..	2	1	1	..	..	34
456	Rope, cord maker	21	247	..	..	1	..	..	..	269
457	Canvas, sailcloth maker	5	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	7
458	Tent, tarpaulin maker	40	45	19	6	2	..	..	..	112
459	Bag, sack maker	95	34	14	33	5	..	..	..	181
460	Others	21	3	1	..	1	..	..	..	26
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 83	194	348	34	42	10	1	..	..	629
	TOTAL—ORDER 16	26,155	36,961	7,889	5,705	3,257	1,786	6	3	81,762
ORDER 17.—MANUFACTURE OR OTHER PROCESSES RELATING TO FOOD, DRINKS, NARCOTICS, AND STIMULANTS.										
<i>Sub-order 84.—Animal Food.</i>										
461	Slaughterman, abattoir worker	5	1	1	5	..	4	..	1	12
462	Meat, bacon, ham curer, preserver	29	27	57	4	..	..	..	..	122
463	Fish curer	1	..	..	..	..	11	1	..	2
464	Butter, cheese, condensed milk maker, factory worker	126	155	95	23	11	5	..	..	415
465	Animal food refrigerator	18	15	17	2	..	3	..	..	53
466	Others	11	8	4	..	3	..	..	..	26
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 84	190	206	174	34	18	8	..	..	630
<i>Sub-order 85.—Vegetable Food.</i>										
467	Miller, maizena manufacturer	86	51	21	14	17	2	..	..	191
468	Baker, biscuit, pastry maker	1,050	888	196	108	84	40	..	..	2,366
469	Fruit preserver, jam, pickle, sauce maker	345	516	39	196	4	86	..	..	1,186
470	Confectionery maker	922	1,289	232	160	96	9	..	..	2,708
471	Sugar-mill owner, sugar refiner	40	34	17	1	1	..	..	..	93
472	Others	43	25	2	..	4	..	..	..	74
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 85	2,486	2,803	507	479	206	137	..	..	6,618
<i>Sub-order 86.—Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants.</i>										
473	Brewer, bottler, and others engaged in brewing	24	3	11	7	10	6	..	..	61
474	Malster .. .. .	..	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	11
475	Distiller and rectifier of spirits, bottler	12	8	1	3	1	..	..	..	25
476	Wine manufacturer (not grower)	10	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	14
477	Cordial, aerated water manufacturer (all branches)	72	42	27	3	4	1	..	..	149
478	Cocoa, chocolate maker, coffee, chicory roaster, grinder	89	25	1	6	2	3	..	..	126
479	Tea blender, taster, packer	66	19	24	..	2	..	..	..	111
480	Tobacco, cigar, cigarette manufacturer	963	662	6	14	28	..	..	..	1,673
481	Ice manufacturer	8	3	8	..	2	..	..	..	21
483	Condiment maker (all branches)	50	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	53
484	Others	33	97	5	3	2	1	..	..	141
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 86	1,327	869	85	42	51	11	..	..	2,385
	TOTAL—ORDER 17	4,003	3,878	766	555	275	156	..	..	9,633
ORDER 18.—ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURE OR OTHER PROCESSES CONNECTED WITH ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES, NOT OTHERWISE CLASSED.										
<i>Sub-order 87.—Animal Matters (no. otherwise classed).</i>										
485	Soap, candle manufacturer	266	100	6	20	3	5	..	..	400
486	Tallow-melter boiling-down worker	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
487	Fellmonger, wool-washer, scourer	30	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	33
488	Tanner, currier (all branches)	13	23	2	3	1	1	..	..	43
489	Bone-dust, manure manufacturer	1	10	1	1	2	..	..	..	15
490	Others	22	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 87	337	139	10	24	6	6	..	..	522
<i>Sub-order 88.—Working in Vegetable Matters (not otherwise classed).</i>										
491	Firewood cutter, chopper .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
492	Fence, hurdle maker .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
494	Cork cutter	7	22	1	..	12	..	..	..	42
495	Others	329	664	18	12	3	2	..	..	1,028
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 88	336	689	19	12	15	2	..	..	1,073
<i>Sub-order 89.—Workers in Vegetable Produce for Fodder.</i>										
496	Chaffcutter, hay, straw, presser .. .. .	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
498	Oil and seed-cake maker	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	4
499	Others	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 89	5	5	..	2	..	..	..	..	12
<i>Sub-order 90.—Paper Manufacture.</i>										
500	Paper manufacturer (all branches)	93	75	1	12	1	..	..	..	182
501	Others	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 90	95	75	2	12	1	..	..	..	185
	TOTAL—ORDER 18	773	908	31	50	22	8	..	..	1,792

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 5.— <i>continued.</i>										
ORDER 19.—ALTERATION, MODIFICATION, MANUFACTURE, OR OTHER PROCESSES RELATING TO METALS OR MINERAL MATTERS.										
<i>Sub-order 91.—Manufactures and Processes relating to Stone, Clay, Earthenware, Glass, and Minerals not otherwise classed.</i>										
502	Monumental, marble mason, stone cutter, dresser ..	5	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	14
503	Limeburner .. .. .	..	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	4
504	Plaster-maker, cement manufacturer	9	3	..	2	4	1	..	..	19
505	Brickmaker, tile manufacturer	33	61	3	2	2	..	..	..	101
506	Pottery, porcelain maker	16	43	..	2	1	1	..	..	63
507	Glass manufacturer, worker	21	18	1	2	1	1	..	..	44
510	Asbestos manufacturer	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
511	Others	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	8
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 91		89	133	8	10	11	3	..	..	254
<i>Sub-order 92.—Workers in Jewellery, Precious Stones, and Minting.</i>										
512	Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller	208	153	40	21	12	4	..	..	438
513	Lapidary, precious stones worker	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
514	Electro-plater, plater	8	9	..	2	..	..	..	..	19
516	Others .. .. .	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 92		219	187	40	23	12	4	..	..	485
<i>Sub-order 93.—Workers in various Metals (not otherwise classed).</i>										
517	Tinsmith, smelter, worker	24	56	5	5	..	..	..	..	90
518	Zinc, antimony, bismuth, smelter, worker	2	4	..	..	..	12	..	..	13
519	Silver, copper, lead, smelter, worker	17	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	29
520	Malleable iron and steel manufacture, smelter, worker	54	17	3	3	..	..	..	..	77
522	Iron founder, moulder, worker	117	38	12	11	4	2	..	..	184
523	Brass founder, moulder, worker	16	35	..	6	..	..	..	..	57
524	Galvanized iron worker (all branches)	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
525	Wire and cable manufacturer, worker	12	15	1	2	2	..	..	..	32
526	Blacksmith, striker, farrier	5	8	3	4	1	3	..	..	24
527	Locksmith .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
528	Others	105	90	7	19	3	1	..	..	225
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 93		356	278	32	51	10	18	..	..	745
TOTAL—ORDER 19		664	598	80	84	33	25	..	..	1,484
ORDER 20.—CONVERSION OF COAL AND OTHER SUBSTANCES TO PURPOSES OF HEAT, LIGHT, OR FORMS OF ENERGY NOT OTHERWISE CLASSED.										
<i>Sub-order 94.—Working in Fuel, Light and other forms of Energy.</i>										
529	Gas manufacture and supply officer, worker	102	69	12	14	1	2	..	..	200
530	Coke manufacturer, burner	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	9
531	Electric light or energy producer, electrician, worker	168	148	42	47	24	19	..	..	448
532	Hydraulic power producer, worker	4	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	6
533	Charcoal burner .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
534	Kerosene oil manufacturer	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
535	Others	29	345	2	..	1	1	..	..	378
TOTAL—ORDER 20		311	568	59	63	26	22	..	..	1,049
ORDER 21.—CONSTRUCTION OR REPAIR OF BUILDINGS, ROADS, RAILWAYS, CANALS, DOCKS, EARTHWORKS, ETC., OR IN OPERATIONS THE NATURE OF WHICH IS UNDEFINED.										
<i>Sub-order 95.—Houses and Buildings.</i>										
536	Builder, contractor, manager, foreman, clerk	72	41	16	5	5	12	..	..	151
537	Stonemason, labourer .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
538	Bricklayer, labourer	6	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	14
539	Carpenter, labourer	12	10	4	..	..	2	..	..	28
540	Slater, tiler, shingler	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
541	Plasterer, modeller	12	5	..	..	1	..	..	..	18
542	House-painter, paperhanger, glazier	14	19	9	5	..	2	..	..	49
543	Plumber, gasfitter, bellhanger	37	26	22	6	8	..	..	..	99
544	Signwriter	5	3	2	3	3	..	..	..	16
545	Others	2	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	17
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 95		161	126	54	22	17	16	..	..	396
<i>Sub-order 96.—Roads, Railways, Earthworks, etc.</i>										
Road, railway, bridge, earthworks, telegraph, wharf, sewer:—										
546	Contractor	6	9	..	1	1	..	..	..	17
548	Stonemason, bricklayer, carpenter, painter .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
549	Carter, teamster	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
552	Road metal, gravel, contractor, stone breaker	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
554	Asphalter, drainer, pavior .. .. .	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
555	Others	6	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	12
TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 96		15	21	3	1	1	..	..	..	41
TOTAL—ORDER 21		176	147	57	23	18	16	..	..	437

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—continued.

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.					TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.		F.O. Terr.
CLASS 5—continued.									
ORDER 22.—DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD, OR OF REFUSE.									
<i>Sub-order 97.—Disposal of the Dead.</i>									
556	Undertaker	16	20	4	1	2	..	..	48
557	Cemetery caretaker, grave-digger, labourer	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
558	Others	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 97	20	24	4	1	2	..	..	51
<i>Sub-order 98.—Disposal of Refuse.</i>									
559	Scavenger, street-cleaner	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
561	Sanitary contractor, nightman, sewerage worker	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	8
562	Others	5	4	1	1	..	1	..	12
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 98	11	6	2	1	..	2	..	22
	TOTAL—ORDER 22	31	30	6	2	2	2	..	73
ORDER 23.—INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER ACTIVE WORKERS IMPERFECTLY DEFINED.									
<i>Sub-order 99.—Imperfectly Defined.</i>									
563	Mechanic, manufacturer, apprentice (so defined)	1,063	977	86	62	27	9	..	2,224
564	Factory manager, worker (so defined)	819	880	104	130	63	48	..	2,044
566	Machinist, machine hand (so defined)	1,318	2,334	212	229	63	42	..	4,198
567	Employer, contractor, manager, foreman, superintendent (so defined)	118	140	17	20	13	3	..	311
569	Others	134	258	42	88	15	16	2	555
	TOTAL—ORDER 23	3,452	4,589	461	529	181	118	2	9,332
	TOTAL—CLASS 5	40,806	52,943	10,532	7,975	4,239	2,376	9	118,888
CLASS 6.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINERAL AND OTHER PRIMARY PRODUCERS.									
ORDER 24.—CULTIVATION OF LAND, BREEDING AND REARING ANIMALS, OR IN OBTAINING RAW PRODUCTS FROM NATURAL SOURCES.									
<i>Sub-order 100.—Agricultural Pursuits.</i>									
570	Farmer, and relative assisting	704	1,366	376	396	215	151	..	3,208
571	Farm manager, overseer	8	4	1	3	7	2	..	25
572	Farm servant, agricultural labourer	4	108	19	1	7	1	..	140
573	Market gardener	20	13	2	4	4	3	..	46
574	Fruit-grower, orchardist	110	238	25	116	43	98	..	630
575	Hop, cotton, tea, coffee, grower .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	99	..	101
576	Tobacco grower .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
577	Wine grower, vigneron	8	14	2	91	1	..	..	116
578	Sugar planter .. .. .	..	2	57	..	..	..	..	59
579	Horticulturist, nurseryman, gardener	35	59	3	15	8	7	..	127
580	Agricultural Department officer	14	4	4	3	1	1	..	27
581	Others	7	12	1	16	18	2	..	56
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 100	910	1,821	492	645	304	364	..	4,536
<i>Sub-order 101.—Pastoral Pursuits.</i>									
582	Grazier, pastoralist, stock-breeder, and relative assisting	526	316	202	57	17	12	..	1,131
583	Station manager, overseer, clerk	31	12	22	11	7	..	..	83
584	Stock-rider, drover, shearer, shepherd, pastoral labourer	15	21	32	..	8	..	2	78
585	Dairy farmer, and relative assisting	737	669	615	126	27	21	..	2,195
586	Dairy assistant, milker, labourer	589	277	540	73	12	21	..	1,512
587	Poultry farmer	131	84	22	12	36	8	..	293
588	Pig farmer	4	..	1	1	1	1	..	8
589	Wool classer, sorter	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
590	Stock and Brands Department officer	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
591	Others	8	1	13	5	2	..	..	29
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 101	2,044	1,381	1,447	286	110	63	2	5,334
<i>Sub-order 102.—The Capture, Preservation, or Destruction of Wild Animals, or the Acquisition of Products yielded by Wild Animals.</i>									
592	Bee-keeper	6	11	3	2	..	1	..	23
593	Kangaroo-hunter, rabbit, animal trapper	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	5
595	Others	1	1	2	..	..	7	..	11
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 102	9	15	5	2	..	8	..	39

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 6.—ORDER 24—<i>continued.</i>										
<i>Sub-order 103.—Fisheries.</i>										
596	Fisheries Department inspector, officer	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	4
597	Fisherman	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	3
598	Pearler .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
599	Oyster-bed lessee, worker, shell-fish catcher .. .. .	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
601	Others	30	11	7	..	2	..	..	..	50
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 103	35	14	11	..	5	..	..	..	65
<i>Sub-order 104.—Forestry, or the Acquisition of Raw Products yielded by Natural Vegetation.</i>										
602	Forests Department ranger, officer	4	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	9
603	Forest sawmill, proprietor, worker	26	14	15	3	9	4	..	..	71
606	Collector of pith and fibre-yielding plants	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
607	Others	1	3	1	..	..	2	..	..	7
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 104	33	18	19	3	10	6	..	..	89
<i>Sub-order 105.—Engaged in the Conservation of Water in all its forms, and in Water Supply from Natural Sources.</i>										
608	Conservation of Water Department officer, clerk	37	11	8	1	3	..	..	..	60
609	Water supply (private), caretaker, worker	6	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	10
610	Water supply (private), officer, worker, well-sinker	2	4	..	..	..	2	..	..	8
612	Others	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 105	46	16	9	4	3	2	..	..	80
<i>Sub-order 106.—Mines, Quarries, or the Acquisition of Natural Mineral Products.</i>										
613	Mines Department officer	2	2	2	..	1	2	..	..	9
614	Mine, gold—proprietor, manager, worker	6	15	12	..	14	..	..	..	47
615	tin—proprietor, manager, worker	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	4
616	silver—proprietor, manager, worker	5	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	10
617	coal—proprietor, manager, worker	32	..	14	..	3	1	..	..	50
618	iron—proprietor, manager, worker .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
619	copper—proprietor, manager, worker	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
620	shale—proprietor, manager, worker	2	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	10
621	precious stones—proprietor manager, worker	3	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	10
622	others and undefined—proprietor, manager, worker	19	49	6	4	3	..	..	..	81
623	Quarry proprietor, manager, worker	2	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
624	Others	3	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	11
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 106	76	93	37	6	25	5	..	..	242
	TOTAL—CLASS 6	3,153	3,358	2,020	946	457	448	2	1	10,385
CLASS 7.—INDEPENDENT.										
ORDER 25.—INDEPENDENT MEANS WHERE SOURCES OF INCOME CANNOT BE DIRECTLY RELATED TO ANY OTHER CLASS.										
<i>Sub-order 107.—Persons of Independent Means, having no specific occupation.</i>										
625	Old-age or invalid pensioner	1,528	1,271	479	182	170	135	..	..	3,765
626	Other pensioners	380	458	48	66	30	25	..	..	1,007
627	Annuitant	4	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	9
628	Independent means, lady, gentleman (so returned)	769	869	51	54	49	48	..	..	1,840
629	Others	195	776	61	74	20	12	..	..	1,138
	TOTAL—CLASS 7	2,876	3,378	639	376	269	221	..	..	7,759
	TOTAL—BREADWINNERS	170,935	155,079	57,329	39,687	25,759	14,713	156	102	463,760
CLASS 8.—DEPENDANTS.										
ORDER 26.—DEPENDENT UPON NATURAL GUARDIANS.										
<i>Sub-order 108.—Domestic Duties for which Remuneration is not paid.</i>										
630	Wife, mother, widow	398,871	297,983	134,628	98,982	60,635	39,553	340	417	1,031,409
631	Son, daughter, relative	101,859	80,655	36,266	27,295	11,743	13,061	57	78	271,014
632	Visitor	3,752	2,990	861	972	336	516	1	4	9,432
633	Boarder, lodger	8,831	7,191	2,087	1,709	894	1,046	42	12	21,812
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 108	513,313	388,819	173,842	128,958	73,608	54,176	440	511	1,333,667

FEMALE POPULATION OF THE STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH—*continued.*

Code No.	OCCUPATION.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		TOTAL.
		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Terr.	F.C. Terr.	
CLASS 8— <i>continued.</i>										
<i>Sub-order 109.—Dependent Scholars and Students.</i>										
634	Son, daughter, relative, and others supported at University*	536	304	59	184	60	11	..	..	1,154
635	Son, daughter, relative, and others at school ..	184,704	131,893	70,232	43,066	31,766	19,190	161	165	481,177
636	Son, daughter, relative, and others taught at home ..	6,623	2,849	3,096	1,051	1,043	810	27	11	15,510
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 109	191,863	135,046	73,387	44,301	32,869	20,011	188	176	497,841
<i>Sub-order 110.—Dependent Relatives and others not stated to be performing Domestic Duties.</i>										
637	Father, mother (dependent upon children)	737	1,495	361	420	127	202	..	1	3,343
638	Son, daughter, relative (including persons under 20 years of age with unspecified occupations)	148,926	92,775	51,546	32,944	22,272	16,633	213	214	365,523
639	Visitor	164	382	16	65	5	50	..	1	683
640	Others	482	1,172	80	193	21	124	12	..	2,084
	TOTAL—SUB-ORDER 110	150,309	95,824	52,003	33,622	22,425	17,009	225	216	371,633
	TOTAL—ORDER 26	855,485	619,689	299,232	206,881	128,902	91,196	853	903	2,203,141
ORDER 27.—DEPENDENT UPON THE STATE OR UPON PUBLIC OR PRIVATE SUPPORT.										
<i>Sub-order 111.—Supported by Voluntary and State Contributions.</i>										
641	Inmate of hospital	35	105	4	8	1	25	..	..	178
642	" benevolent institution	16	221	14	33	1	3	..	..	288
643	" hospital for insane	805	907	51	172	1	1	..	..	1,937
644	" orphan asylum	3	13	..	2	..	..	..	..	18
645	State child	85	138	28	5	2	2	..	..	260
646	Inmate of night refuge	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
648	Pauper, beggar, vagrant .. .. .	..	2	6	..	3	..	..	..	11
649	Others	33	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	40
	TOTAL—ORDER 27	978	1,392	105	220	8	31	..	..	2,734
	TOTAL—CLASS 8	856,463	621,081	299,337	207,101	128,910	91,227	853	903	2,205,875
700	OCCUPATION NOT STATED	1,472	396	337	105	785	97	37	..	3,229
	GRAND TOTAL	1,023,870	776,556	357,003	246,893	155,454	106,037	1,046	1,005	2,672,864

* Excluding those associated with special professional pursuits grouped under Class 1.

CHAPTER XX.

DWELLINGS.

1921

Information relative to dwellings have been collected at every Census taken in the New South Wales censuses of 1833 and 1836, but owing to the nature of inquiry, and in the classification of the data, comparable results

At the Census of 1911 a special card was provided for the collection of information relative to dwellings, but in view of the introduction of automatic tabulating machinery a dwelling slip of a different size was adopted for the Census of 1921. A facsimile of the dwelling slip will be found on page 13 of this Report, and a photographic reproduction of the Hollerith machine card used for the tabulation on page 24.

The dwelling slip issued in 1921 provided for replies under the following heads. Items 1, 2, 5, and 9 are additional to the inquiries made in connexion with the Census of 1911.

1. Usual *occupation* of Head of Household.....
2. *Number of children* under 14 years of age dependent on head of household.....
3. State whether *private house*, tenement, flat, hotel, public or private institution—naming it—&c.....
4. Of what material are outer *walls* built.....
5. What material is used for *roofing*.....
6. State number of *rooms*.....(include kitchen, but not bathroom, pantry, or store, unless slept in).
7. State whether occupier is *Owner*, purchaser by instalments, tenant, or caretaker.....
8. State *weekly rent* payable or rental value per week (unfurnished).....
9. Number of *persons usually resident* on premises.....
10. Inmates at time of Census—Males.....Females.....Total.....

Following the last query a space was provided in which the householder was required to enter the names of the inmates.

In the instructions issued with the dwelling slip the following directions were given :—

1. *Occupation of head of household*.—Insert here the *usual* occupation of the head of the household.
2. *Number of children dependent*.—State the number of children under 14 years of age who are dependent upon the head of the household at the time of the Census, whether they are residing in the dwelling at the date of the Census or not.
3. *Class of dwelling*.—Insert whether the slip relates to private house, tenement in a private house, flat, hotel, coffee palace, boarding or lodging house, caretaker's quarters, religious or educational institution, military or naval establishment, charitable institution, hospital penal institution, &c. Where it relates to an institution give the name of the institution.
4. *Materials of walls*.—State the nature of the materials of which the outer walls of the dwelling are built. If built of different materials, write first the material of which they are most largely composed.
5. *Roofing Materials*.—State the nature of roofing materials used, writing first the material of which the roofing is most largely composed where more than one material is used.
6. *Rooms*.—Include kitchen, but do not include bathroom, pantry, store, or outhouses unless these are used for sleeping in. In caretaker's quarters do not include more rooms than are actually occupied by the caretaker and his family.
7. *Occupancy*.—State whether the occupier of the dwelling is the owner, purchaser by instalments, tenant, or caretaker.

8. *Rental.*—If the occupier is a tenant, state the amount of rent per week actually payable for the *unfurnished* dwelling. If the dwelling is rented, furnished, state as accurately as possible the rental value per week of the dwelling *unfurnished*. If occupier is owner, purchaser by instalments, or caretaker, state *unfurnished* rental value per week as accurately as possible.
9. *Number of persons usually resident.*—It may happen that at the time of the Census the number of persons on the premises differs from the number usually resident owing to visitors, or, on the other hand, to absentees. The usual number should be shown here whether that number agrees with or differs from the number given in reply to Query 10 below.
10. *Inmates at time of Census.*—State the number of persons of each sex who passed the night between the 3rd and 4th April in the dwelling or who returned thereto next day, 4th April, and were not already counted elsewhere. Give a list of such persons in which the full Christian name or names should be entered if possible. The total number of persons on this list must agree with the total number stated as being inmates at the time of the Census. If the space on the dwelling slip is not sufficient, supply a separate list showing all the names, and mention the fact under Item 10 on the dwelling slip. The dwelling slip must be signed by head of household.

The only buildings enumerated were those which were either used or were intended for use as dwellings. Shops, offices, stores, churches, schools, &c., in which no one resided were not enumerated. In all cases dwellings occupied or usually occupied solely by full-blood aboriginals have been excluded from the tabulation.

In addition to the information asked for in the dwelling slip particulars of the sex, conjugal condition, and grade of occupation of the householder were copied from the householder's personal slip for tabulation in conjunction with the reply to question 2 of the dwelling slip. Detailed tables based on these combinations appear in Vol. II., Part XXVIII., Families, pp. 1982-2012, and the analysis of the results in Part XXIII. of this Report. The detailed tables relating to dwellings are contained in Vol. II., Part XXV., for States and Territories, in Vol. II., Parts XVIII. to XXIII., for Local Government areas of the States, and in Part XXIV. for miscellaneous districts of the Territories.

3. Dwellings, occupied, unoccupied, and being built.—The total number of dwellings recorded throughout Australia at the Census of 1921 was 1,210,786, of which 1,153,285 were occupied dwellings, 51,163 unoccupied dwellings, and 6,338 dwellings in course of erection. An examination of the collectors' returns for the Census of 1921, however, afforded evidence that, as in 1911, the enumeration of unoccupied dwellings and dwellings being built was carried out in a perfunctory manner, with the result that the numbers for these two classes are understated, but to what extent cannot be estimated. In the detailed analysis of the information relating to dwellings, occupied dwellings only have been dealt with. Ships, boats, and other craft, the occupants of which were enumerated at the Census, are also omitted from this chapter and from the detailed tables of the Census parts referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The number and proportion of dwellings recorded as occupied, unoccupied, and being built in each of the States and Territories at 4th April, 1921, were as follows :—

DWELLINGS OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED, AND BEING BUILT, 1921.

State or Territory.	Number.				Proportion Per Cent.			
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.
States—								
New South Wales ..	432,976	18,619	2,724	454,319	95.30	4.10	.60	100.00
Victoria ..	331,290	14,994	2,009	348,293	95.12	4.30	.58	100.00
Queensland ..	160,139	6,747	347	167,233	95.76	4.03	.21	100.00
South Australia ..	107,914	4,431	674	113,019	95.48	3.92	.60	100.00
Western Australia ..	73,548	3,274	289	77,111	95.38	4.25	.37	100.00
Tasmania ..	45,818	2,934	295	49,047	93.42	5.98	.60	100.00
Territories—								
Northern ..	1,074	135	..	1,209	88.83	11.17	..	100.00
Federal Capital ..	526	29	..	555	94.77	5.23	..	100.00
AUSTRALIA ..	1,153,285	51,163	6,338	1,210,786	95.25	4.23	.52	100.00

Assuming for the purpose of State comparisons that the information in respect to dwellings unoccupied and being built was equally defective in proportion in each of the States, the results show that the highest percentage of unoccupied dwellings was in Tasmania and the lowest percentage in South Australia. In the case of dwellings being built, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania had an equally high percentage, while Queensland had a lower percentage than any other State.

4. **Unspecified data.**—The unspecified data, with the exception of the items dealing with nature of occupancy and rental value, were relatively small. The number and percentage of occupied dwellings of all descriptions unspecified for each item were as follows:—Item 3, nature of dwelling, 2,747, equal to 0.24 per cent.; item 4, walls, 5,348, equal to 0.46 per cent.; item 5, roof, 6,380, equal to 0.55 per cent.; item 6, rooms, 10,319, equal to 0.89 per cent. The tabulation of item 7, nature of occupancy, and item 8, rental value, was confined to occupied private dwellings, which numbered 1,107,010. The unspecified were respectively nature of occupancy, 28,009, or 2.5 per cent., and rental value, 178,421, or 16.12 per cent. In the case of private dwellings occupied by tenants, the number defective in respect to rental value was 31,570, representing 7.02 per cent. of the total.

5. **Nature of Dwelling.**—The first classification deals with the nature of the dwelling, that is, whether the building was used as a private house, hotel, boarding house, &c. Particulars under this head are given for States and Territories in the succeeding table.

NATURE OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, 1921.

Nature of Dwelling.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Private House	396,619	308,356	150,886	100,356	68,998	42,028	989	375	1,068,607
Tenement or Flat	17,849	10,580	2,427	3,939	1,187	2,404	16	1	38,403
Total Private Dwellings ..	414,468	318,936	153,313	104,295	70,185	44,432	1,005	376	1,107,010
Caretaker's Quarters in Store, Office, &c.	627	440	199	130	150	76	1	1	1,624
Hotel	2,640	2,218	1,502	619	645	334	8	..	7,966
Boarding House, Lodging House, Coffee Palace ..	12,538	7,922	2,654	1,995	1,832	714	8	2	27,665
Educational Institution ..	463	222	143	71	90	38	7	..	1,034
Religious Institution (Non- educational)	89	71	24	10	14	8	6	..	222
Hospital	735	571	439	190	176	83	7	3	2,204
Charitable Institution (other than Hospital)	99	218	192	47	36	9	8	..	609
Penal Establishment	39	32	17	25	15	4	1	..	133
Military or Naval Establish- ment	31	89	44	10	13	1	..	143	331
Police Barracks	34	12	24	1	3	..	..	..	74
Police Station or Quarters ..	526	267	305	129	102	52	19	1	1,401
Fire Station	109	77	28	18	30	3	..	..	265
Others and Unspecified	578	215	1,255	374	257	64	4	..	2,747
Total Occupied Dwellings ..	432,976	331,290	160,139	107,914	73,548	45,818	1,074	526	1,153,285
Wagons and Camps	1,886	633	1,564	310	538	37	252	1	5,221

Private houses in Australia at the Census of 1921 represented 92.7 per cent. of all occupied dwellings, and ranged in the States between 94.2 per cent. of the total in Queensland and 91.6 per cent. of the total in New South Wales. Tenements and flats, boarding houses and hotels occupied the next three places, although the order of numerical importance of the two firstnamed differed in the States. The most interesting changes since the Census of 1911 were the remarkable increase from 6,344 to 38,403 in the number of tenements and flats, and the decrease from 9,106 to 7,966 in the number of hotels in Australia.

In subsequent tables in this chapter private houses and tenements and flats have been combined under the designation "private dwellings," and all other classes of dwellings have been grouped under the designation "dwellings other than private."

In the next table occupied dwellings in Australia are shown by nature of dwelling and number of rooms in conjunction.

Of the occupied private houses in Australia in 1921, approximately 85 per cent. contained six rooms or less, the respective percentages being under four rooms, 14 per cent., four rooms 24 per cent., five rooms 29 per cent., and six rooms 18 per cent. Of the tenements and flats, about 83 per cent. were of five rooms or less, 13 per cent. being of one room, 14 per cent. of two rooms, 18 per cent. of three rooms, 23 per cent. of four rooms, and 15 per cent. of five rooms. Of the hotels approximately 37½ per cent. contained 20 rooms or more, 45 per cent. of the remainder containing from twelve to nineteen rooms. The most popular for use as boardinghouses were dwellings of from five to ten rooms, houses within these limits accounting for 82 per cent. of the total.

In the following table occupied private dwellings of over 20 rooms enumerated at the Census of 1911 and Census of 1921 are compared.

DWELLINGS CONTAINING TWENTY ROOMS AND OVER—AUSTRALIA—1911—1921.

Number of Rooms.	Private Dwellings, 1911.	Private Dwellings, 1921.	Number of Rooms.	Private Dwellings, 1911.	Private Dwellings, 1921.
20 and under 25	636	442	40 and under 45	22	10
25 and under 30	129	81	45 and under 50	3	1
30 and under 35	53	22	50 and under 60	7	..
35 and under 40	11	5	60 and under 70	1	..
			Total	862	561

The great reduction in the number of occupied private dwellings of over 20 rooms in the ten years 1911-1921 is no doubt mainly due to the conversion into flats of many large private houses.

The aggregate and average number of inmates in private and other dwellings in Australia, and in the States and Territories are shown in the succeeding table.

DWELLINGS AND INMATES ACCORDING TO NATURE OF DWELLINGS, 1921.

State or Territory.	Number of Dwellings.			Number of Inmates.			Average Number of Inmates per Dwelling.		
	Private.	Other than Private.	Total.	In Private Dwellings.	In Dwellings other than Private.	In All Dwellings.	In Private Dwellings.	In Dwellings other than Private.	In All Dwellings.
States—									
New South Wales	414,468	18,508	432,976	1,872,456	213,016	2,085,472	4.52	11.51	4.82
Victoria ..	318,936	12,354	331,290	1,385,407	139,153	1,524,560	4.34	11.26	4.60
Queensland ..	153,313	6,826	160,139	674,048	75,300	749,348	4.40	11.03	4.68
South Australia	104,295	3,619	107,914	453,102	38,532	491,634	4.34	10.65	4.56
Western Australia	70,185	3,363	73,548	288,526	38,268	326,794	4.11	11.38	4.44
Tasmania ..	44,432	1,386	45,818	197,393	15,670	213,063	4.44	11.31	4.65
Territories—									
Northern ..	1,005	69	1,074	2,846	429	3,275	2.83	6.22	3.05
Federal Capital ..	376	150	526	1,650	909	2,559	4.39	6.06	4.87
AUSTRALIA ..	1,107,010	46,275	1,153,285	4,875,428	521,277	5,396,705	4.40	11.26	4.68

The average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in Australia in 1921 was 4.40 and the average number per dwelling other than private 11.26. The averages for the various States differed little in either case from the respective averages for Australia. The average number of inmates per private dwelling in 1911 was 4.53 and the average per dwelling other than private 12.07, which indicates a slight decrease in the averages for both classes.

In addition to the total of 5,396,705 persons occupying dwellings in 1921, there were in Australia 9,264 persons living in wagons and vans or camping out and a migratory population, consisting mainly of persons aboard ships, of 29,765 persons, the three groups making the total population of 5,435,734 persons. The number of persons enumerated in wagons, vans, and camps and the number enumerated as migratory, are shown for States and Territories in the following table.

It is of interest to note that private dwellings of four to six rooms, which represented 70.49 per cent. of the total private dwellings in Australia, accommodated 72.84 per cent. of the inmates of private dwellings. The percentages of the inmates of private dwellings in the States residing in four to six roomed dwellings were as follows:—New South Wales 74.26 per cent., Victoria 72.44 per cent., Queensland 69.16 per cent., South Australia 73.88 per cent., Western Australia 74.33 per cent., Tasmania 70.83 per cent. An appropriate grouping of the inmates of private dwellings in Australia gives the following percentages:—

Inmates of dwellings of less than four rooms	..	..	9.45	per cent.
" " four to six rooms	..	..	72.84	"
" " seven to nine rooms	..	..	15.25	"
" " ten rooms and over	..	..	2.46	"

Compared with 1911 these figures indicate a greater preference for houses of from four to six rooms, the number of inmates of dwellings within these limits having increased from 64.14 per cent. to 72.84 per cent. in the ten years.

(v) *Inmates per Private Dwelling.*—The average number of inmates in private dwellings of each size from one room to 20 rooms and over is given for States and Territories in the next table.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES PER PRIVATE DWELLING, 1921.

Number of Rooms.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
1	1.469	1.444	1.581	1.529	1.351	1.572	1.481	1.262	1.483
2	2.615	2.435	2.718	2.686	2.428	2.608	2.371	2.391	2.579
3	3.540	3.437	3.626	3.568	3.479	3.738	3.478	3.595	3.529
4	4.163	4.064	4.171	4.128	4.216	4.417	3.831	3.985	4.149
5	4.737	4.453	4.609	4.504	4.873	4.767	4.435	4.600	4.623
6	5.178	4.862	5.004	4.923	5.294	5.146	4.781	5.043	5.031
7	5.459	5.123	5.425	5.236	5.535	5.332	5.556	6.500	5.323
8	5.645	5.275	5.688	5.382	5.589	5.358	7.000	8.273	5.492
9	5.825	5.382	5.873	5.498	5.771	5.476	6.250	5.750	5.639
10	5.814	5.456	5.941	5.578	5.589	5.466	7.333	5.200	5.664
11	6.056	5.705	6.445	5.747	6.000	5.708	2.500	7.000	5.942
12	6.207	5.770	6.446	5.830	6.682	5.901	6.333	11.500	6.061
13	6.455	6.218	6.708	6.212	5.667	5.868	11.000	10.000	6.333
14	6.806	6.441	6.746	6.268	7.250	6.265	..	12.000	6.625
15	6.895	6.770	7.413	5.587	5.917	5.200	..	9.000	6.663
16	7.721	6.912	8.418	5.160	5.700	6.083	..	..	7.268
17	7.490	7.165	8.767	5.857	6.500	6.909	..	..	7.397
18	7.781	6.574	8.348	6.864	6.333	6.571	..	..	7.302
19	10.000	9.364	10.900	5.750	9.000	7.500	..	..	8.616
20 and over	8.771	7.545	9.375	7.294	7.733	7.846	..	7.667	8.221
Unspecified	2.952	2.840	3.288	3.229	2.353	3.789	2.286	5.000	2.987
All Private Dwellings ..	4.518	4.344	4.397	4.344	4.111	4.443	2.832	4.388	4.404

Generally it may be said that the average number of inmates in private dwellings increases with the increase in the number of rooms. In each State this average is greater than the number of rooms in the case of dwellings containing from one to four rooms, but the reverse applies in the case of dwellings throughout the range from five rooms to 20 rooms and over. Comparing the average inmates over the range of rooms specified with the corresponding figures for 1911, shows a general decrease for Australia and for the States, with a few exceptions. The average number of inmates of private dwellings, irrespective of size, was also lower for Australia and for the States except Western Australia, where there was a slight average increase in the ten years. The increase recorded in Western Australia, however, is more than accounted for by the average increase in the size of the private dwellings in that State, as is shown by the decrease in the average number of inmates per room from 1.004 to .974.

(vi) *Inmates per Room in Private Dwellings.*—A further analysis of the data relative to inmates in the next table shows the average number per room for private dwellings in Australia and in the States and Territories.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES PER ROOM, PRIVATE DWELLINGS, 1921.

Number of Rooms.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
1	1·469	1·444	1·581	1·529	1·351	1·572	1·481	1·262	1·483
2	1·308	1·218	1·359	1·343	1·214	1·304	1·186	1·196	1·290
3	1·180	1·146	1·209	1·189	1·160	1·246	1·159	1·198	1·176
4	1·041	1·016	1·043	1·032	1·054	1·104	·958	·996	1·037
5	·947	·891	·922	·901	·975	·953	·887	·920	·925
6	·863	·810	·834	·821	·882	·858	·797	·841	·839
7	·780	·732	·775	·748	·791	·762	·794	·929	·760
8	·706	·659	·711	·673	·699	·670	·875	1·034	·687
9	·647	·598	·653	·611	·641	·608	·694	·639	·627
10	·581	·546	·594	·558	·559	·547	·733	·520	·566
11	·551	·519	·586	·522	·545	·519	·227	·636	·540
12	·517	·481	·537	·486	·557	·492	·528	·958	·505
13	·497	·478	·516	·478	·436	·451	·846	·769	·487
14	·486	·460	·482	·448	·518	·448	..	·857	·473
15	·460	·451	·494	·372	·394	·347	..	·600	·444
16	·483	·432	·526	·323	·356	·380	..	..	·454
17	·441	·421	·516	·345	·382	·406	..	..	·435
18	·432	·365	·464	·381	·352	·365	..	..	·406
19	·526	·493	·574	·303	·474	·395	..	..	·453
20 and over ..	·439	·377	·469	·365	·387	·392	..	·315	·411
All Private Dwellings for which number of rooms was specified	·912	·852	·894	·889	·974	·926	1·052	·905	·893

The average number of inmates per room in private dwellings decreases consistently in each of the States as the number of rooms increase, until the larger-sized dwellings are reached, after which the averages are somewhat irregular. The averages for Australia as a whole successively decline from 1·483 inmates per room for dwellings of one room to a minimum of ·406 inmates per room for dwellings of eighteen rooms. The average number of inmates per room for dwellings of all sizes combined shows a decrease for each of the States and Territories and for Australia as compared with 1911. In 1911 the average number of inmates per room for Australia was ·920 as compared with ·893 in 1921.

7. Materials of Roofing.—The dwelling slip adopted for the Census of 1921 required the householder to state the materials used for the roofing of the dwelling in which he resided. An inquiry of a similar nature was not made in connexion with the Census of 1911. Detailed tables for 1921 dealing with the materials of roofing separately and in conjunction with the materials of walls will be found in Vol. II., Part XXV., pp. 1739-1745. The number and percentage of occupied private dwellings tabulated according to the materials of roofing are shown for States and Territories in the succeeding table.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF ROOF—AUSTRALIA—1921.

Material of Roof.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Slate	50,319	50,455	140	1,460	73	585	2	1	103,035
Tiles	45,326	25,608	591	1,749	1,773	326	..	4	75,377
Concrete	234	123	27	32	10	9	1	..	436
Iron	296,047	233,561	142,368	96,759	63,246	32,743	796	312	865,832
Wood	4,124	2,250	1,464	1,500	950	9,694	12	11	20,005
Thatch	93	64	261	137	66	9	3	..	633
Fibro-cement ..	2,720	112	151	24	18	10	3	..	3,038
Bark	1,792	663	556	3	62	39	89	7	3,211
Bushes, Rushes, &c.	12	13	215	26	88	10	34	..	398
Calico, Canvas, and Hessian ..	8,317	4,250	6,109	1,978	3,377	716	51	28	24,826
Malthoid and other Compositions ..	2,213	429	547	196	168	126	13	12	3,704
Other Materials ..	288	112	47	34	36	10	1	1	529
Unspecified ..	2,983	1,296	837	397	318	155	..	..	5,986
Total ..	414,468	318,936	153,313	104,295	70,185	44,432	1,005	376	1,107,010

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF ROOF—AUSTRALIA—1921—*continued*.

Material of Roof.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.									
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Slate	12.23	15.88	.09	1.41	.11	1.32	.20	.27	9.36
Tiles	11.02	8.06	.39	1.68	2.54	.74	.10	1.06	6.85
Concrete .. ..	.06	.04	.02	.03	.01	.02	..	..	.04
Iron	71.95	73.53	93.37	93.13	90.52	73.95	79.20	82.98	78.64
Wood	1.00	.71	.96	1.44	1.36	21.89	1.19	2.92	1.81
Thatch .. ..	.02	.02	.17	.13	.09	.02	.30	..	.06
Fibro-cement .. ..	.66	.04	.10	.02	.03	.02	.30	..	.27
Bark .. ..	.43	.21	.36	.00	.09	.09	8.86	1.86	.29
Bushes, Rushes, &c.	.00	.00	.14	.03	.13	.02	3.38	..	.04
Calico, Canvas, and Hessian	2.02	1.34	4.01	1.91	4.83	1.62	5.08	7.45	2.25
Malthoid and other Compositions .. ..	.54	.13	.36	.19	.24	.29	1.29	3.19	.34
Other Materials .. ..	.07	.04	.03	.03	.05	.02	.10	.27	.05
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

As shown by the foregoing table, iron was the roofing material of 78.64 per cent. of the occupied private dwellings in Australia in 1921. Other materials to be used to a considerable extent were slate 9.36 per cent., and tiles 6.85 per cent., although these two materials were much more extensively employed in the metropolitan areas than in other parts of Australia. This will be seen from the following comparison:—Metropolitan areas, roofing of iron 61.77 per cent., slate 21.62 per cent., tiles 14.32 per cent. Urban provincial areas, roofing of iron 93.69 per cent., slate 1.89 per cent., tiles 2.21 per cent. Rural areas, roofing of iron 89.08 per cent., slate .07 per cent., tiles .06 per cent. In the rural areas roofing of calico, canvas, &c., 5.31 per cent., and wood 2.59 per cent., ranked next to iron. In all States iron was the most popular material for roofing, although the percentage of dwellings equipped with this material ranged between 71.95 per cent. in New South Wales and 93.37 per cent. in Queensland. Next to iron, slate and tiles were most extensively used in New South Wales and Victoria, calico, canvas, &c., and wood in Queensland, calico, canvas, &c., and tiles in South Australia, and Western Australia, and wood, which represented nearly 22 per cent. of the total, and calico, canvas, &c., in Tasmania.

Similar particulars for occupied dwellings other than private are contained in the next table.

DWELLINGS OTHER THAN PRIVATE, ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF ROOF, 1921.

Material of Roof.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Slate	4,852	4,574	42	121	17	73	..	..	9,679
Tiles	1,401	539	30	37	95	13	..	16	2,131
Concrete	31	31	1	5	1	1	1	..	71
Iron	11,639	6,926	6,341	3,299	3,093	1,088	65	131	32,582
Wood	152	69	68	58	67	199	2	..	615
Thatch	4	6	13	1	2	..	..	..	26
Fibro-cement	43	4	8	..	1	..	..	..	56
Bark	13	11	6	..	2	1	1	..	34
Bushes, Rushes, &c.	1	1	8	..	1	..	..	..	11
Calico, Canvas, and Hessian	94	23	201	57	14	1	..	3	393
Malthoid and other Compositions	147	39	22	13	4	4	..	..	229
Other Materials	34	15	4	1	..	..	..	..	54
Unspecified	97	116	82	27	66	6	..	..	394
Total	18,508	12,354	6,826	3,619	3,363	1,386	69	150	46,275
Wagons and Camps	1,886	633	1,564	310	538	37	252	1	5,221

DWELLINGS OTHER THAN PRIVATE, ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF ROOF—*continued.*

Material of Roof.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.									
Slate	26.35	37.38	.62	3.37	.52	5.29	..	..	21.10
Tiles	7.61	4.40	.44	1.03	2.88	.94	..	10.67	4.64
Concrete .. ..	.17	.25	.01	.14	.03	.07	1.45	..	.15
Iron	63.22	56.60	94.03	91.84	93.81	78.85	94.20	87.33	71.02
Wood .. ..	.83	.56	1.01	1.61	2.03	14.42	2.90	..	1.34
Thatch .. ..	.02	.05	.19	.03	.06	..	..	..	.06
Fibro-cement .. ..	.23	.03	.12	..	.03	..	..	..	.12
Bark .. ..	.07	.09	.09	..	.06	.07	1.45	..	.07
Bushes, Rushes, &c.	.01	.01	.12	..	.03	..	..	..	.02
Calico, Canvas, and Hessian .. ..	.51	.19	2.98	1.59	.43	.07	..	2.00	.86
Malthoid and other Compositions .. ..	.80	.32	.33	.36	.12	.29	..	..	.50
Other Materials .. ..	.18	.12	.06	.03	..	..	..	..	.12
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The order of the three materials mostly used for roofing of occupied dwellings other than private was the same as for private dwellings, although slate represented a higher percentage and iron and tiles a lower percentage of the total. Dwellings other than private with iron roofing also represented a very high percentage in each of the States, ranging between 56.60 in Victoria and 94.03 in Queensland. In New South Wales and Victoria slate and tiles were also largely used, while in Queensland calico, canvas, &c., in South Australia slate, in Western Australia tiles, and in Tasmania wood, ranked next to iron.

8. Materials of Outer Walls.—(i) *Private Dwellings.*—In the following table occupied private dwellings are classified according to the materials of which the outer walls were built.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, 1921.

Materials of which Outer Walls were Built.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.									
Stone	9,684	6,096	325	58,005	4,027	1,786	41	19	79,983
Brick	166,558	85,069	2,063	22,362	20,516	8,050	2	33	304,653
Concrete	2,606	1,126	194	3,206	148	274	4	3	7,561
Iron	11,639	3,405	11,270	7,682	8,901	404	460	29	43,790
Wood	202,782	211,341	130,355	8,209	28,897	32,689	288	214	614,775
Sun-dried Bricks	1,162	1,619	38	1,182	1,678	2	2	..	5,683
Pisé	2,217	70	42	77	80	3	..	16	2,505
Lath and Plaster	923	2,755	20	267	117	211	..	..	4,293
Wattle and Dab	771	355	13	280	69	1	..	..	1,489
Fibro-cement	3,063	696	215	117	137	27	7	1	4,263
Bark	906	409	742	5	31	21	89	1	2,204
Bushes, Rushes, &c.	11	8	315	12	108	5	30	..	489
Calico, Canvas Hessian, &c.	9,335	4,656	6,613	2,354	5,074	715	45	58	28,850
Ruberoid and other Compositions	268	69	171	52	61	64	2	1	688
Other Materials	318	210	44	110	37	24	30	..	773
Unspecified	2,225	1,052	893	375	304	156	5	1	5,011
Total	414,468	318,936	153,313	104,295	70,185	44,432	1,005	376	1,107,010

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, 1921—*continued.*

Materials of which Outer Walls were Built.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.									
Stone	2.35	1.92	.21	55.82	5.76	4.03	4.10	5.07	7.26
Brick	40.40	26.76	1.35	21.52	29.36	18.18	.20	8.80	27.64
Concrete .. ..	.63	.35	.13	3.09	.21	.62	.40	.80	.69
Iron	2.82	1.07	7.40	7.39	12.74	.91	46.00	7.73	3.97
Wood	49.19	66.48	85.52	7.90	41.35	73.83	28.80	57.07	55.79
Sun-dried Bricks ..	.28	.51	.02	1.14	2.40	.00	.20	..	.52
Pisé .. ..	.54	.02	.03	.07	.11	.01	..	4.27	.23
Lath and Plaster ..	.22	.87	.01	.26	.17	.48	..	..	.39
Wattle and Dab ..	.19	.11	.01	.27	.10	.00	..	..	.13
Fibro-cement .. ..	.74	.22	.14	.11	.20	.06	.70	.27	.39
Bark .. ..	.22	.13	.49	.00	.04	.05	8.90	.26	.20
Bushes, Rushes, &c.	.00	.00	.21	.01	.16	.01	3.00	..	.04
Calico, Canvas, Hessian, &c. ..	2.27	1.47	4.34	2.27	7.26	1.62	4.50	15.47	2.62
Ruberoid and other Compositions ..	.07	.02	.11	.05	.09	.15	.20	.26	.06
Other Materials ..	.08	.07	.03	.10	.05	.05	3.00	..	.07
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The figures in the foregoing table indicate that wood has been the most extensively used material in the construction of the outer walls of houses in Australia. Of the total private dwellings in 1921, 55.79 per cent. had walls of wood, 27.64 per cent. walls of brick, 7.26 per cent. walls of stone, 3.97 per cent. walls of iron, and 2.62 per cent. walls of calico, canvas, &c., other materials making up the balance of 2.72 per cent. The order of preference of the four materials most largely used in the States, which is governed to some extent by local conditions and accessibility, was as follows:—New South Wales, wood, brick, iron, stone; Victoria, wood, brick, stone, calico, &c.; Queensland, wood, iron, calico, &c., brick; South Australia, stone, brick, wood, iron; Western Australia, wood, brick, iron, calico, &c.; Tasmania, wood, brick, stone, calico, &c.

(ii) *Dwellings other than Private.*—The succeeding table gives for dwellings other than private a classification of materials of walls.

Materials of which Outer Walls were Built.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.									
Stone	1,352	755	101	2,287	419	136	11	7	5,068
Brick	11,668	6,478	689	591	1,770	578	..	1	21,775
Concrete	115	77	31	77	17	18	..	6	341
Iron	335	181	769	266	357	21	44	3	1,976
Wood	4,652	4,629	4,879	223	660	617	12	102	15,774
Sun-dried Bricks ..	18	20	5	36	22	1	..	..	102
Pisé	34	..	11	7	..	..	..	1	53
Lath and Plaster ..	24	53	5	12	9	5	..	..	108
Wattle and Dab ..	7	1	2	5	..	..	..	..	15
Fibro-cement	78	27	7	7	3	1	1	8	132
Bark	5	8	3	..	1	1	1	..	19
Bushes, Rushes, &c.	2	4	14	1	1	..	..	..	22
Calico, Canvas, Hessian, &c. ..	120	27	208	68	44	1	..	22	490
Ruberoid and other Compositions ..	7	4	3	3	..	2	..	..	19
Other Materials ..	16	9	7	9	2	1	..	..	44
Unspecified	75	81	92	27	58	4	..	..	337
Total	18,508	12,354	6,826	3,619	3,363	1,386	69	150	46,275
Wagons and Camps	1,886	633	1,564	310	538	37	252	1	5,221

DWELLINGS OTHER THAN PRIVATE, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, 1921—*continued.*

Materials of which Outer Walls were Built.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.									
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Stone	7.33	6.15	1.50	63.67	12.68	9.84	15.94	4.67	11.03
Brick	63.30	52.78	10.23	16.45	53.56	41.83	..	.66	47.40
Concrete .. ..	.62	.63	.46	2.14	.51	1.30	..	4.00	.74
Iron	1.82	1.48	11.42	7.41	10.80	1.52	63.77	2.00	4.30
Wood	25.24	37.72	72.45	6.21	19.97	44.65	17.39	68.00	34.34
Sun-dried Bricks ..	.10	.16	.08	1.00	.67	.07	..	..	.22
Pisé .. ..	.18	..	.16	.20	..	..	..	.67	.12
Lath and Plaster ..	.13	.43	.07	.33	.27	.36	..	..	.24
Wattle and Dab ..	.04	.01	.03	.14	..	..	..	..	.03
Fibro-cement .. ..	.42	.22	.10	.20	.09	.07	1.45	5.33	.29
Bark .. ..	.03	.07	.05	..	.03	.07	1.45	..	.04
Bushes, Rushes, &c.	.01	.03	.21	.03	.03	..	..	..	.05
Calico, Canvas, Hessian, &c. ..	.65	.22	3.09	1.89	1.33	.07	..	14.67	1.07
Ruberoid and other Compositions ..	.04	.03	.05	.08	..	.15	..	..	.04
Other Materials ..	.09	.07	.10	.25	.06	.07	..	..	.09
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The materials most extensively used in the construction of the walls of dwellings other than private in Australia were brick, wood, and stone, in that order. In New South Wales, Victoria, and Western Australia the order was the same as for Australia, but in Queensland dwellings with wooden walls predominated, followed in order by dwellings with walls of iron and brick. In South Australia the order was stone, brick, and iron, and in Tasmania wood, brick, and stone.

(iii) *All Dwellings.*—Private and other dwellings combined are classified according to the materials of outer walls in the following table.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS (PRIVATE AND OTHER) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, 1921.

Materials of which Outer Walls were Built.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
NUMBER OF DWELLINGS.									
Stone	11,036	6,851	426	60,292	4,446	1,922	52	26	85,051
Brick	178,226	91,547	2,752	22,953	22,286	8,628	2	34	326,428
Concrete	2,721	1,203	225	3,283	165	292	4	9	7,902
Iron	11,974	3,586	12,039	7,948	9,258	425	504	32	45,766
Wood	207,434	215,970	135,234	8,432	29,557	33,306	300	316	630,549
Sun-dried Bricks ..	1,180	1,639	43	1,218	1,700	3	2	..	5,785
Pisé	2,251	70	53	84	80	3	..	17	2,558
Lath and Plaster ..	947	2,808	25	279	126	216	..	..	4,401
Wattle and Dab ..	778	356	15	285	69	1	..	..	1,504
Fibro-cement	3,141	723	222	124	140	28	8	9	4,395
Bark	911	417	745	5	32	22	90	1	2,223
Bushes, Rushes, &c.	13	12	329	13	109	5	30	..	511
Calico, Canvas, Hessian, &c. ..	9,455	4,683	6,821	2,422	5,118	716	45	80	29,340
Ruberoid and other Compositions ..	275	73	174	55	61	66	2	1	707
Other Materials ..	334	219	51	119	39	25	30	..	817
Unspecified	2,300	1,133	985	402	362	160	5	1	5,348
Total	432,976	331,290	160,139	107,914	73,548	45,818	1,074	526	1,153,285
Wagons and Camps	1,886	633	1,564	310	538	37	252	1	5,221

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS (PRIVATE AND OTHER), CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS, 1921—*cont.*

Materials of which Outer Walls were Built.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.									
Stone	2.56	2.07	.27	56.08	6.08	4.21	4.86	4.95	7.41
Brick	41.38	27.73	1.73	21.35	30.45	18.90	.19	6.48	28.44
Concrete .. ..	.63	.36	.14	3.05	.23	.64	.37	1.71	.69
Iron	2.78	1.09	7.56	7.39	12.65	.93	47.14	6.10	3.99
Wood	48.17	65.41	84.97	7.84	40.39	72.95	28.06	60.19	54.93
Sun-dried Bricks ..	.28	.50	.03	1.13	2.32	.01	.19	..	.50
Pisé .. ..	.52	.02	.03	.08	.11	.01	..	3.24	.22
Lath and Plaster ..	.22	.85	.01	.26	.17	.47	..	..	.38
Wattle and Dab ..	.18	.11	.01	.27	.10	.00	..	..	.13
Fibro-cement .. ..	.73	.22	.14	.12	.19	.06	.75	1.71	.38
Bark .. ..	.21	.13	.47	.01	.04	.05	8.42	.19	.19
Bushes, Rushes, &c.	.00	.00	.21	.01	.15	.01	2.81	..	.05
Calico, Canvas, Hessian, &c. ..	2.20	1.42	4.29	2.25	6.99	1.57	4.21	15.24	2.56
Ruberoid and other Compositions ..	.06	.02	.11	.05	.08	.14	.19	.19	.06
Other Materials ..	.08	.07	.03	.11	.05	.05	2.81	..	.07
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The following extract briefly indicates the materials most extensively used for the walls of occupied dwellings of all descriptions in Australia:—

Particulars.	Wood.	Brick.	Stone.	Calico, Canvas, and Hessian.	Iron.	All other Materials.	Total.
Percentage of Total Occupied Dwellings	54.93	28.44	7.41	2.56	3.99	2.67	100.00

The percentages of occupied dwellings with walls of wood and brick increased between 1911 and 1921, and the percentages with walls of stone, calico, &c., and iron decreased. Of the occupied dwellings with walls grouped under "all other materials" in the above summary the more important increases were in dwellings with walls of concrete and lath and plaster.

(iv) *Inmates of Private Dwellings.*—The next table shows the number and percentage of inmates in private dwellings with walls as specified.

INMATES OF OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS OF DWELLINGS, 1921.

Materials of which Outer Walls were Built.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
NUMBER OF INMATES.									
Stone	45,026	27,363	1,487	260,038	19,416	8,284	196	100	361,910
Brick	753,263	366,247	8,557	93,663	92,257	35,524	6	175	1,349,692
Concrete	12,025	5,167	738	14,174	689	1,298	9	8	34,108
Iron	48,857	14,004	44,316	33,747	33,628	1,444	1,418	138	177,552
Wood	943,036	934,649	596,596	35,433	120,462	147,479	809	984	2,779,448
Sun-dried Bricks ..	5,446	7,363	190	5,251	8,125	4	8	..	26,387
Pisé	11,443	353	255	308	367	16	..	80	12,822
Lath and Plaster ..	4,186	11,453	104	1,164	520	902	..	..	18,329
Wattle and Dab ..	3,537	1,423	55	1,094	296	4	..	..	6,409
Fibro-cement	12,931	2,912	851	524	574	117	19	2	17,930
Bark	2,500	965	1,830	7	68	33	162	2	5,567
Bushes, Rushes, &c.	43	16	914	32	183	20	54	..	1,262
Calico, Canvas, Hessian, &c. ..	19,590	8,831	13,504	5,372	10,499	1,324	93	153	59,366
Ruberoid and other Compositions ..	1,023	269	682	183	238	180	6	3	2,584
Other Materials ..	1,358	772	153	518	150	85	60	..	3,096
Unspecified	8,192	3,620	3,816	1,594	1,054	679	6	5	18,966
Total	1,872,456	1,385,407	674,048	453,102	288,526	197,393	2,846	1,650	4,875,428

INMATES OF OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS, CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS OF DWELLINGS, 1921—*continued.*

Materials of which Outer Walls were Built.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.									
Stone	2.42	1.98	.22	57.59	6.76	4.21	6.90	6.08	7.45
Brick	40.41	26.51	1.28	20.74	32.09	18.06	.21	10.64	27.79
Concrete .. ..	.65	.37	.11	3.14	.24	.66	.32	.49	.70
Iron	2.62	1.01	6.61	7.48	11.70	.74	49.93	8.39	3.65
Wood	50.59	67.64	89.01	7.85	41.91	74.97	28.49	59.82	57.23
Sun-dried Bricks .. ..	.29	.53	.03	1.16	2.83	.00	.28	..	.55
Pisé .. ..	.61	.03	.04	.07	.13	.01	..	4.86	.27
Lath and Plaster .. ..	.23	.83	.02	.26	.18	.46	..	..	.38
Wattle and Dab .. ..	.19	.10	.01	.24	.10	.00	..	..	.13
Fibro-cement .. ..	.69	.21	.13	.12	.20	.06	.67	.12	.37
Bark .. ..	.13	.07	.27	.00	.02	.02	5.71	.12	.12
Bushes, Rushes, &c.	.00	.00	.14	.01	.06	.01	1.90	..	.03
Calico, Canvas, Hessian, &c.	1.05	.64	2.01	1.19	3.65	.67	3.27	9.30	1.22
Ruberoid and other Compositions .. ..	.05	.02	.10	.04	.08	.09	.21	.18	.05
Other Materials .. ..	.07	.06	.02	.11	.05	.04	2.11	..	.06
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The numerical order of the inmates in the foregoing table follows closely, though not invariably, the numerical order of the occupied private dwellings classified according to the materials of walls on page 292. Thus, private dwellings with walls of stone which predominated in South Australia, and private dwellings with walls of wood which predominated in the other States, had respectively the largest aggregate number of inmates. The chief exceptions were private dwellings with walls of calico, canvas, &c. (largely tents), which, although in greater number, had fewer inmates than dwellings of a more substantial and permanent nature.

In the succeeding table the average number of inmates is shown for occupied private dwellings with walls of the materials specified.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF INMATES PER PRIVATE DWELLING, 1921.

Materials of which Outer Walls were Built.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Stone	4.65	4.49	4.58	4.48	4.82	4.64	4.78	5.26	4.52
Brick	4.52	4.31	4.15	4.19	4.50	4.41	3.00	5.30	4.43
Concrete	4.61	4.59	3.80	4.42	4.66	4.74	2.25	2.67	4.51
Iron	4.20	4.11	3.93	4.39	3.78	3.57	3.08	4.76	4.05
Wood	4.65	4.42	4.58	4.32	4.17	4.51	2.81	4.60	4.52
Sun-dried Bricks	4.69	4.55	5.00	4.44	4.84	2.00	4.00	..	4.64
Pisé	5.16	5.04	6.07	4.00	4.59	5.33	..	5.00	5.12
Lath and Plaster	4.54	4.16	5.20	4.36	4.44	4.27	..	..	4.27
Wattle and Dab	4.59	4.01	4.23	4.16	4.29	4.00	..	..	4.30
Fibro-cement	4.22	4.18	3.96	4.48	4.19	4.33	2.71	2.00	4.21
Bark	2.76	2.36	2.47	1.40	2.19	1.57	1.82	2.00	2.53
Bushes, Rushes, &c.	3.91	2.00	2.90	2.67	1.69	4.00	1.80	..	2.58
Calico, Canvas, Hessian, &c.	2.10	1.90	2.04	2.28	2.07	1.85	2.07	2.64	2.06
Ruberoid and other Compositions	3.82	3.90	3.99	3.52	3.90	2.81	3.00	3.00	3.76
Other Materials	4.27	3.68	3.48	4.71	4.05	3.54	2.00	..	4.01
Unspecified	3.68	3.44	4.27	4.25	3.47	4.35	1.20	5.00	3.78
Total	4.52	4.34	4.40	4.34	4.11	4.44	2.83	4.39	4.40

Of the occupied private dwellings shown in the classification, dwellings with walls of pisé had the highest average number of inmates for Australia, and for the States of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania. The highest average number of inmates for South Australia was shared by dwellings of stone and of fibro-cement, while dwellings of sun-dried bricks had the highest average number of inmates for Western Australia. Taking the dwellings with walls of the materials most largely used, those of stone and wood each had an average of 4.52 inmates per dwelling, dwellings of brick an average of 4.43, and dwellings of iron an average of 4.05. The average number of inmates per room in the four classes of dwellings mentioned was, in the order stated above, dwellings of stone .843, wood .764, brick .825, iron 1.054. The average number of inmates per dwelling for New South Wales and Queensland followed the same order as for Australia in respect of these four classes, but differed in the other States, except that dwellings of stone averaged the highest number of inmates in each case.

(v) *Number of Rooms.*—Details for Australia and for the States and Territories in respect to materials of walls and number of rooms of occupied private dwellings appear in Vol. II., Part XXV., pp. 1746-1751. A summary for Australia in condensed form is given in the following table :—

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS AND ROOMS—
AUSTRALIA—1921.

Number of Rooms.	Wood.	Brick.	Stone.	Calico, Canvas, Hessian.	Iron.	All Other Materials.	Unspecified.	Total.
1 to 3	81,960	28,295	10,071	23,465	15,933	7,204	518	167,446
4 to 6	456,201	216,281	53,614	1,289	25,967	19,452	667	773,471
7 to 9	69,346	49,919	13,034	47	1,528	2,795	101	136,770
10 and over	6,442	9,391	3,040	122	238	381	35	19,649
Unspecified.. ..	826	767	224	3,927	124	116	3,690	9,674
Total	614,775	304,653	79,983	28,850	43,790	29,948	5,011	1,107,010

Occupied private dwellings containing four, five, and six rooms represented nearly 70 per cent. of the total. The corresponding percentages for dwellings with walls of the various materials were as follows :—Wood 74 per cent., brick 71 per cent., stone 67 per cent., iron 59 per cent., “other materials” 65 per cent. No less than 81 per cent. of the dwellings with walls of calico, canvas, &c. (mainly tents), contained less than 4 rooms. In 1921 the proportion of the occupied private dwellings of the various materials containing from four to six rooms was greater, and the proportions under four rooms and of more than six rooms were less in each case than in 1911. This tendency to concentrate on dwellings of four to six rooms in the intervening ten years was assisted by the demand for flats in the capital cities.

(vi) *Number of Inmates.*—Materials of walls and number of inmates of occupied private dwellings are dealt with in detail in Vol. II., Part XXV., pp. 1750-1755. A brief summary for Australia is contained in the next table.

NUMBER OF OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS AND INMATES.

Number of Inmates.	Wood.	Brick.	Stone.	Calico, Canvas, Hessian.	Iron.	All Other Materials.	Unspecified.	Total.
1 to 3	231,082	114,602	30,145	24,456	20,632	12,790	2,567	436,274
4 to 6	266,231	141,748	34,960	3,195	15,833	11,834	1,805	475,606
7 to 9	97,245	40,983	12,178	1,002	6,001	4,299	503	162,211
10 and over	20,217	7,320	2,700	197	1,324	1,025	136	32,919
Total	614,775	304,653	79,983	28,850	43,790	29,948	5,011	1,107,010

The grouping of inmates in this table indicates that about 39½ per cent. of the occupied private dwellings contained one to three inmates, and about 43 per cent. from four to six inmates, or together 82½ per cent. of the total. The corresponding percentages for dwellings with walls of the materials specified were approximately :—Wood 37½ and 43½, brick 37½ and 46½, stone 37½ and 43¾, calico, &c., 84¾ and 11, iron 47 and 36, “other materials” 42¾ and 39½.

(vii) *Materials of Roofing of Private Dwellings.*—Particulars of the roofing materials in conjunction with the materials of walls are given in the following table:—

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS AND MATERIALS OF ROOFING—AUSTRALIA—1921.

Materials of Outer Walls.	Materials of Roof.										Total.
	Slate.	Tiles.	Concrete.	Iron.	Wood.	Fibro-Cement.	Calico, Canvas, Hessian.	Malthoid and other Compositions.	Other Materials.	Not Stated.	
Stone	5,422	1,200	19	71,281	1,698	33	15	74	105	136	79,983
Brick	84,911	59,001	244	152,435	4,078	1,492	3	1,005	254	1,230	304,653
Concrete	296	740	83	6,098	137	75	8	87	17	20	7,561
Iron	114	53	13	43,084	251	7	39	71	108	50	43,790
Wood	11,892	12,492	61	571,339	13,395	938	261	1,808	1,975	614	614,775
Sun-dried Bricks	19	24	1	5,438	93	2	7	12	82	5	5,683
Pisé	2	4	..	2,429	28	1	..	9	30	2	2,505
Lath and Plaster	206	1,351	2	2,552	108	12	..	24	29	9	4,293
Wattle and Dab	9	2	..	1,354	29	1	5	6	76	7	1,489
Fibro-cement	90	405	1	3,142	35	470	4	98	8	10	4,263
Bark .. ..	..	3	..	821	5	1	24	17	1,320	13	2,204
Bushes, Rushes, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	60	2	..	25	..	394	8	489
Calico, Canvas, and Hessian	5	8	8	3,775	79	3	24,396	263	264	49	28,850
Ruberoid and other Compositions	3	9	..	438	12	1	3	212	9	1	688
Other Materials.	13	33	..	617	14	..	1	11	77	7	773
Not stated	53	52	4	969	41	2	35	7	23	3,825	5,011
Total	103,035	75,377	436	865,832	20,005	3,038	24,826	3,704	4,771	5,986	1,107,010

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.

Stone	6.79	1.51	.02	89.27	2.13	.04	.02	.09	.13	..	100.00
Brick	27.99	19.45	.08	50.24	1.34	.49	.00	.33	.08	..	100.00
Concrete	3.93	9.81	1.10	80.86	1.82	.99	.11	1.15	.23	..	100.00
Iron .. ..	.26	.12	.03	98.50	.57	.02	.09	.16	.25	..	100.00
Wood	1.94	2.03	.01	93.03	2.18	.15	.04	.30	.32	..	100.00
Sun-dried Bricks .. ..	.33	.42	.02	95.77	1.64	.04	.12	.21	1.45	..	100.00
Pisé .. ..	.08	.16	..	97.04	1.12	.04	..	.36	1.20	..	100.00
Lath and Plaster	4.81	31.53	.05	59.57	2.52	.28	..	.56	.68	..	100.00
Wattle and Dab .. ..	.61	.13	..	91.36	1.96	.07	.34	.40	5.13	..	100.00
Fibro-cement	2.12	9.52	.02	73.88	.82	11.05	.09	2.31	.19	..	100.00
Bark .. ..	..	.14	..	37.47	.23	.04	1.09	.78	60.25	..	100.00
Bushes, Rushes, &c. .. ..	..	..	..	12.47	.42	..	5.20	..	81.91	..	100.00
Calico, Canvas, and Hessian .. ..	.02	.03	.03	13.11	.27	.01	84.70	.91	.92	..	100.00
Ruberoid and other Compositions .. ..	.44	1.31	..	63.75	1.75	.14	.44	30.86	1.31	..	100.00
Other Materials	1.70	4.31	..	80.55	1.83	..	.13	1.43	10.05	..	100.00
Not stated	4.47	4.38	.34	81.70	3.46	.17	2.95	.59	1.94	..	100.00
Total	9.36	6.85	.04	78.64	1.81	.27	2.25	.34	.44	..	100.00

With the exception of occupied private dwellings having walls of an unsubstantial nature, such as bark, bushes, calico, &c., a very large percentage in each category had roofing of iron ranging from 50.24 per cent. for dwellings with walls of brick to 97.04 per cent. for dwellings with walls of pisé. Other roofing materials extensively used were slate for dwellings of stone, slate and tiles for dwellings of brick, tiles for dwellings of concrete and of lath and plaster, tiles and fibro-cement for dwellings of fibro-cement, and compositions for dwellings with walls of similar materials.

(viii) *Materials of Roofing of Dwellings other than Private.*—Similar particulars to the foregoing relative to private dwellings are shown for dwellings other than private in the next table.

OCCUPIED DWELLINGS OTHER THAN PRIVATE ACCORDING TO MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS AND MATERIALS OF ROOFING—AUSTRALIA—1921.

Materials of Outer Walls.	Materials of Roof.											Wagons and Camps.
	Slate.	Tiles.	Concrete.	Iron.	Wood.	Fibro-cement.	Calico, Canvas, Hessian.	Malthoid and other Compositions.	Other Materials.	Not Stated.	Total.	
Stone	1,145	92	7	3,684	103	4	1	9	6	17	5,068	..
Brick	7,985	1,719	47	11,554	218	30	..	112	28	82	21,775	..
Concrete	38	49	10	230	5	2	..	7	..	..	341	..
Iron	18	4	3	1,920	16	1	2	5	2	5	1,976	..
Wood	456	218	2	14,707	261	13	6	65	33	13	15,774	..
Sun-dried Bricks .. ..	..	1	..	92	1	..	1	1	5	1	102	..
Pisé .. ..	..	1	..	46	4	..	..	1	1	..	53	..
Lath and Plaster	18	18	..	68	4	..	..	..	..	..	108	..
Wattle and Dab .. ..	..	..	..	11	..	2	..	..	2	..	15	..
Fibro-cement	5	22	..	93	..	4	..	8	..	..	132	..
Bark .. ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	17	..	19	..
Bushes, Rushes, &c... ..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	17	..	22	..
Calico, Canvas, and Hessian .. ..	..	..	..	96	1	..	381	5	4	3	490	..
Ruberoid and other Compositions .. ..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	10	..	..	19	..
Other Materials	3	4	2	21	..	..	..	4	9	1	44	..
Not stated	11	3	..	45	2	..	2	1	1	272	337	..
Wagons and Camps .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,221
Total	9,679	2,131	71	32,582	615	56	393	229	125	394	46,275	5,221

PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL SPECIFIED.

Stone	22.67	1.82	.14	72.93	2.04	.08	.02	.18	.12	..	100.00	..
Brick	36.81	7.92	.22	53.26	1.00	.14	..	.52	.13	..	100.00	..
Concrete	11.14	14.37	2.93	67.45	1.47	.59	..	2.05	..	..	100.00	..
Iron .. ..	.92	.20	.15	97.41	.81	.05	.10	.26	.10	..	100.00	..
Wood	2.90	1.38	.01	93.31	1.66	.08	.04	.41	.21	..	100.00	..
Sun-dried Bricks .. ..	..	.99	..	91.09	.99	..	.99	.99	4.95	..	100.00	..
Pisé .. ..	..	1.89	..	86.79	7.55	..	..	1.89	1.88	..	100.00	..
Lath and Plaster	16.67	16.67	..	62.96	3.70	..	..	..	..	..	100.00	..
Wattle and Dab .. ..	..	..	..	73.34	..	13.33	..	..	13.33	..	100.00	..
Fibro-cement	3.79	16.67	..	70.45	..	3.03	..	6.06	..	..	100.00	..
Bark .. ..	..	..	..	10.53	..	..	..	..	89.47	..	100.00	..
Bushes, Rushes, &c... ..	..	..	..	18.18	..	..	..	4.55	77.27	..	100.00	..
Calico, Canvas, and Hessian .. ..	..	..	..	19.71	.21	..	78.23	1.03	.82	..	100.00	..
Ruberoid and other Compositions .. ..	..	..	..	47.37	..	..	..	52.63	..	..	100.00	..
Other Materials	6.98	9.30	4.65	48.84	..	..	..	9.30	20.93	..	100.00	..
Not stated	16.92	4.61	..	69.23	3.08	..	3.08	1.54	1.54	..	100.00	..
Total	21.10	4.64	.15	71.02	1.34	.12	.86	.50	.27	..	100.00	..

As in the case of occupied private dwellings, a very large percentage of all the more substantially built dwellings other than private had roofing of iron. The roofing materials mostly used for dwellings with walls of brick, wood, or stone, which together represented 93 per cent. of the dwellings other than private, were in proportion to the total as follows:—Iron 53.26 per cent., slate 36.81 per cent., and tiles 7.92 per cent. in the case of brick dwellings; iron 93.31 per cent. and slate 2.90 per cent. in the case of wooden dwellings; and iron 72.93 per cent. and slate 22.67 per cent. in the case of stone dwellings.

9. **Rent per Week.**—(i) *Number of Rooms.*—Details of the rent per week payable by tenants of private dwellings in the States and Territories appear in Vol. II., Part XXV., pp. 1772-1816. The following table gives a brief summary of the number of private dwellings occupied by tenants grouped according to the number of rooms and rentals:—

NUMBER OF ROOMS AND RENT PER WEEK OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Weekly Rental Value.	No. of Dwellings containing Rooms to the No. of—					Total.
	1 to 3.	4 to 6.	7 to 9.	10 and over.	Unspecified.	
Under 5s.	12,986	9,139	331	42	190	22,688
5s. and under 10s.	18,599	49,473	2,271	142	143	70,628
10s. „ 15s.	21,680	89,943	5,240	273	183	117,319
15s. „ 20s.	5,903	72,435	4,567	260	140	83,305
20s. „ 25s.	2,608	45,912	6,160	497	96	55,273
25s. „ 30s.	1,164	23,690	5,446	278	50	30,628
30s. „ 35s.	905	11,084	4,838	403	20	17,250
35s. „ 40s.	354	3,720	2,267	191	16	6,548
£2 „ £3	639	4,852	4,265	881	22	10,659
£3 „ £4	131	1,003	854	392	13	2,393
£4 „ £5	49	336	223	180	8	796
£5 and over	29	194	177	211	12	623
Unspecified	9,358	18,533	2,567	426	686	31,570
Total	74,405	330,314	39,206	4,176	1,579	449,680

Of the total of 449,680 private dwellings occupied by tenants, the rent payable was unspecified in respect to 31,570, or approximately 7 per cent. of the total. Omitting this number from the comparison the figures show that about 48 per cent. of the total was divided between the two rental groups 10 shillings and under 20 shillings. Of the remainder the rent payable for 22½ per cent. was under 10 shillings and for 29½ per cent. 20 shillings or over.

(ii) *States and Territories.*—The rent per week payable by tenants of private dwellings in Australia, and in the States and Territories, is shown in the next table.

NUMBER OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS AT DIFFERENT WEEKLY RENTAL VALUES, 1921.

Weekly Rental Value.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
Under 5s.	7,323	5,036	2,472	2,883	2,177	2,678	60	59	22,688
5s. and under 10s.	24,824	19,345	9,448	7,753	3,902	5,231	43	82	70,628
10s. „ 15s.	46,222	33,888	14,543	11,428	6,678	4,485	47	28	117,319
15s. „ 20s.	37,313	24,646	8,265	6,442	4,396	2,191	32	20	83,305
20s. „ 25s.	27,254	15,294	4,326	4,266	2,620	1,480	26	7	55,273
25s. „ 30s.	15,839	8,870	1,775	2,181	1,267	676	18	2	30,628
30s. „ 35s.	8,782	5,284	930	1,324	529	381	19	1	17,250
35s. „ 40s.	3,580	2,044	232	412	169	106	5	..	6,548
£2 „ £3	6,021	3,332	397	542	221	138	6	2	10,659
£3 „ £4	1,467	652	82	109	45	35	..	3	2,393
£4 „ £5	515	211	22	32	9	6	1	..	796
£5 and over	387	196	13	16	10	1	..	..	623
Unspecified	12,947	8,947	3,941	2,169	1,883	1,629	39	15	31,570
Total	192,474	127,745	46,446	39,557	23,906	19,037	296	219	449,680

In Australia, and in each of the States except Tasmania, the predominant rental group was 10 shillings and under 15 shillings. In Tasmania and in the Federal Capital Territory the predominant group was 5 shillings and under 10 shillings, while in the Northern Territory the group under 5 shillings predominated. These results show an advance for Australia, and for the various States except Tasmania, in the predominant rental from the group 5 shillings and under 10 shillings as shown by the results for 1911, which, however, included the rental values of all private dwellings whether occupied by owners, rent purchasers, tenants, or under any other rights of possession.

(iii) *Average Rent per Private Dwelling.*—The succeeding table presents a statement of the average rent per week payable for private dwellings occupied by tenants.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS, 1921.

Number of Rooms.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
1	s. d. 6 1	s. d. 6 7	s. d. 4 8	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 3 5	s. d. 3 8	s. d. 5 1	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 5 5
2	10 11	10 3	8 1	8 10	7 8	7 3	9 11	3 0	9 7
3	13 9	12 3	9 7	10 9	10 7	9 6	16 5	5 6	12 3
4	15 7	13 11	11 0	12 6	13 0	10 0	15 10	5 6	14 0
5	17 11	17 4	13 7	15 9	16 10	13 6	16 9	8 5	16 11
6	21 6	20 0	16 5	18 6	20 1	15 8	25 0	10 4	19 11
7	26 5	24 6	19 9	22 11	23 10	18 2	17 9	11 8	24 3
8	30 5	29 2	21 10	25 9	27 8	20 4	..	9 8	28 1
9	34 0	33 4	25 0	27 8	29 2	22 6	12 2	9 6	31 8
10	40 10	38 0	27 7	31 6	32 7	21 8	..	23 9	36 5
11	47 3	45 10	32 8	39 6	36 9	30 5	..	..	43 5
12	50 9	47 3	32 1	43 6	30 9	28 4	6	72 6	45 6
Over 12	56 9	59 5	53 2	54 3	54 1	29 1	..	55 0	55 2
All Private Dwellings ..	18 2	16 11	13 6	14 7	13 11	11 10	13 5	9 0	16 6

The average rent per week for all private dwellings in Australia occupied by tenants was 16s. 6d., which was slightly less than the average for dwellings of five rooms. Similarly in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Western Australia the general average fell nearest the average for dwellings of five rooms, and in Tasmania about midway between the average for dwellings of four and five rooms. The general average in the Northern Territory fell between dwellings of two and three rooms, and in the Federal Capital Territory fell between dwellings of five and six rooms, but in both cases owing to the irregularity of the figures, due to the very limited number of private dwellings occupied by tenants, satisfactory comparisons are not obtainable.

(iv) *Average Rent per Room.*—In the following table the average weekly rent per room has been computed for private dwellings in the States and Territories.

AVERAGE WEEKLY RENT PER ROOM OF PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS, 1921.

Number of Rooms.	States.						Territories.		AUSTRALIA.
	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
1	s. d. 6 1	s. d. 6 7	s. d. 4 8	s. d. 5 0	s. d. 3 5	s. d. 3 8	s. d. 5 1	s. d. 1 9	s. d. 5 5
2	5 6	5 2	4 1	4 5	3 10	3 8	5 0	1 6	4 10
3	4 7	4 1	3 2	3 7	3 6	3 2	5 6	1 10	4 1
4	3 11	3 6	2 9	3 2	3 3	2 6	4 0	1 5	3 6
5	3 7	3 6	2 9	3 2	3 4	2 8	3 4	1 8	3 5
6	3 7	3 4	2 9	3 1	3 4	2 7	4 2	1 9	3 4
7	3 9	3 6	2 10	3 3	3 5	2 7	2 6	1 8	3 6
8	3 10	3 8	2 9	3 3	3 6	2 7	..	1 3	3 6
9	3 9	3 8	2 9	3 1	3 3	2 6	1 4	1 1	3 6
10	4 1	3 10	2 9	3 2	3 3	2 2	..	2 5	3 8
11	4 4	4 2	3 0	3 7	3 4	2 9	..	..	3 11
12	4 3	3 11	2 8	3 8	2 7	2 4	0 1	6 1	3 10
Over 12	3 9	3 11	3 6	3 7	3 6	2 0	..	3 0	3 7
	3 9	3 7	2 10	3 3	3 4	2 8	4 5	1 9	3 6

The average rent per room affords a more reliable indication of the relative rental levels in the States than the average rent per dwelling, which may be influenced according to the difference in the average size of the dwellings in the various States. Thus in South Australia, where there was a greater proportion of large dwellings than in Western Australia, the average rent per dwelling was higher, but in respect to the average rent per room the positions of the two States were reversed. In each of the States the smallest dwellings had the highest rental value per room.

10. **Nature of Occupancy.**—(i) *General.*—The classification adopted for the nature of occupancy tabulation was as follows:—(a) owners, (b) purchasers by instalments, (c) tenants, (d) other and unspecified. The indefinite group (d) comprised about 7 per cent. of the total. The data relative to nature of occupancy were tabulated in conjunction with the number of rooms in private dwellings, the sex and grade of occupation of the householder, and the sex and conjugal condition of the householder. Detailed tables for the States and Territories are contained in Vol. II., Part XXV., pp. 1759-1771.

(ii) *Summary by States and Territories.*—In the succeeding table the occupied private dwellings in the States and Territories are classified by nature of occupancy.

PRIVATE DWELLINGS—NATURE OF OCCUPANCY IN STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1921.

States and Territories.	Nature of Occupancy.				Total.
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other and Unspecified.	
States—					
New South Wales	147,483	46,953	192,474	27,558	414,468
Victoria	130,872	42,255	127,745	18,064	318,936
Queensland	71,633	20,202	46,446	15,032	153,313
South Australia	42,202	15,510	39,557	7,026	104,295
Western Australia	32,100	8,698	23,906	5,481	70,185
Tasmania	16,851	4,364	19,037	4,180	44,432
Territories—					
Northern	505	1	296	203	1,005
Federal Capital	117	..	219	40	376
Australia	441,763	137,983	449,680	77,584	1,107,010

The number of private dwellings in Australia occupied by tenants was 449,680, and the number occupied by owners 441,763; a difference of 7,917 in favour of tenants. In New South Wales and Tasmania private dwellings occupied by tenants were also in excess of the number occupied by owners, but in the other States the number occupied by owners exceeded the number occupied by tenants.

Leaving out of account occupied dwellings in the indefinite group "other and unspecified methods of occupancy," and combining owners and purchasers by instalments, it may be said that 56.32 per cent. of the private dwellings in Australia were either owned or were being purchased by the occupants, while the balance 43.68 per cent. were occupied by tenants. The corresponding proportions in 1911 were respectively 52.22 per cent. and 47.78 per cent. The extension of the system of purchasing homes on the instalment plan is evidenced by the increase in the number of dwellings in this category from 39,318 in 1911 to 137,983 in 1921. Of the total private dwellings, exclusive of those in the indefinite group already referred to, these figures represent respectively 4.65 per cent. in 1911 and 13.41 per cent. in 1921. The increase was common to all the States, and followed the order of the population, being greatest in New South Wales and smallest in Tasmania.

(iii) *Number of Rooms.*—Nature of occupancy in conjunction with number of rooms is dealt with for occupied private dwellings in the following table:—

PRIVATE DWELLINGS—NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND NUMBER OF ROOMS—AUSTRALIA—1921.

Number of Rooms.	Nature of Occupancy.				Total.
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other and Unspecified.	
1	19,564	926	14,202	11,145	45,837
2	16,212	2,616	16,516	5,814	41,158
3	23,383	7,298	43,687	6,083	80,451
4	82,369	37,958	129,344	14,545	264,216
5	117,014	51,010	132,466	14,332	314,822
6	90,566	25,696	68,504	9,667	194,433
7	45,054	7,801	24,824	4,542	82,221
8	22,905	2,623	10,329	2,661	38,518
9	9,891	822	4,053	1,265	16,031
10	5,658	362	2,075	884	8,979
11	2,185	128	823	429	3,565
12	1,861	95	514	377	2,847
13	654	23	235	172	1,084
14	732	36	196	173	1,137
15	363	12	98	82	555
16	248	18	72	73	411
17	150	9	36	47	242
18	98	9	29	33	169
19	57	1	15	26	99
20 and over	345	14	83	119	561
Unspecified	2,454	526	1,579	5,115	9,674
Total	441,763	137,983	449,680	77,584	1,107,010

The number of dwellings of three and four rooms occupied by tenants exceeded the numbers occupied by owners and instalment purchasers combined, but the positions were reversed in the case of dwellings of less than three rooms and dwellings of five rooms and over.

(iv) *Conjugal Condition of Householder.*—The next table shows for Australia the nature of occupancy of private dwellings and the sex and conjugal condition of the householder.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS—NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND CONJUGAL CONDITION
OF HOUSEHOLDER—AUSTRALIA—1921.

Conjugal Condition.	Nature of Occupancy.									
	Male Householdors.					Female Householdors.				Total.
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other and Unspecified.	Total.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other and Unspecified.	
NUMBER.										
Never married ..	39,658	5,559	23,964	18,580	87,761	9,911	1,106	9,564	1,871	22,452
Married ..	316,670	119,792	348,966	45,311	830,739	11,523	3,093	20,858	2,207	37,681
Widowed ..	18,070	1,952	10,619	3,385	34,026	40,794	5,656	31,895	4,360	82,705
Divorced ..	392	99	524	142	1,157	246	89	764	52	1,151
Not stated ..	3,327	493	1,646	1,422	6,888	1,172	144	880	254	2,450
Total ..	378,117	127,895	385,719	68,840	960,571	63,646	10,088	63,961	8,744	146,439
PROPORTION PER CENT.										
Never married ..	45.19	6.33	27.31	21.17	100.00	44.14	4.93	42.60	8.33	100.00
Married ..	38.12	14.42	42.01	5.45	100.00	30.58	8.21	55.35	5.86	100.00
Widowed ..	53.11	5.73	31.21	9.95	100.00	49.33	6.84	38.56	5.27	100.00
Divorced ..	33.88	8.56	45.29	12.27	100.00	21.37	7.73	66.38	4.52	100.00
Not stated ..	48.30	7.16	23.90	20.64	100.00	47.83	5.88	35.92	10.37	100.00
Total ..	39.36	13.31	40.16	7.17	100.00	43.46	6.89	43.68	5.97	100.00

Ignoring those whose conjugal condition was not stated, 9.20 per cent. of the male householders occupying private dwellings were unmarried, 87.11 per cent. married, 3.57 per cent. widowed, and 0.12 per cent. divorced. The corresponding percentages for female householders were 15.59 per cent. unmarried, 26.17 per cent. married, 57.44 per cent. widowed, and 0.80 per cent. divorced. It is safe to say that the number of married female householders was overstated in 1921 owing to the action of wives, who, in the temporary absence of their husbands, described themselves as "head of household."

Of the male householders in each conjugal condition 51.52 per cent. of the unmarried, 52.54 per cent. of the married, 58.84 per cent. of the widowed, and 42.44 per cent. of the divorced were the owners or were purchasing the dwellings in which they resided. The corresponding percentages of owners or prospective owners among the female householders were 49.07 per cent. unmarried, 38.79 per cent. married, 56.17 per cent. widowed, and 29.10 per cent. divorced.

(v) *Grade of Occupation of Householder.*—In the succeeding table the nature of occupancy of the dwelling and the sex and grade of occupation of the householder are shown in conjunction.

OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLINGS—NATURE OF OCCUPANCY AND GRADE OF OCCUPATION
OF HOUSEHOLDER—AUSTRALIA—1921.

Grade of Occupation.	Nature of Occupancy.									
	Male Householdors.					Female Householdors.				Total.
	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other and Unspecified.	Total.	Owner.	Purchaser by Instalments.	Tenant.	Other and Unspecified.	
NUMBER.										
Employer ..	63,981	9,706	26,157	3,732	103,576	2,210	204	1,150	115	3,679
On own account ..	120,561	22,701	57,814	12,092	213,168	4,901	842	5,818	476	12,037
Assisting but not receiving wages or salary ..	204	51	191	165	611	10	4	12	3	29
Wages or salary ..	135,957	84,822	256,705	42,949	520,433	3,106	1,137	8,859	1,421	14,523
Unemployed ..	14,444	5,484	21,911	2,917	44,756	199	58	585	53	895
Not applicable ..	32,125	2,655	15,351	4,927	55,058	52,500	7,720	46,638	6,532	113,390
Not stated ..	10,845	2,476	7,590	2,058	22,969	720	123	899	144	1,886
Total ..	378,117	127,895	385,719	68,840	960,571	63,646	10,088	63,961	8,744	146,439
PROPORTION PER CENT.										
Employer ..	61.77	9.37	25.25	3.61	100.00	60.07	5.54	31.26	3.13	100.00
On own account ..	56.56	10.65	27.12	5.67	100.00	40.72	7.00	48.33	3.95	100.00
Assisting but not receiving wages or salary ..	33.39	8.35	31.26	27.00	100.00	34.48	13.79	41.38	10.35	100.00
Wages or salary ..	26.12	16.30	49.33	8.25	100.00	21.39	7.83	61.00	9.78	100.00
Unemployed ..	32.27	12.25	48.96	6.52	100.00	22.23	6.48	65.37	5.92	100.00
Not applicable ..	58.35	4.82	27.88	8.95	100.00	46.30	6.81	41.13	5.76	100.00
Not stated ..	47.22	10.78	33.04	8.96	100.00	38.18	6.52	47.67	7.63	100.00
Total ..	39.36	13.31	40.16	7.17	100.00	43.46	6.89	43.68	5.97	100.00

The largest percentage of male householders occupying private dwellings were wage or salary earners, who represented 55.51 per cent. of the total for grades of occupation specified and grade not applicable combined. Next in numerical order were workers on own account 22.74 per cent., employers 11.05 per cent., and those to whom grade was not applicable 5.87 per cent. Householders returned as out of employment, most of whom under more favorable conditions belong to wage earners, accounted for 4.77 per cent., and workers assisting without wages for 0.06 per cent. Of the female householders no less than 78.43 per cent. were classified as of grade not applicable. The other grades in numerical importance were wage earners 10.05 per cent., workers on own account 8.33 per cent., employers 2.55 per cent., unemployed 0.62 per cent., and workers assisting without wages 0.02 per cent.

Taking male householders who were returned as owners or purchasers by instalments. discloses that 71.14 per cent. of employers, 67.21 per cent. of workers on own account, 42.42 per cent. of wage earners, 44.52 per cent. of unemployed, and 63.17 per cent. of those to whom grade was not applicable owned or were the prospective owners of the dwellings in which they resided. Similarly in the case of female householders 65.61 per cent. of employers, 47.72 per cent. of workers on own account, 29.22 per cent. of wage earners, 28.71 per cent. of unemployed, and 53.11 per cent. of those to whom grade was not applicable owned or were purchasing by instalments their dwellings. As will be seen by the figures the number of householders in the occupation grade assisting but not receiving wages was relatively unimportant.

11. **Metropolitan.**—(i) *Dwellings occupied, unoccupied, and being built.*—The following table affords a comparison of the dwellings occupied, unoccupied, and in course of erection in each of the metropolitan areas of Australia in 1921.

METROPOLITAN DWELLINGS OCCUPIED, UNOCCUPIED OR BEING BUILT, 1921.

Metropolitan Area.	Number.				Proportion Per Cent.			
	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Being Built.	Total.
Sydney and suburbs ..	183,718	5,188	1,804	190,710	96.33	2.72	.95	100.00
Melbourne and suburbs ..	165,288	4,056	1,294	170,638	96.86	2.38	.76	100.00
Brisbane and suburbs ..	43,935	1,716	153	45,804	95.92	3.75	.33	100.00
Adelaide and suburbs ..	55,632	1,761	541	57,934	96.03	3.04	.93	100.00
Perth and suburbs ..	31,438	970	199	32,607	96.41	2.98	.61	100.00
Hobart and suburbs ..	11,173	418	171	11,762	94.99	3.56	1.45	100.00
Total Metropolitan Areas ..	491,184	14,109	4,162	509,455	96.41	2.77	.82	100.00

As noted in connexion with the first table in this chapter which contains similar particulars for States and Territories, the returns in respect to dwellings unoccupied and being built were not entirely satisfactory.

(ii) *Dwellings and Inmates.*—The next table shows for each metropolitan area the number of private and other dwellings, also the aggregate number of inmates and the number of inmates per dwelling.

OCCUPIED METROPOLITAN DWELLINGS AND INMATES, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Metropolitan Area.	No. of Dwellings.			No. of Inmates.			Average No. of Inmates per Dwelling.		
	Private.	Other than Private.	Total.	Private.	Other than Private.	Total.	In Private Dwellings.	In Dwellings other than Private.	In all Dwellings.
Sydney and suburbs ..	173,322	10,396	183,718	783,139	115,845	898,984	4.52	11.14	4.89
Melbourne and suburbs ..	158,001	7,287	165,288	686,260	80,185	766,445	4.34	11.00	4.64
Brisbane and suburbs ..	42,378	1,557	43,935	188,311	21,625	209,936	4.44	13.89	4.78
Adelaide and suburbs ..	53,741	1,891	55,632	231,762	23,602	255,364	4.31	12.48	4.59
Perth and suburbs ..	29,741	1,697	31,438	131,872	22,989	154,861	4.43	13.55	4.93
Hobart and suburbs ..	10,730	443	11,173	46,617	5,744	52,361	4.35	12.97	4.69
Total Metropolitan Areas ..	467,913	23,271	491,184	2,067,961	269,990	2,337,951	4.42	11.60	4.76

In addition to the dwellings and population in the foregoing table, 63 wagons, vans, and camps without dwellings were enumerated, in which there were 123 persons, of whom 75 were in Sydney, 20 in Melbourne, 10 in Brisbane, 11 in Adelaide, and 12 in Perth.

(iii) *Number of Rooms.*—The grouping of dwellings according to rooms in the following table relative to the metropolitan areas is the same as that adopted for an earlier table dealing with States and Territories.

OCCUPIED METROPOLITAN DWELLINGS ACCORDING TO NUMBER OF ROOMS, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Number of Rooms.	Number of Dwellings.							Total Metropolitan.
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.		
PRIVATE DWELLINGS.								
1 to 3	16,946	16,964	2,540	6,855	4,463	1,758	49,526	
4 to 6	130,950	113,941	31,618	39,631	22,776	6,943	345,859	
7 to 9	21,524	22,738	7,367	6,127	2,211	1,583	61,550	
10 and over	2,955	3,487	609	890	254	348	8,543	
Unspecified	947	871	244	238	37	98	2,435	
Total	173,322	158,001	42,378	53,741	29,741	10,730	467,913	

DWELLINGS OTHER THAN PRIVATE.

1 to 3	309	321	50	73	95	21	869
4 to 6	4,270	2,423	505	745	669	113	8,725
7 to 9	3,484	2,446	494	521	471	121	7,537
10 and over	2,301	2,002	502	530	441	178	5,954
Unspecified	32	95	6	22	21	10	186
Total	10,396	7,287	1,557	1,891	1,697	443	23,271

ALL DWELLINGS.

1 to 3	17,255	17,285	2,590	6,928	4,558	1,779	50,395
4 to 6	135,220	116,364	32,123	40,376	23,445	7,056	354,584
7 to 9	25,008	25,184	7,861	6,648	2,682	1,704	69,087
10 and over	5,256	5,489	1,111	1,420	695	526	14,497
Unspecified	979	966	250	260	58	108	2,621
Total	183,718	165,288	43,935	55,632	31,438	11,173	491,184

Of the private dwellings in the metropolitan areas of Australia, those of four to six rooms represented 74.30 per cent. The corresponding percentages for the capital cities separately were as follows:—Sydney 75.97 per cent., Melbourne 72.51 per cent., Brisbane 75.04 per cent., Adelaide 74.07 per cent., Perth 76.68 per cent., Hobart 65.30 per cent.

(iv) *Materials of Roofing.*—The principal materials used for the roofing of occupied dwellings in the metropolitan areas of Australia are shown in the following table:—

MATERIALS OF ROOFING OF METROPOLITAN DWELLINGS, 1921.

Materials of Roofing.	Number of Dwellings.							Total Metropolitan Areas.
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.		
PRIVATE DWELLINGS.								
Slate	47,961	47,316	80	888	55	334	96,634	
Tiles	39,990	24,125	478	1,628	1,674	186	68,081	
Iron	79,420	85,038	41,104	50,100	27,650	6,227	289,539	
Wood	1,168	372	238	804	229	3,910	6,721	
Other Materials	3,028	372	276	101	76	26	3,879	
Unspecified	1,755	778	202	220	57	47	3,059	
Total	173,322	158,001	42,378	53,741	29,741	10,730	467,913	

MATERIALS OF ROOFING OF METROPOLITAN DWELLINGS, 1921—*continued.*

Materials of Roofing.	Number of Dwellings.						
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan Areas.
DWELLINGS OTHER THAN PRIVATE.							
Slate	4,553	4,140	33	88	16	42	8,872
Tiles	1,199	454	15	20	88	7	1,783
Iron	4,364	2,520	1,478	1,747	1,552	245	11,906
Wood	66	19	21	17	27	143	293
Other materials	191	85	16	18	14	4	328
Unspecified	45	84	2	9	10	2	152
Total	10,418	7,302	1,565	1,899	1,707	443	23,334

ALL DWELLINGS.

Slate	52,514	51,456	113	976	71	376	105,506
Tiles	41,189	24,579	493	1,648	1,762	193	69,864
Iron	83,784	87,558	42,582	51,847	29,202	6,472	301,445
Wood	1,234	391	259	821	256	4,053	7,014
Other materials	3,219	457	292	119	90	30	4,207
Unspecified	1,800	862	204	229	67	49	3,211
Total	183,740	165,303	43,943	55,640	31,448	11,173	491,247

In the six capital cities combined, 61.77 per cent. of the dwellings had roofing of iron, 21.62 per cent. roofing of slate, and 14.32 per cent. roofing of tiles, these three materials thus accounting for 97.71 per cent. of the total. In Sydney the proportion of the dwellings with roofing of iron was approximately 46 per cent. Other materials to be used extensively were slate, approximately 29 per cent., and tiles 22 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. In Victoria the position was somewhat similar, approximately 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the dwellings having iron roofing, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. slate, and 15 per cent. tiles. In Hobart the order of preference was iron, slightly more than 58 per cent., and wood approximately 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In Brisbane dwellings with iron roofing exceeded 97 per cent. of the total, and in Adelaide and Perth 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and 93 per cent. respectively.

(v) *Materials of Outer Walls.*—The next table gives particulars of the principal materials used in the construction of the outer walls of dwellings in the metropolitan areas.

MATERIALS OF OUTER WALLS OF METROPOLITAN DWELLINGS, 1921.

Materials of Outer Walls.	Number of Dwellings.						
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan Areas.
PRIVATE DWELLINGS.							
Stone	5,229	2,078	113	24,277	1,867	830	34,394
Brick	130,342	71,767	1,134	21,026	16,253	4,710	245,232
Wood	34,467	80,563	40,494	2,526	10,567	4,828	173,445
Other materials	2,315	3,081	429	5,718	1,020	320	12,883
Unspecified	969	512	208	194	34	42	1,959
Total	173,322	158,001	42,378	53,741	29,741	10,730	467,913

DWELLINGS OTHER THAN PRIVATE.

Stone	970	457	55	1,176	240	87	2,985
Brick	8,601	4,948	359	518	1,252	263	15,941
Wood	675	1,692	1,118	61	172	81	3,799
Other materials	134	141	22	128	29	11	465
Unspecified	16	49	3	8	4	1	81
Total	10,396	7,287	1,557	1,891	1,697	443	23,271

ALL DWELLINGS.

Stone	6,199	2,535	168	25,453	2,107	917	37,379
Brick	138,943	76,715	1,493	21,544	17,505	4,973	261,173
Wood	35,142	82,255	41,612	2,587	10,739	4,909	177,244
Other materials	2,449	3,222	451	5,846	1,049	331	13,348
Unspecified	985	561	211	202	38	43	2,040
Total	183,718	165,288	43,935	55,632	31,438	11,173	491,184

The materials mainly used in the construction of the outer walls of dwellings in the metropolitan areas of Australia are brick, wood, and stone in that order. Dwellings with walls of these materials accounted for 97.27 per cent. of the total, the only other materials used to any appreciable extent being iron, concrete, and lath and plaster, which together represented 2.13 per cent.

Dwellings with walls of brick represented 53.39 per cent. of the total for metropolitan areas combined and also predominated in Sydney, Perth, and Hobart, but in Melbourne and Brisbane wooden dwellings, and in Adelaide stone dwellings, exceeded the number with walls of any other material.

(vi) *Rent per Week.*—The rent per week payable for private dwellings in the metropolitan areas is dealt with in the next table. The tabulation and analysis of the data have been confined to *private dwellings occupied by tenants*. Detailed tables will be found in Vol. II., Part XXV., pp. 1772-1816.

METROPOLITAN PRIVATE DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY TENANTS ACCORDING TO WEEKLY RENT PAYABLE, 1921.

Weekly Rental.	Number of Dwellings.						
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan Areas.
Under 5s.	172	346	131	280	77	61	1,067
5s. and under 10s.	2,157	5,151	1,276	2,632	925	645	12,786
10s. ,, 15s.	17,776	21,264	4,939	7,299	3,479	1,574	56,331
15s. ,, 20s.	23,324	19,527	4,326	5,174	3,193	1,037	56,581
20s. ,, 25s.	19,370	12,332	2,331	3,572	2,044	837	40,486
25s. ,, 30s.	12,729	7,938	1,133	2,005	1,124	444	25,373
30s. ,, 35s.	7,097	4,745	554	1,205	456	248	14,305
35s. ,, 40s.	3,187	1,932	162	394	146	79	5,900
£2 ,, £3	5,229	3,102	228	496	175	85	9,315
£3 ,, £4	1,323	608	48	104	37	15	2,135
£4 ,, £5	458	198	17	30	7	3	713
£5 and over	361	182	11	15	10	1	580
Unspecified	6,766	5,742	862	1,064	933	628	15,995
Total	99,949	83,067	16,018	24,270	12,606	5,657	241,567

In each of the capital cities except Sydney the predominant rental group was 10 shillings and under 15 shillings, succeeded in order by the group 15 shillings and under 20 shillings and 20 shillings and under 25 shillings. The order of the rental groups in Sydney was 15 shillings and under 20 shillings, 20 shillings and under 25 shillings, and 10 shillings and under 15 shillings. Although for the metropolitan areas combined the rental group 15 shillings and under 20 shillings predominated, the number of dwellings in this group exceeded by only 250 dwellings the number in the group 10 shillings and under 15 shillings. Out of a total of 225,572 dwellings for which the rentals were specified, 153,398 dwellings, equal to 68 per cent., were in the three groups comprising weekly rentals between 10 shillings and 25 shillings.

(vii) *Nature of Occupancy*—The nature of occupancy is shown for private dwellings in the metropolitan areas in the next table.

NATURE OF OCCUPANCY OF METROPOLITAN PRIVATE DWELLINGS, 1921.

Nature of Occupancy.	Number of Dwellings.						
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	Total Metropolitan Areas.
Owner	43,451	45,096	14,706	16,761	10,351	3,364	133,729
Purchaser by instalments	25,394	25,259	10,159	11,005	5,977	1,261	79,055
Tenant	99,949	83,067	16,018	24,270	12,606	5,657	241,567
Other and unspecified	4,528	4,579	1,495	1,705	807	448	13,562
Total	173,322	158,001	42,378	53,741	29,741	10,730	467,913

Leaving out of account the group "other and unspecified" 29.43 per cent. of the private dwellings in the metropolitan areas were occupied by the owners, 17.40 per cent. by purchasers under instalment systems, and 53.17 per cent. by tenants. In 1911 the corresponding percentages were owners 30.34 per cent., purchasers by instalments 6.18 per cent., and tenants 63.48 per cent., which indicates a remarkable increase in the proportion of the dwellings being purchased by instalments, and almost an equivalent reduction in the proportion occupied by tenants. The percentages of dwellings in each of the capital cities occupied by tenants on the total for the first three occupancy groups were as follows:—Sydney 59.22 per cent., Melbourne 54.14 per cent., Brisbane 39.18 per cent., Adelaide 46.64 per cent., Perth 43.57 per cent., Hobart 55.02 per cent. In view of the heavy increase between 1911 and 1921 in the number and proportion of private dwellings occupied by purchasers by instalments a comparison for the capital cities separately will be of interest. The percentages quoted are on the total for the three specified groups, and in each case refer to 1911 and 1921 respectively. Sydney 4.91 per cent., 15.04 per cent.; Victoria 7.18 per cent., 16.47 per cent.; Brisbane 8.47 per cent., 24.85 per cent.; Adelaide 6.04 per cent., 21.15 per cent.; Perth 6.32 per cent., 20.66 per cent.; Hobart 3.19 per cent., 12.26 per cent. These results are in a measure due to the activities of the Commissioner for War Service Homes in providing houses for returned soldiers, and of the State Governments in making similar provision for other persons of limited means.

12. Urban and Rural Divisions.—The next table presents an interesting comparison in respect to private and other dwellings in the metropolitan, urban provincial, and rural divisions of the States and Territories. Detailed tables relating to dwellings in these divisions are contained in Vol. II., Part XXV.

DWELLINGS, URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS—AUSTRALIA—1921.

States and Territories.	Area in Acres or Square Miles.	Occupied Dwellings.			Occupied Dwellings per Acre or Square Mile.	Number of Rooms per Occupied Private Dwelling.	Number of Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.	Number of Inmates per Room in Occupied Private Dwelling.	Average Weekly Rent of Private Dwellings occupied by Tenants.
		Private Houses, Tenements and Flats.	Other than Private.	Total.					

METROPOLITAN.

	Acres.				Per Acre.				<i>s. d.</i>
Sydney and suburbs	118,299	173,322	10,396	183,718	1.553	5.14	4.52	0.88	23 0
Melbourne and suburbs	105,385	158,001	7,287	165,288	1.568	5.19	4.34	0.84	20 0
Brisbane and suburbs	134,752	42,378	1,557	43,935	0.326	5.47	4.44	0.81	17 2
Adelaide and suburbs	137,716	53,741	1,891	55,632	0.404	5.06	4.31	0.85	17 9
Perth and suburbs ..	87,563	29,741	1,697	31,438	0.359	4.67	4.43	0.95	17 8
Hobart and suburbs ..	54,890	10,730	443	11,173	0.204	5.10	4.35	0.85	17 1
Total ..	638,605	467,913	23,271	491,184	0.769	5.15	4.42	0.86	20 8

URBAN PROVINCIAL.

States—	Square Miles.				Per Square Mile.				<i>s. d.</i>
New South Wales	1,725,875	103,429	4,578	108,007	0.063	4.96	4.48	0.91	14 8
Victoria ..	149,690	39,557	1,617	41,174	0.275	5.29	4.24	0.80	12 8
Queensland ..	300,640	35,828	1,776	37,604	0.125	5.33	4.44	0.84	13 11
South Australia ..	30,381	8,865	427	9,292	0.306	5.01	4.17	0.83	12 3
Western Australia ..	33,971	8,681	534	9,215	0.271	4.51	4.24	0.94	12 11
Tasmania ..	86,579	11,059	507	11,566	0.134	5.09	4.45	0.88	13 2
Territories—									
Northern ..	2,899	388	32	420	0.145	2.95	3.06	1.04	18 5
Total ..	2,330,035	207,807	9,471	217,278	0.093	5.07	4.40	0.87	14 0

DWELLINGS, URBAN AND RURAL DIVISIONS—AUSTRALIA—1921—*continued.*

States and Territories.	Area in Acres or Square Miles.	Occupied Dwellings.			Occupied Dwellings per Acre or Square Mile.	Number of Rooms per Occupied Private Dwelling.	Number of Inmates per Occupied Private Dwelling.	Number of Inmates per Room in Occupied Private Dwelling.	Average Weekly Rent of Private Dwellings occupied by Tenants.
		Private Houses, Tenements and Flats.	Other than Private.	Total.					
RURAL.									
States—	Square Miles.				Per Square Mile.				<i>s. d.</i>
New South Wales	306,551	137,717	3,534	141,251	0.461	4.76	4.54	0.96	10 9
Victoria ..	87,485	121,378	3,450	124,828	1.427	4.95	4.38	0.89	10 5
Queensland ..	669,820	75,107	3,493	78,600	0.117	4.44	4.35	0.99	9 10
South Australia ..	379,807	41,689	1,301	42,990	0.113	4.66	4.42	0.95	8 8
Western Australia ..	975,730	31,763	1,132	32,895	0.034	3.71	3.77	1.03	8 4
Tasmania ..	25,995	22,643	436	23,079	0.888	4.52	4.48	0.99	7 3
Territories—									
Northern ..	523,615	617	37	654	0.001	2.53	2.69	1.06	6 4
Federal Capital ..	940	376	150	526	0.560	4.85	4.39	0.91	9 0
Total ..	2,969,943	431,290	13,533	444,823	0.150	4.66	4.39	0.95	9 11

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

States—									<i>s. d.</i>
New South Wales	309,432	414,468	18,508	432,976	1.399	4.97	4.52	0.91	18 2
Victoria ..	87,884	318,936	12,354	331,290	3.770	5.11	4.34	0.85	16 11
Queensland ..	670,500	153,313	6,826	160,139	0.239	4.94	4.40	0.89	13 6
South Australia ..	380,070	104,295	3,619	107,914	0.284	4.90	4.34	0.89	14 7
Western Australia ..	975,920	70,185	3,363	73,548	0.075	4.22	4.11	0.97	13 11
Tasmania ..	26,215	44,432	1,386	45,818	1.748	4.80	4.44	0.93	11 10
Territories—									
Northern ..	523,620	1,005	69	1,074	0.002	2.70	2.83	1.05	13 5
Federal Capital ..	940	376	150	526	0.560	4.85	4.39	0.91	9 0
Total ..	2,974,581	1,107,010	46,275	1,153,285	0.388	4.94	4.40	0.89	16 6

Occupied private dwellings in the metropolitan divisions had the highest average number of rooms (5.15), slightly in excess of private dwellings in urban provincial divisions (5.07), and appreciably higher than private dwellings in rural divisions (4.66). Taking the States separately, private dwellings in the metropolitan and urban divisions of Queensland and in the rural division of Victoria had respectively the highest average number of rooms.

The average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in the metropolitan, urban provincial, and rural divisions did not differ materially, but the number of inmates per room was appreciably higher in the rural divisions of each of the States than in the metropolitan or urban provincial divisions. This apparent discrepancy is explained by the smaller average number of rooms in private dwellings located in rural divisions. Of the States Western Australia had the highest average number of inmates per room in each of the three divisions, Queensland the lowest in the metropolitan division, and Victoria the lowest in the urban provincial and rural divisions.

The average rent per week payable by tenants of private dwellings was 20s. 8d. in metropolitan divisions, 14s. in urban provincial divisions, and 9s. 11d. in rural divisions. This relationship held good for all the States, although the differences in the rental values for the three divisions varied considerably. The average weekly rent per room for private dwellings occupied by tenants was 4s. 4d. for metropolitan divisions, 2s. 11d. for urban provincial divisions, and 2s. 3d. for rural divisions, and for Australia as a whole 3s. 6d.

13. Geographical Subdivisions.—Details relating to dwellings in the Local Government Areas of the States and Territories will be found in Census, Parts XVIII. to XXV., Vol. II., pp. 1497-1816.

CHAPTER XXI.

TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA.

(A) CENSUS RESULTS.

1. **General.**—Part XXVI. (Vol. II., pp. 1821–1833) contains a series of tables in which various attributes of the population, of the tropical regions of Australia are compared with those of the non-tropical regions, and in Part XXVIII. (Families, Vol. II., pp. 1894–2012) some particulars relating to issue are given for the tropical regions separately.

2. **Comparative Summary.**—The following table presents a comparative summary of the area, population, and dwellings in the tropical and non-tropical regions of Australia :—

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY RELATING TO POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY DISTINGUISHING TROPICAL FROM NON-TROPICAL REGIONS.

GENERAL SUMMARY.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS.

CENSUS OF THE 4TH APRIL, 1921.

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

REGION.	Area (Square Miles).	POPULATION.				OCCUPIED DWELLINGS.				AVERAGE PER OCCUPIED PRIVATE DWELLING.			
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Per Square Mile.	Private (including Tenements and Flats).	Other than Private.	Total.	Per Square Mile.	Rooms.	In- mates.	Inmates per Room.	Weekly Rent. (a)
TROPICAL.													<i>s. d.</i>
Queensland ..	359,000	103,518	77,879	181,397	0.50	38,081	2,399	40,480	0.113	4.33	4.03	0.93	13 0
Western Australia ..	364,000	4,771	920	5,691	0.01	932	127	1,059	0.003	3.23	3.02	0.93	13 8
Northern Territory ..	426,320	2,758	1,016	3,774	0.01	991	67	1,058	0.002	2.69	2.80	1.04	14 4
TOTAL TROPICAL ..	1,149,320	111,047	79,815	190,862	0.16	40,004	2,593	42,597	0.037	4.26	3.98	0.93	13 1
NON-TROPICAL.													
New South Wales ..	309,432	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	6.75	414,468	18,508	432,976	1.40	4.97	4.52	0.91	18 2
Victoria ..	87,884	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	17.36	318,936	12,354	331,290	3.77	5.11	4.34	0.85	16 11
Queensland ..	311,500	295,451	279,124	574,575	1.84	115,232	4,427	119,659	0.38	5.13	4.52	0.88	14 1
South Australia ..	380,070	248,267	246,893	495,160	1.29	104,295	3,619	107,914	0.28	4.90	4.34	0.89	14 7
Western Australia ..	611,920	172,507	154,534	327,041	0.53	69,253	3,236	72,489	0.12	4.23	4.13	0.98	14 2
Tasmania ..	26,215	107,743	106,037	213,780	8.13	44,432	1,386	45,818	1.75	4.80	4.44	0.93	11 10
Northern Territory ..	97,300	63	30	93	0.00	14	2	16	0.00	3.07	4.93	1.61	11 6
Federal Capital Territory	940	1,567	1,005	2,572	2.74	376	150	526	0.56	4.85	4.39	0.91	9 0
TOTAL NON-TROPICAL	1,825,261	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872	2.86	1,067,006	43,682	1,110,688	0.61	4.97	4.42	0.89	16 8
TOTAL AUSTRALIA ..	2,974,581	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	1.82	1,107,010	46,275	1,153,285	0.39	4.94	4.40	0.89	16 6

(a) Relates only to dwellings occupied by tenants.

That part of Australia which lies within the tropics comprises 1,149,320 square miles, or 38.64 per cent., of the total area of 2,974,581 square miles, but contained only 190,862 persons, or 3.51 per cent., of the total population. The density of population in the tropical regions was, therefore, 0.16 persons per square mile, or 16 people to 100 square miles, as compared with 2.86 people per square mile in the temperate parts.

The tropical part of Queensland had 181,397, or 95.04 per cent., of the total population of tropical Australia. Thus, the tropical parts of Queensland had an average of 50 people to every 100 miles, as against 184 people per 100 miles in the more southern part of the State. The tropical parts of Western Australia had an average of about 16 persons, and of the Northern Territory about 19 persons, per 1,000 square miles.

The average number of inmates per occupied private dwelling in the tropical parts of Australia was 3.98, against 4.42 in the temperate parts, but as the average number of rooms per occupied private dwelling was only 4.26 in the tropical parts compared with 4.97 in other parts, the average number of inmates per room was greater in the tropical parts (0.93 persons per room) than in the temperate parts (0.89 persons per room).

The average weekly rent of private dwellings occupied by tenants was 13s. 1d. (about 3s. 1d. per week per room) in tropical Australia, while in the temperate parts the average weekly rent was 16s. 8d. (about 3s. 4d. per week per room).

3. **Ages.**—The age constitution of males and females in the tropical and non-tropical regions, respectively, are given in the following table :—

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES IN AGE GROUPS—1921.

AGE LAST BIRTHDAY.	NUMBERS.				PERCENTAGE.				
	Tropical.		Non-Tropical.		Tropical.		Non-Tropical.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0-4	11,565	10,960	293,957	283,724	10.41	13.73	11.09	10.94	
5-9	10,210	9,971	291,363	284,214	9.19	12.49	10.99	10.96	
10-14	8,529	8,343	259,474	252,694	7.68	10.45	9.78	9.75	
15-19	8,089	7,330	226,848	221,950	7.28	9.18	8.55	8.56	
20-24	9,788	7,810	210,956	225,473	8.81	9.79	7.96	8.70	
25-29	10,254	7,496	215,195	229,504	9.23	9.39	8.11	8.85	
30-34	10,040	6,424	217,790	215,068	9.04	8.05	8.21	8.29	
35-39	8,212	4,954	188,976	184,990	7.40	6.21	7.13	7.14	
40-44	7,180	4,012	163,116	157,210	6.47	5.03	6.15	6.06	
45-49	6,336	3,323	138,483	132,335	5.71	4.16	5.22	5.10	
50-54	6,359	2,953	129,791	116,963	5.73	3.70	4.89	4.51	
55-59	5,391	2,287	110,977	97,259	4.85	2.87	4.19	3.75	
60-64	4,215	1,747	86,440	76,940	3.80	2.19	3.26	2.97	
65-69	2,507	1,003	53,605	47,883	2.26	1.26	2.02	1.85	
70-74	1,354	623	32,017	31,196	1.22	0.78	1.21	1.20	
75-79	600	345	19,003	20,070	0.54	0.43	0.72	0.77	
80 and over ..	418	234	13,832	15,576	0.38	0.29	0.52	0.60	
<i>Adults and Minors.</i>									
Under 21 years ..	40,404	38,189	1,116,298	1,088,645	36.38	47.85	42.10	41.98	
21 years and over ..	70,643	41,626	1,535,525	1,504,404	63.62	52.15	57.90	58.02	
Total ..	111,047	79,815	2,651,823	2,593,049	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	

NOTE.—In this table unspecified ages have been distributed proportionately over ages 15 years and upwards.

An interesting comparison of the age constitution of males is obtained from those age groups, which represent approximately the working ages and the dependent ages of childhood and senility.

A comparison on this basis between the male population of the tropical and non-tropical regions of Australia is given below :—

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF MALES AT WORKING AND DEPENDENT AGES—1921.

Region.	Number at Ages—				Per Cent. at Ages—			
	0-14.	15-64.	65 and over.	Total.	0-14.	15-64.	65 and over.	Total.
Tropical ..	30,304	75,864	4,879	111,047	27.28	68.32	4.40	100.00
Non-Tropical ..	844,794	1,688,572	118,457	2,651,823	31.86	63.67	4.47	100.00
Australia ..	875,098	1,764,436	123,336	2,762,870	31.67	63.86	4.47	100.00

A notable difference between the age composition of the male populations in the tropical and non-tropical regions respectively was the higher proportion of males at working ages in the tropical areas, a feature which is common to all undeveloped territories. The figures given in a subsequent section of the chapter (page 317) relating to conjugal condition, show that the proportion of unmarried males over 15 years of age was much higher in the tropical than in other parts of Australia.

The earlier more detailed table shows that the greater proportion of males at working ages in the tropical than in the non-tropical regions begins with the group 20-24 years, and thenceforward is general throughout such ages.

In the case of females, a useful comparison is obtained by grouping ages according to the periods about which the physiological changes pertaining to child-bearing occur. Such a comparison is furnished in the following table :—

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF FEMALES OF CHILD-BEARING AGES—1921.

REGION.	Number at Ages—				Per cent. at Ages—			
	0-14.	15-44.	45 and over.	Total.	0-14.	15-44.	45 and over.	Total.
Tropical ..	29,274	38,026	12,515	79,815	36.67	47.65	15.68	100.00
Non-Tropical ..	820,632	1,234,195	538,222	2,593,049	31.65	47.60	20.75	100.00
Australia ..	849,906	1,272,221	550,737	2,672,864	31.80	47.60	20.60	100.00

In the case of males, the larger proportion in the tropical regions began in the age group 20-24, and continued throughout all age groups to age 70; in the case of females, however, the larger proportions in the tropical parts was present in the youngest ages, but ceased at age group 25-29 years. The table immediately above shows that the proportion of females at child-bearing age is practically the same in both divisions, while the tropical regions have a smaller proportion of women over 45 years, but a larger proportion of girls under 15 years. The reason for the high percentage of young females is due, doubtless, to the small proportion of unmarried women, which implies that the number of children—the usual proportion being females—is greater per adult female than where single women are relatively more numerous. In the tropical areas the proportion of females over 15 years of age who were not married—including widowed and divorced—was 41.35 per cent., as compared with 45.17 per cent. in the other parts of Australia. The number of women in the tropical regions beyond the child-bearing age was relatively small (15.68 per cent. against 20.75 per cent.), and, further, of the women of child-bearing age in the tropical areas, 40.25 per cent. were at the most productive ages—between 20 and 30—whereas in other parts this proportion was only 36.86 per cent. The relatively small proportion of females over 45 years in the tropical regions is probably due, in some measure, to the relatively recent extension of settlement by comparatively young people who have not yet had time to grow old. The evidence of the comparative vital statistics presented in a subsequent section of this chapter seems to preclude the probability of any prejudicial effect of tropical conditions on female longevity.

4. Masculinity.—The relative proportions of the sexes in the population furnish a very significant index of the social conditions prevailing in a community. In the following table the

relative numbers of males and females at different ages, in the tropical and non-tropical regions respectively, are indicated by the excess of males per hundred of the sexes combined :—

MASCULINITY ACCORDING TO AGE (EXCESS OF MALES PER 100 PERSONS).

Age Last Birthday.	Tropical.	Non-Tropical.	Age Last Birthday.	Tropical.	Non-Tropical.
0-4	2.69	1.77	60-64	41.40	5.81
5-9	1.18	1.24	65-69	42.85	5.64
10-14	1.10	1.32	70-74	36.98	1.30
15-19	4.92	1.09	75-79	26.98	-2.73
20-24	11.24	-3.33	80 and over	28.22	-5.93
25-29	15.54	-3.22			
30-34	21.96	0.63			
35-39	24.75	1.07	Under 21	2.82	1.25
40-44	28.31	1.84	21 and over	25.85	1.02
45-49	31.19	2.27			
50-54	36.58	5.20			
55-59	40.43	6.59	Total	16.36	1.12

Reference has already been made to the number of unmarried men and married men, apart from their wives and families, who were in the tropical areas, and it is this pioneering element which is responsible for the very marked difference in the masculinity of the respective populations as shown in the above table. The figures show that in the non-tropical areas there was an excess of only 1.12 males in every 100 persons, whereas in the tropical parts there was an excess of 16.36 males per 100 persons (5,818 males to 4,182 females).

The increase in the masculinity with increasing age suggests that there was a greater masculinity in the total population of the tropical parts of Australia in the past than is shown by the Census of 1921. The gradual extension of the amenities of life will, doubtless, tend to effect an equality of the sexes in the tropical regions as it has already done in the non-tropical parts.

5. **Birthplace.**—The following table presents an analysis of the population according to countries in which the people were born :—

BIRTHPLACE OF POPULATION—1921.

BIRTHPLACE.	NUMBERS.						PER CENT.					
	TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.			TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Australia	78,190	65,384	143,574	2,199,768	2,246,114	4,445,882	70.41	81.92	75.22	82.95	86.62	84.77
New Zealand	655	222	877	19,501	18,506	38,007	0.59	0.28	0.46	0.73	0.71	0.72
Other Countries in Australasia	142	19	161	173	190	363	0.13	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL AUSTRALASIA	78,987	65,625	144,612	2,219,442	2,264,810	4,484,252	71.13	82.22	75.77	83.69	87.34	85.50
Europe—												
British Isles	18,882	12,119	31,001	353,984	297,041	651,025	17.00	15.18	16.24	13.35	11.45	12.41
Denmark	534	180	714	3,983	1,343	5,326	0.48	0.22	0.38	0.15	0.05	0.10
France	85	37	122	1,796	1,351	3,147	0.08	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.06
Germany	1,003	412	1,415	13,247	7,913	21,160	0.50	0.52	0.74	0.50	0.30	0.40
Greece	418	82	500	2,746	425	3,171	0.38	0.10	0.26	0.10	0.02	0.06
Italy	1,172	364	1,536	5,187	1,467	6,654	1.06	0.46	0.81	0.20	0.06	0.13
Norway	204	65	269	2,432	336	2,768	0.18	0.08	0.14	0.09	0.01	0.05
Russia	312	119	431	2,535	1,191	3,726	0.28	0.15	0.23	0.09	0.05	0.07
Sweden	307	44	351	4,276	439	4,715	0.28	0.06	0.18	0.16	0.02	0.09
Switzerland	115	21	136	1,075	452	1,527	0.10	0.03	0.07	0.04	0.02	0.03
Other Countries in Europe	855	156	1,011	7,429	2,337	9,766	0.77	0.19	0.53	0.28	0.09	0.19
TOTAL EUROPE	23,887	13,599	37,486	398,690	314,295	712,985	21.51	17.04	19.64	15.03	12.12	13.59
Asia	6,914	277	7,191	19,694	3,656	23,350	6.23	0.35	3.77	0.74	0.14	0.45
Africa	142	70	212	3,465	3,123	6,588	0.13	0.09	0.11	0.13	0.12	0.12
America	459	121	580	7,311	4,266	11,577	0.41	0.15	0.30	0.28	0.17	0.22
Polynesia	572	69	641	1,425	1,110	2,535	0.51	0.08	0.34	0.06	0.04	0.05
At Sea	86	54	140	1,796	1,789	3,585	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07
TOTAL	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The figures given in the above table show some interesting contrasts in the composition of the populations of the tropical and non-tropical regions from the aspect of birthplaces. It is not surprising that people born in Asia should represent a larger part of the population in the

tropics than in other parts, but it is interesting to notice that persons born in Europe, and notably those born in the British Isles, were relatively more numerous in the tropics, whereas, as a necessary counterpart, the Australian-born element was relatively smaller in the tropics than in the temperate parts. With regard to the Australian-born the difference was more pronounced in the case of males than of females. Australian-born males represented 82.95 per cent. of all males in the non-tropical regions, but only 70.41 per cent. of all males in the tropical regions. Among females the Australian-born represented 86.62 per cent. in the non-tropical regions as compared with 81.92 per cent. in the tropical areas. Persons born in the British Isles represented 16.24 per cent. of the population in the tropical regions, but only 12.41 per cent. in the non-tropical parts. Persons born in Asia represented 3.77 per cent. of the total in the tropical parts against 0.45 per cent. elsewhere. The difference in the case of males born in Asia was much more marked; these represented 6.23 per cent. of all males in tropical parts, but only 0.74 per cent. in the non-tropical parts.

6. Nationality.—The following table shows the population according to nationality. It is not considered necessary to show here every nationality which is represented, but further details may be found in Part XXVI., Vol. II., p. 1826:—

POPULATION ACCORDING TO NATIONALITY—1921.

NATIONALITY.	NUMBERS.						PER 100,000.					
	TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.			TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Chinese	2,986	34	3,020	10,628	151	10,779	2,691	43	1,583	401	6	206
Danish	102	21	123	854	239	1,093	92	26	64	32	9	21
Dutch	716	14	730	714	173	887	645	17	383	30	7	17
French	70	20	90	1,151	847	1,998	63	25	47	43	33	38
German	257	46	303	2,281	971	3,252	232	58	159	86	37	62
Greek	329	72	401	2,101	315	2,416	297	90	210	79	12	46
Italian	631	127	758	3,353	792	4,145	569	159	397	126	31	79
Japanese	1,951	110	2,061	538	40	578	1,758	138	1,081	20	1	11
Norwegian	60	6	66	900	59	959	54	8	35	34	2	18
Russian	258	95	353	1,397	567	1,964	233	119	185	52	22	37
Spanish	137	44	181	268	96	364	123	55	95	10	4	7
Swedish	94	6	100	1,305	74	1,379	85	8	52	49	3	26
United States of America	276	17	293	2,244	720	2,964	249	21	154	85	28	57
Other	295	36	331	3,171	995	4,166	266	45	174	119	38	80
Total Foreign	8,162	648	8,810	30,905	6,039	36,944	7,357	812	4,619	1,166	233	705
British	102,786	79,147	181,933	2,619,366	2,585,906	5,205,272	92,643	99,188	95,381	98,834	99,767	99,295
Total Specified	110,948	79,795	190,743	2,650,271	2,591,945	5,242,216	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Not stated	99	20	119	1,552	1,104	2,656						
TOTAL	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872						

NOTE.—The numbers given above include persons on ships in Australian waters. A number of the foreign nationals in the tropical regions of Australia have been admitted temporarily to engage in fishing for pearl, *beche de mer*, etc.

The foreign element was, relatively to the respective populations, much more numerous in the tropical than in the non-tropical parts of Australia. In the former, males of foreign nationality represented 7.36 per cent. of the male population and foreign females represented 8.12 per thousand of the female population, whereas in the non-tropical parts the similar proportions were—males 1.17 per cent. and females 2.33 per thousand.

7. Race.—As was the case with regard to persons of foreign nationality, though the number of persons of foreign race is greater in the non-tropical than in the tropical parts of Australia, they represent a much larger proportion of the total population in the tropical than in the non-tropical regions. In the tropical parts full-blood non-European males represented 7.64 per cent. of the total male population, and full-blood non-European females represented 1.55 per cent. of the total female population, whereas in the non-tropical regions the similar proportions were—males 7.06 per 1,000 and females 9.8 per 10,000. In the case of half-castes, of whom the greater part were half-caste Australian aboriginals, the position was similar. In the tropical regions half-caste males and females together represented 1.36 per cent. of the total population, while in the non-tropical parts they represented only 2.87 per thousand.

Although in all cases non-European races are relatively more numerous in the tropical parts than in other parts of Australia, it is only in the cases of Filipinos, Japanese, Malays, Papuans, and Polynesians that the actual numbers are greater.

The next table shows the populations of the tropical and non-tropical regions of Australia classified according to race.

POPULATION ACCORDING TO RACE—1921.

RACE.	NUMBERS.						PER 100,000.					
	TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.			TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Full-blood—												
European	101,198	77,355	178,553	2,625,317	2,583,273	5,208,590	91,131	96,918	93,551	99,000	99,623	99,208
Non-European—												
Afghan	18		18	129	3	132	16		9	5	0	2
Chinese	3,483	319	3,802	12,528	827	13,355	3,137	400	1,992	472	32	255
Cingalese	93	9	102	138	29	167	84	11	53	5	1	3
Filipino	249	102	351	70	1	71	224	128	184	3	0	1
Hindu	258	11	269	2,485	127	2,612	232	14	141	94	5	50
Japanese	1,978	133	2,111	568	61	629	1,781	167	1,106	21	3	12
Javanese	139	22	161	159	2	161	125	27	84	6	0	3
Malay	888	90	978	98	11	109	800	113	513	4	0	2
Negro	21	5	26	84	8	92	19	6	14	3	0	2
Papuan	125	19	144	17	2	19	113	24	76	1	0	0
Polynesian(a)	1,071	447	1,518	574	134	708	964	560	795	22	5	14
Syrian	71	61	132	1,513	1,247	2,760	64	76	69	57	48	53
Other	94	17	111	350	87	437	85	21	58	13	4	8
Total Full-blood	8,488	1,235	9,723	18,713	2,539	21,252	7,644	1,547	5,094	706	98	405
Half-caste—												
Australian Aboriginal	844	821	1,665	5,136	4,735	9,871	760	1,029	872	193	183	188
Chinese	283	236	519	1,608	1,542	3,150	255	296	272	61	59	60
Other	234	168	402	1,049	960	2,009	210	210	211	40	37	39
Total Half-caste	1,361	1,225	2,586	7,793	7,237	15,030	1,225	1,535	1,355	294	279	287
TOTAL	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

(a) Includes Fijians and Maoris.

NOTE.—The numbers given above include persons on ships in Australian waters. A number of the foreign nationals in the tropical regions of Australia have been admitted temporarily to engage in fishing for pearl, *beche de mer*, etc.

8. Religion.—The following table shows the populations of the tropical and non-tropical regions respectively, arranged according to religious adherence :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE—1921.

RELIGION.	TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Christian—						
Baptist	944	928	1,872	48,250	55,581	103,831
Catholic, Roman	27,143	21,881	49,024	537,886	547,092	1,084,978
Catholic, Undefined	983	705	1,688	19,099	17,872	36,971
Church of Christ	103	93	196	24,577	29,801	54,378
Church of England	45,222	34,612	79,834	1,167,550	1,125,611	2,293,161
Congregational	308	236	544	34,623	39,346	73,969
Independent						
Lutheran	654	195	849	30,973	25,697	56,670
Methodist	7,638	7,392	15,030	299,147	318,452	617,599
Presbyterian	12,427	9,543	21,970	309,645	305,359	615,004
Protestant, Undefined	1,396	755	2,151	35,913	29,048	64,961
Salvation Army	507	553	1,060	14,077	16,452	30,529
Seventh Day Adventist	114	142	256	4,526	6,523	11,049
Unitarian	21	7	28	991	695	1,686
Other Christian	973	534	1,507	20,668	20,203	40,871
Christian, Undefined	81	53	134	3,205	2,636	5,841
Total Christian	98,514	77,629	176,143	2,551,130	2,540,368	5,091,498
Non-Christian—						
Buddhist	1,467	88	1,555	478	32	510
Chinese	690	17	707	2,822	62	2,884
Confucian	955	99	1,054	1,581	57	1,638
Hebrew	75	26	101	11,317	10,197	21,514
Mohammedan	998	66	1,064	1,649	155	1,804
Other Non-Christian	320	55	375	1,576	623	2,199
Total Non-Christian	4,505	351	4,856	19,423	11,126	30,549
Indefinite	721	93	814	12,375	6,697	19,072
No Religion	1,616	286	1,902	14,406	4,236	18,642
Object to state	1,797	575	2,372	28,155	15,741	43,896
No reply	3,894	881	4,775	26,334	14,881	41,215
TOTAL	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872

The percentages given below indicate the proportion which each group mentioned bore to the total in each case:—

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION ACCORDING TO THE CATEGORIES MENTIONED—1921.

CATEGORIES.	TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Christian	88.70	97.26	92.30	96.21	97.97	97.08
Non-Christian	4.06	0.44	2.54	0.73	0.43	0.58
Indefinite (Agnostic, Freethinker, &c.)	0.65	0.12	0.42	0.47	0.26	0.36
No Religion	1.46	0.36	0.99	0.54	0.16	0.35
Object to state	1.62	0.72	1.25	1.06	0.61	0.84
No reply	3.51	1.10	2.50	0.99	0.57	0.79
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The outstanding feature of this comparison is the smaller proportion of Christians—particularly among males—in the tropical regions. The larger proportion of non-Christians in the tropics is merely the reflection of the greater relative number of Asiatic people among the population. At the same time it is interesting to note that the proportion of those who had no religious adherence, and of those whose religious beliefs were of an indefinite character, as well as those who objected or merely failed to state their religion, was higher in the tropical than in the non-tropical parts.

Among the Christians the only denominations which had a proportion appreciably higher in the tropical parts than elsewhere was the Roman Catholic Church. Taken together the Roman Catholics and Catholics undefined—who are considered to be mostly Roman Catholics—represent 28.80 per cent. of all Christians in the tropical regions as against 22.04 per cent. in the non-tropical regions. Relatively to the total Christians, adherents of the Church of England and Presbyterians are slightly more numerous in the tropical than in the non-tropical parts. On the other hand the Methodists, who represent 12.13 per cent. of the population in non-tropical parts, account for 8.53 per cent. only in the tropical parts.

9. **Education.**—The following table shows the degree of education—so far as it was ascertained—of the people of the tropical and non-tropical parts of Australia:—

DEGREE OF EDUCATION—1921.

DEGREE OF EDUCATION.	TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Cannot read—						
Under 5 years of age	11,565	10,960	22,525	293,957	283,724	577,681
Aged 5 years and over	6,508	3,247	9,755	108,067	87,770	195,837
Total Cannot Read	18,073	14,207	32,280	402,024	371,494	773,518
English Language—						
Read only	383	263	646	6,195	6,709	12,904
Read and Write	86,215	63,734	149,949	2,192,625	2,171,011	4,363,636
Foreign Language—						
Read only	92	20	112	494	337	831
Read and Write	3,427	383	3,810	9,209	2,198	11,407
Not stated	2,857	1,208	4,065	41,276	41,300	82,576
TOTAL	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872

Of all persons in the tropical regions who were over 5 years of age 5.94 per cent. were unable to read, as compared with 4.27 per cent. in the non-tropical areas.

Particulars relating to the nature of the schools at which persons are being educated are as follows :—

PLACE OF EDUCATION (NATURE OF SCHOOL)—1921.

NATURE OF SCHOOL.	NUMBERS.						PER CENT.					
	TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.			TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
State School	13,013	12,123	25,136	382,255	359,450	741,705	77.58	71.91	74.73	75.79	74.03	74.93
Private School	2,655	3,523	6,178	86,145	101,451	187,596	15.83	20.90	18.37	17.08	20.90	18.95
Technical School	220	213	433	17,547	6,903	24,450	1.31	1.26	1.29	3.48	1.42	2.47
At Home	877	999	1,876	13,264	15,572	28,836	5.23	5.93	5.58	2.63	3.21	2.91
University	8	2	10	5,121	2,121	7,242	0.05	..	0.03	1.02	0.44	0.74
TOTAL	16,773	16,860	33,633	504,332	485,497	989,829	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Not stated and not at school	94,274	62,955	157,229	2,147,491	2,107,552	4,255,043						
TOTAL	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872						

The relatively large proportion of the children in tropical areas who are receiving education at home is, doubtless, due to the isolation of many families. Likewise the small proportion receiving technical education is due to the relative absence of communities large enough to warrant the establishment of technical schools. As there is no university in the tropical parts of Australia the ten persons shown as receiving university education were evidently away from their usual place of residence on the night of the Census.

10. **Conjugal Condition.**—Excluding all children under 15 years of age, the numbers and proportions under the various headings describing their conjugal condition were as follows :—

CONJUGAL CONDITION—1921.

CONJUGAL CONDITION.	NUMBERS.						PER CENT.					
	TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.			TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Never married, over 15 years	43,606	16,592	60,198	762,125	635,811	1,397,936	54.02	32.83	45.84	42.18	35.87	39.07
Married	33,952	29,641	63,593	970,203	971,742	1,941,945	42.06	58.65	48.45	53.70	54.83	54.27
Widowed	3,082	4,269	7,351	70,571	160,599	231,170	3.82	8.45	5.60	3.90	9.06	6.43
Divorced	103	39	142	4,130	4,265	8,395	0.10	0.07	0.11	0.22	0.24	0.23
Total over 15 years	80,743	50,541	131,284	1,807,029	1,772,417	3,579,446	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Children under 15	30,304	29,274	59,578	844,794	820,632	1,665,426						
TOTAL POPULATION	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872						

The percentages given above show that while in the non-tropical parts of Australia of all males over 15 years of age 53.70 per cent. are married, in the tropical parts 42.06 per cent. only of males over 15 years are married. It may be noticed, too, that the number of married men in the tropical parts exceed the married women by 4,311, or 14½ per cent. These circumstances are accessory to the high masculinity, and indicate that conditions in many parts of the tropical areas of Australia are not yet suitable to women and children. Of the females over 15 years of age 58.65 per cent. of those in the tropical regions were married, against 54.83 per cent. in other parts.

11. **Occupations.**—The following table gives a comparison, under an abridged list of headings, of the occupations of the populations of the tropical and non-tropical parts of Australia :—

CLASS OF OCCUPATION—1921.

CLASS OF OCCUPATION.	NUMBERS.						PER CENT.					
	TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.			TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Professional	3,311	2,383	5,694	118,172	77,453	195,625	4.15	19.97	6.21	6.66	17.14	8.79
Domestic	2,285	6,003	8,288	47,687	153,996	201,683	2.86	50.32	9.03	2.69	34.08	9.06
Commercial	7,744	1,674	9,418	267,581	78,010	345,591	9.70	14.03	10.27	15.09	17.27	15.53
Transport and Communi- cation	9,309	222	9,531	191,214	6,992	198,206	11.66	1.86	10.39	10.78	1.55	8.91
Industrial—												
Manufacturing	9,162	1,201	10,363	323,081	107,840	430,921	11.48	10.07	11.30	18.22	23.87	19.37
Construction of Build- ings	2,032	8	2,040	92,846	388	93,234	2.54	.06	2.22	5.24	.08	4.19
Construction of Roads, Railways, Earthworks, etc.	1,916	2	1,918	25,671	39	25,710	2.40	.02	2.09	1.45	.01	1.16
Other and undefined in- dustries	8,058	27	8,085	141,910	9,378	151,288	10.10	.23	8.81	8.00	2.08	6.80
TOTAL INDUSTRIAL	21,168	1,238	22,406	583,508	117,645	701,153	26.52	10.38	24.42	32.91	26.04	31.52
Primary Production—												
Agricultural	13,126	90	13,216	319,832	4,446	324,278	16.45	.76	14.40	18.04	.98	14.57
Pastoral	12,693	166	12,859	124,067	5,168	129,235	15.90	1.39	14.01	7.00	1.14	5.81
Mining and Quarrying	5,313	5	5,318	61,211	237	61,448	6.66	.04	5.80	3.45	.05	2.76
Other	4,535	13	4,548	47,533	260	47,793	5.68	.11	4.96	2.68	.06	2.15
TOTAL PRIMARY	35,667	274	35,941	552,643	10,111	562,754	44.69	2.30	39.17	31.17	2.23	25.29
Independent	331	136	467	12,336	7,623	19,959	.42	1.14	.51	.70	1.69	.90
TOTAL BREADWINNERS	79,815	11,930	91,745	1,773,141	451,830	2,224,971	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Dependants	30,568	67,788	98,356	858,080	2,138,087	2,996,167						
Unspecified	664	97	761	20,602	3,132	23,734						
TOTAL	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872						

The percentages given above show the greater relative importance of the primary industries in the tropical regions compared with the non-tropical parts. In the former, primary production represented 44.69 per cent. of all male breadwinners and in the latter 31.17 per cent. only. In both cases agriculture was numerically the most important of the primary industries, engaging 16.45 per cent. of male breadwinners in the tropical regions and 18.04 per cent. in the non-tropical parts. On the other hand, the pastoral industries employed 15.90 per cent. of male breadwinners in the tropical parts and 7.00 only elsewhere. Mining, too, from the aspect of relative numbers, was of greater importance in the tropical parts.

The proportions of female breadwinners to all breadwinners in the tropical regions only was 13.00 per cent., as compared with 20.31 per cent. in the non-tropical regions. The number of dependants per breadwinner was also lower (1.07) in the tropical areas than in other parts (1.35).

12. **Grades of Occupation.**—The industrial status as indicated by the grades of occupation of the respective populations is shown below :—

GRADES OF OCCUPATION—1921.

GRADE OF OCCUPATION.	NUMBERS.						PER CENT.					
	TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.			TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Employer	5,017	385	5,402	124,125	10,096	134,221	6.51	3.40	6.11	7.45	2.38	6.42
Working on own account	13,279	1,164	14,443	283,012	44,866	327,878	17.22	10.30	16.34	16.99	10.57	15.69
Assisting but not receiving wages or salary	752	85	837	30,868	3,087	33,955	0.97	0.75	0.95	1.85	0.73	1.62
Receiving wages or salary	45,800	8,947	54,747	1,102,332	345,814	1,448,146	59.40	79.15	61.92	66.18	81.45	69.23
Unemployed	12,259	723	12,982	125,416	20,682	146,098	15.90	6.40	14.68	7.53	4.87	6.99
TOTAL SPECIFIED	77,107	11,304	88,411	1,665,753	424,545	2,090,298	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Grade not applicable	33,008	68,372	101,380	961,582	2,161,281	3,122,863						
Not stated	932	139	1,071	24,488	7,223	31,711						
TOTAL	111,047	79,815	190,862	2,651,823	2,593,049	5,244,872						

The outstanding feature of the above table is the high percentage of unemployed in the tropical parts. If the unemployed be added to those in receipt of wages or salary, it will be seen that in the tropical parts 75.30 per cent. of males ordinarily belong to the wage or salary class, against 73.71 per cent. in the non-tropical regions. In the case of females, the wage or salary-earning element is rather less (85.55 per cent.) in the tropical than in the other parts of Australia (86.32 per cent.).

13. Detailed Tables.—Further details relating to the tropical and non-tropical parts of Australia may be found in Part XXVI. (Vol. II., pp. 1821–1833). In these tables, particulars are given separately for the tropical and non-tropical parts of Queensland, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory, and also for those States which are wholly in the temperate regions. Tables are also given showing the length of residence in Australia of persons enumerated in the tropical parts; and the causes and duration of unemployment, though no reference has been made to these subjects in the earlier part of this chapter.

14. Average Issue of Wives.—The particulars given in this section relate to the issue of wives who were with their husbands on the night between the 3rd and 4th of April, 1921. The following table gives the average issue of such wives classified according to duration of marriage in years:—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING FOR TROPICAL AND NON-TROPICAL REGIONS AND FOR THE RURAL REGIONS OF AUSTRALIA THE AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DURATION OF MARRIAGE, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE IN YEARS.	TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.			RURAL AREAS OF AUSTRALIA.		
	Wives born in Australia.	Wives born outside Australia.	Total. (a)	Wives born in Australia.	Wives born outside Australia.	Total. (a)	Wives born in Australia.	Wives born outside Australia.	Total. (a)
0 - 4	0.97	0.76	0.94	0.83	0.72	0.81	0.94	0.76	0.91
5 - 9	2.55	2.12	2.47	2.23	1.82	2.18	2.54	2.05	2.49
10 - 14	3.71	2.89	3.52	3.26	2.50	3.14	3.73	2.80	3.62
15 - 19	4.68	3.92	4.40	4.03	3.15	3.85	4.62	3.59	4.47
20 - 24	5.16	4.42	4.85	4.57	3.77	4.39	5.27	4.35	5.12
25 - 29	5.69	5.21	5.42	5.06	4.36	4.89	5.83	5.05	5.68
30 - 34	6.45	5.68	5.93	5.60	4.87	5.40	6.44	5.56	6.24
35 - 39	7.24	6.61	6.74	6.44	5.60	6.18	7.22	6.32	6.99
40 - 44	8.16	7.23	7.42	7.45	6.35	7.04	8.20	6.92	7.81
45 and over	8.10	7.28	7.41	8.63	7.50	7.99	9.05	8.16	8.60
Unspecified	3.53	5.51	4.38	4.75	4.44	4.52	5.23	5.34	5.04
Crude Average(b)	3.02	4.06	3.35	3.20	3.30	3.22	3.70	3.74	3.70
Average adjusted to equalize duration of marriage(c)	3.77	3.21	3.55	3.34	2.76	3.21	3.80	3.11	3.68
Average adjusted to equalize numbers by birthplace (d)	3.77	3.21	3.66	3.34	2.76	3.22	3.80	3.11	3.66

(a) Includes wives whose birthplace was not stated.

(b) The crude average is the result of dividing the total issue by the total wives concerned.

(c) This average was obtained by applying the average issue at each period of duration of marriage to a standard distribution of wives; for this purpose, the total for Australia of wives who were with their husbands on the night of the 4th April, 1921, was taken. The total wives expressed as percentages will be found in Vol. II. of the detailed Tables (Part XXVIII, Families, Table 18, page 1978).

(d) This adjustment was made on the proportion of Australian-born wives in Australia, viz., 80 per cent. (see Vol. II., Part XXVIII, Families, Table 3, page 1910).

In the above table the results for the tropical areas have been compared with those for the non-tropical parts, and also with the rural parts of Australia. The results given in the detailed tables in Part XXVIII. (Families, pp. 1975–1977) show that the average issue is invariably higher in the rural areas than in the metropolitan centres, and is nearly always higher in the rural than in the urban provincial areas. Owing to the greater weight of this prejudicial factor of urban residence in the non-tropical areas the comparison between tropical and non-tropical may not be altogether satisfactory, and it is for this reason that the results for the rural areas have been included in the comparison. As the tropical regions include such urban localities as Rockhampton (population 26,388), Townsville (population 21,658), and Charters Towers (population 9,774), any comparison with rural areas is likely to be somewhat unfavourable to the tropical areas so far as the influence of urban residence is concerned.

Owing to the different proportions in various periods of duration of marriage among the Australian-born wives and those born elsewhere, and among the wives in tropical, non-tropical, and rural areas respectively, and, also, to the different proportions of Australian-born wives (who are shown to be the more prolific) in the different groups, it is necessary to adjust the crude average figures for the total of each category in order to place on a common basis the several divisions which are compared.

The methods of adjusting the results are indicated in the footnotes to the preceding table.

Taking the comparison between the tropical and non-tropical regions for what it is worth, the average issue of Australian-born wives and of wives born elsewhere was greater in the tropical than in the non-tropical regions at each period of duration of marriage, and when the aggregate results are corrected to eliminate the effect of the different composition of the wives, the average issue of all wives in the tropical regions was 3.66, against 3.22 in the non-tropical parts. In the tropical regions the average issue of wives born in Australia was 3.77, and of wives born outside Australia it was 3.21, while in the non-tropical regions the corresponding figures were—wives born in Australia 3.34, and wives born outside Australia 2.76.

Comparing the tropical regions with the rural parts of Australia after allowing for the difference in the duration of marriage, the average issue in the tropical regions of wives born in Australia was 3.77 against 3.80 in the rural areas; and among wives born outside Australia the average issue in the tropical regions was 3.21, and in the rural areas 3.11. After making further allowance for the different proportions of Australian-born wives, the average issue of all wives in the tropical regions and in the rural areas was the same, viz. :—3.66. If the results are examined according to the quinquennial periods of duration of marriage it will be found that in five of the ten periods in the case of Australian-born wives, and in eight of the periods in the case of other wives, the average issues were greater in the tropical than in the rural areas.

Although not an essential part of the subject of this chapter, it is interesting to observe that in every quinquennial group given in the above table the average issue of wives born in Australia is greater than of wives born elsewhere.

The following table shows the percentage of wives in each period of duration of marriage :—

PERCENTAGE OF WIVES IN EACH PERIOD OF DURATION OF MARRIAGE—
CENSUS, 4TH APRIL, 1921.

DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE IN YEARS.	TROPICAL.			NON-TROPICAL.			RURAL AREAS OF AUSTRALIA.		
	Wives born in Australia.	Wives born outside Australia.	Total. (a)	Wives born in Australia.	Wives born outside Australia.	Total. (a)	Wives born in Australia.	Wives born outside Australia.	Total. (a)
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
0 - 4	29.72	13.16	24.41	22.25	18.07	21.41	21.25	18.99	20.88
5 - 9	26.28	12.62	21.91	21.76	14.02	20.23	20.97	13.71	19.81
10 - 14	17.80	11.53	15.80	16.61	12.57	15.80	17.52	12.17	16.66
15 - 19	10.07	12.22	10.76	11.84	11.91	11.85	12.63	11.43	12.43
20 - 24	7.16	11.08	8.42	9.19	10.61	9.47	9.32	10.03	9.44
25 - 29	4.18	11.41	6.48	6.28	8.06	6.63	6.26	8.02	6.53
30 - 34	2.46	10.49	5.03	5.33	7.83	5.83	5.02	7.45	5.41
35 - 39	1.21	9.13	3.75	3.59	6.40	4.15	3.55	6.44	4.02
40 - 44	0.55	4.42	1.78	1.88	4.45	2.39	1.99	4.56	2.40
45 and over	0.30	3.40	1.29	1.11	5.87	2.06	1.31	6.94	2.22
Unspecified	0.27	0.54	0.37	0.16	0.21	0.18	0.18	0.26	0.20
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Approximate average duration of marriage in years	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
	11.09	21.01	14.20	14.54	19.39	14.50	14.75	19.56	15.52

(a) Includes those whose birthplace was not stated.

The above results will not only help to explain the change between the crude averages and the corrected averages shown in the preceding table, but they are of some general interest in themselves.

Further details relating to the average issue of wives in the tropical and non-tropical parts of Australia respectively will be found in Vol. II., Part XXVIII., Families.

(B) COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS.

1. **Introduction.**—The data necessary for a direct and complete comparison of the relative healthiness of the tropical portion of Australia with the non-tropical parts are not readily available, but as nearly 25 per cent. of the population of Queensland is within the tropics, it might be presumed that any very marked unhealthiness of the tropical regions would leave its impress on the vital statistics of that State. From the results given hereafter it will be seen that Queensland compares very favorably with Australia as a whole. It is possible, however, to compare a few facts derived from the records for the four Registration Divisions comprising the whole of that part of Queensland which is, roughly, north of the 22nd degree of south latitude, with similar facts for the rest of Queensland, and for Australia as a whole. The comparable facts which are available, though limited in number, are of considerable pertinence in their bearing on health indexes. They are presented in the following table.

The four northern divisions of Queensland referred to represent about four-fifths of the tropical area of Queensland and about two-fifths of the whole of Queensland. At the Census of 4th April, 1921, they had a population of 74,080 males and 55,041 females, a total of 129,121 persons. These people represented 71.5 per cent. of all males and 70.7 per cent. of all females in the tropical area of Queensland; and 18.6 per cent. of all males and 15.4 per cent. of all females in the State of Queensland. The similar proportions for both sexes together were—of Tropical Queensland 71.2 per cent., and of the State of Queensland 17.1 per cent.

REGISTRATION DIVISIONS OF QUEENSLAND SITUATED WHOLLY WITHIN THE TROPICS
COMPARED WITH THE OTHER PART OF QUEENSLAND AND WITH THE WHOLE OF AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	Annual Average.	
	1910-12.	1920-22.
Births per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years inclusive—		
Four Registration Divisions of Queensland within the tropics	135	141
Balance of Queensland	126	114
Whole of Queensland	127	118
Australia	117	107
Infantile Mortality (Deaths under one year per 1,000 births)—		
Four Registration Divisions of Queensland within the tropics	60	55
Balance of Queensland	68	56
Whole of Queensland	67	56
Australia	72	63
Male Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 living—		
Four Registration Divisions of Queensland within the tropics	14.05	14.00
Balance of Queensland	11.41	10.61
Whole of Queensland	11.94	11.23
Australia	11.95	11.03
Female Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 living—		
Four Registration Divisions of Queensland within the tropics	8.66	7.90
Balance of Queensland	8.65	8.03
Whole of Queensland	8.65	8.01
Australia	9.50	8.66
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 persons living—		
Four Registration Divisions of Queensland within the tropics	11.84	11.40
Balance of Queensland	10.12	9.37
Whole of Queensland	10.44	9.71
Australia	10.77	9.87

2. **Birth Rate.**—The first item in the table shows that during the three years 1920–1922 the number of births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age was much higher in the tropical parts of Queensland (141 per 1,000) than in the rest of Queensland (114 per 1,000), which in turn was higher than for Australia as a whole (107 per 1,000). The high birth rate per 1,000 women of child-bearing age is due, to some extent, to the smaller proportion of unmarried women in Queensland, and, presumably, the same applies, in a greater degree, to the tropical parts. Nevertheless, the high birth rate in the tropical regions is very satisfactory, especially in view of the very low rate of infantile mortality. In this connexion a comparison of the deaths arising from puerperal condition is, also, of interest. For the ten years 1911–1920 the deaths in Queensland from these causes represented 5.06 per 1,000 births, as against 4.86 per 1,000 births for all other parts of Australia; the rate for Australia as a whole being 4.89 per 1,000 births. In view of all the circumstances (sparsity of population, etc.) the slightly higher rate for Queensland, with its tropical regions, may be considered as very satisfactory.

3. **Infantile Mortality.**—Perhaps the most striking of the comparisons made is that relating to the infantile death rates. During the three years 1920–22 of every 1,000 children born in Australia 63 died within the first year. Compared with other countries such a rate is low. In the four wholly tropical districts of Queensland, however, only 55 per 1,000 births failed to survive the year. Ten years previously the position in this regard was, relatively, still more favorable to the tropical regions. It may not be out of place to draw attention to the very great improvement which has taken place throughout Australia, and particularly in Queensland, in the saving of infant life and in the matter of health generally. The improvement is indicated by the following extracts from the Life Tables published in connexion with the Census of 1911. (Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1911, Vol. III., pp. 2174 *et seq.*)

EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH.

				On the experience of the decade—		
				1881–90.	1891–1900.	1901–10.
				Years.	Years.	Years.
Queensland—Males	..	..	..	41.330	49.512	54.203
Females	..	..	..	49.754	55.800	59.294
Australia—Males	..	..	..	47.199	51.076	55.200
Females	..	..	..	50.844	54.756	58.837

The following infantile death rates are taken from the same source :—

RATES OF MORTALITY UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.

				On the experience of the decade—		
				1881–90.	1891–1900.	1901–10.
Queensland—Males	..	..	..	139.90	112.05	90.59
Females	..	..	..	122.13	93.60	74.90
Australia—Males	..	..	..	132.48	118.40	95.10
Females	..	..	..	115.72	101.39	79.53

The above results show the great improvement which was made during the 30 years covered by the table, and it is interesting to observe that from a very inferior position in the earliest decade Queensland shows, in the later period, better results with regard to infant life than those for Australia. Results similar to those given above, for the sexes separately, have not yet been prepared for the decade 1911–20, but for that decade, Queensland, with 21.6 per cent. (at the Census of the 4th April, 1921) of its females of child-bearing age resident within the tropics, had the most favorable infantile mortality amongst the States of the Commonwealth, the rate for Queensland being 64.35 against an average for the whole of Australia of 67.54 deaths under one year per 1,000 births during the decade mentioned.

From the results for the three years 1920–22, which have already been referred to, it is evident that the improvement is still in progress.

4. **Death Rates (Crude).**—(a) *Males.* The crude death rate for males in tropical Queensland is high. For the years 1920–22 the male death rate for the four tropical Registration Divisions was 14.00 per 1,000 males living, against 10.61 per 1,000 for the rest of Queensland, and 11.03 per cent. for Australia as a whole. On the other hand, the crude death rate for females in the tropics is low. As both sexes should be affected by tropical conditions to something approaching an equal degree, it is apparent that there must be some cause, apart from purely tropical attributes, to account for the unfavorable male death rate. The masculinity of the tropical population of Queensland was at the time of the Census as high as 14.14 per 100 persons, and for the four Registration Districts referred to in the preceding table it was even higher—14.75 per 100 persons. In the Census District of Flinders, with a population of 1,087—in the interior of the tropical region referred to—there was, at the Census of the 4th April, 1921, an excess of males equal to 53 per 100 persons, and in other districts in similar regions the masculinity index was round about 30. Such results suggest that there are many men living under primitive conditions. Under such circumstances there is too frequently a disregard for precautionary sanitary measures, and a reckless neglect of the first symptoms of disease. There are other cases, too, where it is impossible by reason of great distance to procure medical or surgical assistance. It would appear to be mainly to such circumstances as these that the high male rate in the tropical parts of Queensland is due. Otherwise, the great difference between the mortality of the sexes is not readily explained.

(b) *Females.* The crude death rate for females in the tropical parts of Queensland is remarkably low. For the three years 1920–22 the female death rate for the four northern Registration Divisions of Queensland was 7.90 per 1,000 females living, as against 8.03 for the rest of Queensland, and 8.66 per 1,000 for Australia as a whole. An important factor contributing to this very low female death rate in Queensland, and especially in the tropical parts, is no doubt the low average age of females in those parts. In the tropical parts of Queensland only 11.59 per cent. of females had attained the age of 50 years, whereas for Australia as a whole the females aged 50 years and upwards represent 15.51 per cent.

5. **General.**—The very satisfactory position of the tropical regions of Australia, indicated by the limited comparisons which it has been possible to make, prompts some inquiry as to the influences which have been responsible for such favorable results. Perhaps the most potent influence has been that sort of natural selection which operates in the settlement of all-new territories. It may be stated, as a rule, that only the bolder and more virile of any community will venture on the role of pioneer in new unsettled country, and, when such a new country is a tropical one, to which popular opinion generally ascribes more than the usual discomfort, the physical standard of the settlers is probably more than ordinarily high. With the development of the country and the incidental amelioration of social conditions the less fit will enter the young community, with the result that the average of the physical standard will be lowered. When this general settlement to a social condition approaching more closely the conditions of older communities has come about, statistical results will be on a more fully comparable basis, and it will be then that the full effects of any local influence of climate will show themselves. At the present time, so far as statistical data provide evidence, it appears that the people in the tropical parts of Australia are healthy and virile, and are suffering no serious disabilities from tropical conditions.

Some further comparisons of the death rates for Queensland—which must reflect in some measure the effects of tropical conditions with those for Australia as a whole are given below. The first table shows the rate of mortality for males and for females for each of the three decades from 1881 to 1910. The results have been taken from the Life Tables, previously referred to, which were published in connexion with the Census of 1911. Similar results for the decade 1911 to 1920 have not been computed for the separate States, but a supplementary table of a similar character showing the death rates for the three-year periods 1910–12 and 1920–22 is given.

The first table following gives the rates of mortality for males and females at each year of age up to 10 years, and at quinquennial intervals from 10 to 100 years for each of the three decades from 1881 to 1910. These rates show that for the first two years of life the death rate in Queensland during the decade 1901–1910 was below the average for the Commonwealth with respect to both males and females. From 2 to 5 years of age the Queensland rates were higher in both sexes than the rates for Australia. They were, however, lower than in Western Australia, where the proportion of the population in the tropics is very much less, but where otherwise the general social conditions, as indicated by a high masculinity and a low density of population, are somewhat similar. From ages 6 to 32 inclusive the Queensland rates for females were—with the one exception of age 9—equal to or better than the rates for Australia. From 32 years to 39 years the rates

were practically equal; from 40 to 68 years the Queensland rates were above the Commonwealth averages; but from 68 upwards they were more favorable. In the proportion of its survivors per 1,000 female births, Queensland consistently takes third place among the six States at each age from 74 upwards. The superiority or equality of the Queensland rates for males broke down at age 11, and from that age to age 69 the rates are less favorable than for the Commonwealth as a whole. From age 70 onward the male rates for Queensland were well below the Australian average, and the survivors at ages 87 to 92 per 1,000 male births were more than in any State except South Australia.

RATES OF MORTALITY PER 1,000 LIVING AT EACH AGE SPECIFIED.

NOTE.—The results given below for ages over ten years have been restricted to every fifth year on account of space. The full tables may be found in Vol. III., Census of Australia 1911, pp. 2154 *et seq.*

AGE.	QUEENSLAND.						AUSTRALIA.					
	Males.			Females.			Males.			Females.		
	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.
0	139.90	112.05	90.59	122.13	93.60	74.90	132.48	118.40	95.10	115.72	101.39	79.53
1	41.70	23.46	15.63	38.90	22.43	16.24	34.93	26.36	17.80	33.53	24.76	16.65
2	17.26	10.76	6.86	16.89	10.72	6.72	13.68	9.76	6.75	13.27	9.58	6.29
3	10.97	7.32	4.82	10.54	7.59	4.57	8.87	6.27	4.39	8.30	6.15	4.11
4	8.05	5.67	3.70	7.32	5.79	3.49	6.88	4.96	3.49	6.45	4.87	3.24
5	5.88	4.46	2.85	4.98	4.41	2.67	5.37	3.98	2.81	4.98	3.88	2.58
6	4.48	3.68	2.32	3.54	3.47	2.14	4.32	3.29	2.35	3.91	3.20	2.14
7	3.84	3.36	2.09	2.97	2.94	1.89	3.72	2.90	2.09	3.22	2.78	1.91
8	3.20	2.94	1.96	2.64	2.48	1.75	3.29	2.60	1.96	2.83	2.44	1.75
9	2.64	2.55	1.84	2.35	2.14	1.66	2.90	2.39	1.84	2.60	2.19	1.63
10	2.14	2.14	1.79	2.14	1.89	1.54	2.53	2.25	1.79	2.39	2.00	1.59
15	9.08	4.50	2.85	3.17	2.00	1.89	3.72	2.90	2.55	2.99	2.48	2.19
20	20.87	7.98	4.85	7.39	3.24	2.94	7.14	4.73	3.70	5.28	3.88	3.29
25	17.03	9.17	5.69	8.89	5.14	4.09	8.62	6.17	4.48	7.02	5.33	4.30
30	14.15	9.30	6.47	9.51	6.38	5.08	8.67	6.98	5.19	8.28	6.52	5.19
35	12.36	10.24	7.71	9.35	7.73	6.22	9.51	8.21	6.33	9.01	7.98	6.17
40	13.24	11.38	9.65	10.85	8.21	7.32	11.29	9.69	8.16	10.40	8.87	7.18
45	16.71	12.81	12.17	11.88	8.69	8.46	14.24	11.83	10.83	11.67	9.17	8.07
50	20.49	16.80	16.12	12.81	11.49	9.81	18.61	15.22	13.95	13.99	11.42	9.56
55	25.26	23.08	20.58	16.17	15.38	13.06	24.74	21.07	18.16	18.18	15.42	12.77
60	32.84	29.20	27.30	21.88	21.55	19.92	32.30	30.27	25.84	23.95	22.45	19.20
65	44.46	41.28	41.35	31.48	31.90	32.17	45.82	44.96	38.59	35.50	32.39	29.98
70	60.43	57.22	60.54	44.90	44.04	45.84	64.16	60.54	61.62	52.19	46.72	47.77
75	83.51	86.10	86.92	65.80	70.33	67.99	92.72	90.11	96.10	76.37	76.30	77.79
80	119.28	124.15	127.99	108.93	114.05	107.66	136.46	138.39	137.95	124.47	122.35	113.33
85	170.97	169.37	180.76	160.13	162.68	161.74	188.95	196.29	197.01	187.79	174.63	164.59
90	233.54	220.21	257.58	221.19	213.52	238.03	256.90	258.38	277.36	253.59	239.99	242.21
95	312.55	275.28	357.77	306.38	282.65	340.87	337.23	334.83	381.11	324.87	325.07	341.45
100	476.76	360.09	516.38	450.76	519.30	489.41	473.92	481.14	525.36	452.82	501.91	500.73

The next table extends to the end of 1922, in a slightly different form, the comparisons between the death rates at various ages for Queensland and for Australia as a whole. From the rates for the period 1920-22 it may be seen that the Queensland results for males up to and including those aged 14 years are superior to the results for Australia. From 14 years to 69 years the Queensland results for males are inferior to the Australian average, though it may be mentioned that for one age-group only (15 to 19) are the Queensland rates the worst among the States. In every other group, between 14 and 69 years, the rate for some State—which is entirely free from, or is affected only to a very slight degree by, tropical influences—is less favorable than the rate for Queensland. From 70 years upwards the Queensland rates are better than the Australian average. The female rates show some peculiar oscillations in relation to the average rates for Australia. For instance, for the age-group 0 to 4 years the Queensland results are better than those for Australia; from 5 to 44 years the Queensland rates are inferior to the Australian average; from 45 to 54 years they turn in favour of Queensland; but from 55 to 64 they revert against that State; and so on. Over all ages, however, the Queensland death rate for females during the period under review was 8.01 per 1,000 living, against 8.66 for Australia. It may be mentioned here, too, that for no age-group is the Queensland rate for females the worst among the States. It might be pointed out, also, that the average rates for Australia at different ages are likely to be affected by conditions

more or less peculiar to any of its component States. Further, throughout Australia, and particularly in Queensland and the other less developed States, the age composition of the population has not yet reached a condition of stability, but is subject to material disturbances, by migration, from time to time.

ANNUAL AVERAGE DEATH RATES PER 1,000 LIVING IN QUINQUENNIAL AGE-GROUPS.

Age Group.	1910-1912.				1920-1922.			
	Males.		Females.		Males.		Females.	
	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.	Queensland.	Australia.
Years.								
0-4	23.30	24.71	20.07	20.22	20.73	21.64	16.05	17.09
5-9	2.39	2.36	2.29	2.04	1.96	2.02	1.89	1.82
10-14	1.74	1.72	1.45	1.59	1.58	1.59	1.43	1.27
15-19	2.92	2.52	2.20	2.22	2.90	2.30	1.99	1.90
20-24	4.83	3.65	3.76	3.53	3.54	3.10	2.81	2.75
25-29	5.57	4.35	4.68	4.31	4.37	3.70	3.61	3.59
30-34	5.96	5.20	4.46	4.73	4.58	4.16	4.11	4.06
35-39	7.54	6.68	5.79	5.97	5.95	5.48	5.80	5.00
40-44	9.65	8.58	7.11	6.44	7.86	6.89	6.03	5.51
45-49	13.83	11.58	9.07	7.98	10.60	9.91	6.76	6.87
50-54	17.77	15.36	11.73	11.07	14.23	12.90	9.11	9.27
55-59	23.01	21.67	14.13	14.60	20.34	19.04	13.60	12.92
60-64	31.25	31.38	21.64	21.60	30.36	28.71	19.71	19.05
65-69	51.53	47.69	34.69	36.47	44.93	43.74	30.81	31.76
70-74	70.94	70.88	57.82	56.13	64.56	64.88	50.61	50.43
75-79	112.40	114.04	86.11	95.91	103.32	106.53	88.10	87.81
80-84	190.89	176.32	138.33	151.89	159.06	160.73	126.40	138.32
85-89	202.56	257.73	200.82	208.59	227.79	259.17	210.65	221.44
90 and over	272.73	357.11	351.52	334.87	314.96	376.08	288.89	341.68
All Ages	11.94	11.95	8.65	9.50	11.23	11.03	8.01	8.66

CHAPTER XXII.

LIFE TABLES.

1. **Census of 1911.**—In connexion with the Census of 1911 a comprehensive series of life tables was prepared comprising data not only for Australia as a whole but for each of the States for the three decades 1881–1890, 1891–1900 and 1901–1910, and in each case for each sex, totalling in all 42 separate life tables. These were published in the “Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1911”, the descriptive matter appearing on pages 293 to 346 of Volume I. and the tables on pages 1207 to 1278 and 2149 to 2183 of Volume III. Later, on the basis of the experience of all Australia for 1901–1910, a series of monetary tables on single lives for males and females separately was published, and still later a series of joint life annuity tables was published, based on the same experience. The descriptive matter in Volume I. of the 1911 Census contains a somewhat extended discussion of various measures of rates of mortality, with particular reference to the features of the measure represented by a life table. It also contains a brief account of the life tables previously constructed for different parts of Australia or for different sections of the community. These are followed by a detailed account of the materials and methods employed in the construction of the tables published with the 1911 Census results. In view of this extensive introduction to the matter it is not intended to do more on this occasion than deal with some of the leading features of the life tables constructed in connexion with the Census of 1921, and the methods employed for their construction.

2. **Census of 1921.**—The maintenance of uniformity with the series of life tables constructed on the occasion of the Census of 1911 would have required the construction of a table or tables for the decade 1911–1920. The abnormal occurrences, however, of that decade, comprising the war upheaval of 1914–1918 and the pneumonic influenza epidemic of 1919, would result in the experience for the whole decade being the average of experiences very unlike each other and would, therefore, be of little real significance. There would be included in it rates of mortality due either to war or to influenza, as well as rates arising in normal times before the war, resulting in a combination of rates not likely to be experienced in the near future. If, of course, war and epidemic were of frequent occurrence there would be no warrant for omitting the data relative to the years in which they occur. In the circumstances it appeared desirable to take a period free from either, and the triennium 1920–22 was chosen, giving a year of experience on either side of the Census year 1921.

3. **Basis for 1921 Tables.**—In the case of the tables constructed for the 1911 Census, the population basis was compiled from the results of two censuses, one near either end of the decennium which furnished the death experience. Thus the life tables for 1901–1910 were based on the deaths according to sex and age which occurred in the ten calendar years 1901 to 1910 inclusive, and the number of years of life experienced also according to sex and age for that period deduced from the Censuses of 31st March, 1901, and 3rd April, 1911, taken in conjunction with the fluctuations of population during the intervening period. In the compilation of the 1921 tables the results of only one Census were employed, viz., that of 4th April, 1921, and these when used in conjunction with the recorded fluctuations in population during the triennium gave a sex and age distribution of the number of years of life experienced in that period. For the mortality experience the deaths registered during the three calendar years—1920, 1921, 1922—were available for each sex in single ages. A comparison of these, with the aggregate population details, gave the rates of mortality forming the basis of the subsequent tabulations. On this occasion the only tables published with the Census material have been those relating to Australia as a whole in respect of each sex. Tables for the triennium relating to the several States are in course of preparation and the results will be published as opportunity offers. Monetary tables for single lives have been published with the Census results on the basis of male and female lives separately at rates of interest ranging from $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 7 per cent. at intervals of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

4. **Adjustment of Basic Data.**—An examination of the population and death material so obtained disclosed the fact that as usual in such cases there was a certain number of persons concerning whom particulars as to age had not been supplied. As such omission is less likely to occur amongst children than amongst those of more advanced age, the assumption was made that all such omissions whether amongst population or deaths had occurred amongst persons aged fifteen years and upwards, and the figures were adjusted by the distribution of the number of persons of each sex of unspecified age over the ages of fifteen and upwards in proportion to the numbers recorded at those ages. In the case of the population data the number of persons whose

ages were not stated at the Census of 4th April, 1921, totalled 14,210, of whom 7,920 were males and 6,290 females, representing less than 3 per 1,000 in the case of males and less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 in the case of females. Amongst the data in respect of death, the proportions of unspecified age were even smaller, and totalled only 225 persons, of whom 186 were males and 39 females. These totals represented 2 per 1,000 in the case of males and considerably less than 1 per 1,000 in the case of females. In addition to defects due to omission to state ages, the crude data bore the usual evidences of inaccurate statement in certain cases. Such inaccuracies were most in evidence in both population and death data, in an accumulation at ages ending in 0, much less markedly in those ending in 5, and occasional accumulations at some other ages. Thus in the population data, although only 51,276 persons were recorded at age 49 and 51,721 at age 51, there were 57,759 recorded at age 50. Similarly, in the case of the death data, although the number of deaths recorded for the three years was 1,475 at age 49 and 1,350 at age 51, at age 50 there were 1,815 deaths recorded. These errors are probably due mainly to inaccurate knowledge as to age and a consequent tendency to give results in round numbers. In both cases the data were plotted in single ages and smooth curves were drawn through the graphs so obtained. The adjusted figures obtained by reading off the measurements age by age from these smooth curves were then compared with the crude data to obtain results which would give as close an accord with the original figures as was in keeping with a relatively smooth progression from age to age.

5. Extent of Data.—The life experience on which the tables for all Australia were based comprised for the three years 1920, 1921, and 1922 a total of 8,331,485 years of male and 8,053,546 years of female life made up as follows:—

YEARS OF LIFE EXPERIENCED—1920, 1921, AND 1922.

State or Territory in which experienced.	Years of Male Life.	Years of Female Life.	Total Years of Life.
New South Wales	3,226,194	3,097,989	6,324,183
Victoria	2,278,709	2,341,216	4,619,925
Queensland	1,209,913	1,080,027	2,289,940
South Australia	746,595	743,291	1,489,886
Western Australia	534,963	468,491	1,003,454
Tasmania	322,185	316,216	638,401
Northern Territory	8,573	3,197	11,770
Federal Capital Territory	4,353	3,119	7,472
AUSTRALIA	8,331,485	8,053,546	16,385,031

The corresponding number of deaths recorded was 91,950 male and 69,726 female deaths, made up as follows:—

DEATHS RECORDED—1920, 1921, AND 1922.

State or Territory.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.
New South Wales	34,592	25,534	60,126
Victoria	25,908	22,244	48,152
Queensland	13,593	8,648	22,241
South Australia	8,006	6,667	14,673
Western Australia	6,364	3,671	10,035
Tasmania	3,305	2,925	6,230
Northern Territory	170	33	203
Federal Capital Territory	12	4	16
TOTAL	91,950	69,726	161,676

These figures represent for Australia as a whole a crude death rate for the triennium of 11.0 per 1,000 for males and 8.7 per 1,000 for females, or 9.9 per 1,000 for the sexes combined. For the three years 1923-1925 which have elapsed since the end of the triennium under review, the average crude death rate has been 10.6 per 1,000 for males and 8.4 per 1,000 for females, or 9.5 per 1,000, for the sexes combined. As there has been no marked recent change in sex and age distribution of the Australian population, these figures indicate that the very favourable rates given by the life tables for 1920-22 have been improved upon in the later years.

6. Method of obtaining rate of Mortality.—The initial rate obtained in the tables compiled in connexion with the Census of 1911 was what is technically known as the "force of mortality," and represented by the symbol μ_x , where x denotes the age to which the rate applies. The force of mortality at any age represents the annual rate of decrement by death which is in operation at the moment of the attainment of that age. Although this method worked very well it was found in actual practice that for certain purposes, particularly in checking the results for closeness of accord with the original data, it was an advantage for the initial rate obtained to be what is known as the "rate of mortality," that is the probability of dying within a year at any given age, denoted by the symbol q_x . This principle was accordingly adopted for the 1921 tables. For such purpose the data in respect of deaths at each age adjusted as indicated above for omissions and inaccuracies became the numerators of a series of fractions of which the denominators were supplied by the population data. These latter, however, required further treatment since they represented the number of years of life lived between successive pairs of ages, and what was required was the corresponding number of persons who actually attained each year of age. In other words the available particulars are analogous to the L_x column of a life table, whereas for the calculation of q_x the corresponding l_x column was required. It can readily be shown that the relations between these two series of numbers are such that $l_x = \frac{7(L_{x-1} + L_x) - (L_{x-2} + L_{x+1})}{12}$.

This formula was consequently employed to determine the appropriate denominators for the calculation of the rate of mortality at each age from five upwards. For ages 0 to 4 inclusive the method employed for calculating the rates of mortality differed from that described above, and was based upon statistics of the births registered in the triennium and in such of the years preceding as would have furnished lives under the age of 5, subject to the risk of death in the triennium. The method employed was identical with that used for the Census of 1911 described on pages 323-325 of Volume I. of "The Census of the Commonwealth of Australia 1911." A full account of this method and of the special graduation of the results for infant ages will be found in the Transactions of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science, Vol. XIV., p. 526, in a paper entitled "Investigations concerning a Law of Infantile Mortality," by C. H. Wickens.

7. Graduation of Rate of Mortality.—The previous processes for ages five and upwards being applied to series of numbers for deaths and population already smoothed gave results which had a marked degree of smoothness. For ages below five, the graduation being effected by means of a mathematical formula, the results for the infantile ages were also smooth within themselves, but did not necessarily join smoothly to the results obtained for ages five and upwards. To rectify this junction where necessary and to eliminate occasional irregularities in the more advanced parts of the tables, the values of q_x as calculated were plotted for single ages. A smooth curve was then drawn through the plotted results, the values were read therefrom, and were checked for consistency with original data by comparing expected with actual deaths. Where this comparison indicated excessive or defective rates at any point the necessary rectification was made arithmetically, the smoothness of the curve being maintained by adjusting the differences of the successive terms. By these means there were obtained tables exhibiting a marked degree of smoothness combined with a closeness of fit to the data on which they had been based.

8. Calculation of other columns.—The column q_x so computed gives the probability of dying in one year at each age according to the mortality experience of the period under review, and forms the essential part of any mortality investigation. To proceed from this to the construction of a life table involves the computation of the number who would survive at each age out of a given number at the initial age if the rates of mortality ascertained for the period at each successive age operated successively on the number of survivors brought forward from the previous age. In the tables for 1921 as in those for 1911 the initial number has been taken at 100,000 at age 0, that is at date of birth, and the number surviving at each succeeding age is computed on the assumption that the rates of mortality ascertained for the period under review operated throughout the life of the initial 100,000. In this sense the resulting Life Table is correctly called an Australian Life Table for 1920-22. From the column q_x that of p_x , the probability of surviving one year at age x , was derived from the relation $p_x = 1 - q_x$. From an

initial value of 100,000 at age 0, the successive values of l_x the number of survivors at age x were obtained by multiplication by the successive values of p_x since $l_{x+1} = l_x p_x$. The relation $l_x - l_{x+1} = d_x$, then gave the values of d_x the number of deaths between the ages of x and $x + 1$.

μ_x the "force of mortality" was obtained from the relation $\mu_x = \frac{7(d_{x-1} + d_x) - (d_{x-2} + d_{x+1})}{12l_x}$.

μ_x for age 0 for each sex was determined from special data available for deaths during the first week of life. The complete expectation of life at age x , denoted by e_x , was obtained from the relation $e_x = p_x (1 + e_{x+1})$ and e_x was then obtained by means of the relation $e_x = e_x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12} \mu_x$.

9. Monetary Tables.—For single lives of each sex tables have been compiled at rates of interest $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to 7 per cent. at intervals of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. These tables comprise in each case the annual functions (a_x, A_x and P_x) in respect of annuities, single premiums and annual premiums and the corresponding continuous functions \bar{a}_x, \bar{A}_x and \bar{P}_x . In the construction of these functions the initial calculation in each case was that of a_x obtained from the relation $a_x = vp_x (1 + a_{x+1})$. A_x was computed from a_x by means of the formula $A_x = 1 - d (1 + a_x)$, and P_x was deduced from the relation $P_x = \frac{A_x}{1 + a_x}$.

For the continuous functions: \bar{a}_x was deduced from a_x by means of the relation $\bar{a}_x = a_x + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{12} (\mu_x + \delta)$, \bar{A}_x was compiled from the relation $\bar{A}_x = 1 - \delta \bar{a}_x$, and \bar{P}_x from the relation $\bar{P}_x = \bar{A}_x / \bar{a}_x$.

10. Review of Results.—On pages 1842 to 1847 of Volume II. of the Census of 1921 comparisons age by age are furnished of the results of the life tables for all Australia for 1881–1890, 1891–1900, 1901–1910 and 1920–1922. The details so compared for each sex are (i) the number of survivors at each age out of 100,000 born; (ii) the rate of mortality at each age; and (iii) the expectation of life at each age.

Similar comparisons at decennial age intervals are given below for convenience of reference.

The following table shows according to the experience for the period the number surviving at each specified age out of 100,000 born:—

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES.—NUMBERS SURVIVING (l_x).

Age.	Number surviving at age specified.							
	Males.				Females.			
	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
10	79,700	82,781	86,622	89,389	81,643	84,606	88,395	91,314
20	76,630	80,349	84,493	87,697	79,099	82,473	86,459	89,906
30	70,531	75,706	80,844	84,743	73,862	78,329	82,909	87,086
40	64,106	69,788	75,887	80,813	67,453	72,487	78,001	83,279
50	55,606	62,014	68,221	74,330	59,978	66,095	71,945	78,313
60	43,483	50,205	56,782	63,386	50,039	56,617	63,247	70,150
70	27,291	32,134	38,275	44,332	34,877	40,943	46,793	54,771
80	10,438	12,568	14,330	18,614	15,691	18,631	21,356	27,170
90	1,328	1,501	1,652	2,141	2,095	2,833	3,566	4,238
100	22	25	15	17	42	52	56	62

These figures bring out prominently the improvement in vitality during the range of time covered by the table. Thus, whereas according to the 1881-90 experience, 43.5 per cent. of males born would reach age 60, according to the 1920-22 experience 63.4 per cent. would reach that age. Similarly for females, 50 per cent. of the females born would reach age 60 according to the 1881-90 experience, compared with 70.2 per cent. according to that for 1920-22. According to the latest table 18.6 per cent. of the males born and 27.2 per cent. of the females born will reach age 80.

A comparison of the rates of mortality experienced in the different periods furnishes similar indications of improved vitality.

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES.—COMPARATIVE RATES OF MORTALITY.

Age.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 ($1000d_x$) at each age specified.							
	Male Lives.				Female Lives.			
	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.
0	132.48	118.40	95.10	71.32	115.72	101.39	79.53	55.68
10	2.53	2.25	1.79	1.56	2.39	2.00	1.59	1.27
20	7.14	4.73	3.70	2.84	5.28	3.88	3.29	2.52
30	8.67	6.98	5.19	3.90	8.28	6.52	5.19	3.87
40	11.29	9.69	8.16	6.17	10.40	8.37	7.18	5.24
50	18.61	15.22	13.95	11.58	13.99	11.42	9.56	8.08
60	32.30	30.27	25.84	24.07	23.95	22.45	19.20	15.71
70	64.16	60.54	61.62	52.90	52.19	46.72	47.77	40.90
80	136.46	138.39	137.95	133.40	124.47	122.35	113.33	112.30
90	256.90	258.38	277.36	283.00	253.59	239.99	242.21	251.00
100	473.92	481.14	525.36	530.00	452.82	501.91	500.73	501.00

Supplementary evidence of the same kind is furnished by a comparison of the expectation of life at various ages for the several periods of observation. This is furnished in the succeeding table:—

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES.—EXPECTATION OF LIFE (e_x^o).

Age.	Expectation of Life at Age Specified.							
	Males.				Females.			
	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1901-10.	1920-22.
0	47.20	51.08	55.20	59.15	50.84	54.76	58.84	63.31
10	48.86	51.43	53.53	56.01	51.95	54.46	56.39	59.20
20	40.58	42.81	44.74	46.99	43.43	45.72	47.52	50.03
30	33.64	35.11	36.52	38.44	36.13	37.86	39.33	41.48
40	26.50	27.65	28.56	30.05	29.08	30.49	31.47	33.14
50	19.74	20.45	21.16	22.20	22.06	22.93	23.69	24.90
60	13.77	13.99	14.35	15.08	15.39	15.86	16.20	17.17
70	8.82	8.90	8.67	9.26	9.70	9.89	9.96	10.41
80	5.11	5.00	4.96	5.00	5.27	5.49	5.73	5.61
90	2.91	2.91	2.64	2.60	2.98	3.07	2.99	2.91
100	1.32	1.29	1.18	1.17	1.37	1.23	1.24	1.24

A further comparison of results is furnished on pages 1888 and 1889 of the Census of 1921, the basis of comparison being the annuity values at each age for each sex according to the experiences of 1901-10 and 1920-22. The rates of interest used in this comparison are 4 per cent. and 5 per cent. Such a comparison for decennial ages for each sex for 4 per cent. annuities is given hereunder :—

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES.—COMPARISON OF ANNUITY VALUES (a_x).

Age.	Annuity Values (a_x) at specified ages at 4 per cent.			
	Male Lives.		Female Lives.	
	1901-10.	1920-22.	1901-10.	1920-22.
0	19.310	20.181	19.899	20.840
10	20.813	21.253	21.152	21.634
20	19.411	19.937	19.858	20.416
30	17.749	18.322	18.381	18.991
40	15.579	16.133	16.533	17.112
50	12.946	13.402	14.026	14.540
60	9.765	10.157	10.737	11.283
70	6.399	6.813	7.226	7.555
80	3.796	3.831	4.376	4.290
90	1.950	1.915	2.243	2.176
100	.698	.689	.749	.748

11. **Comparison with Results for other Countries.**—A comparison of the Australian results with those obtained for other countries indicates that with the exception of New Zealand no country has had so favorable an experience in the matter of mortality. The next table furnishes a comparison of rates of mortality at decennial ages with certain countries for which fairly recent tables are available :—

COMPARISON OF RATES OF MORTALITY (1000 q_x).

Age.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 per annum at each Age specified.					
	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.	England and Wales.	U.S.A.	Japan.
	1920-22.	1911-15.	1920-22.	1910-12.	1909-11.	1908-13.

MALE LIVES.

0	71.32	60.50	87.84	120.44	124.95	160.50
10	1.56	1.38	2.00	1.93	2.42	3.20
20	2.84	2.91	3.94	3.48	5.03	8.87
30	3.90	3.77	4.98	4.78	6.81	7.73
40	6.17	6.03	8.17	8.11	10.46	9.59
50	11.58	10.68	13.45	14.82	15.81	16.40
60	24.07	21.63	25.96	30.42	31.04	32.84
70	52.90	49.70	56.33	64.70	62.40	69.78
80	133.40	135.02	119.90	142.99	135.64	145.72
90	283.00	292.15	235.02	273.95	253.85	305.77

FEMALE LIVES.

0	55.68	47.05	73.88	97.67	103.77	145.04
10	1.27	1.30	1.64	1.96	2.11	3.96
20	2.52	2.46	3.34	2.95	4.35	10.79
30	3.87	3.95	5.06	4.11	6.20	9.83
40	5.24	5.62	6.20	6.60	8.25	10.65
50	8.08	8.87	9.45	11.40	12.83	12.96
60	15.71	17.91	18.66	23.10	26.13	24.69
70	40.90	44.60	45.64	52.59	56.79	56.56
80	112.30	113.06	119.99	124.19	125.66	124.10
90	251.00	234.21	238.34	238.26	245.38	275.30

In view of the marked improvement with time shown in the successive Australian tables, the comparisons here made do not furnish reliable evidence of the relative mortality rates of the countries except in the case of Australia and South Africa on the one hand, and of England, U.S.A., and Japan on the other. New Zealand in point of time occupies a position between these two sets. The close similarity at all ages except the earliest between Australia and New Zealand is striking, and suggests that a New Zealand table for 1920-22 would show much better results than the corresponding table for Australia.

Corresponding comparisons of expectation of life are furnished hereunder :—

COMPARISONS OF EXPECTATION OF LIFE (e_x).

Age.	Expectation of Life specified.					
	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.	England and Wales.	U.S.A.	Japan.
	1920-22.	1911-15.	1920-22.	1910-12.	1909-11.	1908-13.

MALE LIVES.

0	59.1	61.0	55.6	51.5	49.9	44.3
10	56.0	56.5	54.0	53.1	51.1	48.8
20	47.0	47.6	45.3	44.2	42.5	41.1
30	38.4	39.0	37.1	35.8	34.7	34.3
40	30.1	30.7	29.2	27.7	27.3	26.8
50	22.2	22.8	21.9	20.3	20.3	19.6
60	15.1	15.5	15.1	13.8	14.0	13.3
70	9.3	9.3	9.5	8.5	8.8	8.3
80	5.0	5.0	5.6	4.9	5.1	4.7
90	2.6	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.4

FEMALE LIVES.

0	63.3	63.5	59.2	55.4	53.2	44.7
10	59.2	58.3	57.0	55.9	53.3	48.5
20	50.0	49.1	48.2	47.1	44.7	41.7
30	41.5	40.5	39.9	38.5	36.8	35.7
40	33.1	32.3	31.9	30.3	29.2	29.0
50	24.9	24.2	24.0	22.5	21.7	21.8
60	17.2	16.7	16.6	15.5	14.9	15.0
70	10.4	10.1	10.4	9.6	9.4	9.3
80	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3
90	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6

In comparing the expectations given above the discrepancies between the dates of the several experiences, to which attention has been drawn in paragraph 11, should be borne in mind. The Australian and New Zealand expectations are relatively close in both sexes, the New Zealand results being the better in the case of male lives, while the Australian results are the better in the case of females. From age 50 onwards in both sexes there is marked similarity between the Australian, the New Zealand, and the South African results. Similarly, from age 50 onwards the results for England and Wales, U.S.A., and Japan are in fair accord. The marked predominance of Australia and New Zealand over the other countries occurs in the first ten years of life, and in this period New Zealand had a predominance over Australia.

12. **Comparison of Annuity Values with those of Standard Tables.**—A comparison of the latest Australian annuity values with those given by some standard tables is furnished hereunder, the Australian tables for 1920–22 being denoted by A^{M21} for male and A^{F21} for female lives.

COMPARISON OF ANNUITY VALUES (a_x) AT 4 PER CENT.

(a) MALE LIVES.

Age.	A^{M21}	H^M	O^M	$O(am)^*$	$a(m)^*$
10	21.253	20.077	20.450	..	..
20	19.937	18.644	19.160	18.884	..
30	18.322	17.131	17.447	17.448	..
40	16.133	15.135	15.310	15.480	16.492
50	13.402	12.536	12.666	12.962	14.036
60	10.157	9.459	9.586	10.027	10.937
70	6.813	6.293	6.431	7.011	7.686
80	3.831	3.604	3.701	4.358	4.709
90	1.915	1.704	1.752	2.378	2.654

* At date of purchase.

(b) FEMALE LIVES.

Age.	A^{F21}	H^F	$O(f)^*$	$a(f)^*$
10	21.634	19.373	..	..
20	20.416	18.037	19.052	..
30	18.991	16.814	17.702	..
40	17.112	15.314	15.951	17.472
50	14.540	13.104	13.855	15.420
60	11.283	10.020	11.190	12.575
70	7.555	6.653	7.882	9.052
80	4.290	4.161	4.840	5.454
90	2.176	2.464	2.626	2.885

* At date of purchase.

CHAPTER XXIII.

FAMILIES.

1. Collection and Tabulation of Data.—The tabulations under the heading “families” in 1911 included in their scope married, widowed, and divorced males and females, but in 1921 the tabulations in this connexion were confined to husbands and wives enumerated in the same dwelling on Census night. It should be understood, therefore, that the detailed tables which appear in Vol. II., Part XXVIII., relating to husbands and wives, include only those together on Census night, and that this also applies to tables in this Chapter, except where for the purpose of comparison, the numbers of husbands and wives apart on Census night have been obtained by deduction, and are specifically indicated. In addition to the tables relating to husbands and wives, tables were compiled on the present occasion showing the relative birthplaces of the parents of the Australian population, and the sex, conjugal condition, nature and grade of occupation, and the number of dependant children of householders occupying private dwellings. These subjects are fully dealt with in Part XXVIII., and are referred to in this Chapter. The information necessary for the family tabulation was obtained from the replies in the personal and dwelling slips, facsimiles of which will be found on pages 12 and 13 of this Report. The items on the personal slip employed for the purpose were numbers 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 13, 16, and the items on the dwelling slip numbers 1 and 2. The subjects tabulated in various combinations for husbands and wives were ages, religions, birthplaces, issue of existing and previous marriages, and in connexion with issue tables for husbands, nature and grade of occupation. The geographical divisions adopted for the tables in Part XXVIII. were States and Territories, and for the issue tables only, tropical and non-tropical regions and urban and rural divisions, wives born in Australia and outside of Australia being shown separately. A photographic reproduction of the Hollerith card used for the automatic tabulation of the data appears on page 25 of this Report.

2. Relative Ages of Husbands and Wives.—In part XXVIII., pages 1894-1899, the relative ages of husbands and wives in Australia and in the various States and Territories are shown singly from 15 to 19 years, and thereafter in quinquennial groups, but in the following table ages have been reduced to five suitable groups.

RELATIVE AGES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Ages of Husbands last Birthday.	Ages of Wives last Birthday.						Number of Husbands.		
	15-19.	20-44.	45-49.	60-64.	65 and over.	Un-specified.	Whose Wives were with them.	Whose Wives were absent.	Total.
15-19	399	319	1	..	..	2	721	284	1,005
20-44	6,938	475,510	13,207	121	59	765	496,600	68,307	564,907
45-59	54	89,995	147,448	5,794	1,248	712	245,251	49,940	295,191
60-64	2	3,078	30,585	13,886	3,077	190	50,818	12,329	63,147
65 and over .. .. .	..	1,449	14,028	15,496	26,913	261	58,147	14,675	72,822
Unspecified	7	757	376	86	96	248	1,570	632	2,202
Number of wives whose husbands were with them	7,400	571,108	205,645	35,383	31,393	2,178	853,107	146,167	999,274
Number of wives whose husbands were absent	850	80,110	43,364	9,828	11,544	585	146,281	..	..
Total	8,250	651,218	249,009	45,211	42,937	2,763	999,388	..	..

The total number of males recorded as married in 1921 was 999,274, and the total number of females recorded as married 999,388. The number of husbands whose wives were absent from them on the night of the Census was 146,167, or 14.63 per cent., and the number of wives whose husbands were absent from them 146,281, or 14.64 per cent., the difference being accounted for by the excess of married females over males in Australia. The large number of husbands and

wives apart at the time of the Census was no doubt mainly due to the temporary absence from home of husbands for business or other reasons, although the figures necessarily include the judicially separated and others who may be said to have separated permanently. The proportions for the sexes differed in the States, as will be seen from the following table :—

PROPORTION OF ABSENTEES PER CENT., CENSUS, 1921.

Proportion Per Cent. of—	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.	
Married Males whose wives were absent	14.88	12.39	17.46	12.27	19.96	14.43	61.79	26.47	14.63
Married Females whose husbands were absent	14.89	14.04	15.58	12.53	17.06	14.60	27.69	9.11	14.64

In Queensland and Western Australia, which lie partly within the tropics, and are also of more recent settlement, the percentages shown for husbands whose wives were absent and for wives whose husbands were absent, were higher than in the other States of Australia. In Victoria wives whose husbands were absent were proportionately higher than husbands whose wives were absent, and the reverse was the case in Queensland and Western Australia, while in the other States the respective percentages did not differ to any marked extent.

The relationship between absenteeism and age is shown for husbands and wives separately in the next table :—

ABSENTEEISM AND AGE, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age-group.	Husbands in each Age-group whose Wives were absent.		Wives in each Age-group whose Husbands were absent.	
	Number.	Proportion Per Cent. of husbands in Age-group.	Number.	Proportion Per Cent. of Wives in Age-group.
15-19	284	28.26	850	10.30
20-24	4,025	12.70	9,084	11.80
25-29	11,914	11.32	17,235	11.83
30-34	16,993	11.19	18,960	11.74
35-39	17,923	12.25	18,146	12.51
40-44	17,452	13.45	16,685	13.68
45-49	16,996	15.52	15,646	15.66
50-54	17,409	17.24	14,896	17.70
55-59	15,535	18.34	12,822	19.74
60-64	12,329	19.52	9,828	21.74
65-69	7,359	20.10	5,446	23.13
70-74	3,991	20.01	2,986	26.05
75-79	1,978	19.00	1,817	34.10
80-84	908	21.37	855	44.58
85-89	357	27.27	342	60.53
90-94	68	26.88	86	85.15
95-99	10	33.33	12	75.00
100 and over	4	80.00	..	..
Unspecified	632	28.70	585	21.17
Total	146,167	14.63	146,281	14.64

A feature of the figures in this table is the regular variation with age in the proportion of absentees. Commencing at the age group 15-19 years, husbands whose wives were absent diminish proportionately to age group 30-40 years, increase from this point to 65-69 years, diminish slightly in the next two quinquennial groups, and thereafter increase with one minor exception. With the exception of a slight depression at 30-34 years, the proportion of wives whose husbands were absent increases by successive age groups from the earliest age group 15-19 years to the group 90-94 years, and declines sharply in the last group 95-99 years, for which the number is negligible.

The number and proportion of husbands with wives in the same age group as themselves, or whose wives belonged to a lower or higher age group, are shown in the succeeding table.

WIVES' AGES IN RELATION TO THOSE OF THEIR HUSBANDS,* AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Ages of Husbands.	Husbands whose Wives belonged to—						Total Husbands.
	Lower Age-group.		Same Age-group.		Higher Age-group.		
	Number.	Percentage on Total Husbands in Age-group.	Number.	Percentage on Total Husbands in Age-group.	Number.	Percentage on Total Husbands in Age-group.	
15-19 .. ..	..	..	399	55.49	320	44.51	719
20-24	3,811	13.78	17,988	65.04	5,856	21.18	27,655
25-29	32,762	35.13	47,511	50.95	12,979	13.92	93,252
30-34	62,957	46.74	55,929	41.53	15,804	11.73	134,690
35-39	68,380	53.34	46,900	36.59	12,904	10.07	128,184
40-44	64,673	57.72	37,207	33.20	10,174	9.08	112,054
45-49	55,965	60.63	28,422	30.79	7,923	8.58	92,310
50-54	51,903	62.31	24,602	29.54	6,789	8.15	83,294
55-59	43,870	63.64	19,758	28.66	5,307	7.70	68,935
60-64	33,665	66.49	13,886	27.43	3,077	6.08	50,628
65-69	20,780	71.31	6,875	23.60	1,484	5.09	29,139
70-74	11,879	74.80	3,288	20.70	715	4.50	15,882
75-79	6,658	79.27	1,472	17.53	269	3.20	8,399
80-84	2,819	84.96	435	13.11	64	1.93	3,318
85-89	855	90.67	83	8.80	5	0.53	943
90-94	179	97.28	3	1.63	2	1.09	184
95-99	20	100.00	..	..	..	..	20
100 and over	1	100.00	..	..	..	..	1
All Ages	461,177	54.28	304,758	35.87	83,672	9.85	849,607

* Includes only Husbands and Wives who were enumerated together.

The figures in this table represent only husbands and wives who were enumerated together and whose ages were stated. Where quinquennial age groups are employed it is not possible to ascertain exactly the number of husbands with wives younger or older than themselves. It is obvious, however, that husbands whose wives are in a higher age group are younger than their wives, and vice versa, but where husbands and wives are in the same age group some husbands will be older and some younger than their wives.

Of husbands in the age group 15-19 years, 44.51 per cent. had wives 20 years of age or over, but as the ages of the husbands increase, the proportion with wives in a higher age group diminish, until at age 85-89 years the percentage of husbands with wives in a higher age group is only 0.53 per cent. On the other hand husbands with wives in a lower age group increase continuously from 13.78 per cent. of the total for the group 20-24 years to 97.28 per cent. of the total for the group 90-94 years, the last group of numerical importance.

The next table shows the number and proportion of wives who had husbands in the same age group as themselves, or whose husbands belonged to a lower or higher age group.

HUSBANDS' AGES IN RELATION TO THOSE OF THEIR WIVES,* AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Ages of Wives.	Wives whose Husbands belonged to—						Total Wives.
	Lower Age-group.		Same Age-group.		Higher Age-group.		
	Number.	Percentage on Total Wives in Age-group.	Number.	Percentage on Total Wives in Age-group.	Number.	Percentage on Total Wives in Age-group.	
15-19 .. ..	..	..	399	5.40	6,994	94.60	7,393
20-24	294	0.43	17,988	26.53	49,526	73.04	67,808
25-29	5,080	3.96	47,511	37.03	75,721	59.01	128,312
30-34	11,573	8.13	55,929	39.28	74,889	52.59	142,391
35-39	14,682	11.59	46,900	37.02	65,114	51.39	126,696
40-44	13,020	12.38	37,207	35.39	54,917	52.23	105,144
45-49	10,567	12.56	28,422	33.79	45,123	53.65	84,112
50-54	8,588	12.43	24,602	35.59	35,933	51.98	69,123
55-59	7,030	13.51	19,758	37.97	25,246	48.52	52,034
60-64	5,915	16.76	13,886	39.34	15,496	43.90	35,297
65-69	3,624	20.08	6,875	38.10	7,547	41.82	18,046
70-74	1,856	21.96	3,288	38.91	3,307	39.13	8,451
75-79	917	26.18	1,472	42.02	1,114	31.80	3,503
80-84	400	37.73	435	41.04	225	21.23	1,060
85-89	111	50.68	83	37.90	25	11.42	219
90-94	11	78.57	3	21.43	..	..	14
95-99	4	100.00	..	..	..	..	4
All Ages	83,672	9.85	304,758	35.87	461,177	54.28	849,607

* Includes only Husbands and Wives who were enumerated together.

The figures in this table show a continuous increase with age in the proportion of wives whose husbands belonged to a lower age group, and generally a decrease with age in the proportion of wives whose husbands belonged to a higher age group. The proportion of wives whose husbands were in the same age group averaged over all ages 35.87 per cent., and did not diverge greatly from this figure between the ages 25 and 75 years.

The average ages of wives whose husbands were of the ages specified are shown for States and Territories in the following table :—

AVERAGE AGES OF THE WIVES OF HUSBANDS OF SPECIFIED AGES, 1921.

Ages of Husbands.	Average Ages of Wives enumerated in—								AUSTRALIA.	
	STATES.						TERRITORIES.			
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.		
15 .. .. .	..	..	..	20.0	..	..	..	..	..	20.0
16 .. .. .	..	..	..	17.0	..	..	..	..	..	17.0
17	18.6	22.6	19.3	20.0	17.5	19.0	..	..	..	19.3
18	19.1	19.7	19.5	18.6	20.4	18.1	..	..	..	19.2
19	19.5	20.2	20.6	19.7	20.2	20.0	18.5	..	..	19.8
20	20.3	20.8	21.2	20.5	20.6	21.5	20.0	26.3	..	20.6
21-24	22.5	23.1	22.8	22.9	22.7	22.7	21.7	24.1	..	22.7
25-29	26.1	26.6	26.0	26.5	26.1	25.9	24.9	27.7	..	26.3
30-34	30.3	30.5	30.0	30.5	29.8	29.9	29.7	30.1	..	30.3
35-39	34.4	34.6	34.0	34.7	34.2	34.0	33.4	33.2	..	34.4
40-44	38.6	38.9	38.2	38.9	38.7	37.7	33.3	35.6	..	38.7
45-49	42.9	43.4	42.6	43.4	43.1	42.7	35.0	44.1	..	43.1
50-54	47.3	48.0	47.1	48.0	47.4	47.5	43.1	48.6	..	47.6
55-59	52.0	52.5	51.9	52.6	51.8	52.1	48.9	54.3	..	52.2
60-64	56.5	56.9	56.5	57.2	56.2	57.0	52.5	55.1	..	56.7
65-69	60.9	60.9	60.6	61.7	60.8	61.1	52.5	61.7	..	60.9
70-74	65.0	64.7	64.9	65.8	64.6	65.1	50.8	65.8	..	65.0
75-79	68.6	67.9	68.8	69.5	67.9	67.3	..	65.0	..	68.5
80-84	71.6	71.4	70.8	72.4	71.1	72.9	..	82.5	..	71.6
85-89	73.0	73.7	73.9	75.8	69.6	78.4	..	82.5	..	73.8
90-94	74.7	76.2	73.2	77.7	75.8	60.8	..	..	..	75.3
95-99	73.9	73.8	71.7	72.5	72.5	..	..	..	..	73.0
100 and upwards	82.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82.5
Total	39.4	41.0	39.3	40.7	40.0	40.3	34.9	38.6	..	40.0

The averages indicated in this and the next table are probably slightly in excess of the truth, since they have been computed on the assumption that the average age for any group in the central point of that group, e.g., the average age for group 40-44 years last birthday equalled $42\frac{1}{2}$ years. In subsequent tables where the differences between average ages are dealt with this error practically disappears.

Leaving out of account the Territories, where the numbers concerned are unimportant, the averages for the several States do not differ materially throughout the table. The average age for all wives of specified ages, who were enumerated with husbands whose ages were also stated, ranged between 39.3 years in Queensland and 41.0 years in Victoria. Compared with 1911 the average age of wives in Western Australia increased from 37.5 years to 40.0 years and in the other States by varying periods of less than twelve months. In Australia as a whole the average age increased from 39.6 to 40.0 years.

The following table gives similar particulars concerning the average ages of husbands whose wives were of the age specified.

AVERAGE AGES OF THE HUSBANDS OF WIVES OF SPECIFIED AGES, 1921.

Ages of Wives last birthday.	Average Ages of Husbands enumerated in—								AUSTRALIA.
	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.	
15	26.1	21.0	23.4	24.7	25.4	22.0	..	..	25.0
16	24.5	24.3	25.9	25.9	23.8	23.6	..	..	24.7
17	24.3	24.1	27.0	23.6	25.6	26.0	41.5	..	24.8
18	24.5	24.7	25.8	24.3	26.6	25.6	23.6	..	24.9
19	24.9	25.2	26.0	25.3	26.1	25.8	29.5	24.8	25.3
20	25.9	25.5	26.7	26.1	27.1	26.3	27.0	26.8	26.0
21-24	28.2	28.1	28.6	27.9	29.2	28.3	32.9	31.1	28.2
25-29	31.8	31.5	32.1	31.4	32.7	32.2	35.2	32.9	31.8
30-34	36.2	36.1	36.4	35.9	37.3	36.7	39.0	36.0	36.3
35-39	40.9	41.1	41.2	40.5	41.9	41.5	40.9	39.8	41.0
40-44	46.0	46.2	46.3	45.7	46.1	46.5	49.5	46.1	46.1
45-49	51.0	51.1	51.1	50.8	50.3	51.2	55.9	49.6	51.0
50-54	55.8	55.5	55.9	55.6	54.9	55.9	54.6	55.0	55.6
55-59	60.4	60.0	60.4	60.5	58.9	60.1	57.5	60.0	60.2
60-64	64.8	64.5	64.8	65.0	63.7	64.5	65.0	65.2	64.7
65-69	69.1	69.2	69.2	69.2	68.1	68.8	57.5	70.0	69.1
70-74	73.4	74.0	73.2	73.7	72.9	72.9	..	75.0	73.5
75-79	77.3	77.1	76.9	77.7	76.3	76.2	..	77.5	77.5
80-84	80.5	81.2	80.1	81.1	77.8	78.8	..	85.0	80.6
85-89	82.6	84.1	84.0	83.6	85.0	86.4	..	..	83.6
90-94	82.5	84.2	..	67.5	..	67.5	..	..	80.4
95-99	82.5	85.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	85.0
Total	43.1	44.5	43.3	44.1	44.0	44.3	41.6	42.4	43.7

As in the case of wives, the differences in the average ages of husbands in the States over the range of ages specified for wives is not marked. The average age for husbands of all ages, who were enumerated with wives whose ages were also stated, ranged between 43.1 years in New South Wales and 44.5 years in Victoria, and differed little from the corresponding averages at the Census of 1911, except in Western Australia, where the average age increased from 41.5 to 44.0 years, and in Tasmania where the increase was from 43.6 to 44.3 years. The average age for husbands in Australia, 43.7 years, was the same in 1921 as in 1911.

A comparison of the figures in this and the preceding table shows that the average age of husbands in Australia exceeded the average age of wives by 3.7 years. The corresponding average differences for the States were as follows:—Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, 4.0 years; New South Wales, 3.7 years; Victoria, 3.5 years; and South Australia, 3.4 years.

The figures in the two preceding tables enable a computation to be made of the average differences in age of husbands and wives in the various age groups. The results for Australia are given in the succeeding table.

AVERAGE DIFFERENCES OF AGE BETWEEN HUSBANDS AND WIVES, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age-group comprising Persons whose Age last Birthday was—	Estimated Average Age of Group.	Average Age of Wives whose Husbands were in Age-group specified.	Average Excess of Age of Husband in Age- group specified over that of his Wife.	Average Age of Husband whose Wife was in Age-group specified.	Average Excess of Age of Wife in Age-group specified over that of her Husband.
15.. .. .	15.5	20.0	-4.5	25.0	-9.5
16.. .. .	16.5	17.0	-0.5	24.7	-8.2
17.. .. .	17.5	19.3	-1.8	24.8	-7.3
18.. .. .	18.5	19.2	-0.7	24.9	-6.4
19.. .. .	19.5	19.8	-0.3	25.3	-5.8
20.. .. .	20.5	20.6	-0.1	26.0	-5.5
21-24	23.0	22.7	0.3	28.2	-5.2
25-29	27.5	26.3	1.2	31.8	-4.3
30-34	32.5	30.3	2.2	36.3	-3.8
35-39	37.5	34.4	3.1	41.0	-3.5
40-44	42.5	38.7	3.8	46.1	-3.6
45-49	47.5	43.1	4.4	51.0	-3.5
50-54	52.5	47.6	4.9	55.6	-3.1
55-59	57.5	52.2	5.3	60.2	-2.7
60-64	62.5	56.7	5.8	64.7	-2.2
65-69	67.5	60.9	6.6	69.1	-1.6
70-74	72.5	65.0	7.5	73.5	-1.0
75-79	77.5	68.5	9.0	77.5	0.0
80-84	82.5	71.6	10.9	80.6	1.9
85-89	87.5	73.8	13.7	83.6	3.9
90-94	92.5	75.3	17.2	80.4	12.1
95-99	97.5	73.0	24.5	85.0	12.5
100 and over	102.5	82.5	20.0	..	..

On the average husbands under 21 years of age had wives older than themselves, while husbands in the age groups embracing 21 years and upwards were on the average older than their wives. Ignoring husbands under 17 years of whom only 2 were enumerated with their wives, there is a continuous progression with age in the average differences between the ages of husbands and their wives. Wives of each age under 75 years were younger on the average than their husbands and from age 80 years onwards older than their husbands. The regular progression with age noted in the case of husbands is also in evidence in the case of wives.

3. Relative Birthplace of Husbands and Wives.—Details concerning the relative birthplaces of husbands and wives will be found in Vol. II., Part XXVIII., pp. 1910–1925. A summary for Australia showing the principal countries separately is contained in the following table:—

RELATIVE BIRTHPLACES OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

Birthplaces of Husbands.	Birthplaces of Wives.											Number of Husbands.		
	Australia.	New Zealand.	Other Countries in Australasia(a).	United Kingdom.	Rest of Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Poly-nesia.	At Sea.	Unspec-ified.	Whose Wives were with them.	Whose Wives were Absent.	Total.
Australia ..	569,424	5,002	17	48,750	2,050	522	460	840	202	463	534	628,264	91,607	719,871
New Zealand ..	6,767	1,050	2	1,152	29	22	21	38	8	8	16	9,113	1,679	10,792
Other Countries in Australasia (a) ..	28	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	26	61
United Kingdom ..	88,277	1,913	4	92,264	1,023	405	323	593	71	257	243	185,373	35,192	220,565
Rest of Europe ..	10,333	188	1	2,942	6,695	92	43	61	19	36	41	20,451	5,381	25,832
Asia ..	1,697	44	1	467	33	619	17	15	4	2	5	2,904	9,842	12,746
Africa ..	653	9	..	204	16	11	68	5	3	..	1	970	216	1,186
America ..	2,005	60	..	708	45	14	10	238	1	2	4	3,087	817	3,904
Polynesia ..	316	6	2	47	7	1	2	3	65	..	..	449	210	659
At Sea ..	831	14	..	176	12	2	..	1	..	1	3	1,040	205	1,245
Unspecified ..	580	3	..	252	16	5	2	3	1	2	557	1,421	992	2,413
Number of wives whose husbands were with them ..	680,911	8,289	28	146,968	9,926	1,693	946	1,797	374	771	1,404	853,107	146,167	999,274
Number of wives whose husbands were absent ..	113,509	1,722	20	27,257	1,751	425	189	399	84	221	704	146,281	..	..
Total ..	794,420	10,011	48	174,225	11,677	2,118	1,135	2,196	458	992	2,108	999,388	..	..

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

Of the 853,107 cases in which husbands and wives were enumerated together in 1921, the birthplaces of both parties were stated in 850,839 cases, the birthplace of the husband only in 847 cases, the birthplace of the wife only in 864 cases, while in 557 cases the birthplaces of both parties were omitted. Taking the 850,839 cases for which complete particulars are available, it will be seen that in 569,470 cases, or 66.9 per cent., both parties were born in Australia or its dependencies (Norfolk Island, Papua, and Mandated New Guinea). Then followed husbands and wives born in the United Kingdom 92,264 or 10.8 per cent., wives born in Australia (including dependencies) and husbands born in the United Kingdom 88,281, or 10.4 per cent., and husbands born in Australia (including dependencies) and wives born in the United Kingdom 48,756 or 5.7 per cent. It thus appears that of the husbands and wives enumerated together, and for whom complete birthplace particulars were given, 93.8 per cent. were born in Australia (including dependencies) or in the United Kingdom. Of the remaining cases there were 16,333 where one or both parties were born in New Zealand, 20,376 where one party was born in Australia (including dependencies), and one elsewhere than in Australasia or the United Kingdom, and 7,216 where one party was born in the United Kingdom and one elsewhere than in Australasia or the United Kingdom leaving only 8,143 cases or 0.96 per cent. of the total where both parties were born elsewhere than in Australasia or the United Kingdom.

Another method of presenting the information in the foregoing table is that of showing for each birthplace the number and proportion of cases in which husband and wife were from the same birthplace. This method has been adopted in the next table.

MARRIAGES, "UNMIXED," IN RESPECT OF BIRTHPLACES, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Birthplace.	Number of Husbands of each Birthplace residing at Time of Census with Wives whose Birthplaces were stated.	Number of Wives of each Birthplace residing at Time of Census with Husbands whose Birthplaces were stated.	Cases in which Husband and Wife residing together at Time of Census were from same Birthplace.		
			Number.	Percentage on Total Husbands from each Birthplace residing with Wives whose Birthplaces were stated.	Percentage on Total Wives from each Birthplace residing with Husbands whose Birthplaces were stated.
Australasia—					
Australia	627,730	680,331	569,424	90.71	83.70
New Zealand	9,097	8,286	1,050	11.54	12.67
Other countries in Australasia (a) ..	35	28	1	2.86	3.57
Europe—					
England	127,287	100,909	57,117	44.87	56.60
Wales	3,981	2,883	774	19.44	26.85
Scotland	29,866	22,609	10,841	36.30	47.95
Ireland	23,063	19,740	7,758	33.64	39.30
Isle of Man	359	206	75	20.89	36.41
Channel Islands	574	369	81	14.11	21.95
Malta	152	81	43	28.29	53.09
Other British Possessions in Europe ..	35	37	2	5.71	5.41
Austria	287	102	39	10.10	38.24
Belgium	143	157	22	15.38	14.01
Czecho-Slovakia	101	42	23	22.77	54.76
Denmark	2,163	765	420	19.42	54.90
Finland	379	68	39	10.29	57.35
France	701	657	130	18.54	19.79
Germany	7,624	4,163	2,387	31.31	57.34
Greece	627	288	275	43.86	95.49
Hungary	53	18	7	13.21	38.89
Italy	1,984	1,154	1,034	58.17	89.60
Jugo-Slavia	168	107	101	60.12	94.39
Netherlands	402	169	116	28.86	68.64
Norway	943	208	76	8.06	36.54
Poland	642	331	206	32.09	62.24
Rumania	82	54	27	32.93	50.00
Russia	1,189	809	610	51.30	75.40
Spain	209	134	87	41.63	64.93
Sweden	1,809	267	127	7.02	47.57
Switzerland	471	215	63	13.38	29.30
Turkey	58	31	11	18.97	35.48
Other Countries in Europe	188	53	28	14.89	52.83
Asia—					
British India	1,219	832	65	5.33	7.81
Ceylon	114	67	8	7.02	11.94
Straits Settlements	52	32	1	1.92	3.13
China	679	162	126	18.56	77.78
Japan	150	96	73	48.67	76.04
Syria	494	394	307	62.15	77.92
Other Countries in Asia	191	105	17	8.90	16.19
Africa—					
Mauritius	165	82	19	11.52	23.17
Union of South Africa	680	749	42	6.18	5.61
Other Countries in Africa	124	113	3	2.42	2.65
America—					
British West Indies	60	22	..	..	..
Canada	899	425	50	5.56	11.76
Other British Possessions in America ..	193	98	3	1.55	3.06
United States of America	1,733	1,121	154	8.89	13.74
Other Countries in America	198	128	4	2.02	3.13
Polynesia—					
Fiji	164	174	7	4.27	4.02
Other British Possessions in Polynesia ..	87	40	19	21.84	47.50
New Caledonia	84	100	19	22.62	19.00
Other Polynesian Islands	114	59	13	11.40	22.03
At Sea	1,037	769	1	0.10	0.13
Total	850,839	850,839	653,925	76.86	76.86

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

The figures in the above table show that husbands and wives from the same birthplace were enumerated together in respect to 51 of the 52 birthplaces or birthplace groups specified, the exception being the birthplace British West Indies. The number of cases in which both parties to the marriage belonged to the same birthplace was 653,925, the birthplace Australia being represented by 569,424 of this number, England by 57,117, Scotland by 10,841, Ireland by 7,758, Germany by 2,387, New Zealand by 1,050, Italy by 1,034, and twelve other birthplaces by numbers

ranging between 774 for Wales and 101 for Jugo-Slavia. The proportions of the husbands residing with their wives at the date of the Census, who were parties to marriages unmixed as far as birthplace was concerned, were for each of the more important birthplaces, Australia 90.71 per cent., England 44.87 per cent., Scotland 36.30 per cent., Ireland 33.64 per cent., Germany 31.31 per cent., New Zealand 11.54 per cent., Italy 58.17 per cent. It will be noticed that the proportion of married males born in Italy, who chose for wives their countrywomen, was relatively high compared with the proportions for other overseas birthplaces, and this remark also applies to married males born in Syria and Jugo-Slavia, and in a smaller degree to those born in Russia and Japan. The corresponding percentages of wives married to husbands of the same birthplace were Australia 83.70 per cent., England 56.60 per cent., Scotland 47.95 per cent., Ireland 39.30 per cent., Germany 57.34 per cent., New Zealand 12.67 per cent., Italy 89.60 per cent.

In the following table particulars are given in respect to birthplace and absenteeism for husbands and wives in Australia :—

ABSENTEEISM AND BIRTHPLACE—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Birthplace.	Husbands of each Birthplace whose Wives were absent.		Wives of each Birthplace whose Husbands were absent.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent. of Husbands of each Birthplace.	Number.	Proportion per cent. of Wives of each Birthplace.
Australasia—				
New South Wales	28,472	12.80	35,437	14.42
Victoria	26,567	12.07	32,681	13.97
Queensland	8,214	12.89	11,556	14.86
South Australia	8,830	10.95	11,017	12.93
Western Australia	1,392	14.78	2,086	16.42
Tasmania	5,357	13.79	6,516	15.57
Northern Territory	67	46.53	49	30.06
Federal Capital Territory .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Australia (undefined)	12,708	15.04	14,167	14.74
New Zealand	1,679	15.56	1,722	17.20
Other Countries in Australasia (a)	26	42.62	20	41.67
Europe—				
England	23,327	15.47	16,829	14.28
Wales	797	16.67	526	15.41
Scotland	5,324	15.12	3,847	14.52
Ireland	5,006	17.81	5,824	22.72
Isle of Man	62	14.73	28	11.97
Channel Islands	123	17.60	65	14.98
Malta	348	69.60	12	12.90
Other British Possessions in Europe	18	33.96	8	17.78
Austria	70	19.55	21	17.07
Belgium	42	22.46	24	13.26
Czecho-Slovakia	17	14.41	5	10.64
Denmark	461	17.54	206	21.19
Finland	114	23.03	14	17.07
France	260	27.03	141	17.63
Germany	1,318	14.72	853	16.98
Greece	468	42.70	42	12.73
Hungary	5	8.62	8	30.77
Italy	1,088	35.36	133	10.33
Jugo-Slavia	126	42.57	11	9.32
Netherlands	102	20.20	37	17.87
Norway	278	22.71	42	16.80
Poland	169	20.81	53	13.77
Rumania	20	19.42	11	16.92
Russia	302	20.21	119	12.81
Spain	56	21.13	22	14.10
Sweden	474	20.73	57	17.59
Switzerland	108	18.62	48	18.11
Turkey	14	19.44	5	13.89
Other Countries in Europe	76	28.79	17	24.29
Asia	9,842	77.22	425	20.07
Africa	216	18.21	189	16.65
America	817	20.93	399	18.17
Polynesia	210	31.87	84	18.34
At Sea	205	16.47	221	22.28
Unspecified	992	41.11	704	33.40
Total	146,167	14.63	146,281	14.64

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

Excluding the Territories, the birthplaces in Australia with the highest and lowest percentages of husbands whose wives were absent, and wives whose husbands were absent, were respectively Western Australia with 14.78 per cent. for husbands and 16.42 per cent. for wives, and South Australia with 10.95 per cent. for husbands and 12.93 per cent. for wives. Amongst

the highest proportions of husbands born overseas whose wives were absent were those from Asia 77.22 per cent., Malta 69.60 per cent., Greece 42.70 per cent., Jugo-Slavia 42.57 per cent., and Italy 35.36 per cent. The proportions of wives from overseas countries whose husbands were absent were generally lower than the proportions of husbands enumerated apart from their wives, the more important exceptions being the birthplace Ireland with 22.72 per cent., the highest of any country represented by a thousand wives or over, and the birthplaces Denmark and Germany.

4. Relative Religions of Husbands and Wives.—Particulars concerning the relative religions of husbands and wives are published for Australia, and for the States and Territories separately in Vol. II., Part XXVIII., pp. 1900-1909. A summary for Australia is given in the following table :—

RELATIVE RELIGIONS OF HUSBANDS AND WIVES, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Religion of Husbands.	Religion of Wives.									
	Baptist.	Catholic, Roman.	Catholic (undefined).	Church of Christ.	Church of England.	Congregational Independent.	Lutheran.	Methodist.	Presbyterian.	Protestant (undefined).
Baptist	12,967	379	43	139	2,177	182	26	982	533	61
Catholic, Roman	339	112,729	589	170	21,772	211	130	2,044	3,051	388
Catholic (undefined)	29	678	2,364	10	1,596	18	9	189	240	100
Church of Christ	91	117	9	6,707	684	46	7	287	180	30
Church of England	2,762	31,521	2,197	1,460	313,457	1,717	228	13,116	16,723	964
Congregational Independent	170	319	25	82	1,805	9,315	10	490	462	36
Lutheran	73	407	20	28	872	29	8,123	269	211	40
Methodist	1,123	2,315	191	544	10,698	495	102	82,411	3,076	298
Presbyterian	823	5,648	351	397	19,280	506	53	3,872	73,566	352
Protestant (undefined)	174	864	156	80	1,779	96	16	606	515	7,496
Salvation Army	43	37	5	26	212	10	7	185	65	15
Seventh Day Adventist	7	10	..	3	37	1	2	13	9	4
Unitarian	5	27	1	5	176	8	2	30	39	3
Other Christians	112	304	23	48	969	48	24	253	207	39
Hebrew	17	219	23	4	749	14	5	52	105	24
Others, including object to state and no reply	554	3,852	218	308	8,271	295	112	2,029	1,782	344
Number of wives whose husbands were with them	19,289	159,426	6,215	10,011	384,534	12,991	8,856	106,828	100,764	10,194
Number of wives whose husbands were absent	2,635	33,394	1,456	1,378	67,254	1,628	895	14,322	15,740	1,735
Total	21,924	192,820	7,671	11,389	451,788	14,619	9,751	121,150	116,504	11,929

Religion of Husbands.	Religion of Wives.							Number of Husbands.		
	Salvation Army.	Seventh Day Adventist.	Unitarian.	Other Christians.	Hebrew.	Others including Object to State and No Reply.	Whose Wives were with Them.	Whose Wives were Absent.	Total.	
Baptist	35	21	1	51	6	142	17,745	1,890	19,635	
Catholic, Roman	45	26	7	101	83	930	142,615	26,960	169,575	
Catholic (undefined)	5	5	..	9	13	71	5,336	1,362	6,698	
Church of Christ	23	9	..	15	1	49	8,255	909	9,164	
Church of England	415	394	45	874	348	2,806	389,027	64,691	453,718	
Congregational Independent	12	15	3	45	6	73	12,868	1,314	14,182	
Lutheran	9	5	2	25	8	86	10,207	1,346	11,553	
Methodist	231	111	10	192	24	579	102,400	11,199	113,599	
Presbyterian	142	103	11	258	64	690	106,116	15,735	121,851	
Protestant (undefined)	27	31	..	53	11	156	12,060	2,936	14,996	
Salvation Army	3,740	9	..	9	..	29	4,392	608	5,000	
Seventh Day Adventist	2	1,203	2	2	1	13	1,309	227	1,536	
Unitarian .. .. .	..	1	153	5	2	9	466	89	555
Other Christians	8	9	1	5,633	1	110	7,789	1,708	9,497	
Hebrew	1	1	1	6	3,016	27	4,264	652	4,916	
Others, including object to state and no reply	114	106	21	278	65	9,909	28,258	14,541	42,799	
Number of wives whose husbands were with them	4,809	2,049	257	7,556	3,649	15,679	853,107	146,167	999,274	
Number of wives whose husbands were absent	872	442	41	1,176	622	2,691	146,281	..	..
Total	5,681	2,491	298	8,732	4,271	18,370	999,388	..	..

The largest groups in this table are naturally those relating to husbands and wives who were members of the same denomination, although there are a number of comparatively large groups representing marriages mixed in respect to religion. A few of the more important of these numerically relate to husbands belonging to the Church of England with Roman Catholic wives 31,521, and Roman Catholic husbands with Church of England wives 21,772; Presbyterian husbands with Church of England wives 19,280; Church of England husbands with Presbyterian wives 16,723; Church of England husbands with Methodist wives 13,116; Methodist husbands with Church of England wives 10,698.

The succeeding table shows the number and proportion of cases in which husbands and wives belonged to the same religious denomination or sect:—

MARRIAGES "UNMIXED" IN RESPECT OF RELIGION—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Religion.	Number of Husbands of each Religion residing at time of Census with Wives whose Religions were stated.	Number of Wives of each Religion residing at time of Census with Husbands whose Religions were stated.	Cases in which Husband and Wife residing together at time of Census were of same Religion.		
			Number.	Percentage on total Husbands of each Religion residing with Wives whose Religions were stated.	Percentage on total Wives of each Religion residing with Husbands whose Religions were stated.
Christian—					
Baptist	17,628	18,944	12,967	73.56	68.45
Catholic, Roman	141,795	156,949	112,729	79.50	71.83
Catholic, Undefined	5,274	6,084	2,364	44.82	38.86
Church of Christ	8,213	9,815	6,707	81.66	68.33
Church of England	386,638	379,590	313,457	81.07	82.58
Congregational Independent	12,810	12,815	9,315	72.72	72.69
Lutheran	10,134	8,775	8,123	80.16	92.57
Methodist	101,911	105,523	82,411	80.87	78.10
Presbyterian	105,536	99,701	73,566	69.71	73.79
Protestant, Undefined	11,934	10,022	7,496	62.81	74.80
Salvation Army	4,369	4,730	3,740	85.60	79.07
Seventh Day Adventist	1,297	1,983	1,203	92.75	60.67
Unitarian	464	247	153	32.97	61.94
Other Christian	6,843	6,703	5,052	73.83	75.37
Christian, Undefined	867	692	547	63.09	79.05
Non-Christian—					
Buddhist	82	55	52	63.41	94.55
Chinese	55	18	15	27.27	83.33
Confucian	49	38	36	73.47	94.74
Hebrew	4,243	3,621	3,016	85.34	83.29
Mohammedan	174	58	58	33.33	100.00
Other Non-Christian	306	207	117	38.24	56.52
Indefinite	4,989	2,462	1,803	36.14	73.23
No religion	4,976	1,555	1,265	25.42	81.35
Total	830,587	830,587	646,192	78.00	78.00

In the total of 853,107 cases of husbands and wives enumerated together, 22,520 were included in which one or both parties objected or omitted to reply to the Census inquiry concerning religion, thus leaving 830,587 cases for which complete data were available. In 646,192 cases, equal to 78.00 per cent. of this number, both parties to the marriage were of the same religious belief, leaving 184,395 or 22.00 per cent. of marriages mixed in respect to the religions of the parties. The religious denomination represented by the highest percentage of husbands having wives belonging to the same denomination was Seventh Day Adventist 92.75 per cent. Of the denominations represented by relatively large numbers, the proportions of husbands married to wives of the same religious belief were in order, Church of Christ 81.66 per cent., Church of England 81.07 per cent., Methodist 80.87 per cent., Lutheran 80.16 per cent., Roman Catholic 79.50 per cent., Baptist 73.56 per cent., Congregational Independent 72.72 per cent., Presbyterian 69.71 per cent. Of the non-Christian religions, Hebrew, the only one of numerical importance, had the highest percentage, 85.34 per cent. For the religions numerically strong the percentages of wives with husbands of the same religious belief were Lutheran 92.57 per cent., Church of England 82.58 per cent., Methodist 78.10 per cent., Presbyterian 73.79 per cent., Congregational Independent 72.69 per cent., Roman Catholic 71.83 per cent., Baptist 68.45 per cent., Church of

Christ 68.33 per cent. The non-Christian religion, Hebrew, had 83.29 per cent. of wives in the same category.

In the succeeding table absenteeism and religion are dealt with for husbands and wives.

ABSENTEEISM AND RELIGION—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Religion.	Husbands of each Religion whose Wives were absent.		Wives of each Religion whose Husbands were absent.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.	Number.	Proportion per cent.
Christian—				
Baptist	1,890	9.63	2,635	12.02
Catholic, Roman	26,960	15.90	33,394	17.32
Catholic, Undefined	1,362	20.33	1,456	18.98
Church of Christ	909	9.92	1,378	12.10
Church of England	64,691	14.26	67,254	14.89
Congregational Independent	1,314	9.27	1,628	11.14
Lutheran	1,346	11.65	895	9.18
Methodist	11,199	9.86	14,322	11.82
Presbyterian	15,735	12.91	15,740	13.51
Protestant, Undefined	2,936	19.58	1,735	14.54
Salvation Army	608	12.16	872	15.35
Seventh Day Adventist	227	14.78	442	17.74
Unitarian	89	16.04	41	13.76
Other Christian	1,485	17.68	1,085	13.68
Christian, Undefined	223	20.33	91	11.38
Non-Christian—				
Buddhist	261	75.43	17	23.29
Chinese	2,015	96.97	17	48.57
Confucian	1,488	96.81	28	42.42
Hebrew	652	13.26	622	14.56
Mohammedan	579	76.69	16	21.05
Other Non-Christian	579	64.91	70	25.00
Indefinite	1,319	20.50	498	16.38
No Religion	1,831	26.09	244	13.08
Object to state	2,126	16.51	686	10.62
No reply	4,343	39.98	1,115	17.23
Total	146,167	14.63	146,281	14.64

Amongst Christian religions the lowest proportions of husbands whose wives were absent were Congregational Independent 9.27 per cent., Baptist 9.63 per cent., Methodist 9.86 per cent., Church of Christ 9.92 per cent., and the highest proportions Catholic (undefined) and Christian (undefined) 20.33 per cent., Protestant (undefined) 19.58 per cent., "Other Christians" 17.68 per cent., Unitarian 16.04 per cent. The proportions amongst non-Christians were uniformly high except in the case of the Hebrew religion, which had a percentage of 13.26.

In the case of wives whose husbands were absent the lowest proportions amongst Christian religions were Lutheran 9.18 per cent., Congregational Independent 11.14 per cent., Christian (undefined) 11.38 per cent., and Methodist 11.82 per cent., and the highest proportions Catholic (undefined) 18.98 per cent., Seventh Day Adventist 17.74 per cent., Roman Catholic 17.32 per cent., Salvation Army 15.35 per cent. Of the non-Christian religions Hebrew was lowest with 14.56 per cent. and Chinese highest with 48.57 per cent.

5. Issue of Husbands.—As a demographic item expressive of the power of reproduction under given circumstances statistics relative to issue, whether of husbands or wives, must be studied in conjunction with age, and this has been done in this Chapter and in greater detail in Vol. II., Part XXVIII., pp. 1926–1974. The frequency statistics of total issue, irrespective of age, are, however, of importance and interest, and are given for husbands by States and Territories in the next table.

ISSUE OF HUSBANDS (a), 1921.

Total Issue.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.	
NUMBER OF HUSBANDS.									
0	51,936	39,423	15,360	12,654	7,985	4,591	66	54	132,069
1	54,059	38,809	16,695	12,884	7,734	4,687	52	67	134,987
2	54,474	39,414	17,086	13,605	7,745	4,687	46	71	137,128
3	45,056	33,000	14,944	11,158	6,846	4,164	28	54	115,250
4	34,780	25,482	12,036	8,587	5,597	3,564	31	42	90,119
5	25,505	19,020	9,129	6,333	4,076	2,672	8	35	66,778
6	19,284	13,902	7,028	4,850	2,964	2,183	12	17	50,240
7	14,510	10,374	5,343	3,630	2,131	1,633	11	12	37,644
8	10,760	7,652	4,174	2,892	1,587	1,261	7	12	28,345
9	8,070	5,616	3,242	1,986	1,055	991	2	9	20,971
10	5,940	3,965	2,328	1,570	735	815	1	9	15,363
11	3,855	2,570	1,555	1,015	464	532	2	5	9,998
12	2,396	1,649	1,014	683	304	398	1	..	6,445
13	1,417	946	595	386	153	230	1	2	3,730
14	769	510	315	229	68	132	1	..	2,024
15	384	250	147	109	54	74	..	..	1,018
16	159	118	70	58	20	30	..	..	455
17	94	62	39	34	10	22	..	..	261
18	40	25	19	17	7	8	..	..	116
19	28	19	12	6	5	9	..	..	79
20	14	10	6	1	1	4	..	..	36
21 and over ..	16	15	7	7	2	4	..	..	51
Total	333,546	242,831	111,144	82,694	49,543	32,691	269	389	853,107

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF ALL ISSUES.

0	15.57	16.24	13.82	15.30	16.12	14.04	24.54	13.88	15.48
1	16.21	15.99	15.02	15.58	15.61	14.34	19.33	17.22	15.82
2	16.33	16.23	15.37	16.45	15.63	14.34	17.10	18.25	16.08
3	13.51	13.59	13.45	13.49	13.82	12.74	10.41	13.88	13.51
4	10.43	10.49	10.83	10.38	11.30	10.90	11.53	10.80	10.56
5	7.65	7.83	8.21	7.66	8.23	8.17	2.98	9.00	7.83
6	5.78	5.73	6.32	5.86	5.98	6.68	4.46	4.37	5.89
7	4.35	4.27	4.81	4.39	4.30	5.00	4.09	3.09	4.41
8	3.23	3.15	3.76	3.50	3.21	3.86	2.60	3.09	3.32
9	2.42	2.31	2.92	2.40	2.13	3.03	.74	2.31	2.46
10	1.78	1.63	2.09	1.90	1.48	2.49	.37	2.31	1.80
11	1.16	1.06	1.40	1.23	.94	1.63	.74	1.29	1.17
12 .. ..	.72	.68	.91	.83	.61	1.22	.37	..	.76
13 .. ..	.42	.39	.54	.47	.31	.70	.37	.51	.44
14 .. ..	.23	.21	.28	.28	.14	.40	.37	..	.24
15 .. ..	.11	.10	.13	.13	.11	.23	..	..	.12
16 .. ..	.05	.05	.06	.07	.04	.09	..	..	.05
17 .. ..	.03	.02	.04	.04	.02	.07	..	..	.03
18 .. ..	.01	.01	.02	.02	.01	.02	..	..	.01
19 .. ..	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.03	..	..	.01
20 .. ..	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	..	..	.00
21 and over ..	.00	.01	.01	.01	.00	.01	..	..	.01
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes only Husbands who were enumerated with their Wives.

The proportions in the foregoing table exhibit some irregularity in the case of the Territories, due to the smallness of the numbers concerned, but in the States there is a marked regularity in the proportions for successive total issues, while the proportions for the various States for any given issue do not vary greatly from the average for Australia. The most marked deviations occur in Tasmania, where the proportions of husbands with issue of less than 4 children were appreciably lower than the average for Australia, whereas the proportions with issue of 4 or more were in all cases above the average. The same applies to Queensland, though in that State the differences from the average results were smaller than in Tasmania. It is shown in a subsequent table that the average issue per husband is highest in Tasmania, followed by Queensland and lowest in Western Australia, though the difference between Western Australia and Victoria is negligible. Similarly in Western Australia the proportions of husbands with issue of 3, 4, or 5 children were higher, and the proportion with issue of from 9 to 14 children lower than in any other

State. The proportions of husbands in the States who had issue of less than 5 were as follows:—Victoria 72.54 per cent., Western Australia 72.48 per cent., New South Wales 72.05 per cent., South Australia 71.20 per cent., Queensland 68.49 per cent., and Tasmania 66.36 per cent. The corresponding percentage for Australia was 71.45. In Australia, as a whole, and in each State, except Western Australia, the percentage of husbands who had issue less than 5 increased considerably between 1911 and 1921.

It may be necessary to state that total issue in the above table relates to issue from the existing and any previous marriage or marriages combined, all children born alive, whether surviving or dead at the date of the Census, being included.

6. Issue of Wives.—Corresponding to the total issue table for husbands in section 5, the next table gives for wives the number and proportion per cent. for each degree of total issue.

ISSUE OF WIVES (a), 1921.

Total Issue.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.	
NUMBER OF WIVES.									
0	50,908	39,785	15,047	12,898	7,691	4,688	59	50	131,126
1	54,820	39,341	16,884	13,109	7,851	4,744	60	66	136,875
2	55,080	39,886	17,201	13,794	7,833	4,744	48	71	138,657
3	45,440	33,219	15,026	11,199	6,894	4,206	27	55	116,066
4	34,936	25,459	12,103	8,578	5,644	3,530	28	43	90,321
5	25,438	18,740	9,186	6,321	4,085	2,671	8	37	66,486
6	19,363	13,695	7,058	4,759	2,980	2,155	12	16	50,038
7	14,408	10,226	5,340	3,549	2,178	1,607	10	11	37,329
8	10,726	7,561	4,161	2,770	1,570	1,246	6	14	28,054
9	8,001	5,461	3,233	1,912	1,057	967	4	10	20,645
10	5,869	3,822	2,333	1,509	721	775	1	9	15,039
11	3,765	2,440	1,531	976	466	519	3	4	9,704
12	2,278	1,539	969	619	288	384	2	1	6,080
13	1,299	866	564	345	141	218	1	1	3,435
14	674	439	288	195	68	116	..	..	1,780
15	331	188	125	91	47	70	..	1	853
16	115	96	49	36	11	28	..	..	335
17	49	42	24	20	10	12	..	..	157
18	22	11	11	8	5	6	..	..	63
19	13	4	4	5	2	4	..	..	32
20	4	3	3	..	1	1	..	..	12
21 and over ..	7	8	4	1	..	..	..	..	20
Total	333,546	242,831	111,144	82,694	49,543	32,691	269	389	853,107

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF ALL ISSUES.

0	15.26	16.38	13.54	15.60	15.52	14.34	21.93	12.85	15.37
1	16.44	16.20	15.19	15.85	15.85	14.51	22.31	16.97	16.04
2	16.51	16.43	15.48	16.68	15.81	14.51	17.84	18.25	16.25
3	13.62	13.68	13.52	13.54	13.92	12.87	10.04	14.14	13.61
4	10.48	10.49	10.89	10.37	11.39	10.80	10.41	11.05	10.59
5	7.63	7.72	8.27	7.64	8.25	8.17	2.97	9.51	7.79
6	5.81	5.64	6.35	5.76	6.02	6.59	4.46	4.11	5.87
7	4.32	4.21	4.81	4.29	4.40	4.92	3.72	2.83	4.38
8	3.22	3.11	3.74	3.35	3.17	3.81	2.23	3.60	3.29
9	2.40	2.25	2.91	2.31	2.13	2.96	1.49	2.57	2.42
10	1.76	1.57	2.10	1.83	1.46	2.37	.37	2.31	1.76
11	1.13	1.00	1.38	1.18	.94	1.59	1.12	1.03	1.14
12 .. ..	.68	.63	.87	.75	.58	1.17	.74	.26	.71
13 .. ..	.39	.36	.51	.42	.28	.67	.37	.26	.40
14 .. ..	.20	.18	.26	.24	.14	.35	..	..	.21
15 .. ..	.10	.08	.11	.11	.09	.21	..	.26	.10
16 .. ..	.03	.04	.04	.04	.02	.09	..	..	.04
17 .. ..	.01	.02	.02	.02	.02	.04	..	..	.02
18 .. ..	.01	.01	.01	.01	.01	.02	..	..	.01
19 .. ..	.00	.00	.00	.01	.00	.01	..	..	.00
20 .. ..	.00	.00	.00	..	.00	.00	..	..	.00
21 and over ..	.00	.00	.00	.00	..	..	..	..	.00
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes only Wives who were enumerated with their Husbands.

As in the case of husbands the proportions of wives with issue less than 4 in Tasmania and in Queensland were below the average for Australia, while in Tasmania the proportions with issue above 4 were above the average for each successive number, and, in the main, the same was true of Queensland. The average issue per wife was highest in Tasmania, with Queensland next, and lowest in Victoria, with Western Australia very slightly higher.

The proportions of wives who had issue of less than 5 were as follows:—Victoria 73.18 per cent., Western Australia 72.49 per cent., New South Wales 72.31 per cent., South Australia 72.04 per cent., Queensland 68.62 per cent., Tasmania 67.03 per cent., and Australia as a whole 71.86 per cent. These percentages are substantially higher than the corresponding percentages for 1911, except in the case of Western Australia.

7. Age and Average Issue.—In the following table are given the average issue of husbands of various ages enumerated in the States and Territories of Australia:—

AGE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF HUSBANDS (a), 1921.

Ages of Husbands.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.	
15 .. ..	..	..	..	.00	..	..	..	..	.00
16 .. ..	..	..	..	.00	..	..	..	..	.00
17 .. ..	.58	.25	.33	.40	.50	.50	..	..	.49
18 .. ..	.54	.61	.50	.45	.43	.44	..	..	.53
19 .. ..	.63	.57	.55	.53	.67	.61	1.50	..	.60
20 .. ..	.63	.65	.67	.61	.68	.64	2.00	.50	.64
21-24 .. ..	.83	.77	.83	.74	.74	.90	.14	.63	.80
25-29	1.38	1.23	1.38	1.25	1.24	1.46	1.03	1.36	1.32
30-34	2.08	1.95	2.17	1.99	2.01	2.37	2.02	1.91	2.06
35-39	2.76	2.67	2.95	2.73	2.76	3.16	1.97	2.58	2.77
40-44	3.40	3.26	3.67	3.35	3.30	3.93	2.50	3.11	3.40
45-49	3.93	3.66	4.35	3.87	3.80	4.31	3.28	4.18	3.91
50-54	4.36	4.10	4.89	4.32	4.12	4.72	3.21	5.71	4.34
55-59	4.94	4.56	5.45	4.93	4.46	5.31	4.89	5.32	4.86
60-64	5.46	5.12	5.95	5.65	5.00	5.86	3.92	5.00	5.42
65-69	6.07	5.68	6.55	6.37	5.54	6.43	2.50	7.25	6.04
70-74	6.72	6.42	6.88	6.78	6.41	6.58	8.67	4.67	6.64
75-79	7.18	6.86	7.26	7.14	7.15	7.20	..	6.50	7.09
80-84	7.76	7.09	7.49	7.61	7.22	7.93	..	9.00	7.48
85-89	7.54	7.32	6.86	7.45	6.35	9.06	..	5.00	7.39
90-94	7.90	6.82	6.59	8.09	7.00	6.67	..	..	7.25
95-99	10.43	5.50	7.00	10.00	10.00	..	..	..	8.35
100 and upwards ..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.00
Unspecified ..	4.28	4.25	4.43	4.63	4.16	4.45	..	..	4.33
All Ages ..	3.33	3.28	3.61	3.41	3.27	3.79	2.55	3.21	3.38

(a) Includes only Husbands who were enumerated with their Wives.

In this and the succeeding tables the expression .00 is used where there were husbands or wives in a particular category but no issue. Where blanks occur there were no husbands or wives. As indicated in section 5 of this Chapter particulars of age are requisite for any complete study of the question of issue. Examples of this necessity are afforded by the figures in this table. Comparing the averages for all ages it will be noticed that the average for Australia (3.38) was higher than the average for New South Wales (3.33), but if the successive age groups are compared it will be found that except in the unimportant age 20 years, and the age group 35-39 years, in each of which there was a difference in favour of Australia of .01, and in the group "unspecified," where there was a similar difference in the averages amounting to .05, the averages throughout were uniformly higher for New South Wales. Similarly a comparison of the figures for New South Wales and South Australia shows that in only five groups were the averages higher for South Australia, yet for all ages the average for South Australia was higher than the average for New South Wales. These apparent anomalies are entirely due to the different age constitution of the married male population in the various States at the date of the Census. With a few

exceptions in the later ages the average issue of husbands in the States increases consistently with age, while the variations in the average issue at the more important ages in the various States are confined within fairly narrow limits. In the later age groups, commencing at 50-54 years, and extending to 75-79 years, husbands in Queensland had the highest average issue, while in a majority of the groups from 55-59 upwards husbands in Western Australia had the lowest average issue. In each of the States, and in Australia, the highest average issues for husbands are to be found in the advanced ages from 75 years upwards, which suggests that fertility is not a bar to long life. The average issue for all husbands irrespective of age was less for each State and for Australia in 1921 than in 1911, the respective averages for Australia being 3.38 and 3.91.

The next table gives the average issue for wives of various ages in the States and Territories.

AGE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES (a) 1921.

Ages of Wives.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Fcd. Cap.	
15 .. ..	.45	.25	.45	.20	.50	.00	..	..	.41
16 .. ..	.47	.41	.40	.25	.33	.47	..	..	.43
17 .. ..	.51	.43	.52	.43	.45	.54	.20	..	.49
18 .. ..	.59	.57	.61	.60	.54	.58	1.00	..	.59
19 .. ..	.71	.62	.73	.67	.53	.75	.67	1.00	.69
20 .. ..	.84	.75	.86	.76	.72	.86	1.17	.50	.81
21-24	1.17	1.02	1.18	1.00	1.10	1.29	1.39	1.63	1.12
25-29	1.84	1.62	1.94	1.65	1.85	2.07	2.02	1.57	1.78
30-34	2.60	2.41	2.82	2.47	2.70	2.99	2.28	2.57	2.59
35-39	3.30	3.18	3.63	3.17	3.37	3.85	2.98	3.08	3.32
40-44	3.83	3.63	4.29	3.76	3.85	4.37	3.48	4.00	3.84
45-49	4.24	3.92	4.70	4.11	4.04	4.56	4.37	4.52	4.19
50-54	4.63	4.27	5.28	4.50	4.19	4.97	4.29	5.35	4.57
55-59	5.26	4.77	5.79	5.17	4.52	5.48	4.78	5.41	5.12
60-64	5.91	5.33	6.32	5.90	5.19	5.97	2.50	6.77	5.74
65-69	6.30	6.03	6.58	6.38	5.93	6.32	.00	6.50	6.25
70-74	6.65	6.31	6.51	6.68	6.03	6.42	..	10.00	6.51
75-79	6.97	6.45	6.70	7.20	6.15	6.49	..	8.00	6.77
80-84	6.88	6.48	6.20	6.15	5.12	7.33	..	7.00	6.52
85-89	6.61	5.71	5.42	7.13	10.00	8.33	..	..	6.33
90-94	5.00	6.50	..	1.00	..	.00	..	..	5.13
95-99 .. ..	.00	4.67	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.50
Unspecified ..	4.18	3.84	4.33	4.08	3.49	4.33	..	..	4.08
	3.31	3.23	3.59	3.34	3.27	3.72	2.58	3.29	3.34

(a) Includes only Wives who were enumerated with their Husbands.

Taking the more important age groups, wives in Tasmania had the highest average issue for ages between 21 and 45 years and 80 and 90 years, wives in Queensland for ages between 45 and 70 years, and wives in South Australia for ages between 70 and 80 years, although in no case did the relative averages for the different States vary greatly. The highest average issues in the States ranged between ages 75-79 years for wives in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, and 90-94 years for wives in Victoria. The average issue for wives in Australia as a whole exhibit a regular increase from the youngest age to age group 75-79 years, and from this point regularly diminish. The regular increase in the average issue of wives from age 55, which may be accepted as about the age limit for fertility to age 75-79 years, may suggest a continued diminution in the average issue of wives reaching the limit of fertility, or a higher death rate amongst those having small families. However, in view of the decline in the average issue of wives reaching ages beyond 75-79 years, it would appear that wives with the largest families do not live longest, and that the progression of the averages beyond the limits of fertility is due in a large measure to a continued decline in the size of the family. This conclusion is also supported by a comparison of the average issues for 1911 and 1921, which show a decline in each of the States in practically all the important ages. Corrected, on the age distribution of all wives in Australia, to eliminate the effect of differences in the age constitution of wives in the various States, the average issues become as follows:—Tasmania, 3.71; Queensland, 3.68; New South Wales, 3.38; South Australia, 3.26; Western Australia, 3.25; Victoria, 3.13.

7. Birthplace and Average Issue of Wives.—The succeeding table deals with the average issue of wives of different birthplaces enumerated in the several States and Territories. The figures given should be accepted with caution, since, as before stated, relative fertility may only be studied thoroughly when ages are given. Detailed tables concerning the average issue of wives in conjunction with birthplaces and ages appear in Vol. II., Part XXVIII., pp. 1928-1946. In these tables States and Territories, also Tropical and Non-tropical regions of Australia, are shown separately.

BIRTHPLACE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES, 1921.

Birthplace of Wives.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.	
Australasia—									
New South Wales	3.39	3.15	3.67	2.43	3.25	2.97	3.15	3.75	3.38
Victoria	3.29	3.23	3.45	2.99	3.23	3.36	3.06	2.84	3.23
Queensland	2.89	2.77	3.23	2.55	2.99	2.84	2.91	.67	3.18
South Australia	3.61	3.93	3.81	3.32	3.60	3.02	1.70	2.00	3.41
Western Australia	2.22	2.52	2.49	2.88	3.55	2.15	2.13	1.50	3.43
Tasmania	2.88	3.22	3.39	3.00	3.17	3.82	1.50	2.20	3.63
Northern Territory	3.11	2.23	3.19	2.35	3.00	1.00	2.10	..	2.41
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	3.33	3.21	3.27	3.26	3.37	3.75	2.43	3.50	3.30
New Zealand	2.83	3.05	3.12	3.02	3.24	3.30	1.33	3.00	2.97
Other Countries in Australasia (a)	2.38	..	3.40	..	5.00	6.00	..	..	2.78
Australasia	3.33	3.21	3.27	3.26	3.36	3.75	2.42	3.49	3.30
Europe—									
England	3.07	3.11	3.91	3.61	2.96	3.21	2.85	2.37	3.26
Wales	3.57	3.17	4.18	3.92	3.39	3.85	1.00	..	3.63
Scotland	3.33	3.47	3.95	3.60	3.17	3.56	1.33	3.67	3.51
Ireland	4.13	4.31	4.91	4.78	3.61	4.32	2.33	2.77	4.40
United Kingdom	3.25	3.33	4.12	3.74	3.05	3.35	2.58	2.49	3.46
Isle of Man	3.25	3.54	3.08	3.58	3.26	8.00	..	..	3.34
Channel Islands	3.33	3.73	5.30	4.06	3.36	4.00	..	..	3.76
Malta	3.60	2.44	4.16	3.33	2.43	..	..	..	3.49
Other British Possessions in Europe	2.53	2.25	6.00	1.00	4.33	.00	..	..	2.92
Austria	2.66	3.04	4.33	2.50	2.83	1.00	..	..	3.11
Belgium	1.13	1.41	2.00	2.00	1.33	2.00	..	..	1.37
Czecho-Slovakia	2.75	4.00	4.90	4.00	3.18	4.00	..	..	3.52
Denmark	3.43	3.29	5.71	5.28	3.86	6.18	..	..	4.94
Finland	2.67	4.20	3.39	2.80	4.83	..	..	..	3.31
France	1.92	1.47	2.43	1.76	2.07	1.71	..	1.00	1.86
Germany	4.15	4.39	6.71	5.70	3.43	6.47	6.00	4.50	5.81
Greece	2.76	2.19	2.97	2.00	3.20	..	2.93	..	2.83
Hungary	2.25	1.00	4.29	..	.00	..	..	..	2.78
Italy	3.93	4.12	3.60	4.87	3.89	6.00	..	..	3.91
Jugo-Slavia	4.78	5.50	3.00	2.33	4.15	..	..	..	4.09
Netherlands	3.58	4.44	3.10	2.43	2.40	..	..	..	3.49
Norway	3.64	3.85	5.64	4.31	4.06	..	..	..	4.63
Poland	4.27	4.76	5.09	6.70	4.75	2.00	..	..	4.73
Rumania	3.92	3.86	3.00	..	4.67	..	..	6.00	4.02
Russia	3.73	3.95	4.22	2.83	3.86	10.00	..	..	3.92
Spain	2.96	2.60	3.61	1.60	4.05	..	2.50	..	3.13
Sweden	2.78	2.98	5.28	3.85	2.82	7.20	..	..	3.99
Switzerland	2.88	3.94	5.00	3.40	2.95	3.75	..	..	3.66
Turkey	4.20	2.00	5.60	1.40	1.00	.00	..	..	3.68
Other Countries in Europe	3.50	3.63	4.27	4.11	5.20	4.00	..	..	4.00
Europe (exclusive of United Kingdom)	3.41	3.69	5.80	4.96	3.55	5.47	3.06	4.00	4.53
Europe	3.26	3.35	4.31	3.83	3.08	3.46	2.72	2.57	3.53

BIRTHPLACE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES, 1921—*continued.*

Birthplace.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.	
Asia—									
British India	3.07	3.02	3.52	3.41	3.27	3.75	..	2.00	3.22
Ceylon	3.00	2.39	4.33	1.50	2.00	4.33	..	..	2.85
Straits Settlements	2.58	3.67	1.67	.50	2.20	2.00	2.50	..	2.41
China	4.67	4.94	5.98	2.00	2.75	11.00	4.30	..	4.88
Japan	1.57	2.30	2.05	3.00	.88	..	..	..	1.49
Syria	5.23	4.51	5.54	5.83	2.86	4.00	..	..	4.94
Other Countries in Asia	2.46	2.91	3.00	5.25	3.89	1.67	5.00	..	3.01
Asia	3.82	3.43	4.14	4.00	2.64	3.74	4.29	2.00	3.64
Africa—									
Mauritius	3.79	3.97	3.71	5.33	3.60	5.50	..	..	3.99
Union of South Africa	2.81	3.19	3.21	3.15	3.32	3.11	.00	..	3.03
Other Countries in Africa	2.31	2.37	3.35	3.22	1.88	4.80	2.00	..	2.67
Africa	2.83	3.22	3.25	3.36	3.18	3.62	1.50	..	3.07
America—									
British West Indies	5.40	4.20	6.50	..	3.25	..	..	..	5.14
Canada	2.77	2.59	3.98	3.96	3.50	1.90	..	..	2.98
Other British Possessions in America	6.00	2.85	.00	5.67	1.67	1.60	..	..	3.05
United States of America	2.64	2.90	3.67	2.74	3.39	1.41	..	..	2.88
Other Countries in America	2.68	2.91	3.79	3.38	3.68	1.40	..	..	2.99
America	2.71	2.83	3.83	3.16	3.42	1.55	..	..	2.95
Polynesia—									
Fiji	2.74	2.69	3.38	2.33	1.57	3.29	2.00	..	2.74
Other British Possessions in Polynesia	1.50	1.00	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	2.24
New Caledonia	2.24	3.86	2.50	2.50	1.33	..	..	1.00	2.34
Other Polynesian Islands	3.53	3.00	3.44	5.25	7.00	..	..	..	3.67
Polynesia	2.68	2.90	3.10	3.06	2.77	3.29	2.00	1.00	2.80
At Sea	5.15	5.44	4.91	4.90	4.67	4.90	..	..	5.12
All Birthplaces	3.31	3.23	3.59	3.34	3.27	3.72	2.58	3.29	3.34

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

The figures in this table indicate a higher average issue for wives born in Tasmania than for wives born in the other States, but if average issues by ages, which appear in the detailed tables, are taken into account, it will be found that Western Australian born wives compare more than favourably in this respect with wives born in any other State, and also with wives from birthplaces outside of Australia with the exception of Germany. A comparison of the average issues of wives in 1911 and 1921 shows a decline in the ten years for each of the birthplaces specified with the exception of New Zealand, Italy, China, Japan, Syria, and Fiji. By correcting the crude average issues, as given above for the several States, on the basis of the age composition of all wives in Australia who were with their husbands on the night of the Census, the following results have been obtained:—Wives born in Western Australia—average issue, 4.03; Queensland, 3.78; Tasmania, 3.64; New South Wales, 3.53; South Australia, 3.36; Victoria, 3.22.

The next table presents a summary for Australia of the average issues of wives according to birthplace and age.

AGE, BIRTHPLACE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Ages of Wives.	Average Issue of Wives Born in—										
	Australia.	New Zealand.	Other Countries in Australasia (a).	United Kingdom.	Rest of Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.	All Birth-places.
15 ..	.43	.00	..	.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	.41
16 ..	.43	1.00	..	.25	.80	..	..	..	..	..	.43
17 ..	.49	1.00	..	.46	.43	..	1.00	..	1.00	..	.49
18 ..	.59	.67	..	.52	.58	.33	.00	1.00	1.00	..	.59
19 ..	.70	.23	..	.61	.50	.75	.33	.75	.25	..	.69
20 ..	.82	.85	.00	.73	.88	.83	.67	.54	.25	..	.81
21-24 ..	1.16	.96	1.00	.89	1.03	1.05	.95	.77	.69	1.00	1.12
25-29 ..	1.84	1.55	.50	1.32	1.94	1.65	1.54	1.28	1.79	1.38	1.78
30-34 ..	2.66	2.31	1.40	2.04	2.76	2.85	2.37	1.88	2.23	3.06	2.59
35-39 ..	3.44	2.76	1.33	2.70	3.60	3.93	3.50	2.53	2.41	3.46	3.32
40-44 ..	3.97	3.37	4.33	3.30	4.24	4.39	3.56	3.09	3.11	4.09	3.84
45-49 ..	4.30	3.38	6.00	3.75	5.05	4.53	3.58	3.57	3.60	4.48	4.19
50-54 ..	4.64	3.73	3.50	4.28	5.53	4.18	3.47	3.90	5.03	4.04	4.57
55-59 ..	5.21	4.43	..	4.79	6.07	5.10	4.83	4.06	3.93	6.42	5.12
60-64 ..	5.93	4.64	11.00	5.28	6.62	4.96	5.03	4.27	5.43	6.23	5.74
65-69 ..	6.61	5.17	5.00	5.80	6.81	3.91	5.20	6.06	2.14	6.89	6.25
70-74 ..	7.12	6.11	6.33	6.10	6.72	4.76	5.33	5.48	8.67	7.64	6.51
75-79 ..	7.39	8.67	..	6.51	6.47	6.17	4.00	7.00	11.00	6.38	6.77
80-84 ..	7.34	..	..	6.41	5.98	..	2.00	6.00	5.00	7.00	6.52
85 and over	8.00	..	..	6.06	6.47	..	8.00	..	..	..	6.21
	3.30	2.97	2.78	3.46	4.53	3.64	3.07	2.95	2.80	5.12	3.34

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

With the exception of wives born in parts of Europe other than the United Kingdom, wives born in Australia had generally higher average issues than wives from the other birthplaces specified, and also higher average issues throughout than the average issues shown for all birthplaces combined. For age groups between 25 and 70 years wives from birthplaces in Europe outside of the United Kingdom had the highest average issues, a result attributable to the influence of wives from Germany, who represented 40 per cent. of the total, and had the highest average issue for wives irrespective of age.

8. Duration of Marriage and Issue of Wives.—In the following table the average issue from existing marriage is shown in suitable duration periods for wives in the States and Territories.

DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES (a), 1921.

Duration of Existing Marriage.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.	
Under 5 years ..	.82	.78	.88	.78	.79	.88	.73	.70	.81
5-9 years ..	2.18	2.10	2.36	2.12	2.19	2.42	2.23	2.24	2.19
10-14 ..	3.14	3.03	3.42	3.08	3.09	3.46	3.14	3.53	3.15
15-19 ..	3.88	3.67	4.25	3.79	3.72	4.35	4.09	4.54	3.87
20-24 ..	4.43	4.16	4.86	4.28	4.34	4.78	4.00	5.14	4.40
25-29 ..	4.95	4.62	5.47	4.83	4.87	5.11	5.00	5.23	4.91
30-34 ..	5.47	5.13	5.95	5.40	5.24	5.74	4.80	6.76	5.41
35-39 ..	6.19	5.95	6.73	6.19	5.98	6.60	7.40	4.47	6.20
40-44 ..	7.10	6.80	7.49	7.00	6.85	7.16	5.00	7.20	7.05
45 and over ..	8.11	7.82	7.95	7.87	7.82	8.29	..	7.88	7.98
All Periods ..	3.19	3.12	3.46	3.23	3.12	3.60	2.44	3.15	3.22

(a) Includes only Wives who were enumerated with their Husbands.

The averages in this table relate solely to issue from the existing marriage of wives who were enumerated with their husbands, whereas in the other tables in this Chapter the averages relate to the total issue from the first, second, and other marriages. The differences in the two sets of figures which represent the average issue from former marriages are as follows:—Western Australia .15, Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory .14, Queensland .13, New South

Wales and Tasmania .12, Victoria and South Australia .11. The difference for the States and Territories combined was .12. The average issues from existing marriages were highest in Queensland and Tasmania and lowest throughout the duration groups in Victoria. Corrected, on the basis of all wives in Australia who were with their husbands on the night of the Census, to eliminate the effect on differences in the duration of marriage periods, the average issue per wife becomes as follows:—Queensland 3.50, Tasmania 3.48, New South Wales 3.25, South Australia and Western Australia 3.16, Victoria 3.08. Compared with 1911 the average issue for each duration period was lower in every State. In the case of Australia as a whole the maximum difference in favour of 1911 (1.26) was reached in the duration group 30–34 years.

The next table gives the average issue of wives from existing marriages by ages of wives and duration of marriage in combination. Details for the States and Territories appear in Vol. II. Part XXVIII. pp. 1966–1974.

AGE, DURATION OF EXISTING MARRIAGE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES (a), 1921.

Ages of Wives.	Duration of Existing Marriage.										All Periods.
	Under 5 Years.	5-9.	10-14.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45 and over.	
15 ..	.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.41
16 ..	.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.43
17 ..	.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.49
18 ..	.58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.58
19 ..	.68	2.64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.68
20 ..	.79	2.36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.81
21-24 ..	.89	2.47	3.82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.11
25-29 ..	.90	2.47	3.79	4.92	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.76
30-34 ..	.83	2.30	3.64	4.82	5.96	..	..	..	..	..	2.54
35-39 ..	.67	2.07	3.27	4.55	5.74	5.68	..	..	..	..	3.24
40-44 ..	.41	1.53	2.80	3.93	5.20	6.38	6.33	..	..	..	3.73
45-49 ..	.12	.71	1.82	3.10	4.34	5.68	6.78	7.73	..	..	4.02
50-54 ..	.02	.21	.83	2.04	3.31	4.70	6.02	7.37	6.76	..	4.36
55-59 ..	.00	.02	.29	.92	2.13	3.61	5.07	6.69	8.18	8.34	4.84
60-64 ..	.00	.00	.03	.36	.98	2.45	4.00	5.82	7.50	8.98	5.40
65-69 ..	.00	.00	.00	.05	.42	1.32	2.71	4.48	6.40	8.28	5.83
70-74 ..	.00	.00	.00	.00	.06	.64	1.28	2.84	4.93	7.76	6.08
75-79 ..	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.09	.37	1.52	3.38	7.52	6.25
80-84 ..	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.06	.82	2.02	6.98	5.87
85-89 ..	..	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.22	.71	6.50	5.39
90-94 ..	..	..	..	..	.00	..	.00	.00	..	6.56	4.07
95 and over	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.00	5.50	3.50
All Ages	.81	2.19	3.15	3.87	4.40	4.91	5.41	6.20	7.05	7.98	3.22

(a) Includes only Wives who were enumerated with their Husbands.

The regular progression in the issue figures in this table affords further evidence of a decline in the birth rates for wives in Australia. Taking the separate age groups, it will be seen that the average issue increases by successive duration groups to the extreme limits of the table. Assuming that fertility is practically non-existent beyond the duration group 30–34 years, it follows that the average issue for this and succeeding duration groups would be nearly equal, allowing that the birth rates were not subject to a continuous increase or diminution. It is safe to say, therefore, that the figures in this table indicate a declining birth rate in Australia. The only alternative explanation is that on the average parents of small families do not live as long as parents of large families, but there is no evidence whatever to justify such an assumption. In this connexion it is also of interest to note that the averages in 1921 were lower than the corresponding averages in 1911.

9. Occupations and Average Issue of Husbands.—The relation between average issue and the occupations of husbands is dealt with in this section. The tables compiled for the purpose have been abridged for occupations, and relate only to husbands who were enumerated with their wives. More complete details appear in Vol. II., Part XXVIII., pp. 1947–1959.

A summary is given in the succeeding table for the States and Territories showing average issues for husbands in accordance with the abridged occupation classification.

OCCUPATION AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF HUSBANDS (a), 1921.

Occupation.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.	
CLASS 1.—PROFESSIONAL.									
Engaged in Government, Defence, Law, &c.	2.85	2.79	3.02	2.71	2.85	2.98	1.67	2.52	2.84
Ministering to religion, charity, health, education, &c.	2.72	2.82	2.81	2.78	2.66	2.83	1.29	2.27	2.76
Total, Class 1.	2.78	2.81	2.90	2.75	2.76	2.90	1.44	2.47	2.80
CLASS 2.—DOMESTIC.									
Engaged in supplying board and lodging	2.71	2.75	3.09	2.62	2.41	3.31	2.50	1.00	2.76
Engaged in domestic service and attendance	2.92	2.87	3.36	3.07	3.27	3.42	4.29	4.00	2.99
Total, Class 2	2.81	2.81	3.20	2.82	2.72	3.35	3.10	2.50	2.87
CLASS 3.—COMMERCIAL.									
Dealing in property and finance	2.68	2.59	2.66	2.61	2.73	2.86	..	.00	2.65
Art and mechanic productions	2.54	2.67	2.69	2.66	2.73	3.10	..	4.00	2.64
Textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials	2.51	2.56	2.69	2.63	2.79	2.81	5.00	..	2.58
Food, drinks, narcotics and stimulants	3.00	2.94	3.26	3.14	2.98	3.37	2.83	..	3.03
Animals, animal and vegetable substances, n.e.i.	3.03	3.03	3.18	2.96	2.94	3.33	..	1.00	3.04
Fuel and light	3.51	3.30	3.67	3.20	3.47	3.71	7.50	..	3.42
Metals and other minerals	2.73	2.65	2.85	2.58	2.86	2.92	..	..	2.71
General and undefined merchants and dealers	2.73	2.82	3.07	3.03	2.84	3.27	2.95	3.25	2.85
Speculators on chance events	2.45	2.50	2.34	7.00	2.10	3.41	..	..	2.46
Engaged in Storage	2.92	2.39	3.49	3.55	4.88	.25	7.50	5.00	3.07
Total, Class 3	2.80	2.81	3.02	2.95	2.87	3.19	3.60	2.85	2.86
CLASS 4.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.									
Engaged in railway traffic	3.08	3.30	3.41	3.18	3.38	3.88	2.35	5.20	3.24
Engaged in traffic on roads	3.14	3.12	3.59	3.23	3.01	3.55	2.00	3.50	3.20
Engaged in traffic on seas and rivers	2.97	3.20	3.67	3.61	3.40	4.01	3.57	2.00	3.26
Engaged in postal, telegraph and telephone service	2.79	2.78	3.07	2.59	2.64	2.73	2.56	2.00	2.79
Engaged in aviation	1.83	1.38	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	..	..	1.58
Messengers, &c.	3.33	2.35	3.17	2.63	5.50	2.00	..	..	3.05
Total, Class 4	3.05	3.18	3.48	3.23	3.24	3.69	2.73	3.55	3.19
CLASS 5.—INDUSTRIAL.									
Working in art and mechanic productions	2.83	2.83	3.17	2.86	3.13	3.09	1.33	2.67	2.89
Textile fabrics, dress and fibrous materials	3.22	2.95	3.50	3.31	3.34	3.89	3.50	..	3.16
Food, drinks, narcotics and stimulants	3.09	3.15	3.29	3.06	3.08	3.48	3.00	..	3.15
Animal and vegetable substances, n.e.i.	3.34	2.96	3.57	3.54	3.25	3.89	..	..	3.20
Metal and other minerals	3.12	3.16	3.47	3.39	3.55	3.50	.00	5.33	3.22
Fuel, light and other forms of energy	2.68	2.68	2.78	2.65	2.47	2.80	1.00	3.00	2.68
Engaged in construction of buildings, roads, railways, &c.	3.45	3.44	3.73	3.46	3.60	3.84	3.38	3.64	3.50
Disposal of the dead or of refuse	3.79	3.86	4.08	4.14	4.29	4.61	2.00	..	3.94
Undefined industrial pursuits	3.60	3.57	3.83	3.88	3.63	3.96	2.68	3.16	3.67
Total, Class 5	3.22	3.18	3.51	3.33	3.39	3.64	2.68	3.35	3.27

OCCUPATION AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF HUSBANDS (a), 1921—continued.

Occupation.	STATES.						TERRITORIES.		AUSTRALIA.
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Northern.	Fed. Cap.	
CLASS 6.—PRIMARY PRODUCERS.									
Engaged in agricultural pursuits	4.18	3.86	4.20	3.94	3.64	4.25	2.20	4.42	4.02
Pastoral pursuits	4.07	3.80	3.96	3.48	3.02	3.98	2.17	3.81	3.94
Capture, &c., of wild animals and their produce ..	3.82	3.74	3.76	4.09	4.03	4.37	..	9.00	3.88
Fisheries	4.16	4.01	3.94	3.60	3.32	4.45	2.60	4.20	3.98
Forestry	3.92	3.79	3.60	4.20	3.32	3.86	1.67	1.00	3.75
Water conservation and supply	3.19	3.65	3.57	3.35	3.02	3.42	..	1.00	3.38
Mining and quarrying ..	3.85	4.33	3.96	4.30	3.43	3.85	2.56	11.00	3.89
Total, Class 6 ..	4.05	3.88	4.05	3.90	3.51	4.16	2.24	4.10	3.96
CLASS 7.—INDEPENDENT ..									
Breadwinners	3.32	3.27	3.59	3.38	3.26	3.77	2.56	3.21	3.36
CLASS 8.—DEPENDANTS.									
Dependent on natural guardian	2.52	3.27	3.70	5.15	2.10	3.69	..	..	2.97
Supported by voluntary or State contributions ..	3.75	1.00	3.40	50	.00	.00	..	..	3.03
Total, Class 8 ..	2.53	3.25	3.69	5.18	2.07	3.56	..	..	2.97
All occupations ..	3.33	3.28	3.61	3.41	3.27	3.79	2.55	3.21	3.38

(a) Includes only Husbands who were enumerated with their Wives.

As already mentioned, aggregate results require to be used with caution where ages are not given. As illustrating this fact, Class 7, Independent, in the foregoing table may be referred to. In this class husbands had a higher average issue than husbands in any other class, but this does not warrant the conclusion that the independent class is the most reproductive, since the relatively high average issues are mainly due to the larger proportion of husbands of advanced ages. Exclusive of the independent class, husbands engaged in primary production had the highest average issues amongst breadwinners, and this applied to each of the States separately. Husbands belonging to the industrial class ranked next to primary producers in most of the States, followed by husbands in the transport and communication class. The average issue of husbands in the other three breadwinning classes did not differ greatly, the highest averages being recorded by husbands in the domestic class in Queensland and Tasmania and by husbands in the commercial class in Tasmania.

A summary for Australia of particulars in respect to class of occupation and age in relation to the average issue of husbands is presented in the next table.

OCCUPATION, AGE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF HUSBANDS (a), AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age.	Breadwinners.									Total.
	Class 1. Professional.	Class 2. Domestic.	Class 3. Commercial.	Class 4. Transport and Communication.	Class 5. Industrial.	Class 6. Primary Producers.	Class 7. Independent.	All Bread- winners.	Class 8. Dependants.	
15-19 ..	.44	.67	.53	.60	.59	.59	1.00	.58	.50	.58
20-24 ..	.60	.76	.74	.86	.79	.84	.76	.80	.71	.80
25-29 ..	.99	1.21	1.17	1.42	1.37	1.40	.87	1.32	.90	1.32
30-34 ..	1.61	1.76	1.83	2.20	2.08	2.25	2.21	2.03	1.53	2.03
35-39 ..	2.21	2.26	2.44	2.87	2.78	3.11	2.53	2.77	2.11	2.77
40-44 ..	2.73	2.69	2.98	3.55	3.39	3.83	3.23	3.41	3.28	3.40
45-49 ..	3.13	3.21	3.35	4.04	3.90	4.43	3.27	3.91	3.88	3.91
50-54 ..	3.54	3.48	3.67	4.39	4.37	4.95	3.15	4.34	4.13	4.34
55-59 ..	3.97	4.05	4.10	4.93	4.92	5.50	4.52	4.87	4.40	4.86
60-64 ..	4.34	4.57	4.57	5.52	5.47	6.11	5.17	5.43	5.24	5.42
65 and over ..	5.46	5.37	5.53	6.11	6.39	7.16	6.81	6.46	6.97	6.47
All Ages	2.80	2.87	2.86	3.19	3.27	3.96	5.64	3.36	2.97	3.38

(a) Includes only Husbands who were enumerated with their Wives.

In all age groups from 30-34 years upwards husbands engaged in primary production had the highest average issue, husbands belonging to the transport and communication class ranking second in this respect for ages 35 years and upwards. Omitting dependants, the lowest average issues for age groups of importance were shared by husbands in the professional and domestic classes.

An analysis of Class VI., Primary Production, divided into the seven suborders for which issue data were tabulated, gives the following results:—

PRIMARY PRODUCERS—AGE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF HUSBANDS, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age.	Average Issue of Husbands engaged in—							Average for all Primary Producers.
	Agricultural Pursuits.	Pastoral Pursuits.	Capture, &c., of Wild Animals and their Produce.	Fisheries.	Forestry.	Water Conservation and Supply.	Mining and Quarrying.	
15-19 ..	.68	.67	..	.40	.47	.00	.52	.59
20-24 ..	.79	.86	1.33	1.03	.91	.76	.93	.84
25-29 ..	1.29	1.41	1.88	1.85	1.63	1.30	1.68	1.40
30-34 ..	2.14	2.20	2.60	2.73	2.65	2.11	2.55	2.25
35-39 ..	3.02	3.07	3.21	3.53	3.48	2.76	3.35	3.11
40-44 ..	3.81	3.72	4.08	4.23	4.25	3.31	4.01	3.83
45-49 ..	4.45	4.36	4.74	4.60	4.76	4.10	4.50	4.45
50-54 ..	4.98	4.80	4.87	5.14	5.52	4.58	4.94	4.95
55-59 ..	5.58	5.30	5.55	5.79	6.00	4.89	5.38	5.50
60-64 ..	6.19	5.89	6.61	5.83	6.83	5.39	6.01	6.11
65 and over	7.33	6.90	7.35	6.37	7.34	6.38	6.66	7.16
All Ages ..	4.02	3.94	3.88	3.98	3.75	3.38	3.89	3.96

The highest average issues for most of the important age groups were registered by husbands engaged in forestry, and the lowest averages practically throughout the age groups by husbands engaged in water conservation and supply. The average issues for husbands engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits differed little, but in the more important groups may be said to slightly favour those engaged in agricultural pursuits. A comparison with the corresponding average issues for primary producers in 1911 discloses a decline in the averages for husbands of all ages from 30 years upwards.

In the following table average issues are shown for husbands in Australia according to grade of occupation (employer, wage earners, &c.) and age.

AGE, GRADE OF OCCUPATION AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF HUSBANDS (a), AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age.	Grade.						All Grades.
	Employer.	Working on own Account, but not employing Labour.	Assisting, but not receiving Wages or Salary.	In receipt of Wages or Salary.	Unemployed.	Not Applicable.	
15-19 ..	.80	.50	.00	.59	.55	.50	.58
20-24 ..	.70	.76	.64	.80	.83	.78	.80
25-29 ..	1.24	1.28	.98	1.34	1.35	1.00	1.32
30-34 ..	2.02	2.09	1.56	2.05	2.12	1.69	2.06
35-39 ..	2.71	2.91	2.13	2.75	2.68	2.32	2.77
40-44 ..	3.29	3.63	2.49	3.37	3.29	2.87	3.40
45-49 ..	3.83	4.21	3.29	3.83	3.94	3.12	3.91
50-54 ..	4.35	4.64	3.89	4.25	4.38	3.48	4.34
55-59 ..	4.93	5.13	4.81	4.79	4.88	4.06	4.86
60-64 ..	5.56	5.76	5.45	5.36	5.24	4.99	5.42
65 and over	6.84	6.74	6.67	6.00	6.04	6.53	6.47
All Ages ..	3.55	3.79	2.78	3.02	3.37	5.26	3.38

(a) Includes only Husbands who were enumerated with their Wives.

The three most important grades are employers, workers on own account, and wage earners. The unemployed shown separately in this table ordinarily belong to wage earners, and as to be expected the average issues of husbands in these two grades were very similar. "Grade not applicable" comprises mainly dependent and independent husbands, while grade "assisting but not receiving wages or salary" consists almost entirely of relatives assisting but not receiving wages in the ordinary way. Of the three important groups husbands working on their account had the highest average issues for each of the age groups commencing at 30-34 years, wage earners having the highest average issue for age group 25-29 and the second highest for the three succeeding groups, while in the older ages employers ranked second. As stated in a review of the Census results for 1911, the position occupied by wage earners disposes of the opinion very generally

held that wage earners have larger families than other classes of the community. Compared with the corresponding figures for 1911, the average issues of husbands in 1921 were substantially lower practically throughout the age groups and grades.

In the next table is shown by class of occupation and age the average issue of husbands who were employers at the date of the Census.

AGE, OCCUPATION, AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF HUSBANDS (a) WHO WERE EMPLOYERS—
AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age last Birthday.	Average Issue of Husbands who were Employers in—						All Classes.
	Class 1. Professional.	Class 2. Domestic.	Class 3. Commercial.	Class 4. Transport and Communication.	Class 5. Industrial.	Class 6. Primary Producers.	
15-19 ..	..	..	.67	..	1.00	..	.80
20-24 ..	.57	.70	.56	1.17	.67	.74	.70
25-29 ..	1.00	1.20	1.16	1.56	1.27	1.26	1.24
30-34 ..	1.49	1.75	1.90	2.17	2.05	2.14	2.02
35-39 ..	2.16	2.24	2.48	3.17	2.68	2.95	2.71
40-44 ..	2.66	2.66	3.00	3.60	3.22	3.65	3.29
45-49 ..	2.87	3.23	3.42	3.89	3.81	4.27	3.83
50-54 ..	3.12	3.68	3.84	4.45	4.28	4.87	4.35
55-59 ..	3.32	4.47	4.15	5.37	4.83	5.56	4.93
60-64 ..	4.07	4.91	4.76	5.85	5.41	6.18	5.56
65 and over ..	4.92	5.77	5.79	7.78	6.38	7.53	6.84
All Ages ..	2.68	2.97	3.13	3.62	3.42	4.00	3.55

(a) Includes only Husbands who were enumerated with their Wives.

In the case of husbands who were employers, those belonging to the primary production and transport and communication classes had between them the highest average issues, the former for ages from 40 to 64 years and the latter for ages up to 39 years and ages 65 years and over. At all ages from 25-29 years upwards, husbands in the professional class had the lowest average issues, husbands in the domestic class ranking next in most of the important ages, followed by husbands in the commercial class. A comparison of the figures for 1911 with the corresponding figures in the foregoing table shows a general decline in the ten years in the average issues of husbands who were employers.

A similar analysis to that in the foregoing table for husbands who were employers is given in the succeeding table for husbands in the grade "working on own account."

AGE, OCCUPATION AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF HUSBANDS (a) WHO WERE WORKERS ON OWN
ACCOUNT—AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age last Birthday.	Average Issue of Husbands who were Workers on own account in—						All Classes.
	Class 1. Professional.	Class 2. Domestic.	Class 3. Commercial.	Class 4. Transport and Communication.	Class 5. Industrial.	Class 6. Primary Producers.	
15-19 ..	1.00	1.00	.60	.00	.33	.50	.50
20-24 ..	.51	.68	.79	.99	.83	.71	.76
25-29 ..	.86	1.37	1.25	1.54	1.44	1.24	1.28
30-34 ..	1.51	2.00	1.93	2.50	2.14	2.12	2.09
35-39 ..	1.99	2.52	2.58	3.21	2.85	3.06	2.91
40-44 ..	2.53	2.91	3.13	3.94	3.56	3.87	3.63
45-49 ..	2.70	3.43	3.53	4.64	4.05	4.53	4.21
50-54 ..	3.07	3.60	3.78	4.82	4.43	5.06	4.64
55-59 ..	3.47	4.24	4.10	5.23	4.83	5.63	5.13
60-64 ..	3.93	4.62	4.66	5.90	5.45	6.26	5.76
65 and over ..	4.96	5.53	5.58	6.49	6.26	7.30	6.74
All Ages ..	2.62	3.09	3.20	3.75	3.70	4.09	3.79

(a) Includes only Husbands who were enumerated with their Wives.

As in the case of those graded employers, husbands in the grade "working on own account" who belonged to the transport and communication and primary production classes had the highest average issues between them, the former in the earlier ages and the latter for the age groups 50-54 years onwards. The order of the average issues in the other classes were generally industrial, commercial, domestic, and professional, husbands in the last-named class having the lowest average for each age group except 15-19 years, for which the number concerned was negligible. The decline in the average issues for husbands between 1911 and 1921 referred to in connexion with previous tables holds good for practically all the important ages and classes in the case of husbands working on own account.

Results corresponding to those in the two preceding tables for employers and workers on own account are shown in the following table for husbands, who were wage earners at the date of the Census.

AGE, OCCUPATION, AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF HUSBANDS (a) WHO WERE WAGE EARNERS, AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Age last Birthday.	Average Issue of Husbands who were Wage-earners in—						All Classes.
	Class 1. Professional.	Class 2. Domestic.	Class 3. Commercial.	Class 4. Transport and Communication.	Class 5. Industrial.	Class 6. Primary Producers.	
15-19 ..	.44	.65	.54	.62	.59	.62	.59
20-24 ..	.60	.78	.73	.84	.79	.92	.80
25-29 ..	1.01	1.15	1.16	1.41	1.37	1.57	1.34
30-34 ..	1.65	1.70	1.79	2.15	2.08	2.42	2.05
35-39 ..	2.27	2.22	2.39	2.83	2.79	3.24	2.75
40-44 ..	2.81	2.68	2.94	3.51	3.40	3.91	3.37
45-49 ..	3.26	3.16	3.28	3.98	3.89	4.46	3.83
50-54 ..	3.72	3.35	3.61	4.33	4.37	4.92	4.25
55-59 ..	4.16	3.79	4.13	4.92	4.96	5.43	4.79
60-64 ..	4.49	4.55	4.61	5.57	5.51	6.04	5.36
65 and over ..	5.51	5.25	5.39	5.92	6.21	6.55	6.00
All Classes ..	2.67	2.65	2.59	3.04	3.07	3.53	3.02

(a) Includes only Husbands who were enumerated with their Wives.

In the case of husbands who were wage earners, those in the primary production class had the highest average issue for every age group except the unimportant group 15-19 years. Husbands in the transport and communication class, who shared the highest averages in the case of employers and workers on own account, ranked second for all the important groups up to age 49 years, but for the ages 50-59 years and 65 years and over the industrial class ranked second. The order of the other classes also differed in so far that the domestic class had generally a lower average issue than the professional class. The decline in the average issue of husbands between 1911 and 1921 noted in previous comparisons is also in evidence in the figures for ages and classes in the foregoing table, the decline being relatively largest for all ages combined in the professional class.

10. Metropolitan Results.—The average issues for husbands of each age who were enumerated with their wives in metropolitan areas of Australia are shown in the next table.

AGE, AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF HUSBANDS (a) IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1921.

Ages of Husbands.	Average Issue of Husbands enumerated in—						All Metropolitan Areas.
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	
15 ..	..	..	..	.00	..	..	.00
16 ..	..	..	..	.00	..	..	.00
17 ..	.67	.33	..	.50	..	.00	.50
18 ..	.65	.67	.00	.40	.50	.40	.61
19 ..	.67	.64	.38	.52	.40	.60	.62
20 ..	.59	.63	.60	.54	.56	.55	.59
21-24 ..	.76	.75	.77	.71	.70	.83	.75
25-29 ..	1.25	1.19	1.25	1.19	1.15	1.33	1.22
30-34 ..	1.85	1.79	1.92	1.85	1.90	2.05	1.84
35-39 ..	2.38	2.41	2.55	2.52	2.58	2.74	2.44
40-44 ..	2.91	2.94	3.19	3.07	3.08	3.28	2.98
45-49 ..	3.31	3.30	3.73	3.46	3.59	3.55	3.39
50-54 ..	3.73	3.75	4.27	3.90	3.89	4.12	3.82
55-59 ..	4.28	4.16	4.74	4.52	4.27	4.62	4.31
60-64 ..	4.79	4.67	5.14	5.17	4.64	5.12	4.82
65-69 ..	5.34	5.12	6.05	5.92	5.24	5.64	5.42
70-74 ..	5.85	5.80	6.31	6.29	5.91	5.87	5.95
75-79 ..	6.35	6.14	6.66	6.70	7.10	6.84	6.42
80-84 ..	7.22	6.26	7.39	7.18	7.12	6.53	6.87
85-89 ..	6.67	6.75	6.52	7.48	7.91	7.94	6.91
90-94 ..	5.13	5.75	5.90	5.70	..	..	5.63
95-99 ..	13.00	..	11.00	..	10.00	..	11.33
	2.86	2.92	3.18	3.11	3.08	3.20	2.96

(a) Includes only Husbands who were enumerated with their Wives.

Taking the average issues for all ages, it will be seen that husbands enumerated in Hobart had a slightly higher average issue than husbands enumerated in Brisbane, but if the averages for separate ages are compared, it will be found that from age 40-44 years onwards, where naturally the average issues are highest, Brisbane husbands for seven of the ten comparable groups had a higher average issue than Hobart husbands. As remarked in reference to earlier tables, this apparent anomaly is due to the influence of age constitution, Hobart having a larger proportion of husbands in the older ages than Brisbane. From age group 21-24 years husbands enumerated in Brisbane and Hobart were each represented by the highest average issues for six age groups, while for the same range of ages husbands enumerated in Melbourne had the lowest average issues for seven groups, and husbands enumerated in New South Wales the lowest average issues for four groups. Compared with 1911, the average issues of husbands in the metropolitan areas show a decline.

Similar information is contained in the next table in respect to wives who were enumerated in the metropolitan areas of Australia.

AGE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF WIVES (a) IN METROPOLITAN AREAS, 1921.

Ages of Wives.	Average Issue of Wives enumerated in—						
	Sydney and Suburbs.	Melbourne and Suburbs.	Brisbane and Suburbs.	Adelaide and Suburbs.	Perth and Suburbs.	Hobart and Suburbs.	All Metropolitan Areas.
15 ..	.43	1.00	1.00	.00	.00	..	.40
16 ..	.41	.42	.26	.10	.40	.00	.36
17 ..	.52	.36	.26	.34	.41	.25	.43
18 ..	.53	.57	.42	.50	.44	.41	.52
19 ..	.64	.58	.56	.60	.46	.83	.61
20 ..	.77	.72	.77	.72	.61	.77	.74
21-24 ..	1.01	.94	1.00	.92	.94	1.09	.98
25-29 ..	1.57	1.47	1.59	1.50	1.64	1.68	1.54
30-34 ..	2.19	2.11	2.36	2.21	2.44	2.46	2.20
35-39 ..	2.77	2.80	3.02	2.81	3.07	3.22	2.83
40-44 ..	3.18	3.23	3.58	3.33	3.55	3.48	3.28
45-49 ..	3.57	3.54	3.99	3.72	3.89	3.85	3.65
50-54 ..	4.07	3.93	4.56	4.07	4.01	4.23	4.06
55-59 ..	4.63	4.37	5.03	4.75	4.39	4.77	4.57
60-64 ..	5.18	4.86	5.61	5.42	4.92	5.16	5.12
65-69 ..	5.57	5.47	6.07	5.96	5.66	5.82	5.65
70-74 ..	5.85	5.54	6.37	6.27	5.84	6.27	5.89
75-79 ..	6.14	5.96	6.65	6.43	5.93	6.22	6.18
80-84 ..	6.21	5.96	5.72	5.71	5.14	5.50	5.92
85-89 ..	5.46	4.63	5.00	6.46	..	8.67	5.42
90-94 ..	10.00	7.60	..	2.00	..	..	7.14
95-99 ..	.00	..	..	..	..	..	.00
All Ages ..	2.84	2.88	3.15	3.04	3.09	3.14	2.92

(a) Includes only Wives who were enumerated with their Husbands.

The average issues for wives in capital cities follow the order for husbands similarly located. Thus wives enumerated in Brisbane and Hobart had the highest average issues, and wives enumerated in Melbourne and Sydney generally the lowest average issues. As in the case of husbands, the average issues for wives declined between 1911 and 1921. Corrected, for differences in age constitution the average issue of wives in the metropolitan areas are:—Brisbane 3.15, Hobart 3.10, Perth 3.02, Adelaide 2.95, Sydney 2.87, Melbourne 2.82. Compared with similar results for the several States the issue of wives in the metropolitan areas are low, the average for the six capital cities being 2.92 compared with 3.34 for Australia as a whole.

11. Urban and Rural Results.—The following table presents a comparative view for each age of the average issues of husbands and wives in urban and rural divisions of Australia. The metropolitan division shown in the table embraces the capital cities and suburbs of the six States, the urban provincial division, municipalities (i.e., cities, towns, and boroughs under local government) outside of the capital cities, and the rural division, shires in New South Wales, Victoria, and Queensland, district councils in South Australia, and road districts in Western Australia. In the case of Tasmania the most populous centres of an urban character outside of Hobart and suburbs, numbering seventeen, were treated as urban provincial and the balance of the State as rural. Any portions of the States not incorporated under local government were included with rural.

(ii) *Relative Birthplaces of Parents in Continents.*—The following table shows, according to continents, the relative birthplaces of the parents of the people of Australia and is supplemented by another table showing the proportion per cent.—based on those for whom the information was specified—of the population whose parents were born in each continent or at sea.

PARENTAGE OF THE PEOPLE.

BIRTHPLACES, IN CONTINENTAL DIVISIONS, OF THE PARENTS OF ALL PERSONS IN AUSTRALIA—CENSUS OF THE 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplaces of Fathers.	Birthplaces of Mothers.									Unspecified.	Total.
	Australasia.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Poly-nesia.	At Sea.	Total Specified.			
Australasia	2,501,548	233,469	2,018	1,625	3,639	764	3,322	2,746,385	5,806	2,752,191	
Europe	672,185	1,795,892	4,258	2,687	7,456	598	4,144	2,487,220	6,882	2,494,102	
Asia	9,134	4,029	27,582	106	90	22	29	40,992	104	41,096	
Africa	2,539	1,234	37	1,275	37	19	6	5,147	37	5,184	
America	12,617	11,217	83	83	4,418	50	44	28,512	148	28,660	
Polynesia	1,736	218	8	5	9	1,385	2	3,363	19	3,382	
At Sea	5,953	1,877	14	7	26	..	58	7,935	62	7,997	
Total Specified ..	3,205,712	2,047,936	34,000	5,788	15,675	2,838	7,605	5,319,554	(b)13,058	5,332,612	
Unspecified	21,886	7,007	46	36	83	33	126	(a)29,217	(c)73,905	103,122	
Total	3,227,598	2,054,943	34,046	5,824	15,758	2,871	7,731	..	86,963	5,435,734	

(a) Specified for Mothers, but not for Fathers.

(b) Specified for Fathers, but not for Mothers.

(c) Unspecified for Mothers and for Fathers.

PERCENTAGE PROPORTION OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO THE BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS—1921.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Birthplaces of Fathers.	Birthplaces for Mothers.								Total.
	Australasia.	Europe.	Asia.	Africa.	America.	Polynesia.	At Sea.		
Australasia	47.02	4.39	.04	.03	.07	.02	.06	51.63	
Europe	12.64	33.76	.08	.05	.14	.01	.08	46.76	
Asia .. ..	.17	.08	.52	.00	.00	.00	.00	.77
Africa .. ..	.04	.02	.00	.03	.00	.00	.00	.09
America .. ..	.24	.21	.00	.00	.09	.00	.00	.54
Polynesia .. ..	.04	.00	.00	.00	.00	.02	.00	.06
At Sea .. ..	.11	.04	.00	.00	.00	..	.00	.15
Total	60.26	38.50	.64	.11	.30	.05	.14	100.00	

Of the population of Australia on the 4th April, 1921, 51.63 per cent. were children of fathers who had been born in Australasia; 60.26 per cent. were the children of mothers who had been born in Australasia; and 47.02 per cent. had both mother and father born in Australasia. Australasia includes the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, Norfolk Island, Papua, and the Territory of New Guinea. Next to those of native parentage the most numerous are the people whose parents were born in Europe—including those born in the British Isles; the persons in Australia whose fathers were born in Europe represented 46.76 per cent., and those whose mothers were born in Europe represented 38.50 per cent., while 33.76 per cent. had both fathers and mothers born in Europe. If Australasia and Europe be taken together it will be found that these continents provided both the fathers and the mothers of 97.81 per cent. of the population of Australia. There were only 66 per 10,000 of the population who had neither father nor mother born in Australasia or Europe. What has been said here will assist in any further reading from the table.

(iii) *Relative Birthplaces of Parents by Principal Countries.*—The following table shows the principal individual countries where the parents of the Australian people were born and the numbers derived from parents born in each country. A complementary table follows showing the proportion per cent. of the population according to the birthplace of the parents. As in the preceding table the percentages are based on the number of people for whom the birthplaces of both parents were stated—i.e., on 5,319,554 persons representing 97.86 per cent. of the total population.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS—
PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF BIRTH.—CENSUS OF THE 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplaces of Fathers.	Birthplaces of Mothers.											
	Australia.	New Zealand.	England and Wales (a).	Scotland (a).	Ireland (a).	British Isles (b).	United States of America.	Germany.	China.	Other Specified Countries.	Un-specified.	Total.
Australia	2,454,139	17,950	135,269	30,966	51,477	218,484	2,341	6,744	81	11,995	5,689	2,717,423
New Zealand .. .	23,806	5,111	3,093	772	879	4,751	85	52	4	243	116	34,168
England and Wales (a) ..	387,772	7,176	852,575	52,907	85,785	993,250	2,197	3,553	31	13,634	3,995	1,411,608
Scotland (a) .. .	90,711	2,049	46,382	198,988	23,893	269,625	566	763	13	3,295	902	367,924
Ireland (a) .. .	114,068	1,469	32,805	14,709	303,589	351,388	864	656	5	3,153	1,040	472,643
British Isles (b) .. .	595,124	10,763	933,700	267,007	413,899	1,619,982	3,633	4,987	49	20,224	5,963	2,260,725
United States of America .. .	7,457	214	3,151	914	2,116	6,206	2,506	122	1	451	99	17,056
Germany .. .	29,269	306	6,979	1,520	4,606	13,162	116	58,958	1	2,339	389	104,540
China .. .	3,326	22	589	108	321	1,019	9	25	16,020	100	46	20,567
Other Specified Birth-places .. .	56,640	1,057	19,182	4,889	10,454	34,677	519	3,415	25	81,044	756	178,133
Unspecified .. .	21,651	224	3,779	909	1,731	6,450	57	300	3	532	73,905	103,122
Total .. .	3,191,412	35,647	1,105,742	307,085	485,483	1,904,731	9,266	74,603	16,184	116,928	86,963	5,435,734

(a) The figures in these columns are also included under the heading "British Isles."

(b) Including England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

PERCENTAGE PROPORTION OF THE AUSTRALIAN POPULATION WHOSE PARENTS WERE BORN IN THE COUNTRIES MENTIONED.—CENSUS OF THE 4TH APRIL, 1921.

Birthplaces of Fathers.	Birthplaces of Mothers.										
	Australia.	New Zealand.	England and Wales (a).	Scotland (a).	Ireland (a).	British Isles (b).	United States of America.	Germany.	China.	Other Countries.	Total.
Australia	46.14	.34	2.55	.58	.96	4.10	.04	.13	.00	.23	50.98
New Zealand .. .	.45	.09	.06	.01	.02	.09	.00	.00	.00	.01	.64
England and Wales (a) ..	7.29	.13	16.03	.99	1.61	18.67	.04	.07	.00	.26	26.46 (a)
Scotland (a) .. .	1.71	.04	.87	3.74	.45	5.07	.01	.01	.00	.06	6.90 (a)
Ireland (a) .. .	2.14	.03	.62	.28	5.71	6.61	.02	.01	.00	.06	8.87 (a)
British Isles (b) .. .	11.19	.20	17.55	5.02	7.78	30.46	.07	.09	.00	.38	42.39
United States of America ..	.14	.01	.06	.02	.04	.11	.05	.00	.00	.01	.32
Germany .. .	.55	.01	.13	.03	.09	.25	.00	1.11	.00	.04	1.96
China .. .	.06	.00	.01	.00	.01	.02	.00	.00	.30	.00	.38
Other Countries .. .	1.06	.02	.35	.09	.19	.65	.01	.07	.00	1.52	3.33
Total .. .	59.59	.67	20.71	5.75(a)	9.09(a)	35.68(b)	.17	1.40	.30	2.19	100.00

(a) The results given in these columns are also included under the heading "British Isles."

(b) Includes England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man.

The percentages given above indicate that fathers born in Australia, including the External Territories, contributed 50.98 per cent. of the population of Australia as at the 4th April, 1921; Australian-born mothers contributed 59.59 per cent.; while Australian-born fathers mated with Australian-born mothers contributed 46.14 per cent. of the total. In other words 46.14 per cent. of the Australian people are native born, on both sides, to the second or a further generation.

Next in numbers to those of Australian born parents were those whose parents were born in the British Isles. Fathers born in the British Isles were responsible for 42.39 per cent. of the Australian people, and mothers born in the British Isles accounted for 35.68 per cent.; joint parentage of British birth, i.e., both father and mother born in the British Isles was responsible for 30.46 per cent. of the people in Australia. The proportions sprung from parents born respectively in England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland may be ascertained from the table.

The table shows that in all cases mothers and fathers born in a given country made larger contributions to the population than did those parents, one of whom was born in the given country, and one in some other country. In other words, the figures show a greater tendency to marriages between persons born in the same country than between persons born in different countries. For instance, it is shown that unions between fathers born in Australia and mothers born in Australia accounted for 46.14 per cent. of the population; the unions involving Australian-born which were next in importance, were between persons born in Australia with others born in British Isles, but the most fruitful of these unions—mothers born in Australia with fathers born in the British Isles—only produced 11.19 per cent. of the population, and fathers born in Australia with mothers born in the British Isles produced 4.10 per cent. only.

In Vol. II. (of the detailed tables, Part XXVIII., pp. 1980–1) a more extended table of birthplaces of parents may be found, but the countries named in the summary given above account for all but 3.33 per cent. of the population.

(iv) *Australian-Born Parents according to States.*—It has been shown in the preceding tables that 2,454,139 persons representing 46.14 per cent. of the total population were the children of Australian-born parents. The following table gives a further analysis of these people showing the respective States in which the parents were born.

CHILDREN OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN PARENTS ACCORDING TO THE STATE OR TERRITORY
IN WHICH THE PARENTS WERE BORN.

Birthplaces of Fathers.	Birthplaces of Mothers.								
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Australia.
New South Wales ..	825,725	44,824	32,047	9,420	2,590	6,166	49	99	920,920
Victoria	59,794	678,832	12,007	29,992	7,638	16,629	53	13	804,958
Queensland	20,226	5,958	163,322	1,696	498	649	32	..	192,391
South Australia ..	13,099	32,508	2,508	254,834	4,389	1,904	103	10	309,355
Western Australia ..	1,857	4,244	486	2,765	26,843	278	5	5	36,483
Tasmania	8,484	19,386	1,517	2,339	547	157,178	7	6	189,464
Territories—									
Northern	54	34	21	81	2	6	120	..	318
Federal Capital ..	107	7	..	1	1	7	..	137	260
Australia	929,346	785,793	211,908	301,128	42,508	182,817	369	270	2,454,139

The following table shows that 46.14 per cent. of the population sprang from parents both of whom were born in Australia. Couples born in each of the States contributed respectively:—New South Wales, 15.52 per cent.; Victoria, 12.76 per cent.; Queensland, 3.07 per cent.; South Australia, 4.79 per cent.; Western Australia, 0.51 per cent., and Tasmania, 2.95 per cent.

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF THE POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA ACCORDING TO THE STATE
OR TERRITORY IN WHICH THE PARENTS WERE BORN.

Birthplaces of Fathers.	Birthplaces of Mothers.								
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Australia.
New South Wales ..	15.52	.84	.60	.18	.05	.12	.00	.00	17.31
Victoria	1.13	12.76	.23	.56	.14	.31	.00	.00	15.13
Queensland .. ..	.38	.12	3.07	.03	.01	.01	.00	..	3.62
South Australia ..	.24	.61	.05	4.79	.08	.04	.00	.00	5.81
Western Australia ..	.04	.08	.01	.05	.51	.00	.00	.00	.69
Tasmania .. .. .	.16	.36	.03	.05	.01	2.95	.00	.00	3.56
Territories—									
Northern .. .. .	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	..	.01
Federal Capital ..	.00	.00	..	.00	.00	.00	..	.01	.01
Australia	17.47	14.77	3.99	5.66	.80	3.43	.01	.01	46.14

In the foregoing table the progeny of Australian-born parents was distributed among the States as percentages on the total population. In the next table the Australian section has been considered as a separate entity (parents born in Australia = 100) and distributed among the States accordingly. Thus in the above table it is shown that couples born in New South Wales contributed 15.53 per cent. of the total population, which, from the lower table, corresponds to 33.64 per cent. of the progeny of Australian-born parents.

PROPORTION PER CENT. OF CHILDREN WHOSE PARENTS WERE BORN IN EACH STATE
ON THE TOTAL CHILDREN OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN PARENTS.

Birthplaces of Fathers.	Birthplaces of Mothers.								
	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	Australia.
New South Wales	33.64	1.82	1.32	.39	.11	.25	.00	.00	37.53
Victoria	2.44	27.66	.49	1.22	.31	.68	.00	.00	32.80
Queensland .. ..	.83	.24	6.65	.07	.02	.03	.00	..	7.84
South Australia .. ..	.53	1.32	.10	10.38	.18	.08	.01	.00	12.60
Western Australia .. ..	.08	.17	.02	.11	1.10	.01	.00	.00	1.49
Tasmania .. ..	.35	.79	.06	.10	.02	6.40	.00	.00	7.72
Territories—									
Northern .. ..	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.01	..	.01
Federal Capital .. ..	.00	.00	..	.00	.00	.00	..	.01	.01
Australia	37.87	32.00	8.64	12.27	1.74	7.45	.02	.01	100.00

A number of persons (representing about 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in relation to both fathers and mothers) while indicating that their parents had been born in Australia did not mention the particular State. In the above tables these cases have been distributed proportionately among the States.

13. **Dependent Children.** In addition to the tabular matter reviewed in this chapter, Part XXVIII., pages 1892-2012, contains tables showing for householders occupying private dwellings, tenements, and flats, the number of dependent children in conjunction with sex conjugal condition, and grade of occupation of the householder, and the nature of occupancy of the dwelling (i.e. whether the householder was the owner, purchaser by instalments, tenant, &c.)

14. Detailed tables relating to families will be found in Volume II., Part XXVIII. pp. 1894-2012.

CHAPTER XXIV.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION.

1. General.—The data derived from the Census of 1921 have been published in full detail for the States and Territories of Australia in Census Volumes I. and II. In addition, summarized results have been published for metropolitan, urban provincial and rural divisions of the States, and also for local government areas. In the case of the Northern Territory, where the town of Darwin alone is incorporated under local government, police districts have been substituted. In 1911 the metropolitan areas of Melbourne and Brisbane consisted of the territory within a circle of 10 miles radius from the General Post Office in each city, while in the other States local government areas or parts thereof were joined together to make up the metropolitan areas. The adoption of a radius as a boundary in 1911 having intensified the difficulties of collection, the metropolitan area of each State in 1921 was formed from appropriate local government areas. The metropolitan area of New South Wales consisted of complete local government areas as in 1911, but to obtain suitable areas in the other States it was found necessary to include only portions of certain local government areas which embraced the more distant suburbs. With the object of presenting a key to the geographical distribution of data thus achieved and for the purpose of indicating graphically the density of the population in the various areas, the series of maps contained in this chapter has been prepared. The first map facing this page is that of the Commonwealth of Australia, which shows graphically the density of the population in each of the component States and Territories. The density results have been obtained by dividing the population in each case by the area expressed in square miles. The degrees of density represented by the different examples of hatching in the maps relating to Australia, the States, and the Northern Territory are as follows:—

- Blank.—Averaging less than 1 person to 8 square miles.
- A.—Averaging from 1 person to 8 square miles to less than 1 person to 4 square miles.
- B.—Averaging from 1 person to 4 square miles to less than 1 person to 1 square mile.
- C.—Averaging from 1 person to 1 square mile to less than 2 persons to 1 square mile.
- D.—Averaging from 2 persons to 1 square mile to less than 4 persons to 1 square mile.
- E.—Averaging from 4 persons to 1 square mile to less than 8 persons to 1 square mile.
- F.—Averaging from 8 persons to 1 square mile to less than 16 persons to 1 square mile.
- G.—Averaging from 16 persons to 1 square mile to less than 32 persons to 1 square mile.
- H.—Averaging from 32 persons to 1 square mile to less than 64 persons to 1 square mile.
- I.—Averaging from 64 persons to 1 square mile to less than 128 persons to 1 square mile.
- J.—Averaging from 128 persons or over to 1 square mile.

2. Density of Population.—The maps included in this chapter prove that little more than the coastal fringe of Australia has any considerable population, and that even the population on the coast is to be found mainly in the east and south-east of the Continent. As indicating in some degree the extent of the concentration of the population in Australia, it may be stated that of the total population of 5,405,969 persons, exclusive of "migratory," at the Census of 1921 no less than approximately 4,584,000 persons were resident within a radius of 200 miles of the six capital cities. As each of the capital cities is situated on the coast it may be assumed that only about half the area within the radius in each case consists of land, which means that 85 per cent. of the population was concentrated within an area of approximately 386,000 square miles, or within slightly more than one-eighth of the total area of Australia.

The area, population and density of the population of the States and Territories separately are shown in the following table :—

AREA, POPULATION AND DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1921.

States and Territories.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Density (Number of Persons per Square Mile).
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	
States—					
New South Wales	309,432	1,061,424	1,027,232	2,088,656	6.75
Victoria	87,884	750,061	775,471	1,525,532	17.36
Queensland	670,500	396,012	356,668	752,680	1.12
South Australia	380,070	245,508	246,558	492,066	1.29
Western Australia	975,920	173,077	154,465	327,542	0.34
Tasmania	26,215	107,108	106,020	213,128	8.13
Territories—					
Northern	523,620	2,757	1,045	3,802	0.007
Federal Capital	940	1,558	1,005	2,563	2.74
Australia	2,974,581	2,737,505	2,668,464	5,405,969	1.83

NOTE.—In calculating the density of population shown on the maps, the migratory population was included, with the result that the number of persons per square mile is in some cases slightly in excess of the number shown in the above table.

In addition to the population included in the preceding table there were tabulated under the designation "migratory" 29,765 persons aboard ships or on railway trains. Of this number 25,365 were males and 4,400 were females.

The order of the States in respect to density of population was, Victoria (17.36), Tasmania (8.13), New South Wales (6.75), South Australia (1.29), Queensland (1.12), Western Australia (0.34). The figures in parentheses denote persons per square mile. Between 1911 and 1921 the density of the population of Australia increased from 1.49 persons to 1.83 persons per square mile.

A defect in any graphical representation of density is the uniformity of hatching or shading which is necessarily applied to the whole unit of area adopted for the purpose of representation. Thus, when the unit is a State, the hatching is the same for the whole area, notwithstanding that some parts may be uninhabited and other parts densely populated. Even when smaller units are employed it is not possible to entirely eliminate this defect. In the present case the subsidiary areas adopted to indicate the distribution of the population in the several States and Capital cities are local government areas.

3. Centre of Area and Centre of Population—The centre of area and centre of population for each State and Territory, and for Australia as a whole, are given in the next table. The determination of the centre of population at each Census is of considerable value as indicating the trend of the population within intercensal periods, but as work of this kind was not undertaken in connexion with any Census earlier than that of 1911 comparisons are necessarily confined to the last ten years. The latitude and longitude of the centres of area and population in the States and Territories in 1921 are given below :—

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE OF CENTRES OF AREA AND POPULATION, 1911-1921.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vict.	Q'ld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	F.C.T.	C'wth.	
	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	° /	
CENTRE OF AREA.										
Latitude	31 58	36 58	22 54	29 44	25 24	41 56	19 20	35 30	25 44	
Longitude	147 2	144 17	144 0	136 5	122 24	146 39	133 17	149 3	134 17	
CENTRE OF POPULATION.										
1921.										
Latitude	33 9	37 39	24 53	34 50	31 36	42 1	15 19	35 19	33 47	
Longitude	150 34	144 42	150 17	138 40	117 9	146 53	132 24	149 8	145 33	
1911.										
Latitude	33 9	37 40	25 15	34 36	31 22	42 2	15 20	(a)	33 57	
Longitude	150 17	144 35	150 41	138 42	117 27	146 58	131 37	(a)	145 34	

(a) Included in New South Wales.

The centre of population determined for Australia as at the date of the Census in 1921 lies in a direct line drawn from Sydney to Perth and is appreciably closer to Melbourne than to Sydney. Between 1911 and 1921 the centre of population remained practically unchanged in respect to

longitude, but was drawn north from 33° 57' to 33° 47' south latitude by the relatively greater growth of the populations of New South Wales and Queensland than occurred in the Southern States. The centre of population for New South Wales was the same in 1921 as in 1911 in respect to latitude, but moved east from 150° 17' to 150° 34' east longitude, indicating a greater tendency on the part of the inhabitants to reside in the coastal districts. An actual decline in the population of a number of the western centres of the State also assisted towards this result. Compared with 1911 the centre of population in 1921 was nearer to Sydney. In Victoria the centre of population moved north from 37° 40' to 37° 39' south latitude and east from 144° 35' to 144° 42' east longitude, which brought it slightly nearer to Melbourne. In Queensland the movement of the centre of population was north from 25° 15' to 24° 53' south latitude and west from 150° 41' to 150° 17' east longitude or in a north-westerly direction approximately parallel with the coast. This movement may be attributed to a relatively heavy increase in the population of the northern coastal districts, particularly in the sugar-cane areas and adjacent ports, compared with the southern parts of the State. Contrary to the experience of the other States, except Tasmania, the centre of population in Queensland in 1921 was further from Brisbane than in 1911. In South Australia the centre of population moved south from 34° 36' to 34° 50' south latitude, and west from 138° 42' to 138° 40' east longitude, with the result that the centre of population was much nearer Adelaide than in 1911. The movement south in the case of South Australia was due to the relatively high increase of the population south of the 1911 point as compared with the increase of population in the northern districts. In Western Australia the centre of population moved south from 31° 22' to 31° 36' south latitude and west from 117° 27' to 117° 9' east longitude or in a south-westerly direction, which brought the centre appreciably nearer to Perth than in 1911. This movement is attributable to the relatively high increase in the metropolitan population and a general increase in the south-western portion of the State, due to the development of agriculture, combined with an actual loss of population north-east of the capital, due to the decline of the goldfields. In Tasmania, the centre of population moved north from 42° 2' to 42° 1' south latitude and west from 146° 58' to 146° 53' east longitude or to a point approximately 42 miles from Launceston and 65 miles from Hobart, a distance from the capital slightly greater than in 1911.

4. Census Maps.—(i) *The Commonwealth of Australia.*—The map of Australia inserted at the end of this chapter shows the average density of the population in each of the States and in the Northern Territory, and indicates the positions in each case of the centres of area and population referred to in the previous section. The significance of the various grades of hatching is explained on page 366. The area, population and density of population in each State and Territory will be found in section 2 above.

(ii) *New South Wales.*—The map of New South Wales inserted at the end of this chapter shows the boundaries of local government areas which have been appropriately hatched according to the scale on page 366. Municipalities outside of the metropolitan area are represented by a black spot where the population averaged 128 persons or more per square mile, and by a circle of the same size where the population averaged less than 128 persons per square mile. Areas within the State not hatched had a population averaging less than 1 person to 8 square miles. The four hatched areas in the western part of the State for which corresponding boundaries are not shown on the accompanying "key" map, form with the areas not hatched and Lord Howe Island, the 125,474 square miles of territory in New South Wales not incorporated under local government. The "key" map referred to has been prepared to facilitate the identification on the hatched map of any local government area desired, the numbers shown corresponding to the numbers which appear against the names of the local government areas in the succeeding table. The area of each local government area in New South Wales and the number and density of the population and occupied dwellings are shown in the succeeding table.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION, AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA—CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines and of dwellings occupied solely by them.)

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPALITIES.								
1. Aberdeen	1,491	387	343	730	.49	152	.102	4.22
2. Adamstown	973	2,059	1,900	3,959	4.07	840	.863	4.62
3. Albury	18,460	3,777	3,974	7,751	.42	1,567	.085	4.43
4. Alexandria	1,024	5,145	4,648	9,793	9.56	2,026	1.979	4.75
5. Amundale	360	6,105	6,543	12,648	35.13	2,825	7.847	4.38
6. Armidale	2,080	2,575	2,832	5,407	2.60	1,070	.514	4.41

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
<i>MUNICIPALITIES—continued.</i>								
7. Ashfield	2,081	15,404	18,232	33,636	16.16	7,096	3.410	4.57
8. Auburn	2,688	6,640	6,923	13,563	5.05	2,842	1.057	4.68
9. Ballina	5,760	1,369	1,399	2,768	.48	551	.096	4.56
10. Balmain	938	15,867	16,237	32,104	34.23	6,866	7.320	4.57
11. Balranald	30,720	474	400	874	.03	170	.006	4.63
12. Bankstown	19,393	5,468	5,202	10,670	.55	2,405	.124	4.41
13. Barraba	840	573	591	1,164	1.39	225	.268	4.87
14. Bathurst	2,560	4,709	4,731	9,440	3.69	1,875	.732	4.40
15. Bega	2,300	909	1,024	1,933	.84	436	.190	4.16
16. Berry	21,574	1,198	1,083	2,281	.11	452	.021	4.87
17. Bexley	1,920	7,186	7,560	14,746	7.68	3,269	1.703	4.47
18. Bingara	3,072	489	525	1,014	.33	217	.071	4.42
19. Blackheath	15,000	886	1,296	2,182	.14	447	.030	4.14
20. Blayney	3,040	668	677	1,345	.44	301	.099	4.16
21. Bombala	1,299	486	492	978	.75	219	.169	4.08
22. Botany	2,163	3,255	2,959	6,214	2.87	1,282	.593	4.77
23. Bourke	28,160	767	663	1,430	.05	313	.011	3.99
24. Bowral	3,315	1,189	1,431	2,620	.79	518	.156	4.24
25. Braidwood	5,760	528	514	1,042	.18	244	.042	4.04
26. Brewarrina	16,000	355	310	665	.04	133	.008	4.29
27. Broken Hill	16,640	13,148	13,189	26,337	1.58	6,245	.375	4.11
28. Broughton Vale	15,040	129	111	240	.02	54	.004	4.44
29. Burrowa	21,760	632	595	1,227	.06	266	.012	4.44
30. Burwood	1,050	6,928	8,781	15,709	14.96	3,189	3.037	4.64
31. Cabramatta and Canley Vale	7,272	1,588	1,518	3,106	.43	682	.094	4.51
32. Camden	7,680	970	1,037	2,007	.26	400	.052	4.35
33. Campbelltown	64,640	1,214	1,131	2,345	.04	507	.008	4.45
34. Canterbury	8,384	18,459	19,180	37,639	4.49	8,225	.981	4.53
35. Carcoar	429	263	252	515	1.20	96	.224	4.77
36. Carrington	435	1,661	1,454	3,115	7.16	600	1.379	4.85
37. Casino	21,500	1,722	1,733	3,455	.16	694	.032	4.61
38. Castlereagh	30,426	298	256	554	.02	123	.004	4.45
39. Cobar	22,048	733	704	1,437	.07	358	.016	3.79
40. Concord	2,666	5,404	5,609	11,013	4.13	2,444	.917	4.41
41. Condobolin (Condoblin)	29,888	763	701	1,469	.05	327	.011	4.16
42. Cooma	17,664	897	937	1,834	.10	390	.022	4.29
43. Coonamble	15,040	1,094	1,117	2,211	.15	451	.030	4.43
44. Cootamundra	6,080	1,783	1,748	3,531	.58	744	.122	4.42
45. Coraki	2,560	694	677	1,371	.54	276	.108	4.68
46. Corowa	8,040	1,171	1,216	2,387	.30	491	.061	4.48
47. Cowra	5,677	1,890	1,826	3,716	.65	750	.132	4.59
48. Cudgegong	122,880	1,119	1,025	2,144	.02	454	.004	4.69
49. Darlington	44	1,794	1,857	3,651	82.98	697	15.841	4.82
50. Deniliquin	32,000	1,323	1,337	2,660	.08	594	.019	4.12
51. Drummoyne	1,920	9,056	9,705	18,761	9.77	4,046	2.107	4.52
52. Dubbo	2,671	2,458	2,574	5,032	1.88	1,037	.388	4.39
53. Dundas	2,688	1,665	1,858	3,523	1.31	780	.290	4.37
54. Dungog	2,701	869	901	1,770	.66	362	.134	4.56
55. Eastwood	2,931	1,108	1,025	2,133	.73	483	.165	4.40
56. Enfield	1,696	4,143	4,387	8,530	5.03	1,834	1.081	4.53
57. Ermington and Rydalmere	2,048	1,011	970	1,981	.97	200	.098	4.33
58. Erskineville	166	3,705	3,848	7,553	45.50	1,579	9.512	4.74
59. Forbes	32,000	2,190	2,186	4,376	.14	921	.029	4.40
60. Gerringong	27,360	423	369	792	.03	172	.006	4.58
61. Glebe	521	10,925	11,829	22,754	43.67	4,337	8.324	4.63
62. Glen Innes	25,600	2,395	2,579	4,974	.19	1,003	.039	4.60
63. Goulburn	8,320	6,285	6,430	12,715	1.53	2,467	.297	4.58
64. Grafton	2,520	2,147	2,446	4,593	1.82	962	.382	4.31
65. Grafton South	1,552	751	733	1,484	.96	312	.201	4.20
66. Granville	4,109	6,546	6,782	13,328	3.24	2,790	.679	4.72
67. Grenfell	346	608	584	1,192	3.44	254	.734	4.30
68. Greta	3,072	821	713	1,534	.50	318	.104	4.67
69. Gulgong	20,480	744	776	1,520	.07	356	.017	4.02
70. Gundagai	2,080	547	603	1,150	.55	247	.119	4.27
71. Gunnedah	2,656	1,334	1,330	2,664	1.00	527	.198	4.59
72. Hamilton	1,594	7,248	6,948	14,196	8.91	3,019	1.894	4.59
73. Hay	32,000	1,258	1,314	2,572	.08	532	.017	4.38

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
<i>MUNICIPALITIES—continued.</i>								
74. Hillgrove	2,240	260	270	530	.24	129	.058	4.11
75. Hillston	32,000	285	261	546	.02	121	.004	3.86
76. Homebush	640	783	839	1,622	2.53	340	.531	4.75
77. Hunter's Hill	1,325	3,697	3,603	7,300	5.51	1,234	.931	4.42
78. Hurstville	6,750	6,592	6,802	13,394	1.98	2,975	.441	4.49
79. Illawarra Central	75,776	2,906	2,566	5,472	.07	1,180	.016	4.47
80. Illawarra North	7,360	3,212	2,876	6,088	.83	1,282	.174	4.71
81. Ingleburn	6,592	270	275	545	.08	117	.018	4.45
82. Inverell	10,370	2,130	2,239	4,369	.42	896	.086	4.58
83. Jamberoo	40,640	555	504	1,059	.03	223	.005	4.68
84. Junee	5,517	1,915	1,645	3,560	.65	718	.130	4.57
85. Katoomba	7,424	3,649	5,406	9,055	1.22	1,554	.209	4.39
86. Kempsey	4,051	1,772	1,841	3,613	.89	760	.188	4.42
87. Kiama	2,304	991	972	1,963	.85	419	.182	4.21
88. Kogarah	4,448	8,923	9,303	18,226	4.10	3,986	.896	4.50
89. Lambton	807	1,861	1,830	3,691	4.57	788	.976	4.61
90. Lambton, New	2,560	1,785	1,765	3,550	1.39	778	.304	4.54
91. Lane Cove	2,496	3,642	3,950	7,592	3.04	1,663	.666	4.28
92. Leichhardt	1,164	14,416	14,940	29,356	25.22	6,047	5.195	4.58
93. Lidcombe	5,576	5,610	4,912	10,522	1.89	1,838	.330	4.57
94. Lismore	14,061	4,302	4,398	8,700	.62	1,723	.123	4.56
95. Lithgow	4,192	7,268	6,007	13,275	3.17	2,790	.666	4.47
96. Liverpool	43,008	3,930	2,372	6,302	.15	1,057	.025	4.43
97. Maclean	1,184	729	763	1,492	1.26	306	.258	4.68
98. Maitland East	4,538	1,827	1,724	3,551	.78	758	.167	4.43
99. Maitland West	9,901	4,058	4,399	8,457	.85	1,682	.170	4.65
100. Manilla	1,040	707	673	1,380	1.33	282	.271	4.66
101. Manly	2,426	8,315	10,192	18,507	7.63	3,587	1.479	4.51
102. Murrumbidgee	2,016	20,014	22,226	42,240	20.95	9,176	4.552	4.48
103. Mascot	2,256	5,578	5,351	10,929	4.84	2,275	1.008	4.79
104. Merewether	1,114	2,944	2,964	5,908	5.30	1,255	1.127	4.67
105. Mittagong	2,704	688	747	1,435	.53	294	.109	4.36
106. Moama	32,180	377	336	713	.02	177	.006	3.83
107. Molong	14,720	759	744	1,503	.10	355	.024	3.97
108. Moree	8,000	1,519	1,501	3,020	.38	551	.069	4.65
109. Morpeth	666	534	526	1,060	1.59	239	.359	4.32
110. Mosman	2,067	8,718	11,338	20,056	9.70	4,509	2.181	4.28
111. Moss Vale	18,240	888	1,059	1,947	.11	384	.021	4.42
112. Mudgee	749	1,468	1,702	3,170	4.23	698	.932	4.29
113. Mullumbimby	1,120	677	652	1,329	1.19	262	.234	4.67
114. Murrumburrah	5,120	1,524	1,434	2,958	.58	682	.133	4.12
115. Murrurundi	1,280	639	662	1,301	1.02	283	.221	4.33
116. Murwillumbah	700	1,431	1,430	2,861	4.09	546	.780	4.63
117. Muswellbrook (Musclebrook)	1,120	1,064	1,088	2,152	1.92	456	.407	4.48
118. Narrabri	2,560	1,185	1,173	2,358	.92	469	.183	4.63
119. Narrabri West	1,459	469	455	924	.63	188	.129	4.81
120. Narrandera	4,640	1,500	1,485	2,985	.64	592	.128	4.58
121. Narrromine	755	745	654	1,399	1.85	292	.387	4.48
122. Newcastle	1,130	7,878	6,688	14,566	12.89	2,471	2.187	4.63
123. Newtown	442	13,757	14,411	28,168	63.73	5,722	12.946	4.71
124. Nowra	15,552	1,065	1,137	2,202	.14	491	.032	4.28
125. Nyngan	2,970	707	667	1,374	.46	294	.099	4.17
126. Orange	1,325	3,509	3,889	7,398	5.58	1,549	1.169	4.45
127. Paddington	403	12,589	13,775	26,364	65.42	5,098	12.650	4.60
128. Parkes	10,080	1,996	1,945	3,941	.39	835	.083	4.40
129. Parramatta	2,176	7,449	7,145	14,594	6.71	2,539	1.167	4.67
130. Peak Hill	18,560	554	524	1,078	.06	239	.013	4.11
131. Penrith	8,678	1,727	1,877	3,604	.42	796	.092	4.40
132. Petersham	1,254	12,220	14,016	26,236	20.92	5,369	4.281	4.57
133. Picton	2,317	513	531	1,044	.45	229	.099	4.39
134. Port Macquarie	3,520	775	788	1,563	.44	302	.086	4.73
135. Prospect and Sherwood	7,680	4,356	4,381	8,737	1.14	1,933	.252	4.46
136. Queanbeyan	4,696	888	937	1,825	.39	402	.086	4.24
137. Quirindi	1,498	1,119	1,112	2,231	1.49	459	.306	4.55
138. Randwick	8,064	24,495	26,346	50,841	6.30	10,233	1.269	4.50
139. Raymond Terrace	384	432	459	891	2.32	203	.529	4.27
140. Redfern	435	12,156	11,822	23,978	55.12	4,412	10.143	4.93
141. Richmond	13,197	1,098	910	2,008	.15	419	.032	4.25
142. Rockdale	5,022	12,374	12,815	25,189	5.02	5,316	1.059	4.64

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPALITIES—<i>continued.</i>								
143. Ryde	7,110	7,191	7,663	14,854	2.09	3,168	.446	4.49
144. St. Mary's	37,760	1,013	939	1,952	.05	449	.012	4.30
145. St. Peters	896	6,357	6,343	12,700	14.17	2,690	3.002	4.64
146. Scone	1,190	847	953	1,800	1.51	360	.303	4.71
147. Shellharbour	38,720	821	706	1,527	.04	327	.008	4.54
148. Shoalhaven South	25,920	442	408	850	.03	152	.006	5.53
149. Singleton	621	1,541	1,729	3,270	5.27	713	1.148	4.34
150. Smithfield and Fairfield	15,360	2,746	2,557	5,303	.34	1,178	.077	4.48
151. Stockton	768	2,054	2,544	4,598	5.99	830	1.081	4.77
152. Strathfield	1,792	3,447	4,147	7,594	4.24	1,597	.891	4.62
153. Sydney	3,327	54,526	49,627	104,153	31.30	17,391	5.227	4.43
154. Sydney North	2,067	21,824	26,614	48,438	23.43	10,184	4.927	4.24
155. Tamworth	5,274	3,542	3,722	7,264	1.38	1,437	.272	4.67
156. Taree	294	857	908	1,765	6.00	354	1.204	4.57
157. Temora	5,760	1,550	1,498	3,048	.53	666	.116	4.17
158. Tenterfield	29,440	1,206	1,287	2,493	.08	517	.018	4.45
159. Tumut	1,120	821	817	1,638	1.46	333	.297	4.62
160. Ulladulla	28,160	752	605	1,357	.05	286	.010	4.42
161. Ulmarra	28,088	1,037	971	2,008	.07	376	.013	5.02
162. Uralla	320	469	503	972	3.04	210	.656	4.36
163. Vaucluse	768	1,650	2,077	3,727	4.85	757	.986	4.44
164. Wagga Wagga	5,766	3,805	3,874	7,679	1.33	1,497	.260	4.49
165. Walcha	18,880	582	642	1,224	.06	245	.013	4.67
166. Wallendbeen	63,360	408	393	801	.01	177	.003	4.47
167. Wallsend	5,772	3,367	3,079	6,446	1.12	1,417	.245	4.47
168. Waratah	2,860	6,282	5,910	12,192	4.26	2,496	.873	4.68
169. Warialda	5,248	431	417	848	.16	178	.034	4.45
170. Warren	14,592	600	543	1,143	.08	233	.016	4.53
171. Waterloo	806	5,805	5,394	11,199	13.89	2,293	2.845	4.73
172. Waverley	1,965	17,187	19,610	36,797	18.73	7,799	3.969	4.46
173. Wellington	4,480	1,964	1,960	3,924	.88	851	.190	4.33
174. Wentworth	21,939	410	407	817	.04	167	.008	4.33
175. Wickham	966	6,323	5,828	12,151	12.58	2,412	2.497	4.84
176. Wilcannia	13,440	287	305	592	.04	133	.010	3.83
177. Willoughby	5,530	13,114	14,953	28,067	5.07	6,251	1.130	4.41
178. Windsor	24,896	1,959	1,849	3,808	.15	828	.033	4.46
179. Wingham	2,029	571	601	1,172	.58	248	.122	4.53
180. Wollongong	1,920	3,309	3,399	6,708	3.49	1,405	.732	4.54
181. Woollahra	1,926	10,960	14,479	25,439	13.21	5,385	2.796	4.42
182. Wrightville	5,600	208	181	389	.07	105	.019	3.55
183. Wyalong	5,120	401	410	811	.16	203	.040	3.84
184. Yass	28,800	1,222	1,280	2,502	.09	505	.018	4.60
185. Young	3,400	1,573	1,710	3,283	.97	696	.205	4.28
Total Municipalities	1,821,134	688,616	716,241	1,404,857	.77	287,662	.158	4.50
SHIRES.								
	Area in Square Miles.				Persons per Square Mile.		Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	
186. Abererombie	919	2,062	1,850	3,912	4.26	845	.919	4.46
187. Adjungbilly	958	2,014	1,655	3,669	3.83	753	.786	4.80
188. Amaroo	772	1,685	1,242	2,927	3.79	700	.907	4.03
189. Apsley	2,431	1,399	1,090	2,489	1.02	520	.214	4.71
190. Ashford	2,218	1,165	972	2,137	.96	449	.202	4.63
191. Bannockburn	577	1,837	1,499	3,336	5.78	694	1.203	4.76
192. Barraba	1,081	1,208	975	2,183	2.02	491	.454	4.42
193. Baulkham Hills	157	2,716	2,397	5,113	32.57	1,076	6.854	4.24
194. Bellingen	485	2,623	2,318	4,941	10.19	999	2.060	4.76
195. Berrigan	808	2,318	1,728	4,046	5.01	849	1.051	4.49
196. Bibbenluke	1,423	1,712	1,449	3,161	2.22	700	.492	4.43
197. Blacktown	101	3,840	3,541	7,381	73.08	1,657	16.406	4.37
198. Bland	3,246	3,617	2,613	6,230	1.92	1,412	.435	4.20
199. Blaxland	1,341	5,604	4,218	9,822	7.32	2,448	1.826	3.78
200. Blue Mountains	443	3,048	3,712	6,760	15.26	1,459	3.293	4.12
201. Bogan	4,524	1,000	651	1,651	.36	376	.083	4.09
202. Bolwarra	73	1,515	1,579	3,094	42.38	665	9.110	4.63
203. Boolooroo	3,235	1,492	1,026	2,518	.78	522	.161	4.59
204. Boomii	3,642	1,621	1,149	2,770	.76	528	.145	5.08

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
<i>SHIRES—continued.</i>								
205. Boree	908	3,150	2,678	5,828	6.42	1,210	1.333	4.73
206. Bulli	135	7,320	6,793	14,113	104.54	2,923	21.652	4.49
207. Burrangong	1,041	2,799	2,363	5,162	4.96	1,084	1.041	4.71
208. Byron	218	4,502	3,797	8,299	38.07	1,641	7.528	4.92
209. Cambewarra	196	707	611	1,318	6.72	283	1.444	4.63
210. Canobolas	658	2,946	2,680	5,626	8.55	1,236	1.878	4.53
211. Carrathool	4,337	3,606	2,151	5,757	1.33	1,529	.353	3.51
212. Cessnock	787	15,843	14,364	30,207	38.38	6,281	7.981	4.68
213. Clyde	1,341	1,106	895	2,001	1.49	436	.325	4.42
214. Cobbora	1,298	2,822	2,238	5,060	3.90	1,100	.847	4.49
215. Cockburn	1,141	2,202	1,813	4,015	3.52	826	.724	4.78
216. Colo	1,238	2,526	2,189	4,715	3.81	1,062	.858	4.35
217. Conargo	1,443	575	269	844	.58	177	.123	4.34
218. Coolah	992	994	693	1,687	1.70	364	.367	4.31
219. Coolamon	985	3,801	2,963	6,764	6.87	1,403	1.424	4.59
220. Coonabarabran	2,907	3,128	2,079	5,207	1.79	1,266	.436	3.91
221. Copmanhurst	1,144	1,658	1,337	2,995	2.62	630	.551	4.69
222. Coreen	839	1,822	1,353	3,175	3.78	630	.751	4.88
223. Crookwell	1,401	3,238	2,798	6,036	4.31	1,242	.887	4.76
224. Culcairn	625	2,712	2,154	4,866	7.79	979	1.566	4.76
225. Dalgety	2,305	2,104	1,731	3,835	1.66	763	.331	4.88
226. Demondrille	689	1,789	1,348	3,137	4.55	682	.990	4.36
227. Dorrigo	757	5,074	3,759	8,833	11.67	2,092	2.764	4.01
228. Dumaresq	1,498	2,171	2,051	4,222	2.82	856	.571	4.75
229. Erina	722	8,098	7,363	15,461	21.41	3,354	4.645	4.23
230. Eurobodalla	1,530	2,573	2,191	4,764	3.11	1,066	.697	4.33
231. Gadara	1,413	3,430	2,761	6,191	4.38	1,388	.982	4.32
232. Gilgandra	1,623	2,650	1,969	4,619	2.85	966	.595	4.56
233. Gloucester	1,063	2,028	1,662	3,690	3.47	756	.711	4.73
234. Goobang	2,260	3,249	2,282	5,531	2.45	1,187	.525	4.56
235. Goodradigbee	1,238	2,061	1,758	3,819	3.08	856	.691	4.41
236. Gostwyck	1,187	2,135	1,907	4,042	3.40	827	.697	4.86
237. Gundurimba	189	2,359	2,205	4,564	24.15	858	4.540	5.27
238. Gunning	872	1,599	1,377	2,976	3.41	638	.732	4.62
239. Guyra	1,890	3,584	3,042	6,626	3.51	1,428	.756	4.54
240. Gwydir	1,109	934	689	1,623	1.46	326	.294	4.84
241. Harwood	365	2,644	2,418	5,062	13.87	1,044	2.860	4.75
242. Hastings	1,524	4,032	3,379	7,411	4.86	1,480	.971	4.89
243. Holbrook	1,008	1,410	1,051	2,461	2.44	554	.550	4.34
244. Hornsby	203	7,449	7,838	15,287	75.30	3,282	16.167	4.48
245. Hume	766	2,571	2,020	4,591	5.99	999	1.304	4.46
246. Hunter Upper	1,570	2,330	1,949	4,279	2.72	866	.552	4.89
247. Illabo	778	1,648	1,267	2,915	3.75	589	.757	4.82
248. Imlay	1,519	2,541	2,199	4,740	3.12	1,000	.658	4.62
249. Jemalong	1,806	2,044	1,410	3,454	1.91	730	.404	4.70
250. Jerilderie	1,298	891	587	1,478	1.14	298	.230	4.47
251. Jindalee	531	1,085	837	1,922	3.62	446	.840	4.15
252. Ku-ring-gai	36	8,678	10,531	19,209	533.58	4,063	112.861	4.47
253. Kyeamba	1,028	2,326	1,740	4,066	3.96	854	.831	4.68
254. Kyogle	1,322	3,684	2,865	6,549	4.95	1,297	.981	4.90
255. Lachlan	5,736	2,302	1,583	3,885	.68	952	.166	3.95
256. Lake Macquarie	301	11,130	9,609	20,739	68.90	4,360	14.485	4.53
257. Liverpool Plains	1,962	2,561	2,051	4,612	2.35	953	.486	4.74
258. Lockhart	1,135	3,035	2,243	5,278	4.65	1,041	.917	4.85
259. Lyndhurst	585	3,153	2,718	5,871	10.04	1,267	2.166	4.50
260. Macintyre	535	1,063	890	1,953	3.65	416	.778	4.66
261. Macleay	1,268	3,905	3,374	7,279	5.74	1,451	1.144	4.88
262. Macquarie	1,186	2,127	1,754	3,881	3.27	846	.713	4.51
263. Mandowah	799	995	756	1,751	2.19	368	.461	4.74
264. Manning	1,501	7,098	6,334	13,432	8.95	2,727	1.817	4.87
265. Marthaguy	4,104	1,068	690	1,758	.43	380	.093	4.54
266. Meroo	1,177	1,557	1,278	2,835	2.41	686	.583	4.10
267. Merriwa	1,357	1,346	1,161	2,507	1.85	504	.371	4.89
268. Mitchell	831	2,160	1,611	3,771	4.54	761	.916	4.88
269. Monaro	1,872	1,653	1,289	2,942	1.57	620	.331	4.65
270. Mulwaree	1,950	3,844	3,391	7,235	3.71	1,299	.666	4.56
271. Mumbulla	844	2,256	1,883	4,139	4.90	850	1.007	4.80
272. Murray	1,629	1,352	982	2,334	1.43	479	.294	4.80
273. Murrumbidgee	1,356	458	279	737	.54	155	.114	4.51

NEW SOUTH WALES.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
<i>SHIRES—continued.</i>								
274. Murrungal	959	1,320	1,097	2,417	2.52	451	.470	5.32
275. Muswellbrook	1,097	1,701	1,401	3,102	2.83	619	.564	4.97
276. Nambucca	581	3,292	2,830	6,122	10.54	1,199	2.064	4.94
277. Namoi	5,041	3,698	2,856	6,554	1.30	1,380	.274	4.58
278. Narraburra	1,097	2,316	1,732	4,048	3.69	792	.722	5.05
279. Nattai	578	1,947	1,364	3,311	5.73	674	1.166	4.23
280. Nepean	155	1,094	1,032	2,126	13.72	450	2.903	4.23
281. Nundle	623	780	666	1,446	2.32	317	.509	4.48
282. Nymboida	1,917	1,208	898	2,106	1.10	477	.249	4.30
283. Oberon	1,135	1,434	1,252	2,686	2.37	546	.481	4.52
284. Orara	529	891	774	1,665	3.15	356	.673	4.67
285. Patrick Plains	1,747	3,446	3,113	6,559	3.75	1,313	.752	4.88
286. Peel	675	2,326	1,827	4,153	6.15	849	1.258	4.82
287. Port Stephens	401	2,108	1,766	3,874	9.66	775	1.933	4.94
288. Rylstone	1,617	2,228	1,718	3,946	2.44	886	.548	4.34
289. Severn	2,302	3,821	3,205	7,026	3.05	1,526	.663	4.50
290. Stroud	1,185	2,778	2,356	5,134	4.33	1,024	.864	4.90
291. Sutherland	144	3,776	3,929	7,705	5.35	1,740	12.083	4.31
292. Talbragar	1,338	2,063	1,522	3,585	2.68	764	.571	4.63
293. Tallaganda	1,291	1,579	1,298	2,877	2.23	691	.535	4.14
294. Tamarang	1,174	2,140	1,845	3,985	3.39	841	.716	4.53
295. Tarro	184	3,197	2,866	6,063	32.95	1,272	6.913	4.72
296. Tenterfield	2,776	2,784	2,229	5,013	1.81	1,121	.404	4.42
297. Terania	347	3,645	2,921	6,566	18.92	1,242	3.579	5.24
298. Timbregongie	2,120	2,192	1,674	3,866	1.82	791	.373	4.81
299. Tintenbar	193	3,064	2,639	5,703	29.55	1,123	5.819	5.08
300. Tomki	430	1,835	1,567	3,402	7.91	635	1.477	5.33
301. Tumbarumba	1,658	1,444	1,081	2,525	1.52	607	.366	4.01
302. Turon	878	2,343	1,866	4,209	4.79	1,129	1.286	3.66
303. Tweed	511	6,875	5,400	12,275	24.02	2,562	5.014	4.70
304. Urana	1,277	1,435	989	2,424	1.90	523	.410	4.40
305. Wakool	2,913	1,691	1,036	2,727	.94	549	.188	4.69
306. Walgett	4,350	1,838	1,351	3,189	.73	655	.151	4.47
307. Wallarobba	821	3,118	2,622	5,740	6.99	1,239	1.509	4.70
308. Waradgery	3,618	539	327	866	.24	201	.056	4.24
309. Warrah	950	1,121	911	2,032	2.14	437	.460	4.51
310. Warringah	108	4,827	4,816	9,643	89.29	2,328	21.556	3.96
311. Waugoola	1,085	2,998	2,403	5,401	4.98	1,112	1.025	4.79
312. Weddin	1,319	2,384	1,875	4,259	3.23	896	.679	4.70
313. Windouran	1,972	574	324	898	.46	166	.084	5.01
314. Wingadee	4,079	1,739	1,222	2,961	.73	605	.148	4.75
315. Wingecarribee	521	1,946	1,838	3,784	7.26	812	1.559	4.38
316. Wollondilly	996	2,747	2,389	5,136	5.16	1,129	1.134	4.35
317. Woodburn	565	1,666	1,451	3,117	5.52	605	1.071	5.05
318. Wyaldra	721	1,342	1,075	2,417	3.35	544	.755	4.40
319. Yallaro	2,022	1,324	1,056	2,380	1.18	494	.244	4.70
320. Yanko	1,614	5,343	4,092	9,435	5.85	1,900	1.177	4.69
321. Yarrolumla	1,203	1,266	1,081	2,347	1.95	506	.421	4.60
Total Shires	181,112	363,390	305,526	668,916	3.69	141,958	.784	4.55
SUMMARY.								
Municipalities	2,846	688,616	716,241	1,404,857	493.63	287,662	101.076	4.50
Shires	181,112	363,390	305,526	668,916	3.69	141,958	.784	4.55
Not incorporated	125,474	9,418	5,465	14,883	.12	3,356	.026	4.17
(a) Migratory .. .. .	..	10,077	1,638	11,715	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—NEW SOUTH WALES	309,432	1,071,501	1,028,870	2,100,371	6.75	432,976	1.399	4.52

(a) Mainly persons on ships and railway trains.

(iii) *Victoria.*—The map of Victoria inserted at the end of this chapter shows the local government areas hatched for density of population in accordance with the scale on page 366. Municipalities outside of the metropolitan area are represented by a black spot where the population averaged 128 persons or more per square mile and by a circle of the same size where the population averaged less than 128 persons per square mile. The numbers on the accompanying "key"

map correspond to the numbers shown against the names of the local government areas in the following table and will facilitate the identification of any area on the hatched map. French Island, in Westernport Bay, to which a number has not been allotted on the "key" map, is not incorporated under local government. The area of each local government area in Victoria, and the number and density of the population and occupied dwellings are given in the following table.

VICTORIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA.—CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals and of dwellings occupied solely by them.)

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHES.								
1. Ararat	3,840	2,306	2,347	4,653	1.21	838	.218	4.43
2. Ballarat	4,090	9,359	11,856	21,215	5.19	4,759	1.164	4.08
3. Ballarat East	4,331	6,194	7,258	13,452	3.11	3,172	.732	4.11
4. Bendigo	7,900	11,755	13,927	25,682	3.25	5,775	.731	4.21
5. Brighton	3,308	9,491	11,744	21,235	6.42	4,513	1.364	4.47
6. Brunswick	2,719	21,339	23,145	44,484	16.36	9,490	3.490	4.58
7. Camberwell	8,320	10,703	13,132	23,835	2.86	5,496	.661	4.25
8. Carrum	3,040	2,490	2,735	5,225	1.72	1,149	.378	4.45
9. Castlemaine	5,760	2,509	2,822	5,331	9.93	1,198	.208	4.10
10. Caulfield	5,600	18,667	22,026	40,693	7.27	9,283	1.658	4.26
11. Clunes	5,760	510	715	1,225	.21	338	.059	3.48
12. Coburg	4,800	8,952	9,162	18,114	3.77	3,772	.786	4.62
13. Collingwood	1,139	15,956	18,283	34,239	30.06	7,446	6.537	4.38
14. Creswick	4,760	764	906	1,670	.35	400	.840	4.06
15. Daylesford	4,062	1,468	1,860	3,328	.82	718	.177	4.16
16. Dunolly	5,760	405	448	853	.15	225	.039	3.60
17. Eaglehawk	3,640	2,134	2,585	4,719	1.30	1,111	.305	4.21
18. Echuca	4,308	1,836	1,909	3,745	.87	831	.193	4.13
19. Essendon	4,000	16,525	18,744	35,269	8.82	7,847	1.962	4.43
20. Fitzroy	923	16,311	18,627	34,938	37.85	7,574	8.206	4.19
21. Footscray	2,577	16,785	16,990	33,775	13.11	7,042	2.733	4.68
22. Geelong	3,012	6,850	7,955	14,805	4.91	3,177	1.055	4.32
23. Geelong West	859	4,518	5,123	9,641	11.22	2,155	2.509	4.42
24. Hamilton	5,100	2,406	2,691	5,097	1.00	1,111	.218	4.29
25. Hawthorn	2,400	12,870	16,295	29,165	12.15	6,417	2.674	4.41
26. Horsham	5,760	1,805	1,985	3,790	.66	804	.140	4.33
27. Inglewood	2,560	517	600	1,117	.44	270	.105	3.86
28. Kew	3,553	7,711	9,671	17,382	4.89	3,560	1.002	4.30
29. Koroit	5,599	856	904	1,760	.31	355	.063	4.82
30. Malvern	4,000	14,054	18,252	32,306	8.08	7,375	1.844	4.25
31. Maryborough	5,760	2,216	2,528	4,744	.82	1,124	.195	4.03
32. Melbourne	7,555	51,084	52,167	103,251	13.67	21,212	2.808	4.02
33. Melbourne South	2,303	22,167	24,706	46,873	20.35	10,009	4.346	4.34
34. Mentone and Mordialloc	2,880	2,629	3,045	5,674	1.97	1,194	.415	4.49
35. Mildura	5,760	2,665	2,436	5,101	.89	1,035	.180	4.44
36. Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	3,312	3,928	7,240	5.09	1,541	1.084	4.16
37. Northcote	2,850	14,694	15,825	30,519	10.71	6,677	2.343	4.47
38. Oakleigh	2,658	2,932	3,144	6,076	2.29	1,329	.500	4.48
39. Port Fairy	5,902	983	1,005	1,988	.34	429	.073	4.34
40. Portland	2,860	1,135	1,420	2,555	.89	548	.192	4.06
41. Port Melbourne	2,366	6,495	6,594	13,089	5.53	2,760	1.167	4.63
42. Prahran	2,320	21,706	28,584	50,290	21.68	11,275	4.860	4.22
43. Queenscliff	2,173	1,102	1,384	2,486	1.14	442	.203	4.22
44. Richmond	1,430	20,606	22,565	43,171	30.19	9,369	6.552	4.46
45. Rutherglen	1,280	572	588	1,160	.91	261	.204	4.07
46. Sale	5,442	1,766	2,003	3,769	.69	795	.146	4.17
47. Sandringham	3,740	5,142	6,174	11,316	3.03	2,511	.671	4.27
48. Sebastopol	1,880	867	875	1,742	.93	408	.217	3.90
49. St. Arnaud	6,355	1,214	1,507	2,721	.43	607	.096	4.11
50. St. Kilda	2,049	16,736	21,843	38,579	18.83	8,128	3.967	4.25
51. Stawell	5,996	2,041	2,372	4,413	.74	1,016	.169	4.17
52. Wangaratta	3,932	1,769	1,920	3,689	.94	734	.187	4.49
53. Warrnambool	4,750	3,718	4,012	7,730	1.63	1,630	.343	4.42
54. Williamstown	2,775	9,916	9,526	19,442	7.01	4,272	1.539	4.41
55. Wonthaggi	13,158	2,809	2,361	5,170	.39	1,024	.078	4.78
Total Cities, Towns and Boroughs	223,076	428,322	487,209	915,531	4.10	198,531	.890	4.32

VICTORIA.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
SHIRES.								
56. Alberton	992.5	3,114	2,508	5,622	5.66	1,262	1.272	4.35
57. Alexandra	792	1,890	1,464	3,354	4.23	888	1.121	3.59
58. Arapiles	778.5	1,198	1,126	2,324	2.99	462	.593	4.97
59. Ararat	1,556	3,162	2,793	5,955	3.83	1,307	.840	4.42
60. Avoca	453	1,658	1,649	3,307	7.30	758	1.673	4.36
61. Avon	843	1,287	1,097	2,384	2.83	522	.619	4.51
62. Bacchus Marsh	214	1,738	1,561	3,299	15.42	665	3.107	4.79
63. Bairnsdale	937	3,888	3,831	7,719	8.24	1,707	1.822	4.20
64. Ballan	359	1,603	1,477	3,080	8.58	747	2.081	4.05
65. Ballarat	182	1,894	2,059	3,953	21.72	689	3.786	4.62
66. Bannockburn	270.75	1,345	1,244	2,589	9.56	589	2.175	4.35
67. Barrabool	195	968	843	1,811	9.29	384	1.969	4.66
68. Barwon South	63	1,529	1,639	3,168	50.29	685	10.873	4.53
69. Beechworth	240	2,358	2,293	4,651	19.38	965	4.021	3.97
70. Belfast	201	1,322	1,166	2,488	12.38	502	2.498	4.94
71. Bellarine	128	2,040	1,969	4,009	31.32	895	6.992	4.35
72. Benalla	894	3,895	3,692	7,587	8.49	1,681	1.880	4.37
73. Berwick	384	4,832	4,119	8,951	23.31	2,031	5.289	4.24
74. Bet Bet	345	1,424	1,255	2,679	7.76	641	1.858	4.12
75. Birchip	572	1,014	836	1,850	3.23	372	.650	4.81
76. Borung	687.5	2,532	2,219	4,751	6.91	992	1.443	4.62
77. Braybrook	52.75	2,335	2,096	4,431	84.00	896	16.986	4.74
78. Bright	1,543	2,044	1,958	4,002	2.59	927	.601	4.14
79. Broadford	218	710	622	1,332	6.11	316	1.450	4.13
80. Broadmeadows	176	3,626	1,804	5,430	30.85	810	4.602	4.61
81. Bulla	101.5	1,264	1,337	2,601	25.63	356	3.507	4.29
82. Buln Buln	472	3,264	2,618	5,882	12.46	1,418	3.004	4.03
83. Bungaree	88	1,528	1,490	3,018	34.30	680	7.727	4.42
84. Buninyong	301	2,637	2,427	5,064	16.82	1,154	3.834	4.35
85. Charlton	455	1,325	1,140	2,465	5.42	517	1.136	4.61
86. Chiltern	190	1,063	1,077	2,140	11.26	505	2.658	4.15
87. Colac	764	6,248	5,851	12,099	15.84	2,539	3.323	4.60
88. Corio	273	2,256	1,685	3,941	14.44	734	2.689	4.65
89. Cranbourne	291.5	3,219	2,462	5,681	19.49	1,336	4.583	4.20
90. Creswick	198	1,505	1,539	3,044	15.37	726	3.667	4.18
91. Dandenong	55	3,439	3,441	6,880	125.09	1,508	27.418	4.45
92. Deakin	366	2,163	1,761	3,924	10.72	874	2.388	4.48
93. Dimboola	1,779	3,370	2,899	6,269	3.52	1,226	.689	4.98
94. Donald	537.5	1,727	1,513	3,240	6.03	660	1.228	4.68
95. Doncaster	34	1,342	1,242	2,584	76.00	622	18.294	4.11
96. Dundas	1,364	1,788	1,699	3,487	2.56	756	.554	4.59
97. Dumunkle	601	2,486	2,097	4,583	7.63	922	1.534	4.73
98. Eltham	249	2,092	1,981	4,073	16.36	970	3.896	4.05
99. Euroa	493.75	1,994	1,914	3,908	7.91	858	1.738	4.47
100. Ferntree Gully	121	3,372	3,632	7,004	57.88	1,631	13.479	3.93
101. Flinders	184	2,505	2,250	4,755	25.84	1,018	5.533	4.09
102. Frankston and Hastings	84.5	2,299	2,347	4,646	54.98	1,119	13.243	3.99
103. Gippsland South	551	2,615	2,058	4,673	8.48	1,007	1.828	4.55
104. Gisborne	96.5	1,089	1,286	2,375	24.61	523	5.420	4.19
105. Glenelg	1,411	2,815	2,664	5,479	3.88	1,183	.838	4.50
106. Glenlyon	225.75	1,638	1,783	3,421	15.15	772	3.420	4.12
107. Gordon	772	1,717	1,433	3,150	4.08	666	.863	4.54
108. Goulburn	260	1,145	1,001	2,146	8.25	467	1.796	4.32
109. Grenville	326	1,557	1,565	3,122	9.58	755	2.316	4.08
110. Hampden	1,030	5,370	5,133	10,503	10.20	2,162	2.099	4.73
111. Healesville	250	1,550	1,864	3,414	13.66	632	2.528	3.89
112. Heidelberg	41	7,942	8,674	16,616	405.27	3,272	79.805	4.27
113. Heytesbury	626	2,326	2,123	4,449	7.11	922	1.473	4.75
114. Huntly	335	1,696	1,402	3,098	9.25	698	2.084	4.35
115. Kara Kara	875	1,649	1,392	3,041	3.48	647	.739	4.71
116. Karkaroc	1,559	3,139	2,354	5,493	3.52	1,124	.721	4.77
117. Keilor	53	663	528	1,191	22.47	258	4.868	4.53
118. Kerang	1,465	5,697	4,779	10,476	7.15	2,205	1.505	4.54
119. Kilmore	92	942	848	1,790	19.46	401	4.359	3.99
120. Korong	925	2,611	2,262	4,873	5.27	1,071	1.158	4.46
121. Kowree	2,114	1,748	1,550	3,298	1.56	740	.350	4.39
122. Kyneton	262.5	3,341	3,630	6,971	26.56	1,634	6.225	4.12

VICTORIA.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
SHIRES—<i>continued.</i>								
123. Lawloit	1,248	1,150	1,016	2,166	1.74	432	.346	4.89
124. Leigh	381	807	716	1,523	4.00	358	.940	4.15
125. Lexton	300	894	729	1,623	5.41	391	1.303	4.12
126. Lilydale	179	4,651	4,758	9,409	52.56	2,172	12.134	4.17
127. Loddon East	455	971	800	1,771	3.89	367	.807	4.75
128. Lowan	983	1,906	1,722	3,628	3.69	735	.748	4.74
129. Maffra	1,603	3,082	2,571	5,653	3.53	1,231	.768	4.48
130. Maldon	212	1,508	1,630	3,138	14.80	740	3.491	4.15
131. Mansfield	1,483	2,119	1,874	3,993	2.69	891	.601	4.18
132. Marong	571	3,053	2,822	5,875	10.29	1,307	2.289	4.44
133. McIvor	580	1,744	1,590	3,334	5.75	783	1.350	4.20
134. Melton	134.5	786	644	1,430	10.63	323	2.401	4.39
135. Metcalfe	224.5	1,350	1,323	2,673	11.91	637	2.837	4.15
136. Mildura	4,171	4,891	3,189	8,080	1.94	2,105	.505	3.77
137. Minhamite	541	1,017	863	1,880	3.48	441	.815	4.21
138. Mirboo	92.75	892	646	1,538	16.58	353	3.806	4.22
139. Moorabbin	21.5	3,786	3,657	7,443	346.19	1,427	66.372	4.53
140. Mornington	35	987	1,215	2,202	62.91	481	13.743	3.90
141. Mortlake	815	1,497	1,414	2,911	3.57	643	.789	4.48
142. Morwell	266	2,105	1,580	3,685	13.85	902	3.391	3.97
143. Mount Rouse	537	1,361	1,348	2,709	5.04	572	1.065	4.60
144. Mulgrave	25.5	1,600	1,610	3,210	125.88	680	26.667	4.51
145. Murray Upper	950	1,169	942	2,111	2.22	444	.467	4.62
146. Narracan	927.5	3,810	3,110	6,920	7.46	1,602	1.727	4.10
147. Newham and Woodend	91	984	1,108	2,092	22.99	467	5.132	4.11
148. Newstead and Mount Alexander	155	1,356	1,344	2,700	17.42	685	4.419	3.93
149. Numurkah	765	3,000	2,765	5,765	7.54	1,228	1.605	4.52
150. Nunawading	23.5	6,238	6,393	12,631	537.49	2,757	117.319	4.41
151. Omeo	2,211	1,303	1,065	2,368	1.07	569	.257	4.01
152. Orbost	3,676	2,204	1,624	3,828	1.04	943	.257	3.83
153. Otway	445	2,339	1,701	4,040	9.08	943	2.119	4.14
154. Oxley	1,005	2,172	1,776	3,948	3.93	819	.815	4.78
155. Phillip Island and Woolamai	237.5	2,721	2,379	5,100	21.47	1,075	4.526	4.52
156. Poowong and Jeetho	232	3,891	3,286	7,177	30.94	1,603	6.909	4.39
157. Portland	1,460	2,742	2,525	5,267	3.61	1,180	.808	4.43
158. Preston	13.75	4,717	4,953	9,670	703.27	2,054	149.382	4.66
159. Pyalong	229	370	331	701	3.06	173	.755	3.94
160. Ripon	588	1,730	1,700	3,430	5.83	754	1.282	4.47
161. Rochester	749	3,397	2,889	6,286	8.39	1,295	1.729	4.74
162. Rodney	400	3,913	3,481	7,394	18.48	1,575	3.938	4.47
163. Romsey	253	1,690	1,503	3,193	12.62	762	3.012	4.08
164. Rosedale	848.5	2,260	1,920	4,180	4.93	911	1.074	4.52
165. Rutherglen	199	1,514	1,271	2,785	13.99	592	2.975	4.64
166. Seymour	369	2,028	1,778	3,806	10.31	808	2.190	4.35
167. Shepparton	354	4,019	3,692	7,711	21.78	1,607	4.540	4.48
168. Stawell	994	1,840	1,510	3,350	3.37	759	.764	4.36
169. Strathfieldsaye	234	1,687	1,687	3,374	14.42	757	3.235	4.19
170. Swan Hill	3,114	6,723	4,830	11,553	3.71	2,505	.804	4.42
171. Talbot	192.75	646	736	1,382	7.17	358	1.857	3.68
172. Tambo	1,340	2,235	1,993	4,228	3.16	875	.653	4.18
173. Towong	1,595	2,412	1,915	4,327	2.71	959	.601	4.35
174. Traralgon	199	1,729	1,609	3,338	16.77	750	3.769	4.28
175. Tullaroop	238	1,314	1,264	2,578	10.83	597	2.508	4.28
176. Tungamah	602	2,402	2,098	4,500	7.48	953	1.583	4.60
177. Violet Town	359	960	924	1,884	5.25	413	1.150	4.54
178. Walpeup	4,055	3,278	2,195	5,473	1.35	1,155	.285	4.57
179. Wangaratta	354	1,268	1,117	2,385	6.74	508	1.435	4.59
180. Wannon	753	1,519	1,322	2,841	3.77	614	.815	4.52
181. Waranga	700	2,909	2,462	5,371	7.67	1,255	1.793	4.13
182. Warragul	137	2,543	2,412	4,955	36.17	1,031	7.526	4.54
183. Warrnambool	608	4,256	3,978	8,234	13.54	1,669	2.745	4.88
184. Werribee	275	3,737	3,299	7,036	25.59	1,498	5.447	4.59
185. Whittlesea	215	1,835	1,645	3,480	16.19	738	3.433	4.69
186. Wimmera	1,033.5	2,346	1,810	4,156	4.02	840	.813	4.87
187. Winchelsea	596.75	2,247	2,061	4,308	7.22	885	1.483	4.52
188. Wodonga	134	1,368	1,185	2,553	19.05	583	4.351	4.30

VICTORIA—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
<i>SHIRES—continued.</i>								
189. Woorayl	473	3,311	2,656	5,967	12.62	1,278	2.702	4.54
190. Wycheproof	1,118	2,428	1,785	4,213	3.77	913	.817	4.42
191. Yackandandah	442	1,515	1,412	2,927	6.62	633	1.432	4.54
192. Yarrawonga	242	1,354	1,265	2,619	10.82	567	2.343	4.40
193. Yarra, Upper	592	3,017	2,512	5,529	9.34	1,240	2.095	4.19
194. Yea	543	1,488	1,208	2,696	4.97	609	1.122	4.22
Total Shires	87,529	321,633	288,194	609,827	6.97	132,720	1.516	4.38
SUMMARY.								
Cities, Towns and Boroughs	348.55	428,322	487,209	915,531	2,626.68	198,531	569.591	4.32
Shires	87,529	321,633	288,194	609,827	6.97	132,720	1.516	4.38
Not incorporated	6.45	106	68	174	26.98	39	6.047	3.74
(a) Migratory .. .. .	..	4,663	1,085	5,748	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—VICTORIA	87,884	754,724	776,556	1,531,280	17.36	331,290	3.770	4.34

(a) Mainly persons on ships and railway trains.

(iv) *Queensland.*—The map of Queensland inserted at the end of this chapter shows the local government areas in that State hatched for density of population according to the scale on page 366. Municipalities outside of the metropolitan area are represented by a black spot where the population averaged 128 persons or more per square mile, and by a circle of the same size where the population averaged less than 128 persons per square mile. The local government areas in the west and north of the State from which hatching has been omitted had each a population averaging less than 1 person to 8 square miles. A "key" map accompanies the hatched map to facilitate reference. The numbers on this map correspond to the numbers entered against the names of the local government areas in the next table. Stradbroke Island and other islands in Moreton Bay which appear without numbers in the inset to the "key" map are not incorporated under local government. The area of each local government area in Queensland and the number and density of the population and occupied dwellings are given in the succeeding table:—

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA—CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aboriginals and of dwellings occupied solely by them.)

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
CITIES AND TOWNS.								
1. Brisbane	3,520	20,609	22,020	42,629	12.11	7,916	2.249	4.54
2. Brisbane South	2,880	17,828	19,323	37,151	12.90	7,809	2.711	4.41
3. Bundaberg	5,440	4,522	4,754	9,276	1.71	2,050	.377	4.24
4. Charters Towers	14,720	4,551	4,938	9,489	.64	2,071	.141	4.17
5. Gympie	3,840	3,086	3,451	6,537	1.70	1,504	.392	4.14
6. Ipswich	8,320	10,194	10,323	20,517	2.47	4,178	.502	4.65
7. Maryborough	4,800	5,167	5,462	10,629	2.21	2,368	.493	4.28
8. Rockhampton	37,760	11,704	12,464	24,168	.64	4,922	.130	4.53
9. Toowoomba	35,200	9,418	11,258	20,676	.59	4,061	.115	4.49
10. Townsville	11,200	11,013	10,340	21,353	1.91	4,138	.369	4.64
11. Beaudesert	17,920	678	700	1,378	.08	270	.015	4.69
12. Blackall	3,200	733	692	1,425	.45	283	.088	4.54
13. Bowen	2,400	1,075	1,040	2,115	.88	390	.163	4.62
14. Cairns	4,000	4,113	3,351	7,464	1.87	1,418	.355	4.35
15. Charleville	18,560	1,200	1,131	2,331	.13	430	.023	4.76
16. Clermont	11,520	604	654	1,258	.11	285	.025	3.99

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
<i>CITIES AND TOWNS—continued.</i>								
17. Cooktown	9,600	424	432	856	.09	240	.025	3.24
18. Coolangatta	4,160	668	800	1,468	.35	229	.055	4.67
19. Dalby	3,520	1,109	1,284	2,393	.68	452	.128	4.72
20. Gayndah	19,840	678	611	1,289	.06	301	.015	4.03
21. Gladstone	8,000	1,087	1,040	2,127	.27	450	.056	4.38
22. Goondiwindi	3,520	673	669	1,342	.38	258	.073	4.54
23. Hamilton	1,920	4,107	4,766	8,873	4.62	1,853	.965	4.63
24. Hughenden	16,640	1,070	810	1,880	.11	386	.023	3.98
25. Ithaca	3,040	10,059	10,846	20,905	6.88	4,473	1.471	4.56
26. Mackay	5,120	3,205	3,108	6,313	1.23	1,329	.260	4.26
27. Mount Morgan	2,560	3,583	3,637	7,220	2.82	1,499	.586	4.64
28. Roma	9,600	1,596	1,653	3,249	.34	667	.069	4.36
29. Sandgate	3,840	2,850	3,423	6,273	1.63	1,347	.351	4.41
30. Southport	28,800	1,655	1,895	3,550	.12	636	.022	4.56
31. Thursday Island	800	627	426	1,053	1.32	252	.315	3.67
32. Toowong	2,880	4,597	5,390	9,987	3.47	2,229	.774	4.41
33. Warwick	5,760	2,778	3,313	6,091	1.06	1,190	.207	4.41
34. Windsor	2,560	8,671	9,579	18,250	7.13	4,017	1.569	4.40
35. Wynnum	8,960	3,945	4,410	8,355	.93	1,856	.207	4.37
Total Cities and Towns	326,400	159,877	169,993	329,870	1.01	67,757	.208	4.46
<i>SHIRES.</i>								
	Area in Square Miles.				Persons per Square Mile.		Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	
36. Adavale	14,300	976	471	1,447	.10	246	.017	4.60
37. Allora	228	1,310	1,170	2,480	10.88	508	2.228	4.72
38. Aramac	6,580	1,129	589	1,718	.26	277	.042	4.79
39. Auburn	3,535	1,086	823	1,909	.54	443	.125	4.26
40. Ayr	1,815	3,614	2,640	6,254	3.45	1,387	.764	4.29
41. Balmoral	16	4,384	4,645	9,029	564.31	2,016	126.000	4.42
42. Balonne	21,639	2,609	1,488	4,097	.19	759	.035	4.73
43. Banana	6,375	1,404	899	2,303	.36	549	.086	4.05
44. Barcardine	2,528	1,372	1,138	2,510	.99	508	.201	4.37
45. Barcoo	21,320	872	353	1,225	.06	166	.008	5.25
46. Barkly Tableland	16,900	725	304	1,029	.06	291	.017	2.89
47. Bauhinia	9,550	984	662	1,646	.17	363	.038	4.27
48. Beaudesert	748	1,581	1,306	2,887	3.86	537	.718	5.32
49. Beenleigh	97	1,194	1,094	2,288	23.59	455	4.691	4.92
50. Belmont	27	726	638	1,364	50.52	326	12.074	4.16
51. Belyando	11,459	1,265	763	2,028	.18	524	.046	3.77
52. Bendemere	1,720	984	822	1,806	1.05	371	.216	4.71
53. Booringa	8,500	1,580	1,209	2,789	.33	601	.071	4.42
54. Boulia	25,098	745	214	959	.04	152	.006	4.22
55. Broadsound	7,091	1,148	472	1,620	.23	654	.092	2.43
56. Bulloo	35,344	596	286	882	.02	160	.005	4.36
57. Bungil	4,263	1,432	1,024	2,456	.58	567	.133	4.21
58. Burke	17,780	249	127	376	.02	63	.004	4.67
59. Burrum	1,475	3,569	3,269	6,838	4.64	1,522	1.032	4.31
60. Caboolture	493	2,320	1,898	4,218	8.56	930	1.886	4.46
61. Cairns	676	3,642	2,101	5,743	8.50	1,295	1.916	4.04
62. Calliope	2,504	2,259	1,692	3,951	1.58	920	.367	4.29
63. Calliungal	220	1,078	1,022	2,100	9.55	453	2.059	4.59
64. Cambooya	215	1,027	848	1,875	8.72	358	1.665	5.19
65. Cardwell	4,065	252	118	370	.09	146	.036	2.52
66. Carpentaria	14,139	467	255	722	.05	166	.012	3.76
67. Chillagoe	1,545	657	466	1,123	.73	327	.212	3.11
68. Chinchilla	2,292	1,651	1,452	3,103	1.35	644	.281	4.70
69. Cleveland	28	985	895	1,880	67.14	444	15.857	4.16
70. Clifton	220	1,726	1,450	3,176	14.44	596	2.709	5.25
71. Cloncurry	19,280	2,434	1,569	4,003	.21	973	.050	3.64
72. Cook	51,114	970	586	1,556	.03	567	.011	2.64
73. Coomera	118	560	459	1,019	8.64	211	1.788	4.83
74. Coorparoo	4	3,188	3,447	6,635	1658.75	1,486	371.500	4.36
75. Crow's Nest	425	1,412	1,259	2,671	6.28	495	1.165	5.29
76. Croydon	11,140	301	253	554	.05	152	.014	3.59
77. Dalrymple	29,900	2,632	1,659	4,291	.14	1,051	.035	3.97

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
<i>SHIRES—continued.</i>								
78. Degilbo	575	1,143	938	2,081	3.62	462	.803	4.45
79. Diamantina	39,852	386	83	469	.01	81	.002	3.90
80. Douglas	782	831	519	1,350	1.73	366	.468	3.45
81. Drayton	53	861	888	1,749	33.00	356	6.717	4.87
82. Duaringa	5,834	754	497	1,251	.21	295	.051	4.18
83. Eacham	390	1,888	1,175	3,063	7.85	769	1.972	3.76
84. Eidsvold	3,066	630	461	1,091	.36	250	.082	4.09
85. Etheridge	15,700	980	554	1,534	.10	410	.026	3.38
86. Emerald	4,362	2,114	1,246	3,360	.77	920	.211	3.28
87. Enoggera	38	1,984	2,002	3,986	104.89	890	23.421	4.36
88. Esk	1,492	4,234	3,691	7,925	5.31	1,551	1.040	4.99
89. Fitzroy	1,967	2,407	1,878	4,285	2.18	920	.468	4.30
90. Flinders	11,890	832	255	1,087	.09	267	.022	3.23
91. Glengallan	769	3,454	2,907	6,361	8.27	1,274	1.657	4.89
92. Gooburrum	520	1,627	1,295	2,922	5.62	648	1.246	4.65
93. Goolman	563	3,015	2,877	5,892	10.47	1,132	2.011	5.14
94. Herberton	1,683	1,667	1,381	3,048	1.81	740	.440	3.64
95. Highfields	224	1,219	1,066	2,285	10.20	478	2.134	4.76
96. Hinchinbrook	1,980	3,380	2,116	5,496	2.78	1,252	.632	4.15
97. Ilfracombe	2,934	558	283	841	.29	187	.064	3.75
98. Inglewood	2,083	1,676	1,267	2,943	1.41	679	.326	4.23
99. Isis	693	1,897	1,603	3,500	5.05	803	1.159	4.33
100. Isisford	4,230	616	319	935	.22	193	.046	3.97
101. Jericho	8,837	899	737	1,636	.19	339	.038	4.56
102. Johnstone	896	3,843	1,693	5,536	6.18	1,483	1.655	3.31
103. Jondaryan	780	2,715	2,455	5,170	6.63	974	1.249	5.10
104. Kargoolnah	6,095	864	355	1,219	.20	273	.045	4.12
105. Kedron	43	3,142	2,700	5,842	135.86	1,241	28.860	4.43
106. Kilcoy	393	1,193	1,038	2,231	5.68	438	1.115	4.95
107. Kilkivan	1,314	1,739	1,308	3,047	2.32	654	.498	4.57
108. Kingaroy	519	2,604	2,289	4,893	9.43	1,015	1.956	4.70
109. Kolan	1,141	1,380	1,140	2,520	2.21	573	.502	4.35
110. Laidley	289	2,493	2,360	4,853	16.79	962	3.329	5.03
111. Landsborough	407	2,108	1,614	3,722	9.14	940	2.310	3.88
112. Livingstone	5,279	3,018	2,695	5,713	1.08	1,244	.236	4.27
113. Longreach	8,849	2,592	1,668	4,260	.48	800	.090	4.29
114. Mackinlay	12,056	1,043	603	1,646	.14	428	.036	3.53
115. Maroochy	488	5,479	4,562	10,041	20.58	2,235	4.580	4.37
116. Millmerran	1,180	966	692	1,658	1.41	367	.311	4.44
117. Mirani	806	1,964	1,477	3,441	4.27	774	.960	4.38
118. Miriam Vale	1,494	919	731	1,650	1.10	342	.229	4.82
119. Moggill	55	596	502	1,098	19.96	239	4.345	4.61
120. Moreton	296	4,273	3,821	8,094	27.34	1,627	5.497	4.86
121. Murgon	257	1,378	1,222	2,600	10.12	545	2.121	4.60
122. Murilla	2,358	1,291	1,129	2,420	1.03	478	.203	4.79
123. Murweh	16,085	1,797	1,084	2,881	.18	548	.034	4.76
124. Nanango	688	2,012	1,617	3,629	5.27	780	1.134	4.49
125. Nebo	3,564	364	159	523	.15	113	.032	4.45
126. Nerang	255	1,640	1,277	2,917	11.44	625	2.451	4.45
127. Noosa	365	2,387	2,026	4,413	12.09	899	2.463	4.73
128. Normanby	236	1,261	1,151	2,412	10.22	476	2.017	5.05
129. Paroo	15,580	1,562	978	2,540	.16	515	.033	4.23
130. Peak Downs	3,125	552	344	896	.29	191	.061	4.22
131. Perry	837	553	447	1,000	1.19	253	.302	3.90
132. Pine	244	1,980	1,638	3,618	14.83	706	2.893	5.09
133. Pioneer	830	3,360	2,344	5,704	6.87	1,335	1.608	4.26
134. Pittsworth	434	1,764	1,504	3,268	7.53	663	1.528	4.89
135. Proserpine	830	1,323	966	2,289	2.76	519	.625	4.29
136. Ravenswood	1,234	614	563	1,177	.95	274	.222	4.14
137. Rawbelle	1,046	1,283	989	2,272	2.17	466	.446	4.86
138. Redcliffe	55	1,061	1,167	2,228	40.51	488	8.873	4.18
139. Rosalie	895	3,783	3,055	6,838	7.64	1,352	1.511	4.95
140. Rosenthal	816	1,160	971	2,131	2.61	452	.554	4.64
141. Rosewood	244	2,195	2,126	4,321	17.71	863	3.537	4.91
142. Sarina	370	929	707	1,636	4.42	383	1.035	4.17
143. Sherwood	20	3,415	3,197	6,612	330.60	1,149	57.450	4.34
144. Stanthorpe	1,000	3,701	3,125	6,826	6.83	1,604	1.604	3.99
145. Stephens	9	5,546	5,953	11,499	1,277.67	2,649	294.333	4.27

QUEENSLAND.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
<i>SHIRES—continued.</i>								
146. Tambo	5,284	669	352	1,021	.19	193	.037	4.61
147. Tambourine	288	938	764	1,702	5.91	359	1.247	4.59
148. Tara	4,160	768	545	1,313	.32	287	.069	4.42
149. Tarampa	660	2,943	2,454	5,397	8.18	1,101	1.668	4.78
150. Taringa	6	2,331	2,715	5,046	841.00	1,135	189.167	4.40
151. Taroom	8,354	942	733	1,675	.20	366	.044	4.54
152. Thuringowa	1,536	1,429	908	2,337	1.52	530	.345	4.11
153. Tiaro	1,238	1,627	1,329	2,956	2.39	630	.509	4.67
154. Tinaroo	293	2,106	1,372	3,478	11.87	843	2.877	3.75
155. Tingalpa	120	969	806	1,775	14.79	404	3.367	4.31
156. Toombul	28	6,423	7,143	13,566	484.50	2,859	102.107	4.44
157. Waggamba	5,127	1,242	771	2,013	.39	438	.085	4.28
158. Walsh	3,275	1,053	744	1,797	.55	535	.163	3.16
159. Wambo	2,543	2,686	2,222	4,908	1.93	1,008	.396	4.69
160. Wangaratta	9,824	1,530	906	2,436	.25	720	.073	3.30
161. Warroo	5,083	889	470	1,359	.27	273	.054	4.51
162. Waterford	33	464	468	932	28.24	187	5.667	4.93
163. Widgee	940	3,052	2,504	5,556	5.91	1,232	1.311	4.47
164. Winton	21,500	2,132	1,146	3,278	.15	678	.032	4.01
165. Wondai	1,487	1,969	1,492	3,461	2.33	760	.511	4.41
166. Woocoo	590	320	261	581	.98	114	.193	5.08
167. Woongarra	256	1,354	1,159	2,513	9.82	544	2.125	4.65
168. Woothakata	24,689	2,159	1,661	3,820	.15	928	.038	3.73
169. Wyangarie	10,855	1,128	574	1,702	.16	386	.036	4.02
170. Yeerongpilly	175	1,695	1,568	3,263	18.65	742	4.240	4.30
Total Shires	669,384	234,807	186,382	421,189	.63	92,108	.138	4.35
SUMMARY.								
Cities and Towns	510	159,877	169,993	329,870	646.80	67,757	132.857	4.46
Shires	669,384	234,807	186,382	421,189	.63	92,108	.138	4.35
Not incorporated	606	1,328	293	1,621	2.67	274	.452	4.12
(a) Migratory .. .. .	..	2,957	335	3,292	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—QUEENSLAND	670,500	398,969	357,003	755,972	1.12	160,139	.239	4.40

(a) Mainly persons on ships and railway trains.

(v) *South Australia.*—The map of South Australia inserted at the end of this chapter shows local government areas hatched for density of population in accordance with the scale on page 366. Municipalities outside of the metropolitan area are indicated on the hatched map by a black spot where the population averaged 128 persons or more per square mile, and by a circle of the same size where the population averaged less than 128 persons per square mile. In 1921 only 46,343.87 square miles, or about 12 per cent. of the total area of South Australia, were incorporated under local government. The area not incorporated included the whole of the northern part of the State, extending south to a point near the head of Spencer's Gulf, also two separate areas in the south-eastern portion of the State. The unincorporated area in the north is indicated on the inset to the "key" map by the letters "a" to "f," the boundaries relating to Federal electoral subdivisions, and the areas in the south-east similarly on the main "key" map by the letters "g" and "h." As will be seen by the hatched plan the area marked "g" and portions of the unincorporated area in the north, nearest to the more populous parts of the State under local government, had a population averaging between 1 person to 8 square miles and 1 person to 4 square miles. The area marked "h" and the most northerly part of the State from which the hatching has been omitted, had a population of less than 1 person to 8 square miles, the northern part of the State being very sparsely populated. The "key" map has been published to facilitate reference, the numbers on the map corresponding to the numbers which appear against the names of the local government areas in the following table. The area of each local government area in South Australia and the number and density of the population and occupied dwellings are shown in the following table.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA—CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines and of dwellings occupied solely by them.)

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
CORPORATIONS.								
1. Adelaide	3,268	18,751	20,801	39,552	12.10	8,170	2.500	4.01
2. Brighton	1,970	1,335	1,503	2,838	1.44	585	.297	4.17
3. Burra	3,015	850	927	1,777	.59	422	.140	3.98
4. Clare	405	538	524	1,062	2.62	237	.585	3.97
5. Davenport	1,035	561	552	1,113	1.08	236	.228	4.29
6. Edithburgh.. .. .	1,470	408	384	792	.54	161	.110	4.82
7. Gawler	570	843	933	1,776	3.12	425	.746	4.03
8. Gladstone	2,243	470	421	891	.40	183	.082	4.32
9. Glenelg	676	3,521	4,473	7,994	11.83	1,786	2.642	4.13
10. Goolwa	1,330	247	316	563	.42	137	.103	3.98
11. Henley and Grange	1,280	1,706	2,275	3,981	3.11	781	.610	4.53
12. Hindmarsh	1,208	6,141	6,313	12,454	10.31	2,691	2.228	4.56
13. Jamestown	1,027	652	708	1,360	1.32	321	.313	3.95
14. Kadina	1,026	1,199	1,304	2,503	2.44	590	.575	4.09
15. Kapunda	566	729	835	1,564	2.76	379	.670	4.00
16. Kensington and Norwood	970	6,929	8,071	15,000	15.46	3,367	3.471	4.25
17. Laura	1,115	317	317	634	.57	142	.127	4.19
18. Maitland	228	224	256	480	2.11	98	.430	4.37
19. Moonta	323	615	719	1,334	4.13	328	1.015	3.98
20. Mount Gambier	2,046	1,872	2,093	3,965	1.94	842	.412	4.32
21. Peterborough	1,897	1,070	1,119	2,189	1.15	499	.263	4.18
22. Port Adelaide	8,722	14,713	15,388	30,101	3.45	6,225	.714	4.61
23. Port Augusta	310	722	653	1,375	4.44	279	.900	4.43
24. Port Augusta West	2,100	184	205	389	.19	84	.040	4.42
25. Port Pirie	4,270	4,848	4,953	9,801	2.30	2,308	.541	4.10
26. Port Wakefield	934	312	254	566	.61	128	.137	4.03
27. Quorn	425	448	429	877	2.06	172	.405	4.64
28. St. Peters	923	5,124	5,974	11,098	12.02	2,515	2.725	4.26
29. Strathalbyn	1,090	448	553	1,001	.92	251	.230	3.76
30. Thebarton	1,038	6,788	7,243	14,031	13.52	3,188	3.071	4.37
31. Unley	3,524	15,417	18,676	34,093	9.67	7,756	2.201	4.23
32. Victor Harbor	690	703	1,114	1,817	2.63	246	.357	4.37
33. Wallaroo	2,075	1,699	1,608	3,307	1.59	719	.347	4.39
34. Yorketown	190	229	272	501	2.64	105	.553	4.28
Total Corporations	53,959	100,613	112,166	212,779	3.94	46,356	.859	4.27
DISTRICT COUNCILS.								
	Area in Square Miles.				Persons per Square Mile.		Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	
35. Aldinga	34	256	272	528	15.53	111	3.265	4.65
36. Alma Plains	83	601	521	1,122	13.52	240	2.892	4.58
37. Angas	132	255	251	506	3.83	116	.879	4.31
38. Angaston	82.75	1,629	1,597	3,226	38.98	683	8.254	4.56
39. Apoina	297	387	337	724	2.44	148	.498	4.91
40. Balaklava	203.5	1,108	1,063	2,171	10.67	509	2.501	4.18
41. Barossa	65.5	750	787	1,537	23.47	350	5.344	4.25
42. Beachport	240.5	188	128	316	1.31	86	.358	3.30
43. Belalie	194.73	636	548	1,184	6.08	247	1.268	4.77
44. Belvidere	84	476	406	882	10.50	162	1.929	5.44
45. Benara	195	145	87	232	1.19	54	.277	4.04
46. Blanchetown (now Swan Reach)	909	797	572	1,369	1.51	299	.329	4.57
47. Blyth	114	437	397	834	7.32	158	1.386	5.13
48. Booborowie	205	501	424	925	4.51	197	.961	4.74
49. Booyoolie	59	268	252	520	8.81	95	1.610	5.39
50. Bremer	117	471	463	934	7.98	206	1.761	4.46
51. Brinkley	246.25	488	330	818	3.32	188	.763	4.32
52. Brown's Well	544	466	274	740	1.36	162	.298	4.63
53. Burnside	9.5	7,604	8,804	16,408	1,727.16	3,546	373.263	4.20
54. Burra	322.5	177	155	332	1.03	71	.220	4.60
55. Caltowie	174	589	516	1,105	6.35	219	1.259	5.01
56. Campbelltown	9	1,498	1,471	2,969	329.89	662	73.556	4.47
57. Carrieton	767.5	452	411	863	1.12	190	.248	4.47
58. Caurnamont	416.5	464	407	871	2.09	189	.454	4.62
59. Clare	94.5	830	748	1,578	16.70	364	3.852	4.32
60. Clarendon	55	748	707	1,455	26.45	346	6.291	4.18

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
DISTRICT COUNCILS— <i>continued.</i>								
61. Cleve	2,021.5	756	558	1,314	.65	265	.131	4.89
62. Clinton	403.49	733	600	1,333	3.30	274	.679	4.85
63. Coglein	930	518	455	973	1.05	204	.219	4.69
64. Crafers	16.5	948	1,006	1,954	118.42	423	25.636	4.58
65. Crystal Brook	123.5	752	705	1,457	11.80	329	2.664	4.29
66. Dalkey	106	401	391	792	7.47	172	1.623	4.53
67. Dalrymple	130.09	461	370	831	6.39	173	1.330	4.70
68. Dublin	143	347	337	684	4.78	150	1.049	4.56
69. Dudley	182	252	188	440	2.42	94	.516	3.88
70. Echunga	50	706	683	1,389	27.78	326	6.520	4.17
71. Elliston	2,300	484	418	902	.39	176	.077	4.97
72. Encounter Bay	161.92	384	412	796	4.92	178	1.099	4.15
73. English	216	590	558	1,148	5.31	250	1.157	4.64
74. Franklin Harbor	1,220	705	657	1,362	1.12	283	.232	4.68
75. Freeling	131	1,288	1,268	2,556	19.51	535	4.084	4.74
76. Gawler South .. .. .	.6	798	818	1,616	2,693.33	355	591.667	4.43
77. Georgetown	257.5	884	689	1,573	6.11	347	1.348	4.43
78. Gilbert	81	623	630	1,253	15.47	273	3.370	4.49
79. Gladstone	118	239	185	424	3.59	85	.720	4.99
80. Grace	86	444	381	825	9.59	173	2.012	4.76
81. Hall	112	362	328	690	6.16	135	1.205	5.06
82. Hallett	302	256	228	484	1.60	111	.368	4.41
83. Hamilton	74.5	304	287	591	7.93	135	1.812	4.36
84. Hammond	335	390	343	733	2.19	157	.469	4.58
85. Hanson	121	348	292	640	5.29	147	1.215	4.28
86. Hawker	673.5	495	407	902	1.34	188	.279	4.80
87. Highercombe	14	449	422	871	62.21	202	14.429	4.29
88. Hutt and Hill Rivers	199	537	326	863	4.34	224	1.126	3.64
89. Julia	89	316	258	574	6.45	114	1.281	5.04
90. Kadina	242.5	3,491	3,743	7,234	29.83	1,593	6.569	4.51
91. Kanyaka	820.5	1,002	800	1,802	2.20	380	.463	4.71
92. Kapunda	106	500	599	1,099	10.37	227	2.142	4.70
93. Kennion	396.5	153	104	257	.65	49	.124	4.87
94. Keyneton	180	467	468	935	5.19	209	1.161	4.41
95. Kingscote	1,498	518	389	907	.61	183	.122	4.49
96. Kondoparinga	97	490	441	931	9.60	223	2.299	4.12
97. Kulpara	112.5	312	279	591	5.25	114	1.013	5.08
98. Lacepede	1,165	376	375	751	.64	164	.141	4.44
99. Lameroo	652	854	672	1,526	2.34	312	.479	4.86
100. Lincoln	1,838	1,915	1,568	3,483	1.89	800	.435	3.97
101. Loxton	1,042	1,689	1,121	2,810	2.70	577	.554	4.76
102. Lucindale	668.5	275	242	517	.77	128	.191	3.94
103. Macclesfield	35	323	277	600	17.14	153	4.371	3.88
104. Mannum	274	1,337	1,088	2,425	8.85	558	2.036	4.18
105. Marion	21.5	1,542	1,550	3,092	143.81	646	30.047	4.62
106. Melville	181.06	618	553	1,171	6.47	238	1.314	4.87
107. Meningie	1,056.75	1,054	1,002	2,056	1.95	461	.436	4.42
108. Millicent	201.5	1,237	1,221	2,458	12.20	488	2.422	4.88
109. Minlaton	357.86	1,005	900	1,905	5.32	400	1.118	4.65
110. Mitcham	27.5	4,310	4,878	9,188	334.11	2,041	74.218	4.36
111. Mobilong	216.5	2,243	2,124	4,367	20.17	936	4.323	4.45
112. Monarto	104	206	217	423	4.07	96	.923	4.33
113. Morgan	833.5	773	631	1,404	1.68	333	.400	3.96
114. Morphett Vale	24	404	394	798	33.25	170	7.083	4.56
115. Mount Barker	35	1,073	1,124	2,197	62.77	500	14.286	4.03
116. Mount Bryan	281	185	188	373	1.33	78	.278	4.64
117. Mount Crawford	79.5	421	405	826	10.39	173	2.176	4.80
118. Mount Gambier East	221	1,031	979	2,010	9.10	432	1.955	4.64
119. Mount Gambier West	185.97	1,537	1,520	3,057	16.44	642	3.452	4.73
120. Mudla Wirra North	63	277	247	524	8.32	98	1.556	5.27
121. Mudla Wirra South	62	824	821	1,645	26.53	341	5.500	4.71
122. Munno Para East	61.75	283	271	554	8.97	124	2.008	4.43
123. Munno Para West	102.25	846	830	1,676	16.39	349	3.413	4.80
124. Nairne	86	477	516	993	11.55	243	2.826	4.08
125. Naracoorte	886	1,417	1,370	2,787	3.15	599	.676	4.46
126. Neales	197.5	859	841	1,700	8.61	364	1.843	4.57
127. Ninnes	351	863	745	1,608	4.58	313	.892	5.11
128. Noarlunga	39	761	741	1,502	38.51	311	7.974	4.32

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
<i>DISTRICT COUNCILS—continued.</i>								
129. Onaunga	112	209	177	386	3.45	84	.750	4.60
130. Onkaparinga	82	1,716	1,689	3,405	41.52	740	9.024	4.54
131. Orroroo	504.5	1,058	904	1,962	3.89	417	.827	4.53
132. Para Wirra	47	420	397	817	17.38	180	3.830	4.55
133. Paringa	288	415	258	673	2.34	163	.566	4.12
134. Payneham	2.75	2,320	2,608	4,928	1,792.00	1,158	421.091	4.23
135. Peake	562	451	292	743	1.32	183	.326	4.10
136. Penola	587	865	827	1,692	2.88	381	.649	4.47
137. Pinnaroo	437.5	871	720	1,591	3.64	312	.713	4.88
138. Pirie	387.5	1,044	915	1,959	5.06	403	1.040	4.85
139. Port Broughton	190	630	558	1,188	6.25	238	1.253	4.80
140. Port Elliot	168	803	1,000	1,803	10.73	346	2.060	4.36
141. Port Gawler	128	549	514	1,063	8.30	214	1.672	4.95
142. Port Germein	809	2,869	2,470	5,339	6.60	1,164	1.439	4.55
143. Port Macdonnell	182	392	396	788	4.33	178	.978	4.31
144. Port Wakefield	188	327	241	568	3.02	118	.628	4.81
145. Prospect	3	5,965	6,892	12,857	4,285.67	3,027	1,009.000	4.21
146. Rapid Bay	109.5	204	198	402	3.67	91	.831	4.40
147. Redhill	191	530	507	1,037	5.43	220	1.152	4.70
148. Renmark Irrigation Trust No. 1	20.13	1,163	856	2,019	100.30	507	25.186	3.92
149. Renmark Town .. .. .	.42	771	665	1,436	3,419.05	277	659.524	4.33
150. Rhynie	45.5	139	130	269	5.91	52	1.143	5.14
151. Robe	426	243	251	494	1.16	119	.279	4.04
152. Saddleworth	77	518	447	965	12.53	230	2.987	4.19
153. Snowtown	430.5	1,123	945	2,068	4.80	415	.964	4.91
154. Spalding	162	455	314	769	4.75	157	.969	4.74
155. Springton	125	620	642	1,262	10.10	269	2.152	4.61
156. Stanley	64	285	251	536	8.38	112	1.750	4.71
157. Stirling	31	1,451	1,672	3,123	100.74	685	22.097	4.23
158. Stockport	44	218	186	404	9.18	93	2.114	4.34
159. Strathalbyn	86	292	289	581	6.76	134	1.558	4.34
160. Streaky Bay	2,354	807	625	1,432	.61	278	.118	5.04
161. Talunga	73	1,121	930	2,051	28.10	594	8.137	3.42
162. Tantanoola	108.5	419	367	786	7.24	163	1.502	4.81
163. Tanunda	17.75	848	859	1,707	96.17	361	20.338	4.58
164. Tatiara	1,556	1,280	1,180	2,460	1.58	535	.344	4.50
165. Teatree Gully	33.5	508	460	968	28.90	219	6.537	4.45
166. Terowie	510.75	649	584	1,233	2.41	282	.552	4.21
167. Torrens East	40.5	1,311	934	2,245	55.43	394	9.728	4.60
168. Torrens West	12.11	4,267	4,318	8,585	708.92	1,920	158.547	4.43
169. Truro	196	405	387	792	4.04	182	.929	4.35
170. Tumbly Bay	927.5	1,106	782	1,888	2.04	443	.478	4.16
171. Tungkillo	118	275	275	550	4.66	134	1.136	4.09
172. Waikerie	470	1,045	822	1,867	3.97	381	.811	4.73
173. Wakefield, Upper	91.99	625	599	1,224	13.31	284	3.087	4.31
174. Walkerville .. .. .	.94	1,792	2,431	4,223	4,492.55	920	978.723	4.34
175. Warooka	566.5	372	254	626	1.11	139	.245	4.30
176. Waterloo	94	357	305	662	7.04	139	1.479	4.76
177. Willunga	68	634	585	1,219	17.93	270	3.971	4.30
178. Woodville	14.76	6,237	6,482	12,719	861.72	2,780	188.347	4.51
179. Woolundunga	329	249	222	471	1.43	98	.298	4.81
180. Yankalilla	163.5	511	521	1,032	6.31	243	1.486	4.11
181. Yatala North	34	667	613	1,280	37.65	269	7.912	4.50
182. Yatala South	18.23	1,682	1,403	3,085	169.23	637	34.942	4.62
183. Yongala	313.75	748	641	1,389	4.43	294	.937	4.70
184. Yorke Peninsula	601.51	1,722	1,463	3,185	5.30	663	1.102	4.68
Total District Councils	46,259.56	134,492	128,615	263,107	5.69	57,411	1.241	4.45
SUMMARY.								
Corporations	84.31	100,613	112,166	212,779	2,523.77	46,356	549.828	4.27
District Councils	46,259.56	134,492	128,615	263,107	5.69	57,411	1.241	4.45
Not incorporated	333,726.13	10,403	5,777	16,180	.05	4,147	.012	3.71
(a) Migratory .. .. .	..	2,759	335	3,094	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—SOUTH AUSTRALIA	380,070	248,267	246,893	495,160	1.29	107,914	.284	4.34

(a) Mainly persons on ships and railway trains.

(vi) *Western Australia*.—The map of Western Australia inserted at the end of this chapter shows local government areas hatched for density of population in accordance with the scale on page 366. Areas not hatched had a population averaging less than 1 person to 8 square miles. Municipalities outside of the metropolitan area are represented by a black spot. The extreme attenuation of the population of Australia in relation to area, already referred to, is strikingly illustrated in the case of Western Australia, where 28 local government areas, aggregating 856,720 square miles, or 88 per cent. of the total area of the State, had populations averaging from 1 person to 8½ square miles to 1 person to 500 square miles. A "key" map is published for reference purposes. The numbers on this map correspond to the numbers entered against the names of the local government areas in the next table.

The area of each local government area in Western Australia and the number and density of the population and occupied dwellings are shown in the table following:—

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA—CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines and of dwellings occupied solely by them.)

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons per Acre.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPALITIES.								
1. Albany	5,375	1,845	2,131	3,976	.74	848	.158	4.18
2. Boulder	2,910	4,068	4,144	8,212	2.82	1,915	.658	4.20
3. Bunbury	2,016	2,145	2,330	4,475	2.22	841	.417	4.80
4. Busselton	800	270	339	609	.76	116	.145	4.26
5. Carnarvon	700	575	371	946	1.35	178	.254	4.05
6. Claremont	1,168	2,530	2,981	5,511	4.72	1,128	.966	4.49
7. Collie	5,685	1,765	1,548	3,313	.58	671	.118	4.60
8. Coolgardie	1,715	349	352	701	.41	212	.124	2.91
9. Cottesloe	960	2,220	2,813	5,033	5.24	1,027	1.070	4.41
10. Fremantle	3,710	8,858	8,708	17,566	4.73	3,358	.905	4.52
11. Fremantle East	770	2,145	2,278	4,423	5.74	935	1.214	4.69
12. Fremantle North	820	1,747	1,798	3,545	4.32	708	.863	4.64
13. Geraldton	1,920	2,122	2,052	4,174	2.17	836	.435	4.51
14. Guildford	546	943	933	1,876	3.44	385	.705	4.43
15. Kalgoorlie	1,325	3,977	3,920	7,897	5.96	1,881	1.420	3.77
16. Midland Junction	1,476	2,483	2,454	4,937	3.34	1,068	.724	4.52
17. Narrogin	2,738	944	928	1,872	.68	383	.140	4.35
18. Northam	1,337	1,831	1,771	3,602	2.69	752	.562	4.48
19. Perth	15,220	30,696	33,470	64,166	4.22	12,521	.823	4.46
20. Perth South	3,600	1,370	1,590	2,960	.82	667	.185	4.30
21. Subiaco	1,757	6,292	7,355	13,647	7.77	3,028	1.723	4.34
22. Wagin	3,398	641	632	1,273	.37	251	.074	4.61
23. York	4,350	759	762	1,521	.35	331	.076	4.41
Total Municipalities	64,296	80,575	85,660	166,235	2.59	34,040	0.529	4.40
ROAD DISTRICTS.								
	Area in Square Miles.				Persons per Square Mile.		Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	
24. Albany	3,385	667	577	1,244	.37	327	.097	3.72
25. Armadale-Kelmscott	250	1,172	1,079	2,251	9.00	523	2.092	4.24
26. Arthur West	1,060	364	260	624	.59	164	.155	3.78
27. Ashburton	24,800	266	64	330	.01	64	.003	3.55
28. Augusta	440	94	107	201	.46	45	.102	3.54
29. Avon	673	764	509	1,273	1.89	264	.392	4.65
30. Balingup	311	804	576	1,380	4.44	304	.977	4.28
31. Bayswater	10.7	1,182	1,210	2,392	223.55	597	55.794	4.02
32. Belmont Park	15.5	1,017	849	1,866	120.39	434	28.000	4.29
33. Beverley	883	985	897	1,882	2.13	396	.448	4.65
34. Black Range	9,765	439	192	631	.06	188	.019	2.78
35. Blackwood Lower	1,349	679	423	1,102	.82	310	.230	3.42
36. Blackwood Upper	938	660	458	1,118	1.19	294	.313	3.75
37. Bridgetown	206	862	756	1,618	7.85	373	1.811	4.04
38. Broad Arrow	1,039	310	177	487	.47	200	.192	2.37
39. Brookton	473	639	510	1,149	2.43	248	.524	4.57
40. Broome	20,740	733	313	1,046	.05	321	.015	2.84
41. Broomehill	469	529	412	941	2.01	204	.435	4.62

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
ROAD DISTRICTS— <i>continued.</i>								
42. Bruce Rock	1,799	1,625	806	2,431	1.35	560	.311	4.25
43. Bunbury	25	400	421	821	32.84	171	6.840	4.65
44. Capel	185	549	446	995	5.38	232	1.254	4.20
45. Chapman Upper	939	712	455	1,167	1.24	284	.302	4.11
46. Chittering	414	210	178	388	.94	86	.208	4.55
47. Claremont	5.6	2,062	1,495	3,557	635.18	676	120.714	4.26
48. Collie	381	1,244	810	2,054	5.39	538	1.412	3.71
49. Coolgardie	11,750	1,461	463	1,924	.16	1,082	.092	1.76
50. Corrigin	1,282	854	432	1,286	1.00	311	.243	4.13
51. Cottesloe Beach	1.3	1,546	1,675	3,221	2,477.69	702	540.000	4.41
52. Cuballing	483	520	410	930	1.93	221	.458	4.15
53. Cue-Day Dawn	4,130	567	390	957	.23	253	.061	3.35
54. Dalwallinu	3,300	660	296	956	.29	195	.059	4.84
55. Dandaragan	2,545	132	90	222	.09	45	.018	4.84
56. Dardanup	209	595	494	1,089	5.21	242	1.158	4.50
57. Darling Range	144	900	851	1,751	12.16	462	3.208	3.49
58. Denmark	718	385	284	669	.93	191	.266	3.38
59. Dowerin	694	625	438	1,063	1.53	238	.343	4.35
60. Drakesbrook	349	629	376	1,005	2.88	302	.865	3.19
61. Dumbleyung	4,620	1,021	668	1,689	.37	375	.081	4.40
62. Esperance	46,120	455	258	713	.02	249	.005	2.62
63. Fremantle	30	706	572	1,278	42.60	304	10.133	4.16
64. Gascoyne-Minilya	21,670	315	51	366	.02	58	.003	5.31
65. Gascoyne Upper	19,900	168	30	198	.01	38	.002	4.82
66. Geraldton	326	400	217	617	1.89	202	.620	3.06
67. Gin Gin	1,454	382	304	686	.47	154	.106	4.35
68. Gnowangerup	2,498	644	462	1,106	.44	265	.106	4.07
69. Goomalling	713	841	667	1,508	2.12	288	.404	5.15
70. Gosnells	42	989	947	1,936	46.10	454	10.810	4.11
71. Greenbushes	38	634	618	1,252	32.95	295	7.763	4.15
72. Greenmount	259	1,686	1,610	3,296	12.73	775	2.992	3.68
73. Greenough	334	402	356	758	2.27	146	.437	5.08
74. Guildford West	3.9	1,329	1,407	2,736	701.54	622	159.487	4.33
75. Hall's Creek	32,920	239	14	253	.008	50	.002	4.12
76. Harvey	990	2,261	1,689	3,950	3.99	1,101	1.112	3.47
77. Irwin	1,423	268	311	579	.41	124	.087	4.27
78. Jandakot	63	228	173	401	6.37	124	1.968	3.25
79. Kalgoorlie	1,645	3,939	3,436	7,375	4.48	2,166	1.317	3.38
80. Kanowna	18,750	313	138	451	.02	188	.010	2.28
81. Katanning	3,030	1,734	1,558	3,292	1.09	714	.236	4.35
82. Kellerberrin	767	1,046	758	1,804	2.35	408	.532	4.26
83. Kimberley West	38,550	344	75	419	.01	98	.003	3.10
84. Kojonup	1,228	694	556	1,250	1.02	316	.257	3.93
85. Lawlers	11,010	239	91	330	.03	109	.010	2.45
86. Leonora-Mount Malcolm	2,755	794	635	1,429	.52	455	.165	3.01
87. Marble Bar	69,260	236	57	293	.004	104	.002	2.40
88. Marradong	663	427	248	675	1.02	239	.360	2.75
89. Meckering	1,047	1,280	903	2,183	2.09	464	.443	4.60
90. Meekatharra	106,760	914	508	1,422	.01	385	.004	3.14
91. Melbourne	1,400	435	231	666	.48	158	.113	4.07
92. Melville	18	1,163	1,197	2,360	131.11	501	27.833	4.70
93. Menzies	57,560	750	459	1,209	.02	403	.007	2.86
94. Merredin	3,505	1,811	988	2,799	.80	711	.203	3.77
95. Minginew	4,470	1,014	632	1,646	.37	389	.087	4.15
96. Moora	1,387	946	696	1,642	1.18	336	.242	4.69
97. Mount Magnet	5,230	390	238	628	.12	170	.033	3.24
98. Mount Margaret	37,830	384	217	601	.02	228	.006	2.49
99. Mullewa	4,550	507	309	816	.18	193	.042	3.89
100. Murchison	18,330	163	22	185	.01	31	.002	4.73
101. Murray	791	1,898	1,502	3,400	4.30	883	1.116	3.64
102. Nannine	4,300	147	59	206	.05	62	.014	3.00
103. Narrogin	625	641	476	1,117	1.79	250	.400	4.24
104. Ninghan	1,866	929	459	1,388	.74	365	.196	3.72
105. Norseman	15,000	329	254	583	.04	176	.012	3.20
106. Northam	425	1,207	946	2,153	5.07	501	1.179	4.26

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—AREA, POPULATION, OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, ETC.—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
<i>ROAD DISTRICTS—continued.</i>								
107. Northampton	8,935	871	647	1,518	.17	354	.040	4.10
108. Nullagine	94,595	160	16	176	.002	66	.001	2.08
109. Peppermint Grove	0.4	433	677	1,110	2,775.00	209	522.500	4.86
110. Perenjori-Morawa	5,580	548	239	787	.14	173	.031	4.49
111. Perth	46	6,052	5,991	12,043	261.80	2,466	53.609	4.31
112. Phillips River	1,640	346	242	588	.36	154	.094	3.71
113. Pingelly	476	887	757	1,644	3.45	332	.697	4.79
114. Plantaganet	2,714	1,068	735	1,803	.66	421	.155	3.99
115. Port Hedland	7,685	303	101	404	.05	94	.012	3.94
116. Preston	333	915	727	1,642	4.93	408	1.225	3.92
117. Queen's Park	11.6	1,083	923	2,006	172.93	441	38.017	4.16
118. Rockingham	211	329	148	477	2.26	183	.867	2.60
119. Roe	3,428	756	365	1,121	.33	268	.078	4.24
120. Roebourne	8,830	321	149	470	.05	141	.016	2.95
121. Serpentine-Jarrahdale	235	671	510	1,181	5.03	290	1.234	3.81
122. Shark Bay	6,340	156	75	231	.04	51	.008	3.82
123. Sussex	873	672	563	1,235	1.41	291	.333	3.80
124. Swan	361	1,412	963	2,375	6.58	531	1.471	4.04
125. Tableland	16,050	56	6	62	.004	9	.001	5.00
126. Tambellup	764	519	406	925	1.21	220	.288	4.15
127. Toodyay	706	802	743	1,545	2.19	316	.448	4.66
128. Victoria Plains	1,000	663	426	1,089	1.09	171	.171	4.64
129. Wagin	739	601	449	1,050	1.42	226	.306	4.65
130. Wandering	775	361	203	564	.73	159	.205	3.51
131. Wanneroo	195	194	118	312	1.60	71	.364	4.39
132. Warren	3,100	1,512	910	2,422	.78	663	.214	3.42
133. Westonia	1,040	474	368	842	.81	227	.218	3.46
134. Wickiepin	768	806	648	1,454	1.89	327	.426	4.31
135. Williams	885	412	360	772	.87	168	.190	4.55
136. Wiluna	87,800	136	45	181	.002	81	.001	2.21
137. Woodanilling	437	348	291	639	1.46	132	.302	4.81
138. Wyalkatchem	1,720	773	445	1,218	.71	278	.162	4.32
139. Wyndham	46,850	362	97	459	.01	89	.002	2.94
140. Yalgoo	12,690	536	219	755	.06	174	.014	3.65
141. Yilgarn	14,840	724	486	1,210	.08	390	.026	2.96
142. York	850	756	576	1,332	1.57	260	.306	4.97
Total Road Districts	975,820	92,502	68,805	161,307	.17	39,508	.040	3.87

SUMMARY.

Municipalities	100	80,575	85,660	166,235	1,662.35	34,040	340.40	4.40
Road Districts	975,820	92,502	68,805	161,307	.17	39,508	.040	3.87
(a) Migratory .. ..	..	4,201	989	5,190	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—WESTERN AUSTRALIA	975,920	177,278	155,454	332,732	.34	73,548	.075	4.11

(a) Mainly persons on ships and railway trains—and certain half-caste aboriginals.

(vii) *Tasmania.*—The map of Tasmania inserted at the end of this chapter shows municipalities hatched for density of population in accordance with the scale on page 366. The numbers on the accompanying "key" map published for reference correspond to the numbers entered against the names of the municipalities in the next table.

The area of each municipality in Tasmania and the number and density of the population and occupied dwellings are given in the succeeding table :

TASMANIA.—AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS
IN EACH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA—CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921
(Exclusive of full-blood Aborigines and of dwellings occupied solely by them.)

Local Government Area.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
MUNICIPALITIES.								
1. Beaconsfield	214.06	1,753	1,773	3,526	16.47	824	3.849	4.26
2. Bothwell	990.63	1,889	710	2,599	2.62	860	2.868	2.89
3. Brighton	179.14	1,067	965	2,032	11.34	445	2.484	4.52
4. Bruni	140.62	319	323	642	4.57	137	2.974	4.73
5. Campbell Town	543.75	776	773	1,549	2.85	341	2.627	4.33
6. Circular Head	1,818.75	3,074	2,393	5,467	3.01	1,251	2.688	4.25
7. Clarence	110.16	1,590	1,765	3,355	30.46	756	6.863	4.41
8. Deloraine	1,245.31	3,066	2,838	5,904	4.74	1,170	2.940	4.95
9. Devonport	42.66	2,906	3,262	6,168	144.59	1,248	29.255	4.70
10. Emu Bay	208.59	2,976	2,875	5,851	28.05	1,121	5.374	4.95
11. Esperance	2,235.94	1,784	1,612	3,396	1.52	721	2.322	4.65
12. Evandale	392.97	822	855	1,677	4.27	327	2.832	5.12
13. Fingal	1,031.41	1,733	1,671	3,404	3.30	734	2.712	4.56
14. Flinders Island	814.06	522	383	905	1.11	200	2.246	4.56
15. George Town	239.06	500	538	1,038	4.34	249	1.042	3.98
16. Glamorgan	615.62	410	395	805	1.31	163	2.265	4.72
17. Glenorchy	44.30	3,189	3,155	6,344	143.21	1,345	30.361	4.65
18. Gormanston	1,114.06	990	599	1,589	1.43	369	2.331	3.65
19. Green Ponds	172.66	606	582	1,188	6.88	269	1.558	4.36
20. Hamilton	2,227.50	1,095	988	2,083	0.94	447	2.201	4.63
21. Hobart	28.72	20,392	23,197	43,589	1,517.72	9,276	322.981	4.30
22. Huon	306.25	2,079	1,932	4,011	13.10	816	2.664	4.84
23. Kentish	451.56	2,788	2,507	5,295	11.73	1,117	2.474	4.73
24. Kingborough	142.19	1,945	1,997	3,942	27.72	880	6.189	4.40
25. King Island	425.00	579	461	1,040	2.45	272	2.640	3.78
26. Latrobe	210.47	1,918	1,877	3,795	18.03	775	3.682	4.72
27. Launceston	8.91	11,268	13,037	24,305	2,727.83	5,035	565.095	4.45
28. Leven	187.50	3,072	3,016	6,088	32.47	1,227	6.544	4.86
29. Lilydale	332.81	1,549	1,463	3,012	9.05	650	1.953	4.62
30. Longford	398.00	1,928	1,964	3,892	9.78	863	2.168	4.48
31. New Norfolk	524.06	3,661	3,505	7,166	13.67	1,372	2.618	4.63
32. Oatlands	587.50	1,619	1,464	3,083	5.25	643	1.094	4.71
33. Penguin	189.06	1,493	1,328	2,821	14.92	592	3.131	4.73
34. Port Cygnet	95.31	1,404	1,310	2,714	28.48	563	5.907	4.74
35. Portland	607.81	889	727	1,616	2.66	338	2.556	4.44
36. Queenstown	59.38	1,699	1,507	3,206	53.99	765	12.883	3.86
37. Richmond	225.00	971	820	1,791	7.96	408	1.813	4.37
38. Ringarooma	654.85	2,501	2,146	4,647	7.10	1,050	1.603	4.32
39. Ross	487.50	404	358	762	1.56	166	2.341	4.50
40. St. Leonards	340.31	1,825	1,875	3,700	10.87	792	2.327	4.61
41. Scottsdale	381.09	1,496	1,409	2,905	7.62	635	1.666	4.44
42. Sorell	295.00	1,179	1,018	2,197	7.45	505	1.712	4.29
43. Spring Bay	442.19	474	400	874	1.98	188	2.425	4.45
44. Strahan	1,468.75	507	436	943	0.64	216	2.147	4.20
45. Table Cape	337.50	2,910	2,773	5,683	16.84	1,180	3.496	4.73
46. Tasman	193.75	830	678	1,508	7.78	334	1.724	4.46
47. Waratah	892.19	1,071	848	1,919	2.15	501	2.562	3.77
48. Westbury	360.16	1,975	2,003	3,978	11.05	860	2.388	4.59
49. Zeehan	1,201.56	1,615	1,509	3,124	2.60	822	2.684	3.71
Total Municipalities	26,215.63	107,108	106,020	213,128	8.13	45,818	1.748	4.44
SUMMARY.								
Municipalities	26,215.63	107,108	106,020	213,128	8.13	45,818	1.748	4.44
Migratory (a) .. .. .	..	635	17	652	..	..	..	..
TOTAL—TASMANIA	26,215.63	107,743	106,037	213,780	8.13	45,818	1.748	4.44

(a) Mainly persons on ships and railway trains.

(viii) *Northern Territory and Federal Capital Territory.*—The map of the Northern Territory inserted at the end of this chapter shows the boundaries of the police districts as constituted at the date of the Census in 1921. The town of Darwin, the only part of the Territory incorporated under local government, is indicated on the map by a black spot. The Census data for the municipality of Darwin and the police districts in the Territory are fully dealt with in Vol. I., Part XVI., pages 1158–1175 and in Vol. II., Part XXIV., pages 1699–1702.

The area, number and density of the population and occupied dwellings are shown for the Northern Territory in the following table. Similar particulars are also given for the Federal Capital Territory for which a map has not been prepared.

TERRITORIES.

AREA, NUMBER AND DENSITY OF THE POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS.—CENSUS OF 4TH APRIL, 1921.

(Exclusive of full-blood aboriginals and of dwellings occupied solely by them.)

Territory.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.			Persons per Square Mile.	Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings per Square Mile.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Northern	523,620	2,757	1,045	3,802	.007	1,074	.002	2.832
Migratory (a) .. .. .	..	64	1	65	..	..	..	..
Total Northern Territory ..	523,620	2,821	1,046	3,867	.007	1,074	.002	2.832
Federal Capital	940	1,558	1,005	2,563	2.736	526	.560	4.388
Migratory (a) .. .. .	..	9	..	9	..	..	..	..
Total Federal Capital Territory	940	1,567	1,005	2,572	2.736	526	.560	4.388

(a) Mainly persons on ships.

In the maps relating to the metropolitan areas of the States the hatching to indicate density has been based on the number of persons per acre in accordance with the following scale:—

- A. averaging less than 1 person to 4 acres.
 B. " from 1 person to 4 acres to less than 1 person to 2 acres.
 C. " " 1 " 2 " " 1 " "
 D. " " 1 " 1 " " 2 " 1 "
 E. " " 2 " 1 " " 4 " 1 "
 F. " " 4 " 1 " " 8 " 1 "
 G. " " 8 " 1 " " 16 " 1 "
 H. " " 16 " 1 " " 32 " 1 "
 I. " 32 persons and over to 1 acre.

(ix) *Sydney and Suburbs.*—The map for Sydney and suburbs inserted at the end of this chapter shows the boundaries of the several municipalities and the shire of Ku-ring-gai which for Census purposes have been adopted as the metropolitan area of New South Wales. The hatching on the map indicates the density of the population in accordance with the scale above. Where the space in the map was insufficient to accommodate the name of the municipality a small letter has been inserted. These substitute letters, with the names of the municipalities to which they refer, will be found to the right of the map.

AREA, POPULATION, AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS OF METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1921.

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons Per Acre.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings Per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Alexandria .. (M)	1,024	5,145	4,648	9,793	9.56	2,026	1.979	4.75
Annandale .. (M)	360	6,105	6,543	12,648	35.13	2,825	7.847	4.38
Ashfield .. (M)	2,081	15,404	18,232	33,636	16.16	7,096	3.410	4.57
Balmain .. (M)	938	15,867	16,237	32,104	34.23	6,866	7.320	4.57
Bexley .. (M)	1,920	7,186	7,560	14,746	7.68	3,269	1.703	4.47
Botany .. (M)	2,163	3,255	2,959	6,214	2.87	1,282	.593	4.77
Burwood .. (M)	1,050	6,928	8,781	15,709	14.96	3,189	3.037	4.64
Canterbury .. (M)	8,384	18,459	19,180	37,639	4.49	8,225	.981	4.53
Concord .. (M)	2,666	5,404	5,609	11,013	4.13	2,444	.917	4.41
Darlington .. (M)	44	1,794	1,857	3,651	82.98	697	15.841	4.82
Drummoyne .. (M)	1,920	9,056	9,705	18,761	9.77	4,046	2.107	4.52
Eastwood .. (M)	2,931	1,108	1,025	2,133	.73	483	.165	4.40
Enfield .. (M)	1,696	4,143	4,387	8,530	5.03	1,834	1.081	4.53
Erskineville .. (M)	166	3,705	3,848	7,553	45.50	1,579	9.512	4.74
Glebe .. (M)	521	10,925	11,829	22,754	43.67	4,337	8.324	4.63
Homebush .. (M)	640	783	839	1,622	2.53	340	.531	4.75
Hunter's Hill .. (M)	1,325	3,697	3,603	7,300	5.51	1,234	.931	4.42
Hurstville .. (M)	6,750	6,592	6,802	13,394	1.98	2,975	.441	4.49
Kogarah .. (M)	4,448	8,923	9,303	18,226	4.10	3,986	.896	4.50
Ku-ring-gai .. (S)	23,040	8,678	10,531	19,209	.83	4,063	.176	4.47
Lane Cove .. (M)	2,496	3,642	3,950	7,592	3.04	1,663	.666	4.28
Leichhardt .. (M)	1,164	14,416	14,940	29,356	25.22	6,047	5.195	4.58
Manly .. (M)	2,426	8,315	10,192	18,507	7.63	3,587	1.479	4.51
Marrickville .. (M)	2,016	20,014	22,226	42,240	20.95	9,176	4.552	4.48
Mascot .. (M)	2,256	5,578	5,351	10,929	4.84	2,275	1.008	4.79

AREA, POPULATION AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS OF METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF
NEW SOUTH WALES, 1921—*continued.*

Local Government Area.	Area In Acres.	Population.			Persons Per Acre.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings Per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Mosman .. (M)	2,067	8,718	11,338	20,056	9.70	4,509	2.181	4.28
Newtown .. (M)	442	13,757	14,411	28,168	63.73	5,722	12.946	4.71
Paddington .. (M)	403	12,589	13,775	26,364	65.42	5,098	12.650	4.60
Petersham .. (M)	1,254	12,220	14,016	26,236	20.92	5,369	4.281	4.57
Randwick .. (M)	8,064	24,495	26,346	50,841	6.30	10,233	1.269	4.50
Redfern .. (M)	435	12,156	11,822	23,978	55.12	4,412	10.143	4.93
Rockdale .. (M)	5,022	12,374	12,815	25,189	5.02	5,316	1.059	4.64
Ryde .. (M)	7,110	7,191	7,663	14,854	2.09	3,168	.446	4.49
St. Peters .. (M)	896	6,357	6,343	12,700	14.17	2,690	3.002	4.64
Strathfield .. (M)	1,792	3,447	4,147	7,594	4.24	1,597	.891	4.62
Sydney .. (M)	3,327	54,526	49,627	104,153	31.30	17,391	5.227	4.43
Sydney North .. (M)	2,067	21,824	26,614	48,438	23.43	10,184	4.927	4.24
Vaucluse .. (M)	768	1,650	2,077	3,727	4.85	757	.986	4.44
Waterloo .. (M)	806	5,805	5,394	11,199	13.89	2,293	2.845	4.73
Waverley .. (M)	1,965	17,187	19,610	36,797	18.73	7,799	3.969	4.46
Willoughby .. (M)	5,530	13,114	14,953	28,067	5.07	6,251	1.130	4.41
Woollahra .. (M)	1,926	10,960	14,479	25,439	13.21	5,385	2.796	4.42
Total Metropolitan Area	118,299	433,492	465,567	899,059	7.60	183,718	1.553	4.52

(M) Municipality.

(S) Shire.

In the case of New South Wales the metropolitan area consists of complete local government areas throughout, but in the other States parts only of certain local government areas have been included as metropolitan.

(x) *Melbourne and Suburbs.*—The map of Melbourne and suburbs inserted at the end of this chapter shows the boundaries of the several municipalities, the shire of Preston, and the parts of the shires of Heidelberg, Moorabbin, Mulgrave, Nunawading, and Werribee, which constitute for Census purposes the metropolitan area of Victoria. The hatching on the map represents the density of the population in each case according to the scale on page 388. Where a small letter has been used to identify an area the names of the area and the substitute letter have been inserted below the map. The area, population, and occupied dwellings in each local government area or part thereof included in the metropolitan area of Victoria are shown in the following table:—

AREA, POPULATION, AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS OF METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT
AREAS OF VICTORIA, 1921.

Local Government Area.	Area In Acres.	Population.			Persons Per Acre.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings Per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Brighton .. (M)	3,308	9,491	11,744	21,235	6.42	4,513	1.364	4.47
Brunswick .. (M)	2,719	21,339	23,145	44,484	16.36	9,490	3.490	4.58
Camberwell .. (M)	8,320	10,703	13,132	23,835	2.86	5,496	.661	4.25
Canfield .. (M)	5,600	18,667	22,026	40,693	7.27	9,283	1.658	4.26
Coburg .. (M)	4,800	8,952	9,162	18,114	3.77	3,772	.786	4.62
Collingwood .. (M)	1,139	15,956	18,283	34,239	30.06	7,446	6.537	4.38
Essendon .. (M)	4,000	16,525	18,744	35,269	8.82	7,847	1.962	4.43
Fitzroy .. (M)	923	16,311	18,627	34,938	37.85	7,574	8.206	4.19
Footscray .. (M)	2,577	16,785	16,990	33,775	13.11	7,042	2.733	4.68
Hawthorn .. (M)	2,400	12,870	16,295	29,165	12.15	6,417	2.674	4.41
Heidelberg (Part) .. (S)	9,216	6,976	7,743	14,719	1.60	2,811	.305	4.32
Kew .. (M)	3,553	7,711	9,671	17,382	4.89	3,560	1.002	4.30
Malvern .. (M)	4,000	14,054	18,252	32,306	8.08	7,375	1.844	4.25
Melbourne .. (M)	7,555	51,084	52,167	103,251	13.67	21,212	2.808	4.02
Melbourne South .. (M)	2,303	22,167	24,706	46,873	20.35	10,009	4.346	4.34
Moorabbin (Part) .. (S)	5,344	1,600	1,517	3,117	.58	681	.127	4.55
Mulgrave (Part) .. (S)	2,400	211	188	399	.17	92	.038	4.34
Northcote .. (M)	2,850	14,694	15,825	30,519	10.71	6,677	2.343	4.47
Nunawading (Part) .. (S)	5,184	3,998	4,242	8,240	1.59	1,806	.348	4.40
Oakleigh .. (M)	2,658	2,932	3,144	6,076	2.29	1,329	.500	4.48
Port Melbourne .. (M)	2,366	6,495	6,594	13,089	5.53	2,760	1.167	4.63
Prahran .. (M)	2,320	21,706	28,584	50,290	21.68	11,275	4.860	4.22
Preston .. (S)	8,800	4,717	4,953	9,670	1.10	2,054	.233	4.66
Richmond .. (M)	1,430	20,606	22,565	43,171	30.19	9,369	6.552	4.46
St. Kilda .. (M)	2,049	16,736	21,843	38,579	18.83	8,128	3.967	4.25
Sandringham .. (M)	3,740	5,142	6,174	11,316	3.03	2,511	.671	4.27
Werribee (Part) .. (S)	1,056	1,156	1,123	2,279	2.16	487	.461	4.68
Williamstown .. (M)	2,775	9,916	9,526	19,442	7.01	4,272	1.539	4.41
Total Metropolitan Area	105,385	359,500	406,965	766,465	7.27	165,288	1.568	4.34

(M) Municipality.

(S) Shire.

(xi) *Brisbane and Suburbs*.—The map of Brisbane and suburbs inserted at the end of this chapter shows the boundaries of the several municipalities, shires, or parts of shires which were combined to form the metropolitan area of Queensland for the purpose of the Census. The density of the population of each area is indicated by hatching in accordance with the scale on page 388.

The area, population, and occupied dwellings in each local government area or part thereof included in the metropolitan area are shown in the next table:—

AREA, POPULATION, AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS OF METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF QUEENSLAND, 1921.

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons Per Acre.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings Per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Balmoral .. (S)	10,240	4,384	4,645	9,029	.88	2,016	.197	4.42
Belmont .. (S)	17,280	726	638	1,364	.08	326	.019	4.16
Brisbane .. (M)	3,520	20,609	22,020	42,629	12.11	7,916	2.249	4.54
Brisbane South .. (M)	2,880	17,828	19,323	37,151	12.90	7,809	2.711	4.41
Coorparoo .. (S)	2,560	3,188	3,447	6,635	2.59	1,486	.580	4.36
Enoggera (Part) .. (S)	10,336	1,915	1,938	3,853	.37	858	.083	4.36
Hamilton .. (M)	1,920	4,107	4,766	8,873	4.62	1,853	.965	4.63
Ithaca .. (M)	3,040	10,059	10,846	20,905	6.88	4,473	1.471	4.56
Kedron (Part) .. (S)	15,360	2,622	2,235	4,857	.32	1,004	.065	4.49
Moggill (Part) .. (S)	4,960	203	167	370	.07	73	.015	5.06
Sherwood .. (S)	12,800	3,415	3,197	6,612	.52	1,149	.090	4.34
Stephens .. (S)	5,760	5,546	5,953	11,499	2.00	2,649	.460	4.27
Taringa .. (S)	3,840	2,331	2,715	5,046	1.31	1,135	.296	4.40
Toombul .. (S)	17,920	6,423	7,143	13,566	.76	2,859	.160	4.44
Toowong .. (M)	2,880	4,597	5,390	9,987	3.47	2,229	.774	4.41
Windsor .. (M)	2,560	8,671	9,579	18,250	7.13	4,017	1.569	4.40
Wynnum .. (M)	8,960	3,945	4,410	8,355	.93	1,856	.207	4.37
Yeerongpilly (Part) (S)	7,936	476	489	965	.12	227	.029	4.25
Total Metropolitan Area	134,752	101,045	108,901	209,946	1.56	43,935	.326	4.44

(M) Municipality. (S) Shire.

(xii) *Adelaide and Suburbs*.—The map of Adelaide and suburbs inserted at the end of this chapter shows the boundaries of the municipalities, district councils, and parts of district councils which were grouped together to form the metropolitan area of South Australia at the Census. The areas have been hatched for density of population in accordance with the scale on page 388. Where the space on the map was insufficient to accommodate the name of the area a small letter has been inserted. In the right lower corner of the map these substitute letters are shown with the names of the areas they represent.

The area, population, and occupied dwellings in each local government area or part thereof included in the metropolitan area of South Australia are shown in the succeeding table:—

AREA, POPULATION, AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS OF METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons Per Acre.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings Per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Adelaide .. (M)	3,268	18,751	20,801	39,552	12.10	8,170	2.500	4.01
Brighton .. (M)	1,970	1,335	1,503	2,838	1.44	585	.297	4.17
Burnside .. (DC)	6,080	7,604	8,804	16,408	2.70	3,546	.583	4.20
Campbelltown .. (DC)	5,760	1,498	1,471	2,969	.52	662	.115	4.47
Crafers .. (DC)	10,560	948	1,006	1,954	.19	423	.040	4.58
Glenelg .. (M)	676	3,521	4,473	7,994	11.83	1,786	2.642	4.13
Henley and Grange (M)	1,280	1,706	2,275	3,981	3.11	781	.610	4.53
Hindmarsh .. (M)	1,208	6,141	6,313	12,454	10.31	2,691	2.228	4.56
Kensington and Norwood (M)	970	6,929	8,071	15,000	15.46	3,367	3.471	4.25
Maion (Part) .. (DC)	6,880	1,464	1,481	2,945	.43	614	.089	4.63
Mitcham .. (DC)	17,600	4,310	4,878	9,188	.52	2,041	.116	4.36
Payneham .. (DC)	1,760	2,320	2,608	4,928	2.80	1,158	.658	4.23
Port Adelaide .. (M)	8,722	14,713	15,388	30,101	3.45	6,225	.714	4.61
Prospect .. (DC)	1,920	5,965	6,892	12,857	6.70	3,027	1.577	4.21
St. Peters .. (M)	923	5,124	5,974	11,098	12.02	2,515	2.725	4.26
Stirling (Part) .. (DC)	8,192	947	1,180	2,127	.26	446	.054	4.31
Thebarton .. (M)	1,038	6,788	7,243	14,031	13.52	3,188	3.071	4.37
Torrens East .. (DC)	25,920	1,311	934	2,245	.09	394	.015	4.60
Torrens West .. (DC)	7,750	4,267	4,318	8,585	1.11	1,920	.248	4.43
Wiley .. (M)	3,524	15,417	18,676	34,093	9.67	7,756	2.201	4.23
Woolstonville .. (DC)	602	1,792	2,431	4,223	7.01	920	1.528	4.34
Wynnum .. (DC)	9,446	6,237	6,482	12,719	1.35	2,780	.294	4.51
Yield .. (DC)	11,667	1,682	1,403	3,085	.26	637	.055	4.62
Metropolitan Area	137,716	120,770	134,805	255,575	1.85	55,632	.404	4.31

(M) Municipal Corporation.

(DC) District Council.

(xiii) *Perth and Suburbs.*—The map of Perth and suburbs inserted at the end of this chapter shows the boundaries of the municipalities, road districts, and parts of road districts which were grouped to make up the metropolitan area of Western Australia. The areas have been hatched for density of population in accordance with the scale on page 388. Where small letters have been substituted for the names of areas on the map the names of the areas with the identifying letters will be found in the right lower corner.

The area, population, and occupied dwellings in each local government area or part thereof comprised in the metropolitan area of Western Australia are shown in the next table :—

AREA, POPULATION, AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS OF METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA, 1921.

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons Per Acre.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings Per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Bayswater (Part) .. (R.D.)	3,936	1,134	1,171	2,305	.59	574	.146	4.03
Belmont Park .. (R.D.)	9,920	1,017	849	1,866	.19	434	.044	4.29
Claremont .. (M.)	1,168	2,530	2,981	5,511	4.72	1,128	.966	4.49
Claremont .. (R.D.)	3,584	2,062	1,495	3,557	.99	676	.189	4.26
Cottesloe .. (M.)	960	2,220	2,813	5,033	5.24	1,027	1.070	4.41
Cottesloe Beach .. (R.D.)	832	1,546	1,675	3,221	3.87	702	.844	4.41
Fremantle .. (M.)	3,710	8,858	8,708	17,566	4.73	3,358	.905	4.52
Fremantle East .. (M.)	770	2,145	2,278	4,423	5.74	935	1.214	4.69
Fremantle North .. (M.)	820	1,747	1,798	3,545	4.32	708	.863	4.64
Guildford .. (M.)	546	943	933	1,876	3.44	385	.705	4.43
Guildford West (Part) (R.D.)	1,888	1,295	1,375	2,670	1.41	604	.320	4.34
Melville (Part) .. (R.D.)	7,008	1,144	1,178	2,322	.33	491	.070	4.72
Midland Junction .. (M.)	1,476	2,483	2,454	4,937	3.34	1,068	.724	4.52
Peppermint Grove (R.D.)	256	433	677	1,110	4.34	209	.816	4.86
Perth .. (M.)	15,220	30,696	33,470	64,166	4.22	12,521	.823	4.46
Perth (Part) .. (R.D.)	19,584	5,939	5,915	11,854	.61	2,418	.123	4.31
Perth South .. (M.)	3,600	1,370	1,590	2,960	.82	667	.185	4.30
Queen's Park .. (R.D.)	7,424	1,083	923	2,006	.27	441	.059	4.16
Subiaco .. (M.)	1,757	6,292	7,355	13,647	7.77	3,028	1.723	4.34
Swan (Part) .. (R.D.)	3,104	151	147	298	.10	64	.021	4.66
Total Metropolitan Area	87,563	75,088	79,785	154,873	1.77	31,438	.359	4.43

(M) Municipality.

(RD) Road District.

(xiv) *Hobart and Suburbs.*—In the map of Hobart and suburbs inserted at the end of this chapter are shown the boundaries of the municipalities and parts thereof which make up the metropolitan area of Tasmania adopted for Census purposes. The density of population of each area is indicated by hatching in accordance with the scale on page 388. In Tasmania all local government areas, whether urban or rural, are designated "municipalities."

The area, population, and occupied dwellings in each municipality, or part thereof, included in the metropolitan area of Tasmania are shown below :—

AREA, POPULATION, AND OCCUPIED DWELLINGS OF METROPOLITAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS OF TASMANIA, 1921.

Local Government Area.	Area in Acres.	Population.			Persons Per Acre.	Number of Occupied Dwellings.	Occupied Dwellings Per Acre.	Population per Occupied Private Dwelling.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.				
Clarence (Part) .. (M.)	1,952	1,001	1,198	2,199	1.13	499	.256	4.37
Glenorchy .. (M.)	28,350	3,189	3,155	6,344	.22	1,345	.047	4.65
Hobart .. (M.)	18,380	20,392	23,197	43,589	2.37	9,276	.505	4.30
Kingborough (Part) (M.)	6,208	129	100	229	.04	53	.009	4.31
Total Metropolitan Area	54,890	24,711	27,650	52,361	.95	11,173	.204	4.35

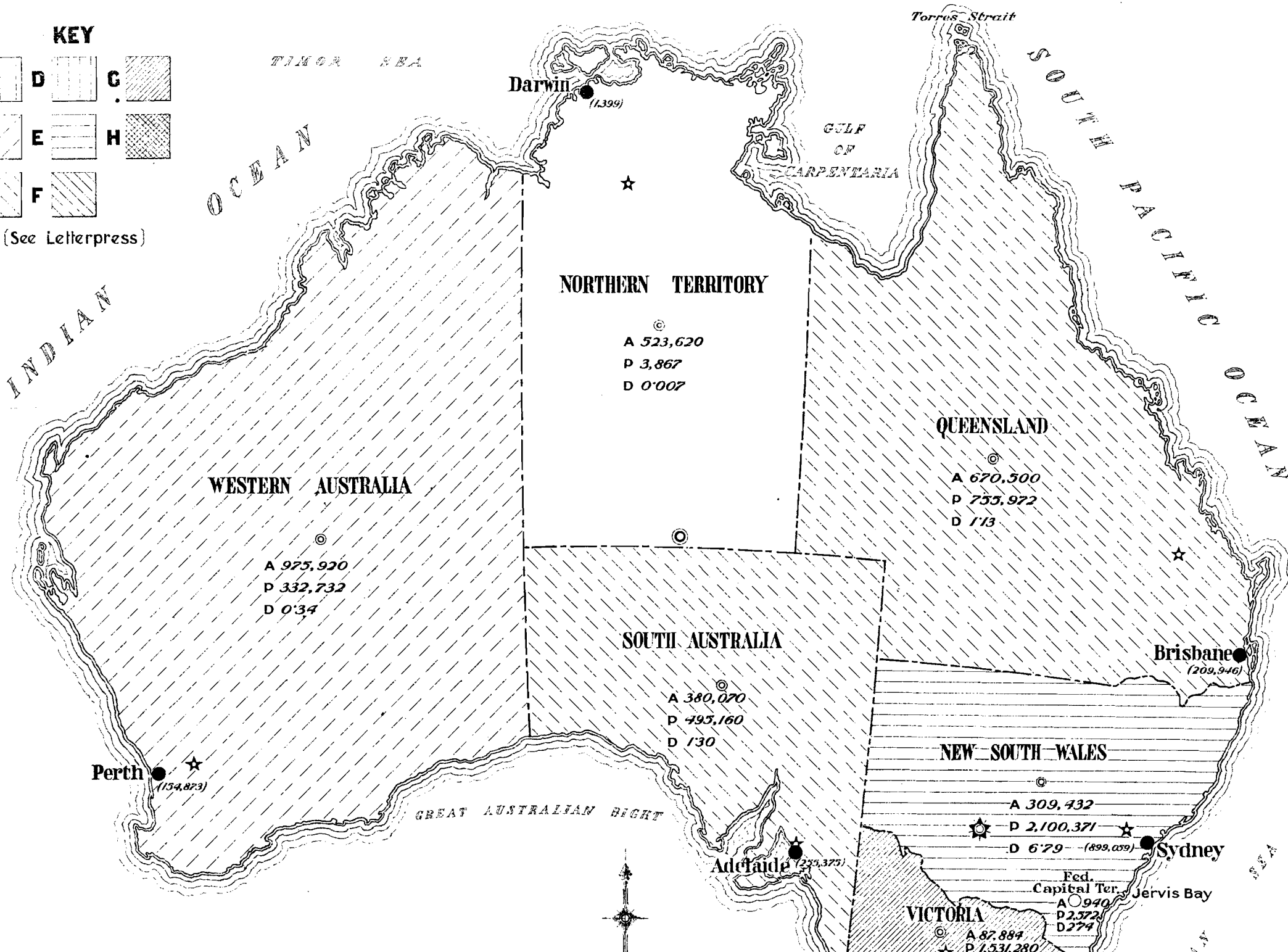
(M) Municipality.



KEY

A	D	C
B	E	H
C	F	

(See Letterpress)



WESTERN AUSTRALIA

A 975,920
 P 332,732
 D 0.34

NORTHERN TERRITORY

A 523,620
 P 3,867
 D 0.007

QUEENSLAND

A 670,500
 P 755,972
 D 1.13

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

A 380,070
 P 495,160
 D 1.30

NEW SOUTH WALES

A 309,432
 P 2,100,371
 D 6.79 (899,059)

VICTORIA

A 87,884
 P 1,531,280
 D 17.42 (766,465)

Fed. Capital Ter.

A 940
 P 2,572
 D 2.74

TASMANIA

A 26,215
 P 213,780
 D 8.15 (52,361)

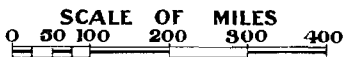
EXPLANATORY NOTE.

- A Area
- P Population
- D Density
- ⊙ State Centre of
- ⊙ Commonwealth Area
- ★ State Centre of
- ★ Commonwealth Population

THE COMMONWEALTH OF

AUSTRALIA

Census 1921



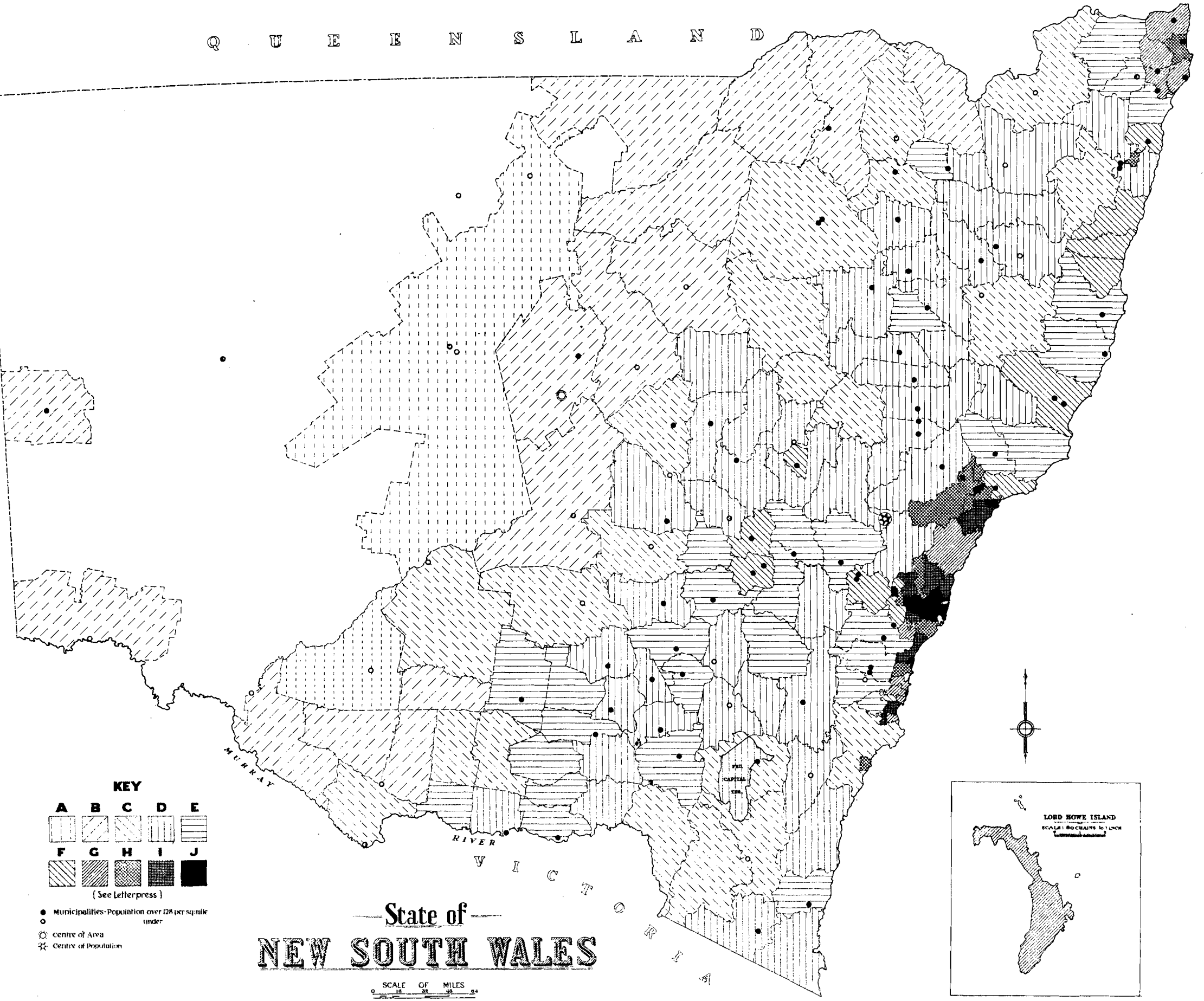
SYNOPSIS

Total Area *In Sq. Miles* 2,974,581
 Population 5,455,734
 Density *Per Sq. Mile* 1.85

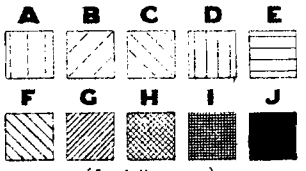
NOTE- Lord Howe, Macquarie, and other islands included in areas and population

Q U E E N S L A N D

S O U T H A U S T R A L I A



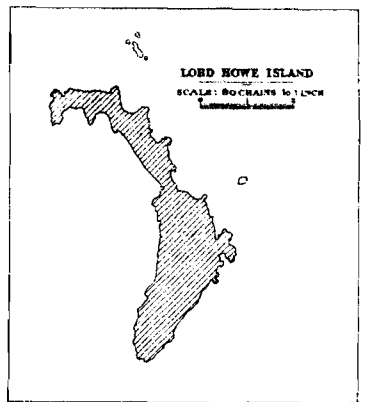
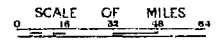
KEY



(See Letterpress)

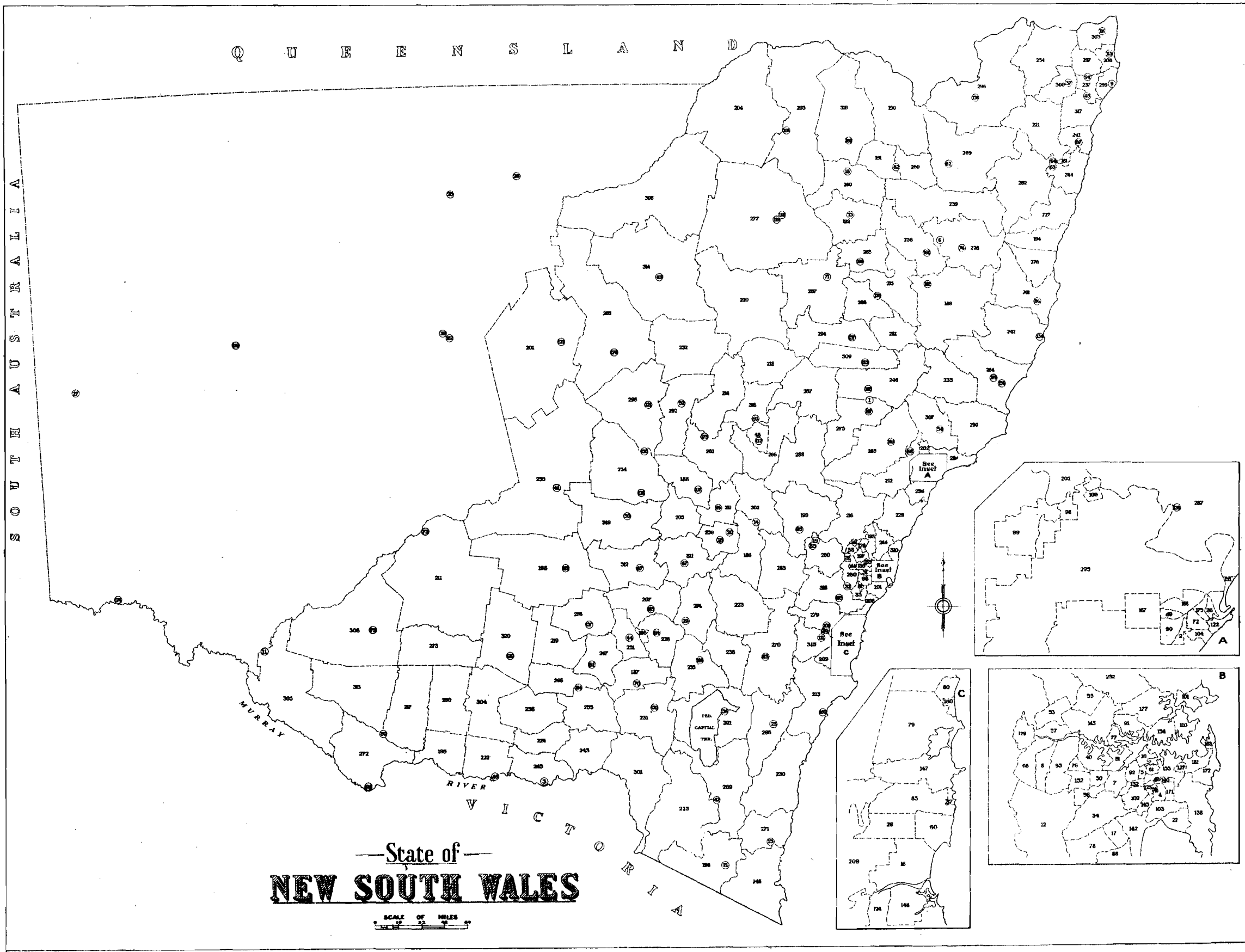
- Municipalities - Population over 128 per sq. mile under
- Centre of Area
- ★ Centre of Population

State of
NEW SOUTH WALES



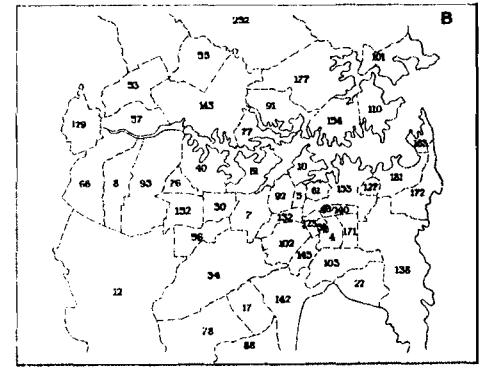
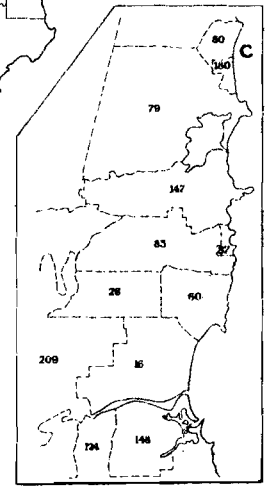
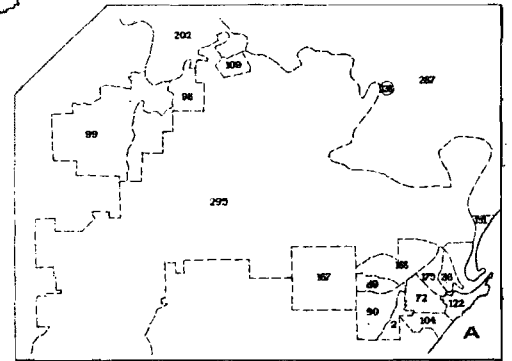
Q U E E N S L A N D

S O U T H A U S T R A L I A



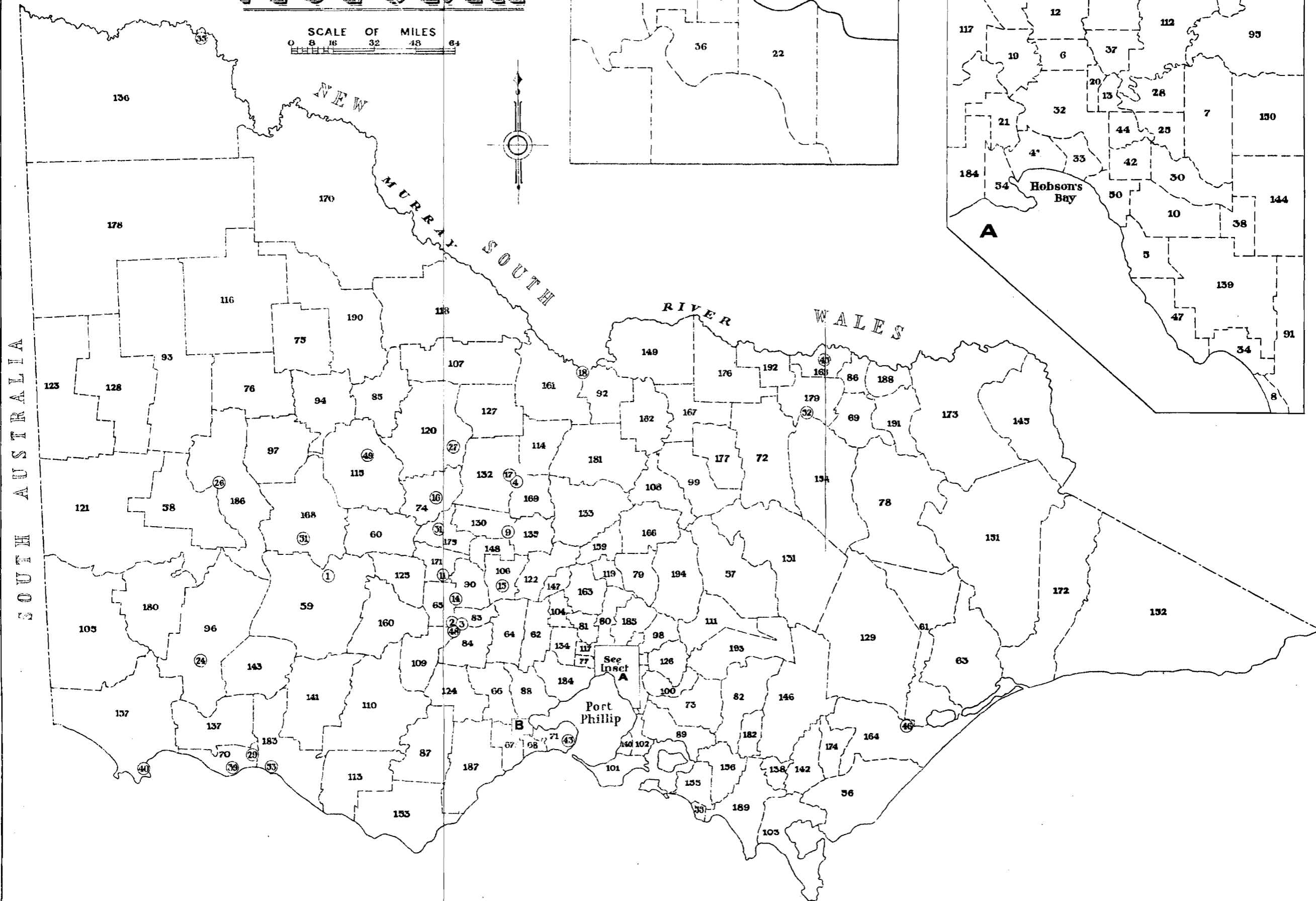
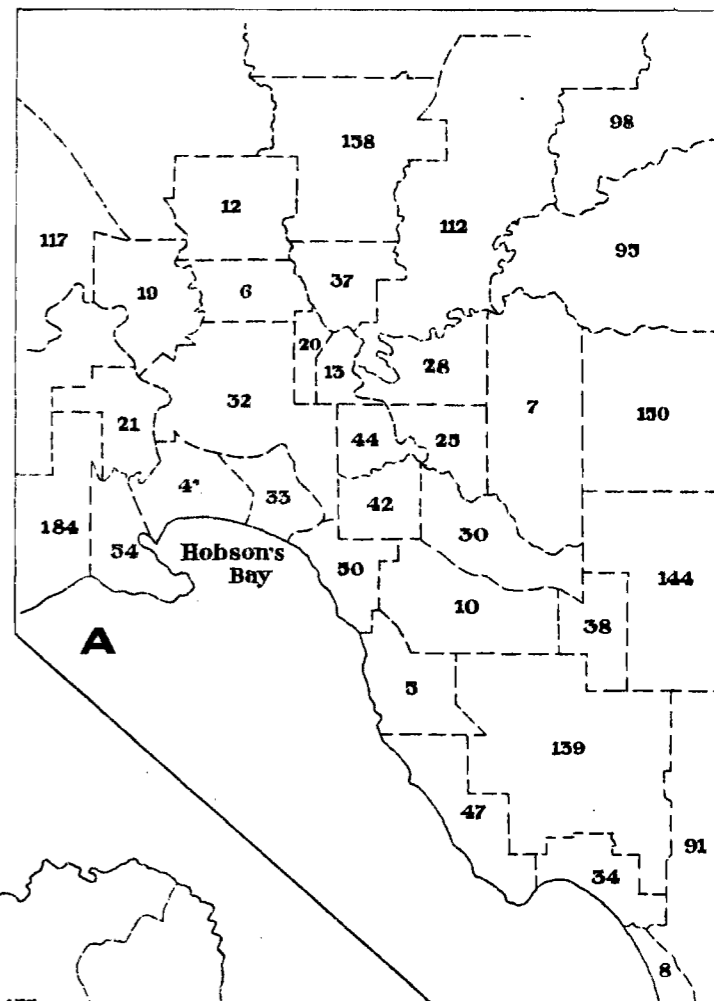
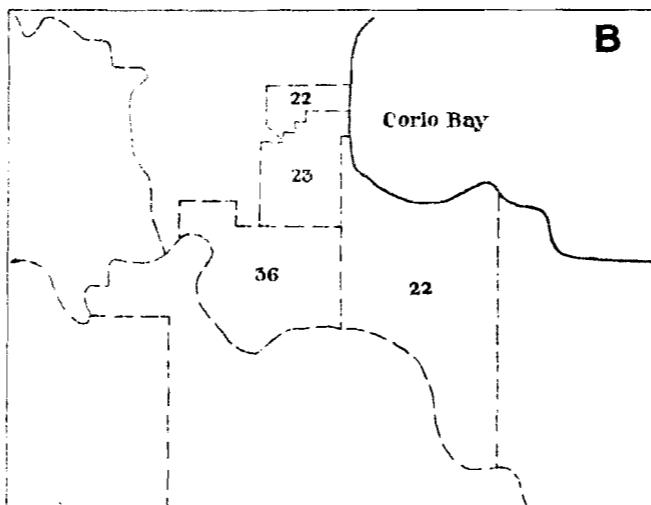
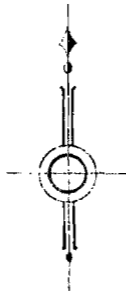
State of
NEW SOUTH WALES

SCALE OF MILES
 0 10 20 30



State of VICTORIA

SCALE OF MILES
0 8 16 32 48 64

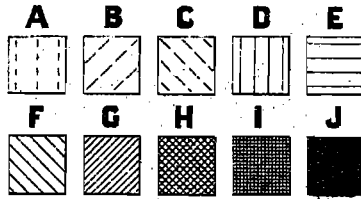


SOUTH AUSTRALIA

— State of —
QUEENSLAND

SCALE OF MILES
 0 20 40 80 120 160

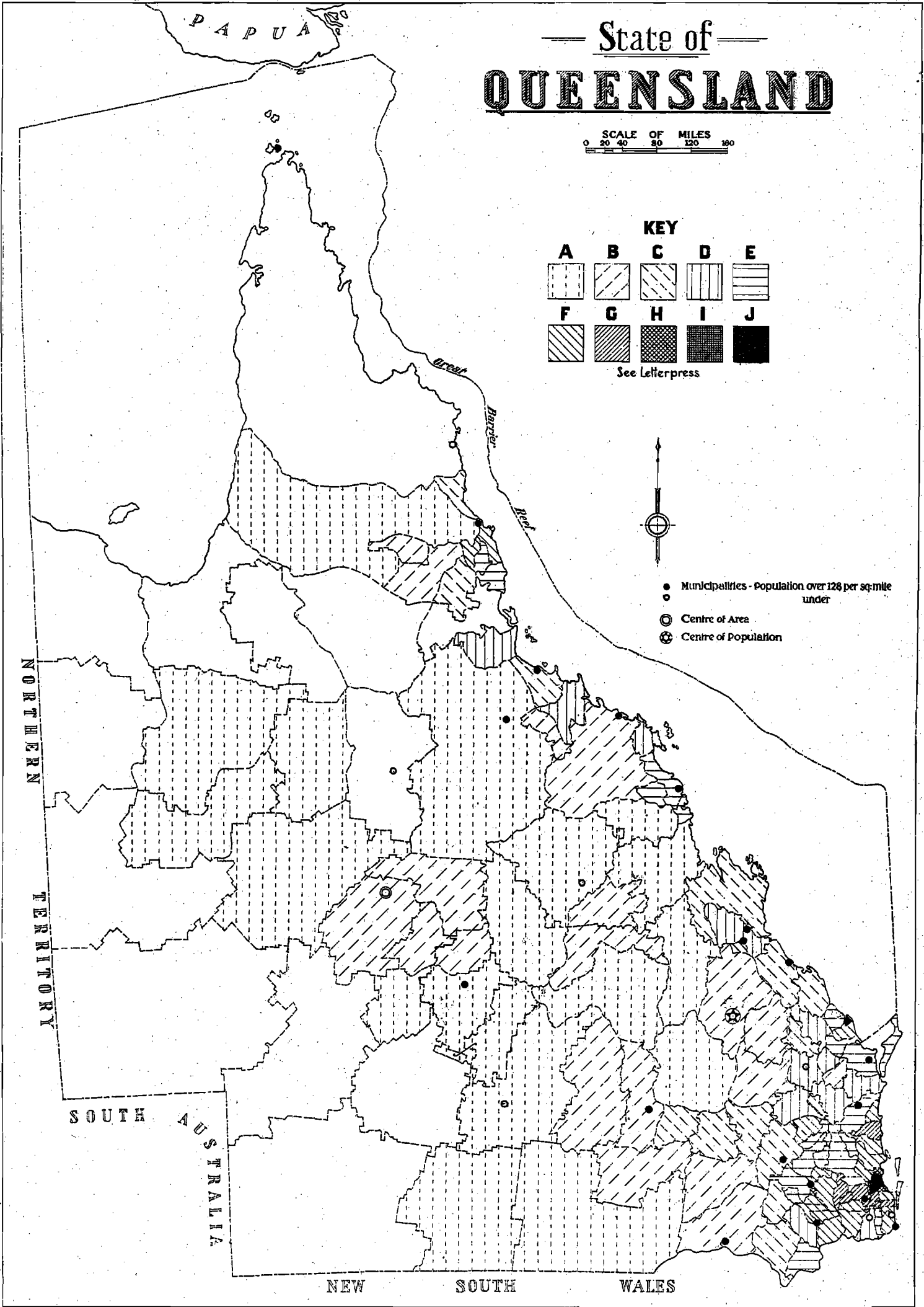
KEY



See Letterpress



- Municipalities - Population over 128 per sq-mile under
- Centre of Area
- ⊙ Centre of Population



NORTHERN

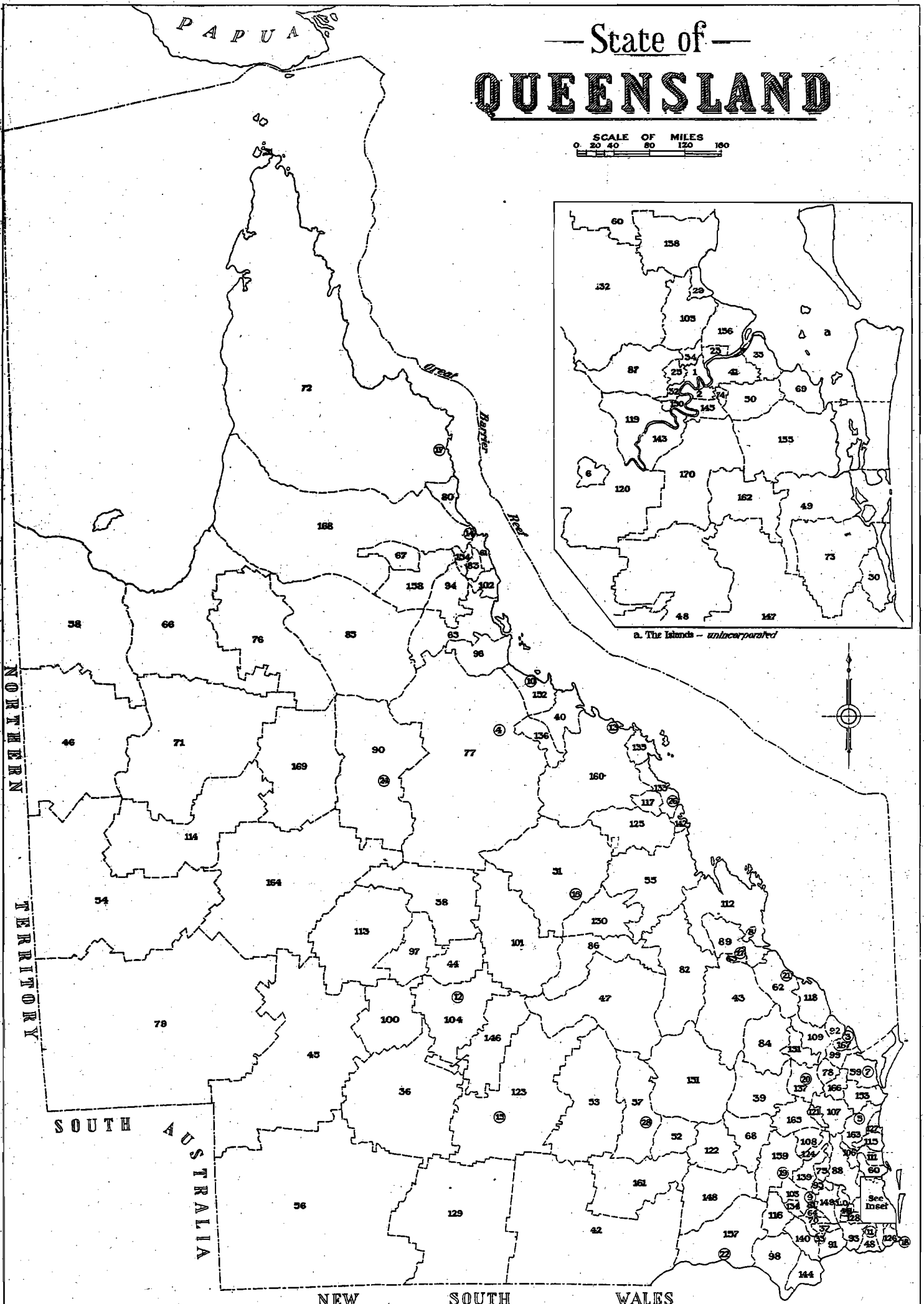
TERRITORY

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

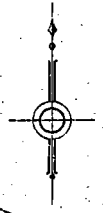
NEW SOUTH WALES

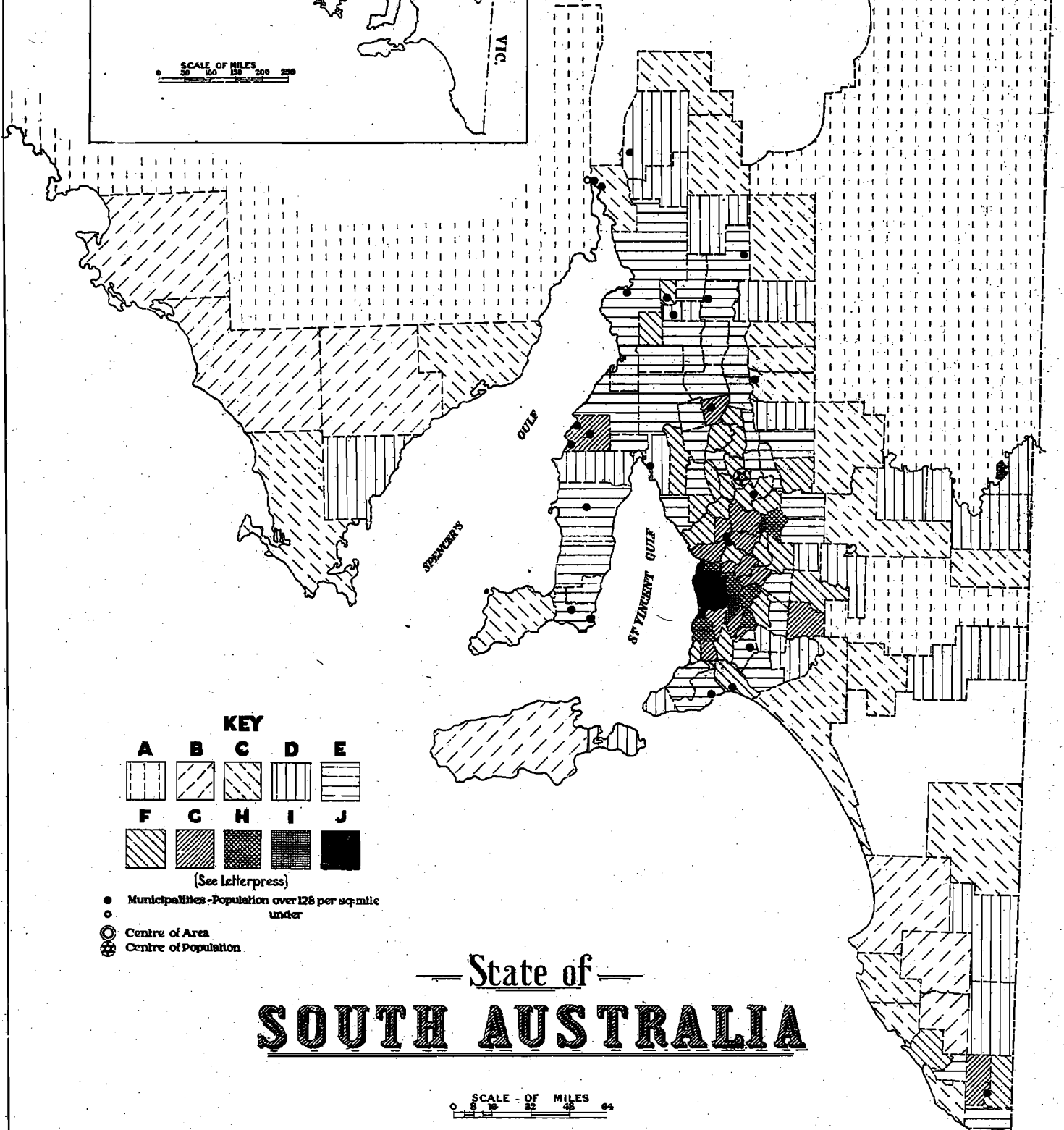
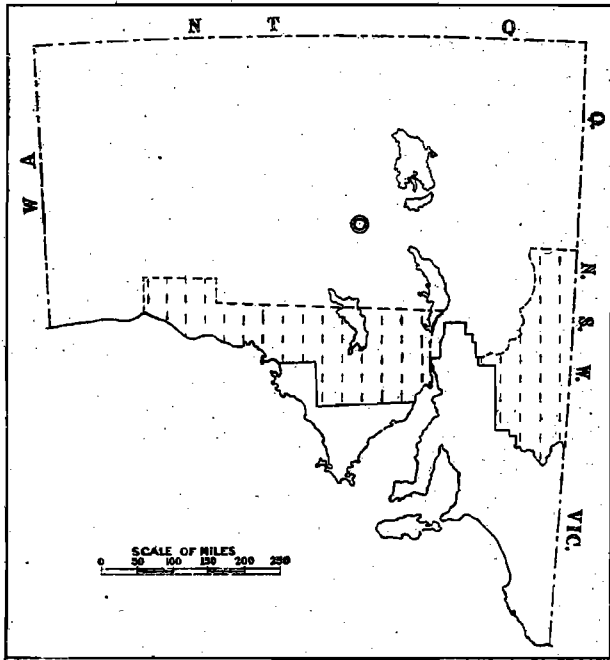
— State of —
QUEENSLAND

SCALE OF MILES
0 20 40 80 120 160



a. The Islands - unincorporated

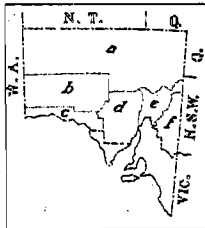
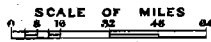




- KEY**
- | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| A | B | C | D | E |
| | | | | |
| F | G | H | I | J |
| | | | | |
- (See Letterpress)
- Municipalities - Population over 128 per sq. mile under
 - Centre of Area
 - ⊗ Centre of Population

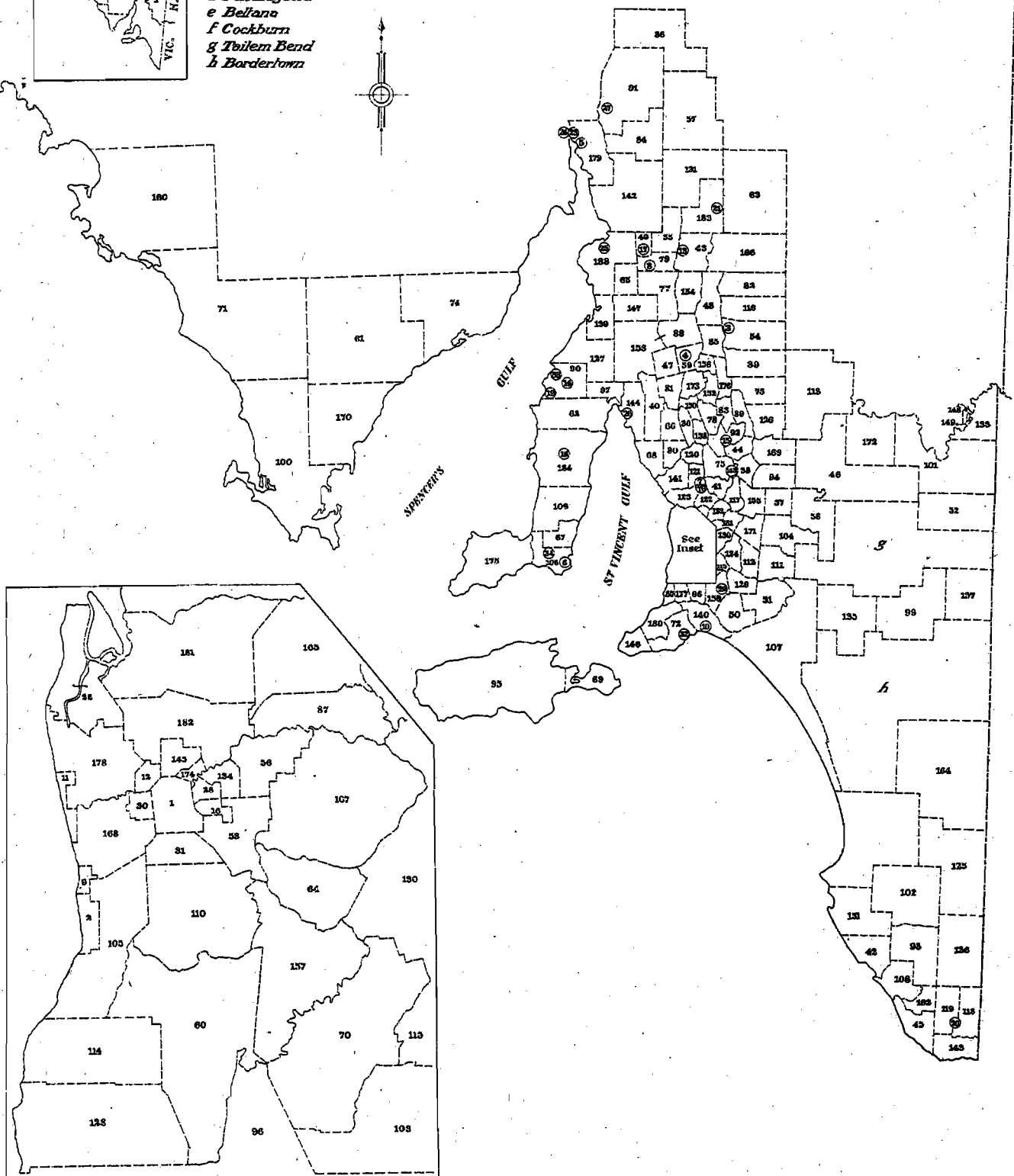
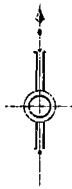
— State of —
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

— State of — SOUTH AUSTRALIA



UN-INCORPORATED AREAS

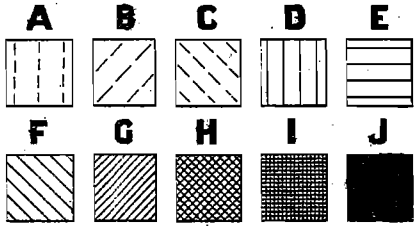
- a Marree*
- b Tarcoola*
- c Fowlers Bay*
- d Port Augusta*
- e Bellara*
- f Cockburn*
- g Tailem Bend*
- h Border town*



— State of —
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

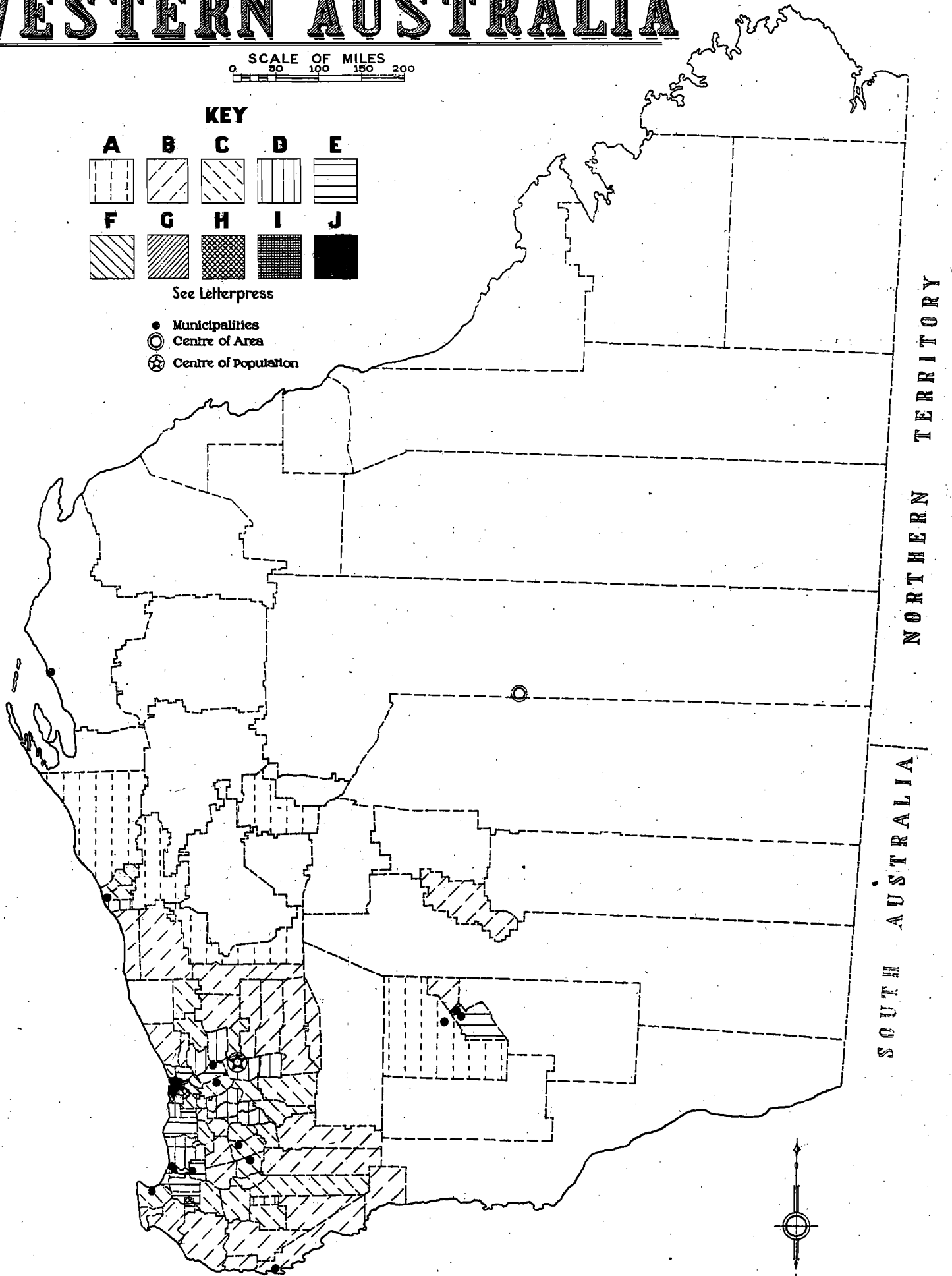
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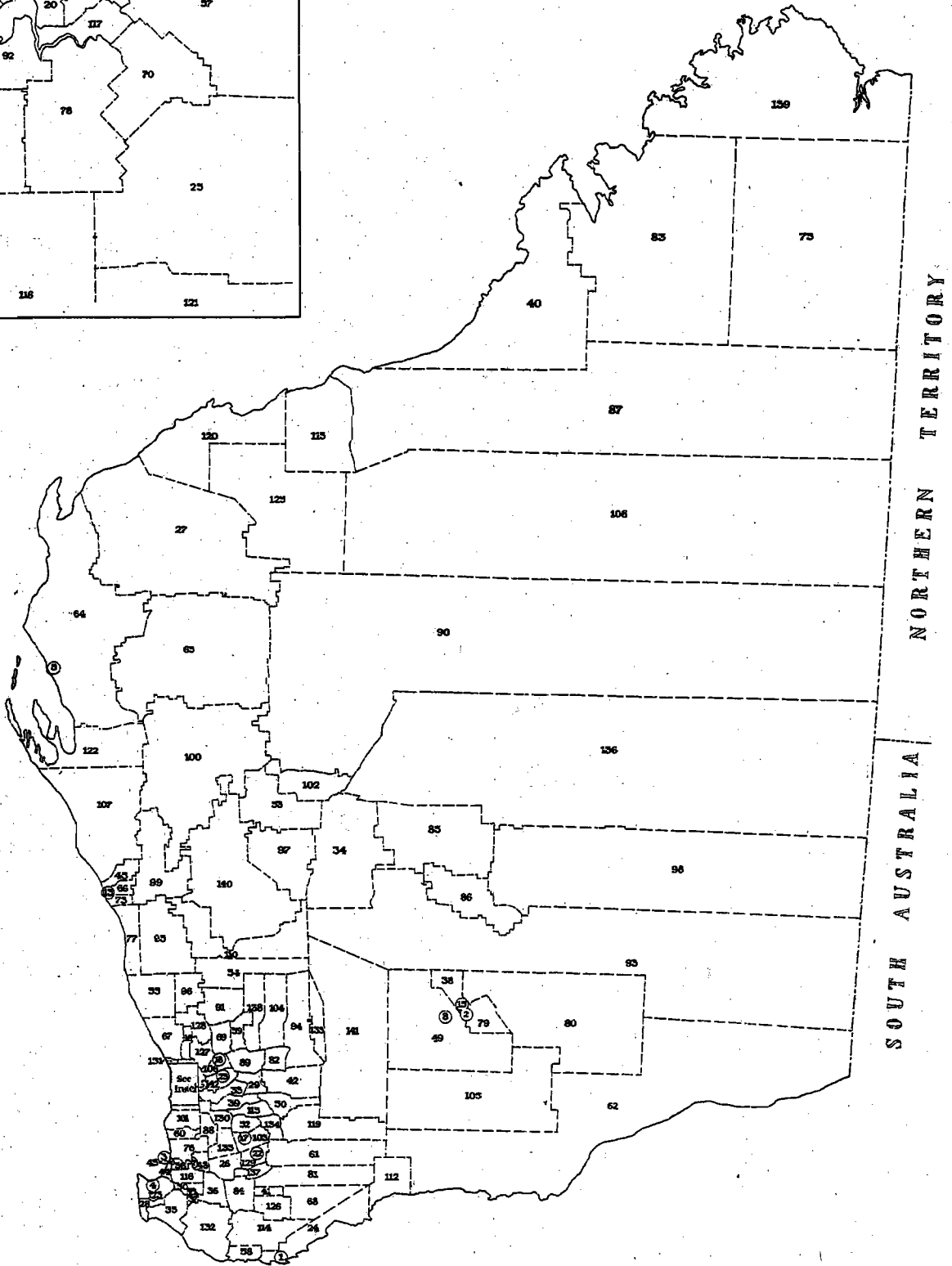
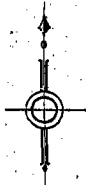
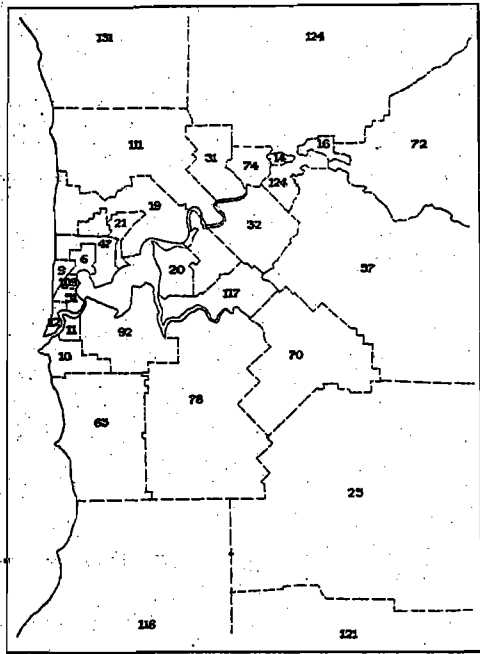
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See Letterpress

- Municipalities
- Centre of Area
- ⊗ Centre of Population





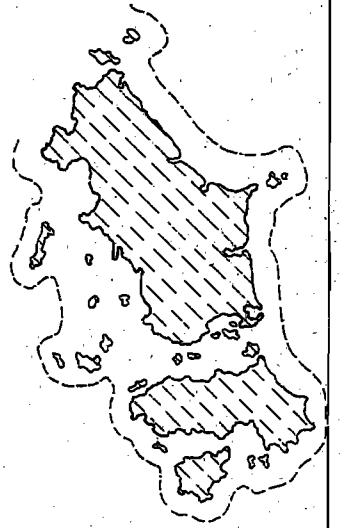
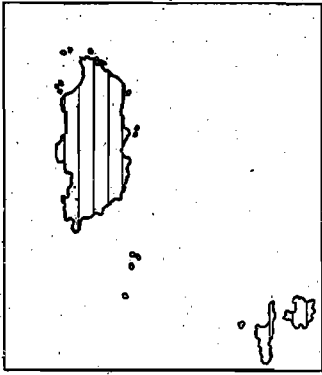
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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

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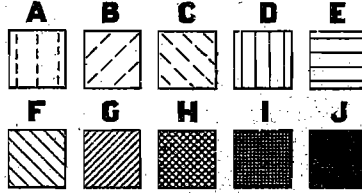
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State of
TASMANIA

SCALE OF MILES
0 4 8 16 24 32

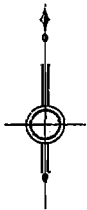
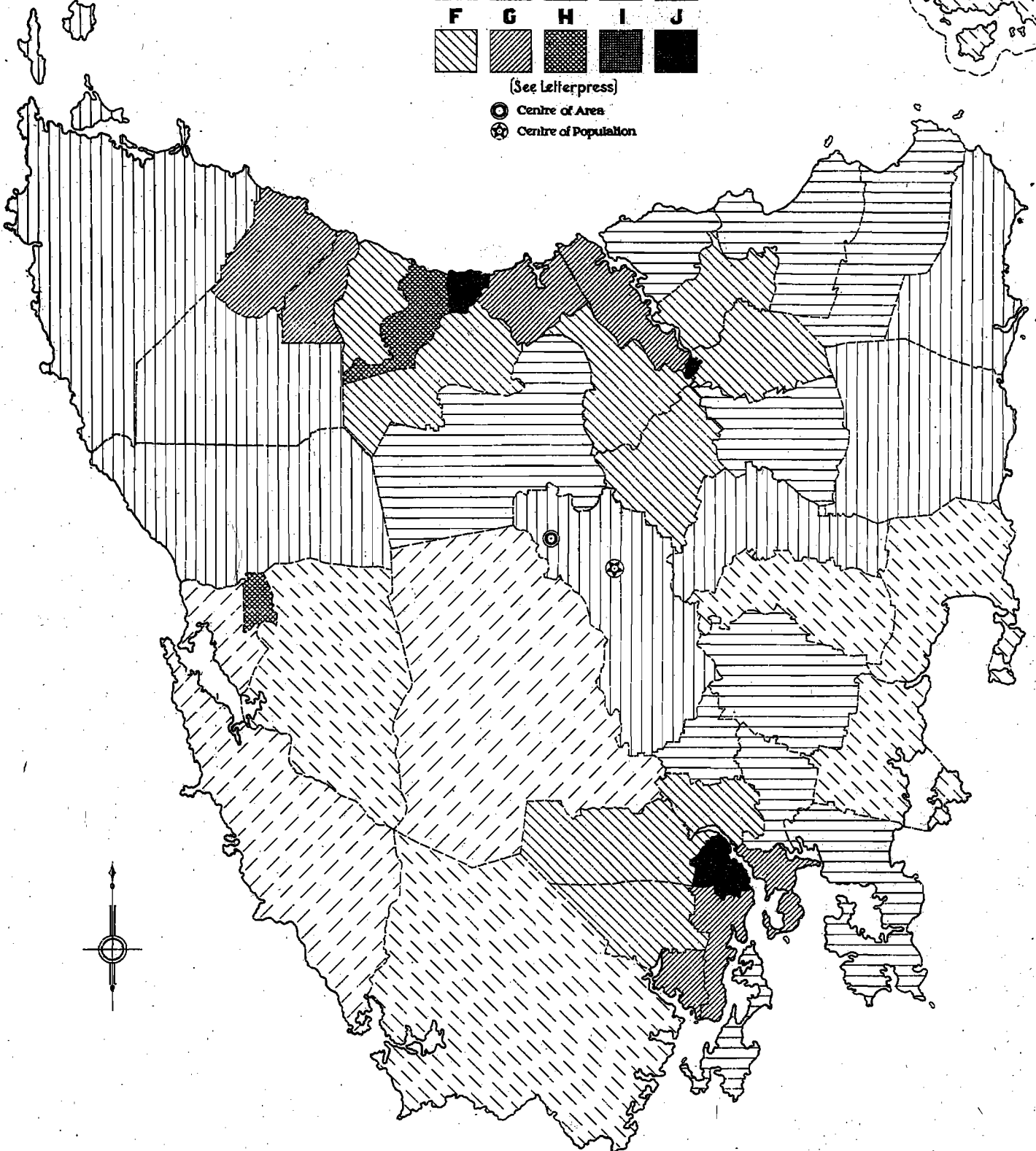


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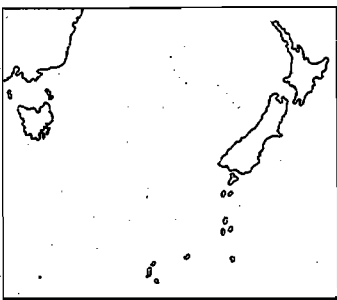
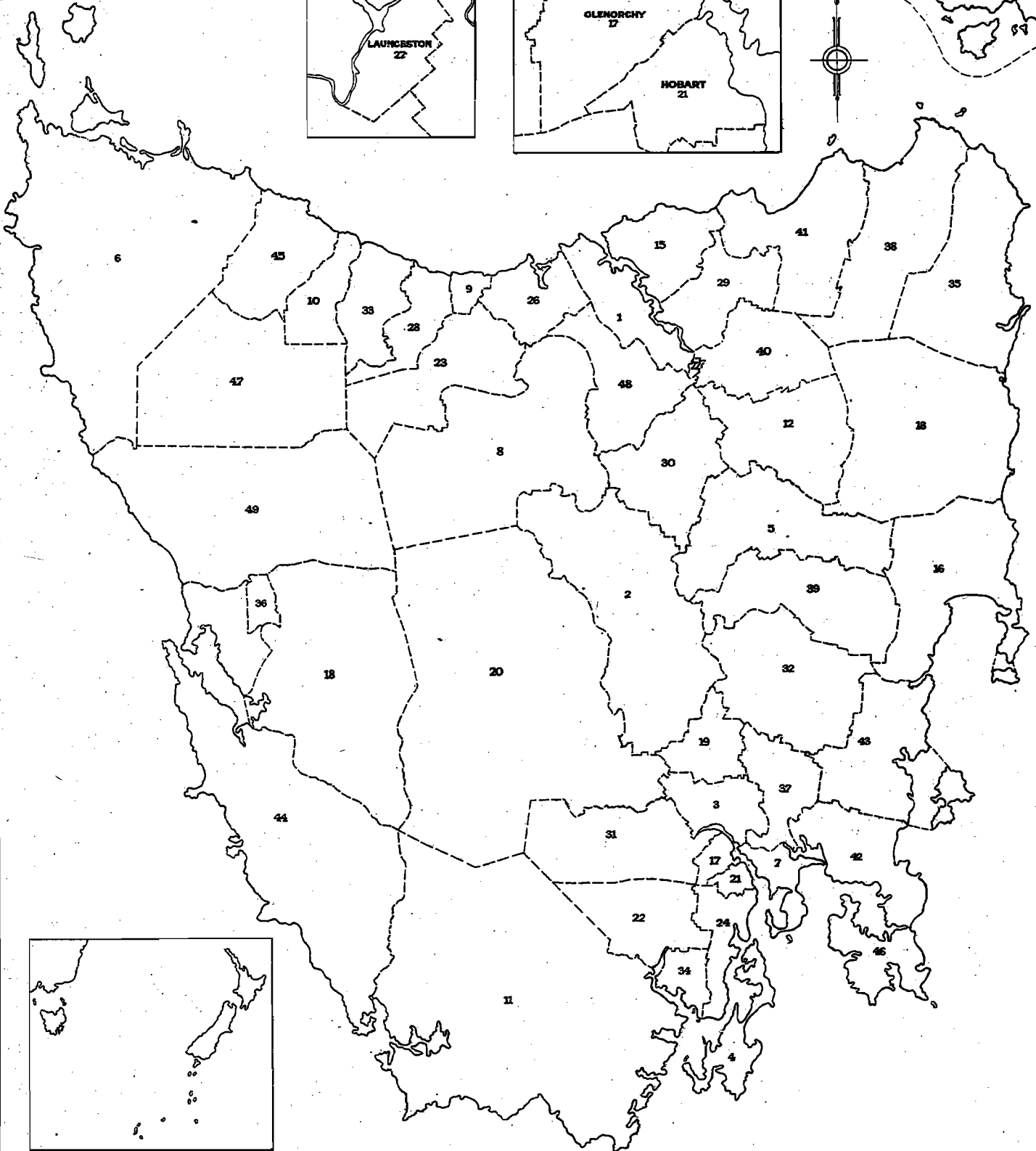
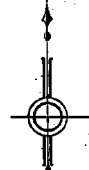
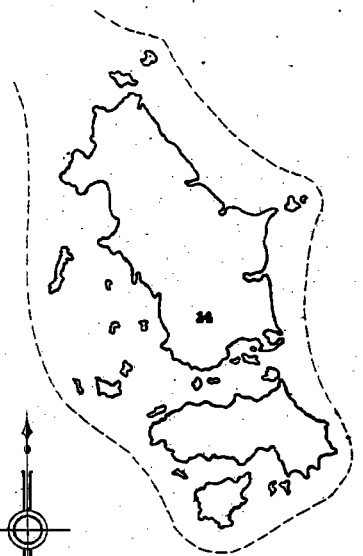
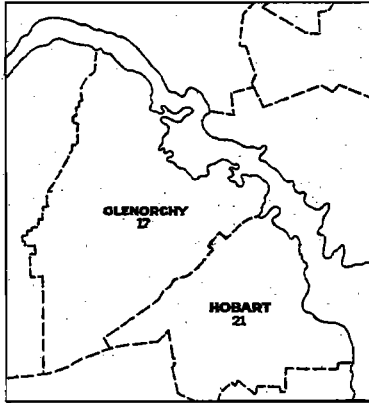
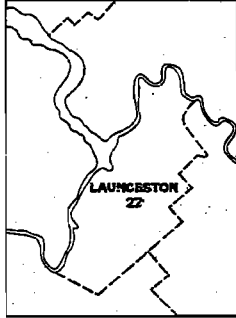
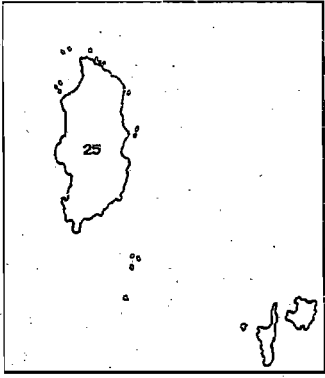
(See Letterpress)

- Centre of Area
- ⊗ Centre of Population



— State of —
TASMANIA

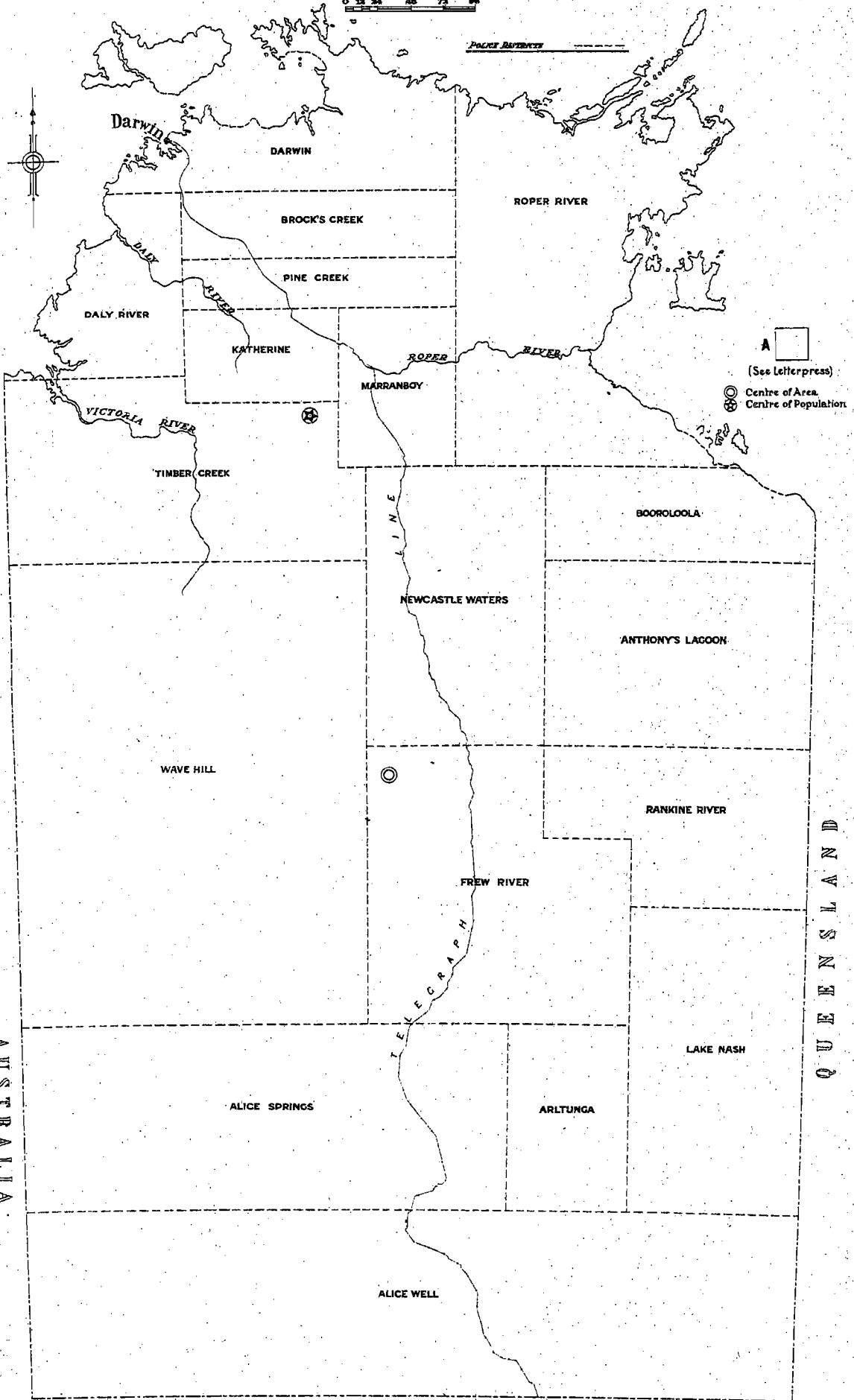
SCALE OF MILES
0 4 8 16 24 32




The NORTHERN TERRITORY

SCALE OF MILES
0 25 50 75 100

POCKET DISTRICTS



A 
(See letterpress)
○ Centre of Area
⊗ Centre of Population

WESTERN
AUSTRALIA

AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND

SOUTH

AUSTRALIA

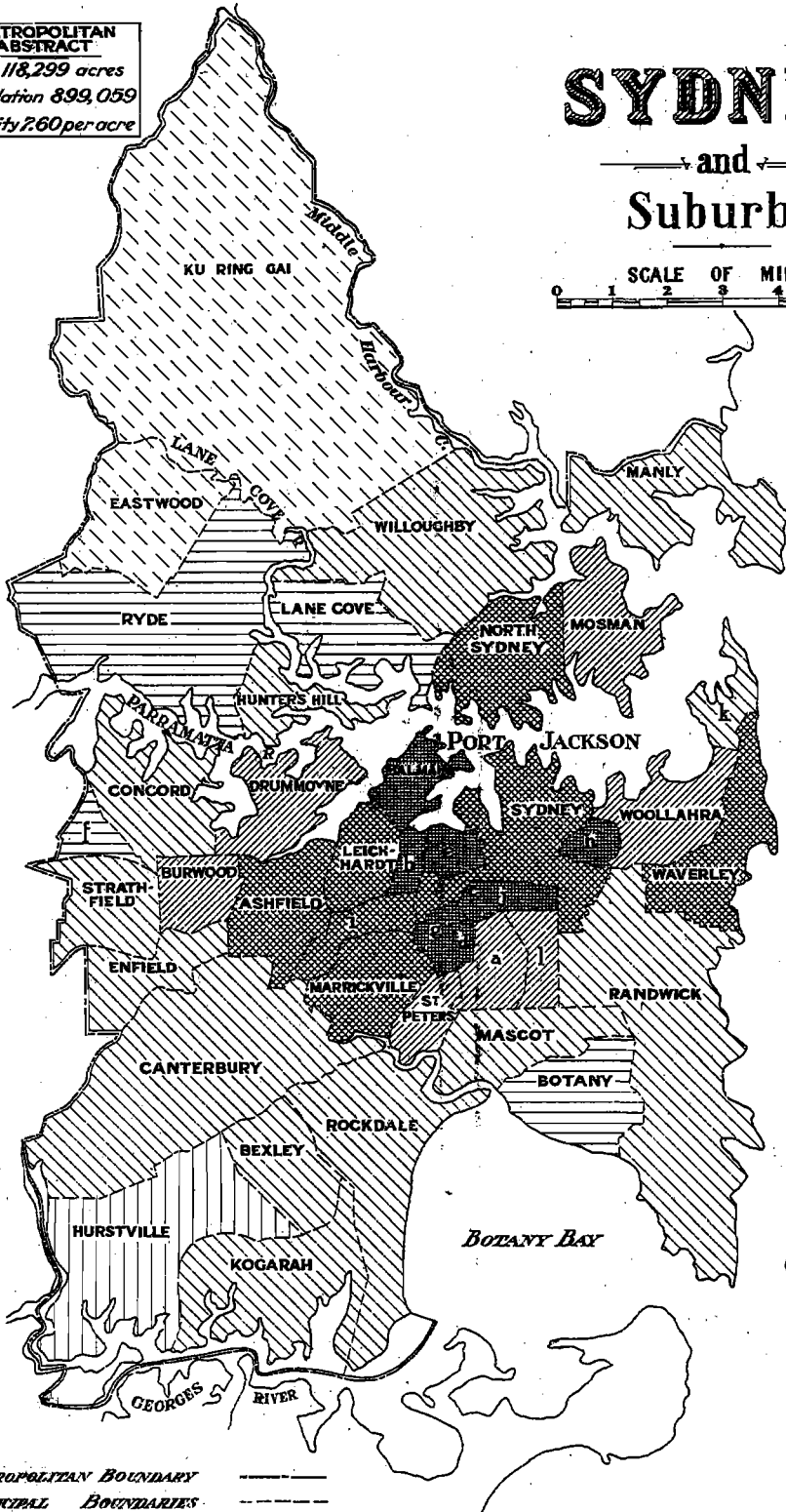
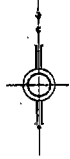
**METROPOLITAN
ABSTRACT**

Area 118,299 acres
Population 899,059
Density 7.60 per acre

SYDNEY

and Suburbs

SCALE OF MILES



NOTE:

- a ALEXANDRIA
- b ANNANDALE
- c DARLINGTON
- d ERSKINEVILLE
- e GLEBE
- f HOMEBUSH
- g NEWTOWN
- h PADDINGTON
- i PETERSHAM
- j REDFERN
- k VAUCLUSE
- l WATERLOO

KEY

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
D		H	
		I	

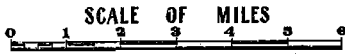
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METROPOLITAN BOUNDARY ———
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES - - - - -

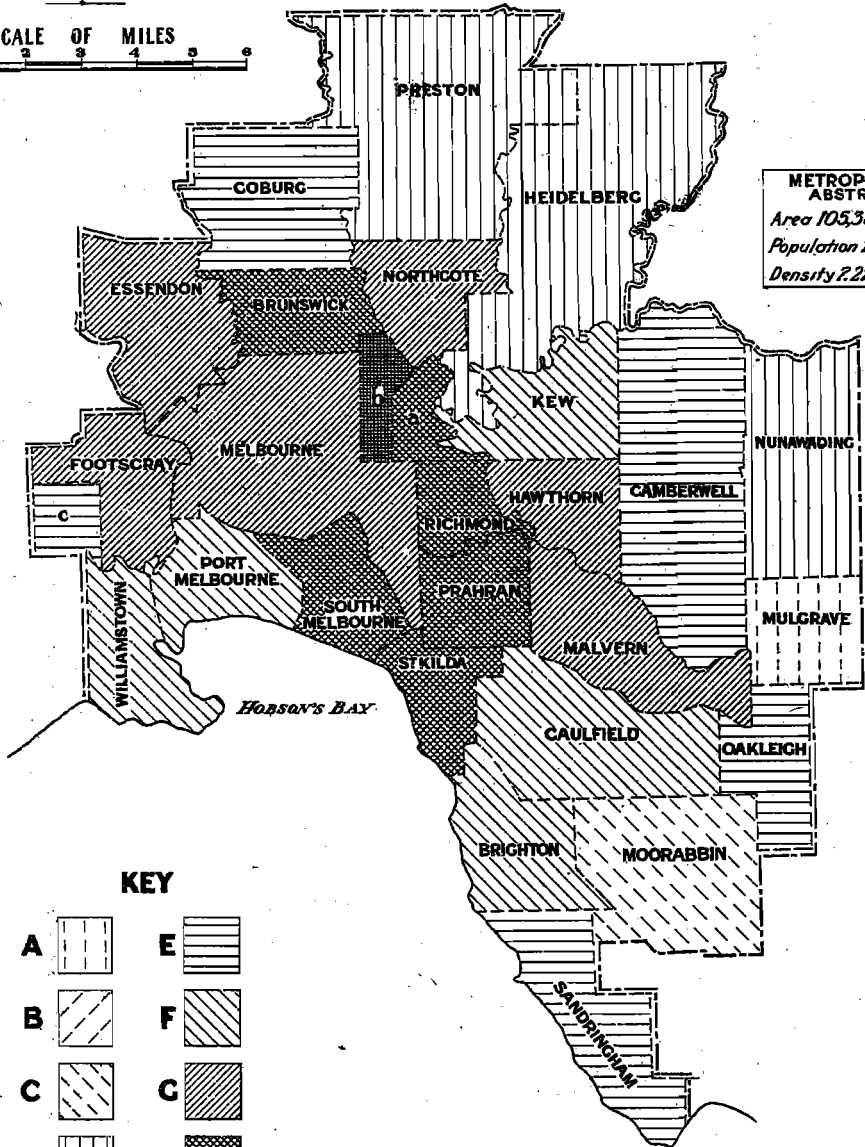
MELBOURNE

and Suburbs

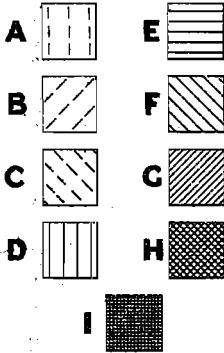
METROPOLITAN BOUNDARY
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES



**METROPOLITAN
ABSTRACT**
Area 105,385 acres
Population 766,965
Density 7.27 per acre



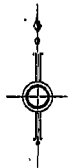
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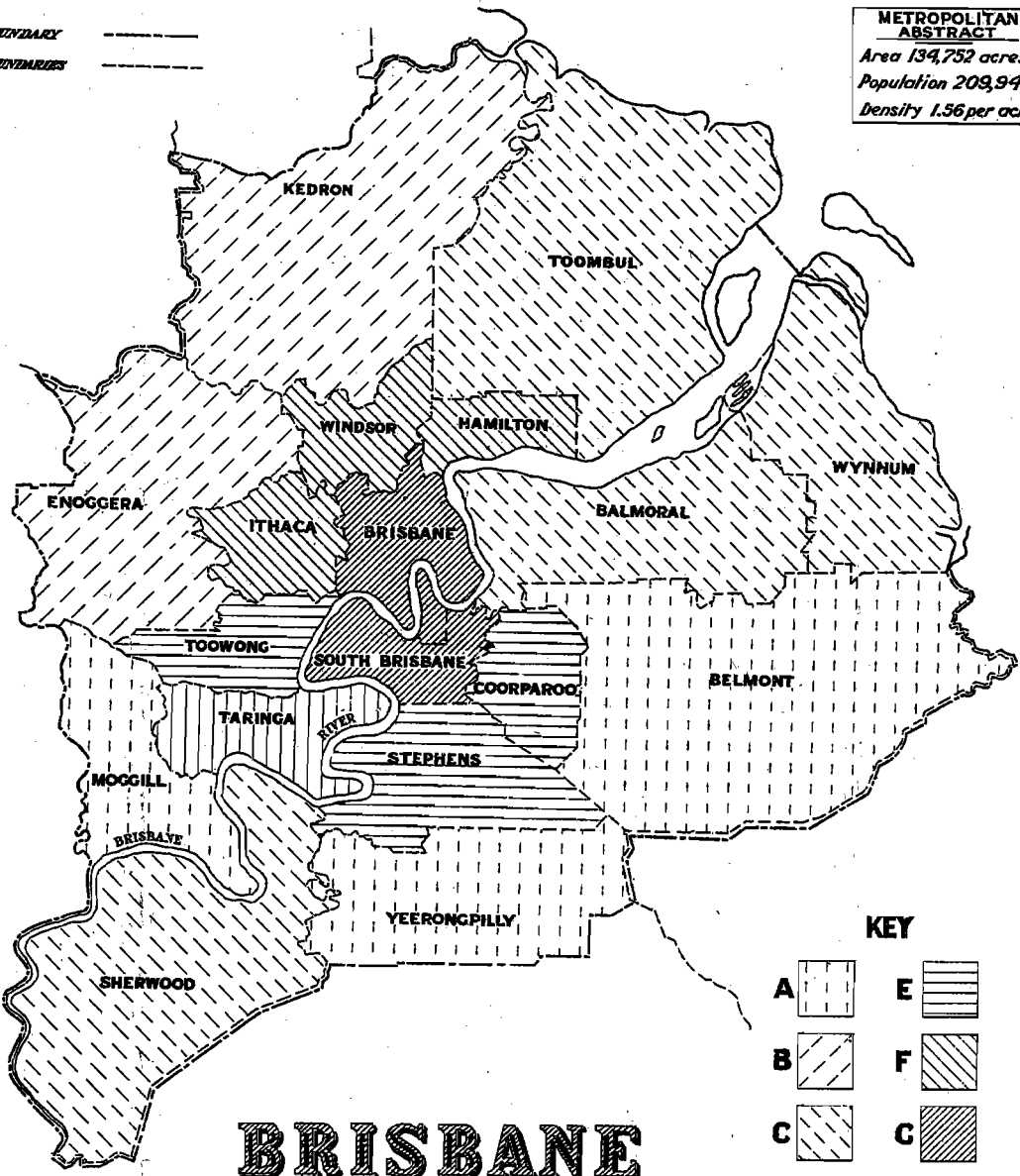
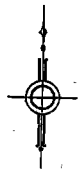
NOTE:

- a COLLINGWOOD
- b FITZROY
- c WERRIBEE



METROPOLITAN BOUNDARY ———
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES - - - - -

**METROPOLITAN
 ABSTRACT**
 Area 134,752 acres
 Population 209,946
 Density 1.56 per acre

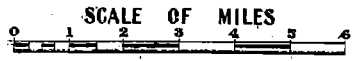


BRISBANE
 and
 Suburbs

KEY

A		E	
B		F	
C		G	
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		I	

[See letterpress]



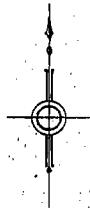
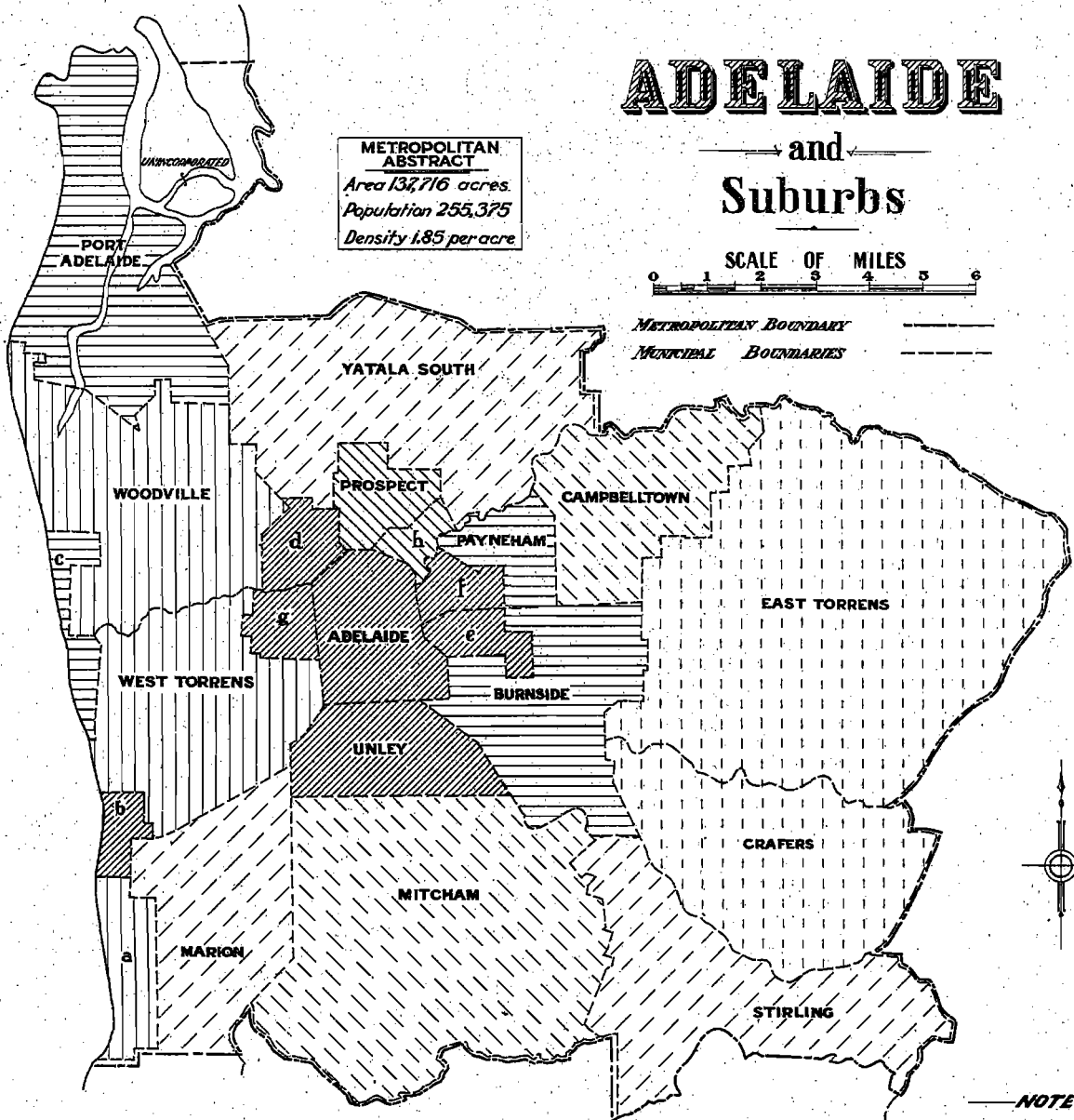
ADELAIDE

and Suburbs

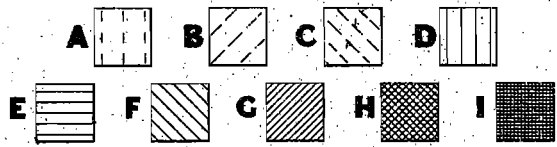
**METROPOLITAN
ABSTRACT**
Area 137,716 acres
Population 255,375
Density 1.85 per acre



METROPOLITAN BOUNDARY ———
MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES - - - - -



KEY



(See Letterpress)

NOTE:

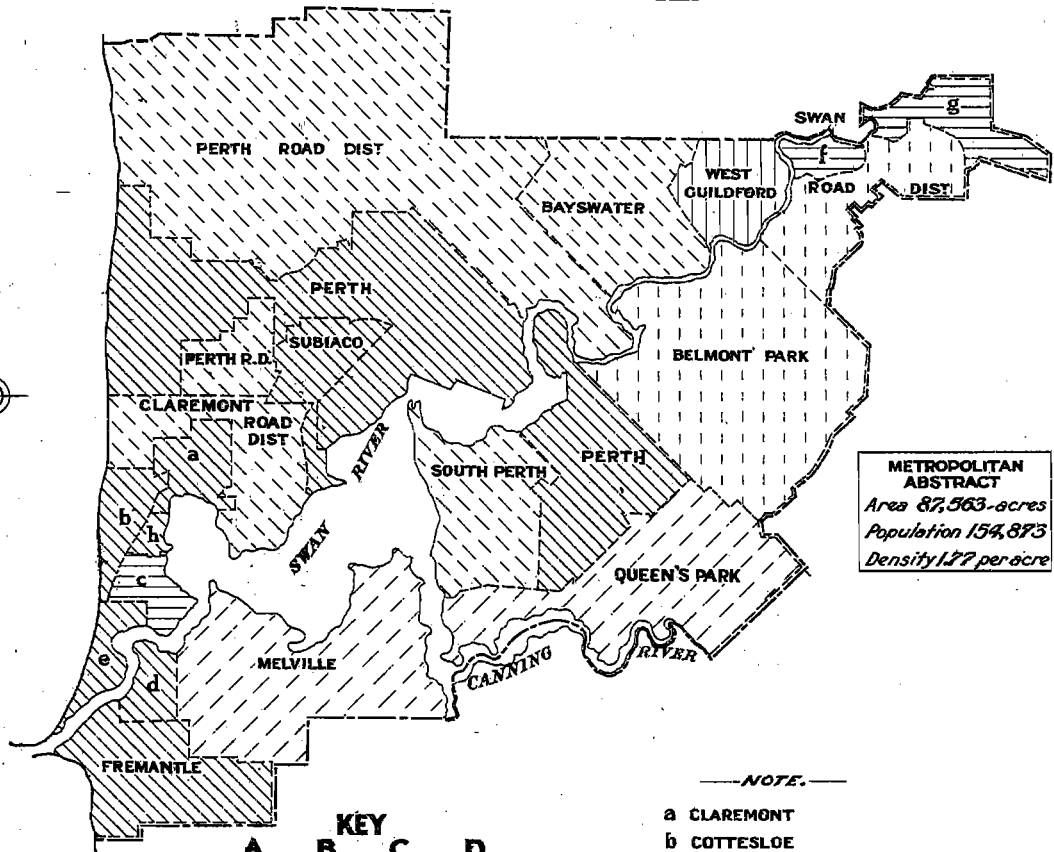
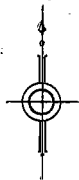
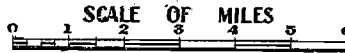
- a BRIGHTON
- b GLENELG
- c HENLEY & ORANGE
- d HINDMARSH
- e KENSINGTON
& NORWOOD
- f ST PETERS
- g THE BARTON
- h WALKERVILLE

PERTH

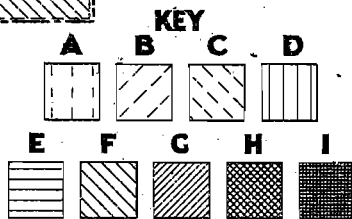
and

Suburbs

METROPOLITAN BOUNDARY -----
 MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES - - - - -



METROPOLITAN ABSTRACT
 Area 87,563-acres
 Population 154,873
 Density 1.77 per acre



- NOTE.
- a CLAREMONT
 - b COTTESLOE
 - c COTTESLOE BEACH
 - d FREMANTLE EAST
 - e FREMANTLE NORTH
 - f GUILDFORD
 - g MIDLAND JUNCTION
 - h PEPPERMINT GROVE

See Letterpress

HOBART

and Suburbs

SCALE OF MILES

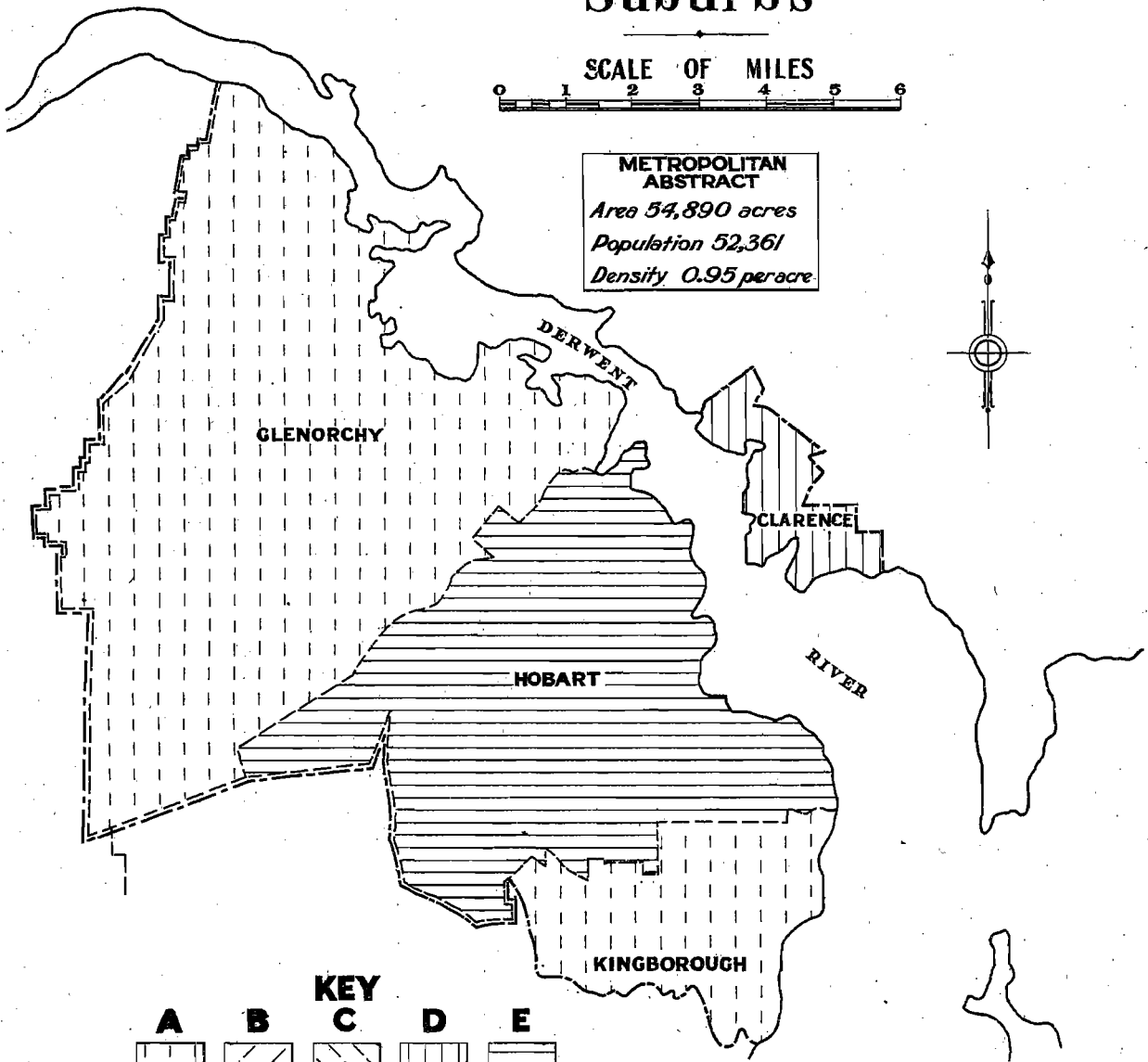


**METROPOLITAN
ABSTRACT**

Area 54,890 acres

Population 52,361

Density 0.95 per acre



GLENORCHY

DERWENT

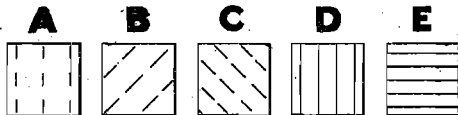
CLARENCE

RIVER

HOBART

KINGBOROUGH

KEY



See Letterpress

METROPOLITAN BOUNDARY

MUNICIPAL BOUNDARIES

INDEX.

REPORT.

	PAGE	PAGE
<p>A.</p> <p>Aboriginals, Australian half-caste 118, 122</p> <p>Absenteeism, husbands and wives 334, 344</p> <p>Adelaide and suburbs— area 308 areas of Local Government areas 388 density of dwellings 308 density of population and dwellings in Local Government areas 388 map End of Report</p> <p>Adjustments of population, post-censal 32</p> <p>Adult population 47 1881-1921 47 estimated each year, 1881-1924 48 mean, 1881-1924 48 proportion of total, 1881-1921 47</p> <p>Afghans, full-blood 114 half-caste 119, 120</p> <p>African-born population 98 born South African Union 98</p> <p>Age groups, natural, 1881-1921 49</p> <p>Ages— accumulations at multiples of ten 41 adults, total 47 estimated 1881-1924 48 aliens 103 and birthplaces 65-67 and conjugal condition 171-179 and education, children not receiving 153, 164 degree of 141-144 place of 153 and issue of husbands 347 and issue of wives 348 and length of residence 108 and nationalities 103 and occupations, classes of 217, 219 grades of 220, 221 and religions 127, 128 and unemployment 241 at death, children under one year, 1920-1921 42 Australian-born, according States of birth 80, 81 proportion of population in age groups, Australia and Metropolitan areas 82 average, males and females, 1881-1921 37 birthplaces and length of residence 69 blind, Australia 184 1911, 1921, States 185 blind deaf-mutes 184 childbearing, of females 53 1881-1921 54 Tropical and non-Tropical regions 312 children not receiving education 153, 164 deaf-mutes, Australia 184 1911, 1921, States 187 who were also blind 184 dependent, supporting and old, of males in States compared for Australia, 1881-1921 53 Metropolitan, proportion of total 56 divorced persons, 1891-1921 173, 177 European-born population 91, 92 foreign nationals 103 form of Census inquiry 40 geographical tabulations 57 graduated (smoothed) results 44 grouping necessary 44 husbands and wives, compared 334-338 immature, reproductive, and sterile of females 53 compared for Australia, 1881-1921 53 infantile, 1891-1921 41, 42 infants, Census results and registrations compared 1920-1921 42 under one year of age at death 42 masculinity, according to 45 and birthplaces 68 Australian-born in States of birth 81 compared for Australia, 1881-1921 45 Metropolitan population of States 56 Tropical and non-Tropical population 313 mean and median 46 1881-1921 47 Metropolitan population 57 Metropolitan population 55 proportion of total 57 military, of males 54 misstatement of, 1911, 1921 40 infantile, 1891-1921 41, 42 New Zealand-born population 72 non-European full-blood races, 1911, 1921 115 principal races specified 116</p>		<p>Ages—<i>continued.</i> non-European half-caste races, 1911, 1921 121 principal races specified 122 “old” of males 52, 56 persons unable to read 145 preference for even numbers and multiples of ten 41 private school pupils 157 reproductive, of females 53, 54 State school pupils 154 sterile, of females 53, 54 supporting, of males 52, 53 technical school students 159 Tropical and non-Tropical population 311 unemployed 241 unspecified 40 “working,” of males 52 working and dependent of males, Tropical and non-Tropical regions 312</p> <p>Allegiance of population (see Nationalities).</p> <p>American Indians, full-blood 114 half-caste 119-120</p> <p>American-born population 98 born in United States and Canada 98 Annuity values 4 per cent., at decennial ages, 1901-10, 1920-22 331 comparison with those of standard tables 333</p> <p>Arabs, full-blood 114 half-caste 119-120</p> <p>Area, Australia, States and Territories 309, 365 Local Government areas of States 336-389 Metropolitan areas 308 Tropical and non-Tropical regions 310 Urban and Rural divisions 308, 309</p> <p>Area, centre of, Australia, States and Territories 365</p> <p>Arrangements, preliminary Census 17</p> <p>Asiatic Jews, full-blood 114 half-caste 119-120</p> <p>Asiatic Turks, full-blood 114 half-caste 119-120</p> <p>Asiatic-born population 96 birthplaces and States of residence 97</p> <p>Australasian-born population 72</p> <p>Australia— area 309, 365 centre of area and population 365 density of population 365 map End of Report</p> <p>Australian Aboriginals, half-caste 118-122</p> <p>Australian Censuses, population at date of, 1828-1921 35</p> <p>Australian population, characteristics of, 1881-1921 37 birthplaces of parents 361</p> <p>Australian-born population— 1881-1921, Australia 37, 73 increases 73 masculinity 73 proportion of total population 73 half-caste races 121 interchange with New Zealand-born, 1891-1921 72 interstate migration of 76 gain or loss by States, 1881-1921 77 non-European races 115-121 occupations 229-243 proportion of total population, in age groups 82 Metropolitan 82 religions 134 States of birth 73 age distribution 80, 81 conjugal condition 84 education, degree of 83 married, proportion of total 84 masculinity 73 in age groups 81 Metropolitan 78 proportion of total 79 proportion born in each State 73 proportion of total population 73 unable to read, proportion of total 83 States of birth, 1891-1921 74 proportion born each State 74 proportion of total population 74 resident in other States than 77 States of birth and residence 74 Metropolitan 79 proportionate distribution 75, 76</p> <p>Automatic machines, adopted for Census 1921 24 Hollerith machines described 25, 26 photographic reproductions of machine cards. 24, 25</p>

	PAGE		PAGE
B.			
Baluchis, full-blood	114	Census— <i>continued.</i>	
half-caste	119, 120	regulations	8
Birthplaces—		results, dates issued	27
African-born population	98	schedule	12
American-born population	98	Subdivisions, to coincide with Electoral Subdivisions	9
and ages	65, 66	Sub-enumerators	9
masculinity according to	68	Censuses, of Australia, 1911, 1921	35
Urban and Rural population	67	of States, 1828–1901	35
and conjugal condition	71	Centre of area, Australia, States and Territories	365
and education	69	Centre of population, Australia, States and Territories, 1911–21	365
Australian-born by States of birth	83	Characteristics of population, 1881–1921	37
number unable to read	70, 71	Charitable Institutions	282, 283
and issue of wives	349	Childbearing ages of females	53
and length of residence of oversea population	68	comparison, 1881–1921	54
in age groups	69	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	312
unspecified	104	Children, not receiving education	153, 166
Urban and Rural population	69	receiving education	153, 166
and races, relationship of	58	Children under one year, deaths, 1920–21	42
Asiatic-born population	96, 97	Chinese, full-blood	113–117
Australian-born population, States of birth	73	half-caste	118–122
1891–1921	74	Cingalese, full-blood	114
classification adopted for Census	58	half-caste	118–120
detailed tables compiled	58	Collecting Staff—	
European-born population	87	appointment of	17
form of Census inquiry	58	employed in Australia, 1921	18
general view of results	60	employed in External Territories	19
husbands and wives	339–341	instructions necessary	19
masculinity, according to	60	scale of remuneration	19
Metropolitan population	63	Collection of Census, material required	19
proportion of total for each birthplace	64	organization	17
parents of Australian population, 1921	360, 361	scheme of division	18
numbers born in Australia according States of birth	362, 363	Collectors, form of undertaking	10
persons unable to read	70, 71	regulations relating to	10
population of Australia, 1901–1921	62	Collectors' districts, apportionment of	9
masculinity, 1891–1921	62	Commercial class, grades of occupation	205, 206
population of States and Territories	60	orders and sub-orders of occupation	194
centesimal distribution	61	Conjugal condition—	
masculinity	60	Australian-born	84
Tropical and non-Tropical population	313	proportion married	84
United Kingdom, compared with population of United	96	European-born	95
Kingdom, 1891–1921	96	form of Census inquiry	170
unspecified	59	New Zealand-born	87
Urban and Rural population, proportion of total for each	64	population, fifteen years and over	172
Birth rates, Tropical Queensland and other parts Australia	321, 322	Tropical and non-Tropical population	317
Births, 1911–21	29	Conjugal condition and ages—	
excess over deaths	33	average ages	183
Blind—		Metropolitan and extra-Metropolitan	183
form of Census inquiry	184	number and proportion of population, 1891–1921, divorced	177
number and proportion of population in age groups,	184	married	175
Australia	184	never married	174
States and Australia, 1911, 1921	185	widowed	176
who were also deaf and dumb	184	number and proportionate distribution	171–173
Boarding houses, &c.	282, 283	Metropolitan and extra-Metropolitan	181, 182
Born at sea, number	98	number and proportionate distribution, 1891–1921	178, 179
Breadwinners (see also Occupations)—		and grades of occupation	222, 223
average issue and ages of husbands who were	354	and religions	130
proportion in each occupation class, 1871–1921	39	masculinity according to	131
proportion of total population, 1881–1921	37, 38	Corporations (S. Aust.)—	
proportions in occupations other than Primary, 1881–1921	40	areas	379
what constitutes	189	density of population and dwellings	379
Brisbane and suburbs—		map hatched for density of population	End of Report
area	308	Counter, Hollerith automatic	26
areas of Local Government areas	388		
density of dwellings	308	D.	
density of population and dwellings	388	Deaf-mutes—	
map	End of Report	form of Census inquiry	184
British nationality	99	number and proportion of population in age groups, Australia	184
		States and Australia, 1911–21	187
C.		possible causes examined	186
Campers-out, obliged to furnish particulars	11	who were also blind	184
Canada, born in	98	Death rates—	
Cards, Hollerith machine	24	at decennial ages, 1881–1910, 1920–22	330
Caretakers' quarters	282, 283	Australian experience, 1920–22, compared with other	331
Causes of unemployment	238	countries	331
and duration periods	239, 240	Tropical Queensland and other parts of Australia compared,	321–325
<i>Census and Statistics Act 1905–1920</i>	5	1881–1910, 1920–22	321–325
statistics to be collected	6	Deaths—	
Census—		1911–21	29
bulletins, dates issued	28	children under one year, 1920–21	42
collection, material required and how estimated	19	excess of births over, 1911–21	33
Deputy Supervisors of	17, 18	males, females, years 1920, 1921, 1922 combined	327
Divisions, scheme of apportionment	8, 18	Defence Act, male trainees, 12–25 years	54
Enumerators, appointment and duties	8	males of military service ages, 18–60 years	54
maps, for use of Field Staff	23	Density of dwellings—	
maps, hatched for density of population, Australia, States,	End of Report	Australia, States and Territories	309
Northern Territory, and Metropolitan areas	End of Report	Local Government areas of States	366–385
material, dates of return by Collecting Staff	23	Metropolitan Local Government areas	386–389
estimates of requirements	19	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	310
records necessary	22	Urban and Rural divisions	308, 309
transmission arrangements throughout Australia	20	Density of population—	
preliminary arrangements	17	Australia, 1881–1921	37
Parts X. to XV., issued in advance of order	29	Australia, States and Territories	365
records for ages	57	Local Government areas of States	366–385
		maps	End of Report

	PAGE	E.	PAGE
Density of Population— <i>continued</i> .		Education—	
Metropolitan areas	386-389	children, ages 6-13 years, not indicated as receiving	164, 165
scale of hatching adopted for maps	364, 386	masculinity	164
Tropical and non-Tropical regions	310	Metropolitan areas	166, 168
Dependants, what constitutes	189	proportion to total population at each age	164
Dependent ages of males	52	form of Census inquiry	139
compared for Australia, 1881-1921	53	general results	139
Metropolitan males, proportion of total	56	illiterates above five years	140
Dependent children, under fourteen years	365	1891-1921, Australia	141
Deputy Supervisors of Census	17, 18	birthplaces	70, 71
regulations relating to	8	in age groups, States and Territories	145
District Councils (S. Aust.)—		Metropolitan areas	146
areas	379	proportions amongst Australian-born and Immigrants	148
density of population and dwellings	379	religions of	129
maps, hatched for density of population	End of Report	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	316
Divorced males and females, ages	173	spread of, in Australia	148
number and proportion of population, in age groups,		tabulation of data	139
1891-1921	177	Education, degree of—	
Domestic class, grades of occupation	204, 205	and ages	141
orders and sub-orders of occupation	193	and birthplaces	69
Duration of unemployment	235	and religions	129
and causes	239, 240	Australian-born, and States of birth	83
Dwelling slip, facsimile of	13	proportion unable to read	83
instructions how to fill	16	European-born	94
Dwellings—		proportion unable to read	94
Australian Censuses at which enumerated	280	Metropolitan areas, and proportion population so resident	147
being built, States and Territories	281	New Zealand-born	86
Metropolitan areas	304	proportion unable to read	86
form of Census inquiry, 1911, 1921	280	read and write English	142
general	280	read and write foreign	144
occupied—		read only English	143
density, Local Government areas	366-385	read only foreign	145
Metropolitan areas	386-389	States and Territories	140
States and Territories	309	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	316
Tropical and non-Tropical regions	310	unable to read, persons above five years, 1891, 1901, 1911,	
Urban and Rural divisions	308	1921	140, 141
nature of, States and Territories	282	and ages, States and Territories, 1921	145
and rooms, Australia	283	Metropolitan areas	146
number and proportion of total, States and Territories	281	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	316
Metropolitan areas	304	Education, place of instruction of scholars—	
occupied, private (a)—		and religions	132, 133
inmates according rooms, number and proportion	288	children 6-13 years attending each class of school and	
average per dwelling and per room	289, 290	educated "at home"	151, 152
inmates according walls, number and proportion	295, 296	Metropolitan areas	166, 167
average per dwelling	296	children 6-13 years not indicated as receiving education—	
inmates, average per dwelling and per room, States and		age distribution	164, 165
Territories	309	Metropolitan areas	168, 169
Tropical and non-Tropical regions	310	masculinity at each age	164
Urban and Rural divisions	308	Metropolitan areas	169
nature of occupancy (owner, tenant, &c.)	301, 302	proportion of population at each age	164
according rooms	302	Metropolitan areas	168
and conjugal condition of householder	303	population not indicated or not at school	149
and grade of occupation of householder	303	Metropolitan areas	165
Metropolitan areas	307	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	317
number, States and Territories	284	private school pupils—	
Metropolitan areas	304	age distribution	157, 158
Tropical and non-Tropical regions	310	average attendance and enrolment compared with Census	
Urban and Rural divisions	308	results	159
rent per week payable by tenants—		masculinity at each age	158
average per dwelling, Urban and Rural divisions	308	proportion of population at each age	157
Tropical and non-Tropical regions	310	scholars at each class of institution and "at home"—	
average per dwelling and per room, according rooms,		age distribution	153
States and Territories	301	masculinity at each age	154
rental groups, States and Territories	300	number and proportionate distribution	149, 150
Metropolitan areas	307	Metropolitan areas	165, 166
rental groups according rooms, Australia	300	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	317
rooms, number of, and material of walls	297	State school pupils—	
and nature of occupancy (owner, tenant, &c.)	302	age distribution	154, 156
average number of rooms per dwelling, States and		average attendance and enrolment compared with Census	
Territories	309	results	156
Tropical and non-Tropical regions	310	masculinity at each age	155
Urban and Rural divisions	308	proportion of population at each age	155
walls, materials of, and inmates	297	taught "at home"—	
occupied, private and other (b)—		age distribution	161, 162
containing twenty rooms and over, 1911, 1921	284	masculinity at each age	162
inmates of, aggregate and average number	284	proportion of population at each age	161
Metropolitan areas	304	technical school students—	
nature of (private house, hotel, &c.)	282	age distribution	159, 160
and rooms	283	masculinity at each age	160
number, States and Territories	284, 309	university students—	
Metropolitan areas	304	age distribution	163
Tropical and non-Tropical regions	310	masculinity at each age	163
Urban and Rural divisions	308	Educational Institutions, residential	282
roofing materials, States and Territories	290, 291	Egyptians, full-blood	114
and materials of walls, Australia	298, 299	half-caste	119, 120
Metropolitan areas	305	Electoral organization used for Census collection	17
rooms, States and Territories	285-287	Employers (see also Occupations).	
Metropolitan areas	305	average issue of husbands who were	356
rooms, twenty and over, 1911, 1921	284	England, Australian population born England and population	
walls, materials of, States and Territories	292-294	of England compared, 1891-1921	96
Metropolitan areas	306	England and Wales, Australian population born England and	
unoccupied—		Wales compared with population same birthplaces resident	
number and proportion, States and Territories	281	in United Kingdom, 1891-1921	96
Metropolitan areas	304		
unspecified data relating to	282		

(a) See also occupied, private and other.

(b) See also occupied, private.

	PAGE		PAGE
English language, read and write	142	Graduated ages (smoothed)	44
read only	143	Growth of population, 1788-1920	36
Enumerators, appointment and duties	8	Urban, 1911-21	40
form of undertaking	9		
European-born population—			
birthplaces in United Kingdom specified	88		
1891-1921	90		
age distribution	91, 92	H. Half-caste races—	
conjugal condition	95	1911-21	119
education	94	ages, 1911-21	121
length of residence	89	principal races	122
masculinity, 1891-1921	91	Australian-born	121
in age groups	93	occupations, grades of	122
proportion of total population, 1891-1921	90	principal races, 1911-21	118
resident twenty years or over, 1911-21	90	races represented	119
unable to read	94	resident in Tropical regions	121
Urban and Rural divisions	89	resident in Urban and Rural divisions	120
birthplaces represented	87	Hindus, full-blood	113-117
masculinity	87	half-caste	118-122
proportion of total population	87	Hobart and suburbs—	
Europeans, grades of occupation	122	area	308
Ex-Australian-born, occupations	243-249	areas of Local Government areas	389
Expectation of life at birth, 1881-1910, 1920-22	38	density of dwellings	308
at decennial ages, 1881-1910, 1920-22	330	density of population and dwellings	389
comparison with other countries	332	map	End of Report
Tropical Queensland and other parts of Australia compared,	322	Hollerith automatic machines	24
Extra-Metropolitan population—		Home, scholars receiving education at	161, 162
conjugal condition and average ages	181-183	Hospitals	282, 283
occupations	229	Hotels	282, 283
		Householders' schedule—	
F.		distribution of	6-10
Families—		instructions for filling	15
collection and tabulation of data	336	occupiers to fill up	6
dependent children	363	particulars required	6-10
husbands—		Houses, uninhabited and being built to be enumerated	11
ages in relation to ages of wives	336	Husbands—	
average ages, ages of wives specified	338	ages of, in relation to ages of wives	336
average issue and ages	347	average ages, ages of wives specified	338
Metropolitan areas	357	average issue and ages	347
Urban and Rural divisions	359	Metropolitan areas	357
average issue and ages, primary producers in sub-orders	355	Urban and Rural divisions	359
average issue and nature of occupations	353	average issue and ages, primary producers in sub-orders	355
average issue, classes of occupation, and ages	354	average issue and nature of occupations	353
breadwinners	354	average issue, classes of occupation, and ages	354
employers	356	breadwinners	354
wage or salary earners	357	employers	356
workers on own account	356	wage or salary earners	357
average issue, grades of occupation, and ages	355	workers on own account	356
issue, number and proportionate distribution	345	average issue, grades of occupation, and ages	355
husbands and wives—		issue, number and proportionate distribution	345
absenteeism, and ages	334, 335	Husbands and wives—	
and birthplaces	339, 341	absenteeism, and ages	334, 335
and religions	342, 344	and birthplaces	339, 341
percentage in States	335	and religions	342, 344
ages, compared	336, 338	percentage in States	335
relative	334	ages, compared	336, 338
birthplaces, relative	339	relative	334
religions, relative	342	birthplaces, relative	339
same birthplace	340	religions, relative	342
same religion	343	same birthplace	340
same religion	343	same religion	343
parents of Australian population, 1921—			
Australian-born according States of birth	362, 363	I.	
birthplaces, relative	360, 361	Illiteracy, persons five years and over—	
wives—		and birthplaces	70, 71
ages in relation to ages of husbands	336	and religions	129
average ages, ages of husbands specified	337	Australia, 1891-1921	141
average issue and ages	348	Australian-born	83
Metropolitan areas	358	Australian-born and Immigrants, proportion in age-	148
Urban and Rural divisions	359	groups	148
average issue and birthplaces	349	European-born	94
and ages	351	Metropolitan areas	146
average issue and duration of marriage	351	States and Territories	140
and ages	352	Tropical and non-Tropical regions	316
Tropical and non-Tropical and Rural divisions of	319, 320	Immature ages of females	53
Australia compared	319, 320	1881-1921	53
issue, number and proportionate distribution	346	Immigration, net—	
Federal Capital Territory—		1861-1920, and survivors, 1921	106
area	309, 365	1901-21 and survivors, 1921	107
centre of area and population	365	increases, 1861-1920	36
density of population and dwellings	386	1911-21	33
Fijians, full-blood	114	oversea arrivals, 1901-1921, and survivors, 1921	107
half-caste	119, 120	Indians, American, full-blood	114
Filipinos, full-blood	114	half-caste	119-120
half-caste	119, 120	Industrial class, grades of occupation	208, 209
Fire stations	282, 283	orders and sub-orders of occupation	195
Foreign language, read and write	144	Infantile ages, 1891-1921	41, 42
read only	145	Infantile mortality—	
Foreign nationalities	99	children under one year, 1920-21	42
Full-blood non-Europeans (see Races).		rates for Tropical Queensland and other parts Australia	321, 322
		compared, 1881-1910, 1910-12, and 1920-22	321, 322
G.		Infants under one year, ages at death, 1920-21	42
Geographical distribution, general	366	number at Census compared with number registered	42
maps	End of Report	Infirmities, blindness and deaf-mutism—	
Grades of occupation (see Occupations).		ages, 1911-21	184, 187

	PAGE		PAGE
Inmates of dwellings (see Dwellings).		Life Tables— <i>continued.</i>	
Intercensal population, 1911-21		mortality rates at decennial ages, 1881-1910, 1920-22 ..	330
comparison of Census results and estimates ..	29	Australian experience, 1920-22, compared with other	
errors in pre-censal estimates ..	31	countries ..	331
cause of discrepancy ..	30	review of results ..	329
measure of post-censal adjustment ..	33	survivors at decennial ages, out of 100,000 born, 1881-1910,	
method of adjustment ..	31	1920-22 ..	329
increases, excess of births over deaths ..	33	tables prepared, 1911, 1921 ..	326
net migration ..	33	Life, years of experience, 1920, 1921, 1922 ..	327
Interstate migration, 1911-21 ..	33	Local Government areas—	
of Australian-born ..	76	areas ..	366-389
Ireland, Australian population born Ireland and population		density of population and dwellings ..	366-389
of Ireland compared, 1891-1921 ..	96	maps, hatched for density of population ..	End of Report
Australian population born Ireland compared with popu-			
lation of Irish birth resident in United Kingdom,		M.	
1891-1921 ..	96	Machine cards, number dealt with ..	26
Issue average, of husbands—		reproductions of ..	24
and ages ..	347	Machines, "Hollerith" automatic used ..	24
Metropolitan areas ..	357	description ..	25
Urban and Rural divisions ..	359	Malays, full-blood ..	113-117
and nature of occupation ..	353	half-caste ..	118-122
primary producers ..	355	Maoris, full-blood ..	114
classes of occupation and ages ..	354	half-caste ..	119, 120
breadwinners ..	354	Maps, for use of field staff ..	23
employers ..	356	Maps, hatched for density of population—	
wage or salary earners ..	357	Australia, hatched for States ..	End of Report
workers on own account ..	356	States, hatched for Local Government areas ..	End of Report
grades of occupation and ages ..	355	Northern Territory ..	End of Report
Issue, average, of wives—		Metropolitan areas, hatched for Local Government areas ..	End of Report
and ages ..	348	Marriage, duration of, and issue of wives ..	351, 352
Metropolitan areas ..	358	Tropical and non-Tropical and Rural divisions of Australia	
Urban and Rural divisions ..	359	compared ..	319, 320
and birthplaces ..	349	Married males and females, ages ..	171-173
and duration of marriage ..	351	number and proportion of population in age groups,	
birthplaces and ages ..	351	1891-1921 ..	175
duration of marriage and ages ..	352	Masculinity—	
Tropical and non-Tropical and Rural divisions of Australia		1881-1921, States and Territories ..	37
compared ..	319, 320	and ages, States and Territories ..	45
Issue, number, and proportionate distribution—		1881-1921, Australia ..	45
husbands ..	345	and birthplaces ..	60
wives ..	346	and education ..	154
		and religions ..	126
J.		Australian-born, 1881-1921 ..	73
Japanese, full-blood ..	113-117	according States of birth and ages, 1921 ..	81
half-caste ..	118-122	children being educated "at home" ..	154, 162
Javanese and Timorese, full-blood ..	113-117	children not indicated as receiving education ..	154, 164
half-caste ..	118-122	European-born ..	87
Jews, Asiatic, full-blood ..	114	method of calculation ..	44
half-caste ..	119-120	Metropolitan population ..	56
		New Zealand-born ..	85
L.		oversea population ..	85
Latitude and longitude of centres of areas and population,		private school pupils ..	154, 158
1911-21 ..	365	religious adherents ..	126
Legislation, Census and Statistics Act ..	5	compared, 1901, 1911, 1921 ..	135
Length of residence in Australia of oversea population—		in age groups ..	128
and ages ..	108	scholars ..	154
and birthplaces ..	68	scholars taught at home ..	162
Urban and Rural population ..	69	State school pupils ..	154, 155
birthplaces and ages ..	69	technical school students ..	154, 160
European-born ..	89-90	Tropical and non-Tropical population ..	313
form and objects of Census inquiry ..	103	university students ..	154, 163
resident Metropolitan areas ..	110, 111	Mean and median ages ..	46
resident Urban and Rural divisions ..	112	1881-1921 ..	47
States of residence ..	104	Metropolitan population ..	57
proportionate distribution in length of R.-groups		Melbourne and suburbs—	
survivors, 1921, compared net immigration, 1861-1920 ..	105	area ..	308
compared with oversea arrivals, 1901-21 ..	107	areas of Local Government areas ..	387
population surviving from each Census, 1881-1911		density of dwellings ..	308
unspecified ..	104	density of population and dwellings in Local Government	
Life, expectation of—		areas ..	387
at birth, 1881-1910, 1920-22 ..	38	map ..	End of Report
at decennial ages, 1881-1910, 1920-22 ..	330	Metropolitan areas—	
Australian experience, 1920-22, compared with other		areas ..	308
countries ..	332	areas of Local Government areas ..	386
marked improvement experienced in supporting ages 15-65		density of dwellings ..	308
years ..	38	density of population and dwellings in Local Government	
Tropical Queensland and Australia compared, 1881-1910 ..	322	areas ..	386-389
Life Tables—		maps ..	End of Report
adjustment of basic data ..	326	Metropolitan population (see also Birthplaces, &c.)	
annuity values at 4 per cent. for decennial ages, 1901-10,		ages ..	55
1920-22 ..	331	Migration, 1911-21—	
comparison with those of standard tables ..	333	interstate ..	33
basis for tables, 1921 ..	326	of Australian-born ..	76
deaths recorded, 1920, 1921, 1922, Australia, States and		oversea ..	33
Territories ..	327	Migratory population ..	285
extent of data ..	327	non-European race ..	114
life, expectation of, at decennial ages, 1881-1910, 1920-22 ..	330	Military age, males of ..	54
Australian experience, 1920-22, compared with other		Military and Naval establishments ..	282
countries ..	332	Mortality rates—	
life, years of, experience, 1920, 1921, 1922, Australia,		at decennial ages, 1881-1910, 1920-22 ..	330
States and Territories ..	327	Australian experience, 1920-22, compared with other	
method of computation ..	328, 329	countries ..	331
monetary tables, calculation of ..	329	Tropical Queensland and other parts Australia compared,	
mortality rate, graduation of ..	328	1881-1910, 1910-12, 1920-22 ..	321-325
method of obtaining ..	328		

	PAGE		PAGE
Municipalities—		Occupations, classes of—	
areas	366, 372, 375	and ages	217, 219
density of population and dwellings	366, 372, 375	Australian-born and ex-Australian-born showing pro-	
maps, hatched for density of population	End of Report	portion per cent. on breadwinners	243, 244
		and grades of occupation	245, 248
N.		proportions in classes I. to VII. (breadwinners)	243
Nationalities—		proportions in classes I. to VI.	247
according country of allegiance	99	breadwinners, proportion of each class, 1871-1921	39
and States of residence	100	proportion in classes other than primary, 1881-1921	40
Tropical and non-Tropical population	314	proportion of each class in age groups	243, 244, 245
Urban and Rural population	99	breadwinners and dependants, number and proportion of	
British	99	each, in States	190
how allegiance acquired	103	Census results compared, 1891-1921	198
in age groups	103	commercial class, grades of occupation	205, 206
Urban and Rural divisions	99	orders and sub-orders of occupation	194
Foreign	102	domestic class, grades of occupation	204, 205
in age groups	103	orders and sub-orders of occupation	193
proportion of total population, Australia, States and		extra-Metropolitan population	229, 231
Territories	101, 103	industrial class, grades of occupation	208, 209
Urban and Rural divisions	102	orders and sub-orders of occupation	195
Foreign, countries of allegiance specified	101	issue and ages of husbands	354
Urban and Rural divisions and migratory population	99	Metropolitan population	224, 226, 227
form of inquiry	99	proportion of total for State	225, 227
general	99	Metropolitan and extra-Metropolitan, comparison	
unspecified	99	number and proportion in each class	191, 192
Native-born population (see Australian-born population).		according to grade	200, 201
Natural age groups, population, 1881-1921	49	orders, sub-orders and groups, States and Territories	250, 265
Natural increase of population, 1861-1920	36	oversea population	243, 244
Negroes, full-blood	114	primary production class, grades of occupation	210, 211
half-caste	119, 120	sub-orders of occupation	197
Never married, males and females, ages	171, 173	professional class, grades of occupation	202, 203
number and proportion of population in age groups,		sub-orders of occupation	193
1891-1921	174	proportionate distribution according specified grades	202
New South Wales—		transport and communication class, grades of occupation	
area of State	309, 365	sub-orders of occupation	195
areas of Municipalities and Shires	366	Tropical and non-Tropical population	318
centre of area and population	365	unemployment, causes	238, 239
density of population and dwellings, Municipalities, Shires,		duration periods	236, 237
and State	365, 366	numbers	234, 235
map	End of Report	rate of	234, 235
New Zealand-born population—		wage-earners and unemployed combined	234, 235
1891-1921	72	Occupations, classes and grades in conjunction—	
ages	86	Australian-born and ex-Australian-born	245, 249
conjugal condition	87	commercial class	205, 206
education	86	domestic class	204, 205
interchange with Australian-born population	72	industrial class	208, 209
masculinity in age groups	86	number and proportionate distribution	200, 201
resident Metropolitan areas	86	oversea population	245, 248
resident States and Territories	85	primary production class	210, 211
masculinity	85	professional class	202, 203
proportion of total population	85	proportionate distribution of specified classes and grades	202
unable to read	86	transport and communication class	207, 208
Non-European races—		Occupations, grades of—	
full-blood, 1911, 1921	113	1891-1921, comparison each State	213, 215
ages, 1911, 1921	115	and ages	220, 221
principal races	116	and classes	200, 201
Australian-born, principal races, 1911, 1921	114	and conjugal condition	222, 223
proportion of total full-blood	115	and religions	134
increases or decreases, 1911-21	113	Australia, States and Territories	212
occupations, grades of	122	Australian-born and ex-Australian-born	245, 248
principal races, 1911, 1921	113	commercial class	205, 206
races represented	117	domestic class	204, 205
resident in Tropical regions	118	employers and wage-earners, numbers compared	202
resident in Urban and Rural divisions	114	Europeans	122
half-caste, 1911, 1921	119	extra-Metropolitan population	230, 231
ages, 1911, 1921	121	half-caste races	122
principal races	122	industrial class	208, 209
Australian-born	121	issue and ages of husbands	355
increases or decreases, 1911-21	119	letters signifying	199
occupations, grades of	122	Metropolitan population	225, 228
principal races, 1911, 1921	118	proportion of total for State	226, 228
races represented	119	Metropolitan and extra-Metropolitan, comparison	
resident in Tropical regions	121	non-Europeans, full-blood and half-caste	122
resident in Urban and Rural divisions	120	primary production class	210, 211
Northern Territory—		professional class	202, 203
area	309, 365	proportions of specified grades in classes I. to VI.	202
centre of area and population	365	transport and communication class	207, 208
density of population and dwellings	365, 386	Tropical and non-Tropical population	318
map	End of Report	wage-earners and employers, numbers compared	202
		Occupations, nature of, and average issue of husbands	353
O.		Occupied dwellings (see Dwellings).	
Occupations—		Old age of males, States and Territories	52
and average issue of husbands	353	compared for Australia, 1881-1921	53
breadwinners, proportions of each class, 1871-1921	39	Metropolitan males, proportion of total	56
breadwinners and dependants, what constitutes	189	Old-age pensions, eligibility for	109
number and proportion of each	190	pensioners compared with eligibles	109
classes, orders, sub-orders and groups, States and Territories		Oversea migration, 1911-21	33
classification, scheme of	250, 265	Oversea population—	
form of inquiry	188	arrivals 1901-21 and survivors 1921 compared	107
general	188	at each Census, 1881-1921	85
geographical divisions adopted	224	masculinity	85
oversea population	243, 249	proportion of total	85
unemployment	233	variations	85
unspecified data	189		

	PAGE		PAGE
Oversea population— <i>continued.</i>		Population— <i>continued.</i>	
length of residence in Australia	104, 105	Fijians, full-blood and half-caste	114, 119
and ages	108	Filipinos, full-blood and half-caste	114, 119
and birthplaces	68	growth of, 1788-1920	36
European-born	89, 90	Urban, 1911-21	40
Metropolitan population	110	Hindus, full-blood and half-caste	113, 118
proportion resident Metropolitan	111	immigration increase by 1911-1921	33
Urban and Rural population	112	increases by 1861-1920	36
net immigration, 1861-1920 and survivors 1921 compared	106	increases, 1861-1920	35
net immigration, 1901-11 and each year 1911-21 and		intercensal, 1911-21	29
survivors 1921 compared	107	Japanese, full-blood and half-caste	113, 118
occupations	243, 249	Javanese and Timorese, full-blood and half-caste	113, 118
Owners of private dwellings (see Dwellings).		Local Government areas	366
		Malay, full-blood and half-caste	113, 118
		Maoris, full-blood and half-caste	114, 119
		masculinity, 1881-1921	37
		mean adult, 1881-1924	48
		Metropolitan, proportion of total, 1881-1921	40
		nationalities	99
		natural increase, 1861-1920	36
		1911-21	33
		Negroes, full-blood and half-caste	114, 119
		net immigration, 1861-1920	36
		1911-21	33
		New Zealand-born, 1891-1921	72
		non-European races	113
		Papuans, full-blood and half-caste	114, 119
		parents of Australian, 1921, birthplaces of	360
		Persians, full-blood	114
		Polynesian-born	98
		Polynesians, full-blood and half-caste	113, 118
		post-censal adjustments of State	32
		primary producers, proportion of total, 1881-1921	37
		shipping	284
		Siamese, full-blood and half-caste	114, 119
		States and Territories	367
		surviving from each Census, 1881-1911	108
		Syrians, full-blood and half-caste	113, 118
		Tropical and non-Tropical	310
		Urban, growth of, 1911-21	40
		West Indians, full-blood and half-caste	114, 119
		Preliminary arrangements for Census	17
		Preliminary results, dates issued	27, 28
		Primary producers—	
		issue and age of married males	355
		occupations, grades of	210, 211
		sub-orders of	197
		proportion of total population, 1881-1921	37
		Printing, entrusted to Government Printer of Victoria and	
		reasons	20
		Private dwellings (see Dwellings).	
		Private school pupils	157, 159
		Professional class, grades of occupation	202, 203
		sub-orders of occupation	193
		Q.	
		Queensland—	
		area of State	309, 365
		areas of Municipalities and Shires	375
		centre of area and population	365
		density of population and dwellings, Municipalities, Shires,	
		and State	375
		map	End of Report
		Tropical regions, vital statistics of, compared with other	
		parts of Australia—	
		birth rates	321, 322
		death rates	321, 323-325
		expectation of life	322
		infantile mortality	321, 322
		R.	
		Race, relationship to birthplace	58
		Races—	
		European, and grades of occupation	122
		form of inquiry	112
		non-European full-blood—	
		1911-21	113
		ages of, 1911-21	115
		Australian-born, 1911, 1921, principal races specified	115
		proportion of total non-Europeans	115
		grades of occupation	122
		increases or decreases, 1911-21	113
		principal races, 1911, 1921	113
		and ages	116
		increases or decreases, 1911-21	113
		races represented, Australia, States and Territories	117
		"migratory" population	114
		Tropical and non-Tropical regions	315
		Urban and Rural divisions	114
		Tropical and non-Tropical regions	118
		non-European half-caste—	
		1911-21	119
		ages of, 1911, 1921	121
		Australian-born	121

	PAGE		PAGE
Races— <i>continued</i> .		State school pupils	154-156
non-European half-caste— <i>continued</i> .		States and Territories—	
grades of occupation	122	Areas	309, 365
increases or decreases, 1911-21	119	centre of area and population	365
principal races, 1911, 1921	118	density of dwellings	309
and ages	122	density of population	365
races represented, Australia, States and Territories	119	maps	End of Report
Tropical and non-Tropical regions	315	Statistics to be collected under Act	6
Urban and Rural divisions	120	Sterile ages of females	53
Tropical and non-Tropical regions	121	1881-1921	53
Read, persons unable to—		Sub-enumerators, Census	9
Australia, 1891-1921	141	form of undertaking	9
Metropolitan areas	146	Supporting age of males, States and Territories	52
States and Territories	140	compared for Australia, 1881-1921	53
Tropical and non-Tropical regions	316	Metropolitan males, proportion of total	56
Regulations, Census	8	Survivors, from each Census, 1881-1911	108
Religions—		out of 100,000 born, at decennial ages, 1881-1910, 1920-22	329
adherents, States and Territories	123	Sydney and suburbs—	
1901-21, Australia	135	area	308
Metropolitan areas	136	areas in Local Government areas	386
masculinity, States and Territories	126	density of dwellings	308
1901-21, Australia	135	density of population and dwellings in Local Government	386
Metropolitan areas	138	areas	386
proportionate distribution, States and Territories	124, 125	Syrians, full-blood	113-117
1901-21, Australia	135	half-caste	118-122
Metropolitan areas	137		
proportions resident Metropolitan areas	137	T.	
unable to read	129	Tabulation of Census—	
and absenteeism of husbands and wives	342-344	Hollerith automatic machines employed	24
and ages	127, 128	machines and operations described	24-25
proportion, twenty years of age and over	127	number of cards dealt with	26
masculinity according to	128	photographic reproduction of cards used	24-25
and conjugal condition	130, 131	organization	27
masculinity according to	131	staff, employed	27
and education, degree of	129	examination of applicants	26
number unable to read	129	male staff confined to returned soldiers	26
and education, place of instruction of scholars	132	Tabulator, Hollerith automatic	26
proportion of pupils at each class of institution	133	Tasmania—	
and grades of occupation	134	area of State	309-365
and schooling	132, 133	areas of Municipalities	385
Australian-born	134	centre of area and population	365
form of Census inquiry	123	density of population and dwellings, Municipalities and State	385
husbands and wives	342-344	map	End of Report
tabulation of results	123	Technical school students	159-160
Tropical and non-Tropical population	315, 316	Tenants of private dwellings (see dwellings).	
Religious Institutions, residential	282, 283	Tenements or flats	282, 283
Rent of private dwellings (see Dwellings).		Territories, Northern and Federal Capital—	
Reproductive ages of females	53	areas of	309, 365
1881-1921	54	centres of area and population	365
Results of Census, dates of issue	27, 28	density of population and dwellings	386
Road Districts (W. Aust.)—		Transport and communication class, grades of occupation	207-208
areas	382	sub-orders of occupation	195
density of population and dwellings	382	Tropical and non-Tropical Australia—	
map, hatched for density of population	End of Report	ages	311
Rooms in dwellings (see Dwellings).		childbearing, of females	312
Rural divisions of States—		working and dependent, of males	312
areas	309	area	310
density of dwellings	309	birthplaces	313
S.		conjugal condition	317
Schedule, Census	12	detailed tables relating to	319
Scholars taught at home	161, 162	dwellings, occupied private	310
School age (see also Education).		average rooms, inmates, and rent per week	310
Children 6-13 years	51	dwellings, occupied private and other	310
increases, 1881-1921	51	density of	310
Schooling, nature of (see Education).		education—	
Scotland, Australian population born Scotland and population of Scotland compared, 1891-1921	96	degree of	316
Australian population born Scotland compared with population of Scottish birth resident in United Kingdom, 1891-1921	96	persons not indicated as receiving	317
Shipping population	284	place of instruction of scholars	317
Shipping slip, facsimile of	14	general	310
instructions how to fill	17	illiteracy	316
Ships, Census schedule requirements	11	issue of wives and duration of marriage compared with	319-320
persons aboard	284	Rural divisions of Australia	319-320
Shires—		masculinity of population in age groups	313
areas	369, 373, 376, 385	nationalities	314
density of population and dwellings	369, 373, 376, 385	occupations, classes of	318
Maps, hatched for density of population	End of Report	grades of	318
Siamese, full-blood	114	population, number and density	310
half-caste	119, 120	races, full-blood and half-caste non-European	118-121
Smoothed results for ages	44	full-blood and half-caste represented	315
Sorter, Hollerith automatic	26	religions	315-316
South African Union, population born in	98	unable to read, number	316
South Australia—		Tropical Queensland, vital statistics of, compared with other parts of Australia—	
area of State	309, 365	birth rates, 1910-12, 1920-22	321, 322
areas of Corporations and District Councils	379	death rates, 1910-12, 1920-22	321, 323
centre of area and population	365	annual average, in age groups 1910-12, 1920-22	325
density of population and dwellings, Corporations, District Councils, and State	379	in ages, 1881-1910	324
map	End of Report	expectation of life, 1881-1910	322
Staff, Census, collecting	17-19	infantile mortality, 1910-12, 1920-22	321, 322
Staff, tabulating, examination of applicants	26	1881-1910	322
number employed	27	Turks, Asiatic, full-blood	114
		half-caste	191-120

	PAGE		PAGE
		U.	
Unable to read, persons	140-148, 316		
Unemployed, ages	241		
Unemployed, ordinarily wage-earners	233		
Unemployed and wage-earners, combined in classes of occupation	234, 235		
Unemployment (see also Occupations, grades of).			
causes of	238		
and class of occupation	238, 239		
and duration periods	239-240		
class of occupation in States	234, 235		
duration periods	235		
and ages	241, 242		
and class of occupation	236, 237		
rates of, and ages	242		
and class of occupation	234, 235		
United Kingdom—			
population born and resident in various parts compared with population from same birthplaces resident in Australia, 1891-1921	96		
total population of various parts, compared with population born in those parts and resident in Australia, 1891-1921	96		
United States of America, population born in	98		
University students	163		
Unoccupied dwellings	281, 304		
Urban population, growth of	40		
Urban Provincial divisions of States—			
areas	308		
density of dwellings	308		
		V.	
Victoria—			
area of State	309, 365		
areas of Municipalities and Shires	372		
centre of area and population	365		
density of population and dwellings, Municipalities, Shires, and State	372		
map	End of Report		
		W.	
Wage and salary earners (see also Occupations).			
average issue of husbands who were	357		
Wagons, vans, and camps, number	282-283		
persons residing in	284-285		
Wales, Australian population born in Wales and population of Wales compared, 1891-1921	96		
West Indians, full-blood	114		
half-caste	119, 120		
Western Australia—			
area of State	309, 365		
areas of Municipalities and Road Districts	382		
centre of area and population	365		
density of population and dwellings, Municipalities, Road Districts, and State	382		
map	End of Report		
Widowed males and females, ages	171-173		
number and proportion of population in age groups, 1891-1921	176		
Wives—			
ages in relation to ages of husbands	336		
average ages, ages of husbands specified	337		
average issue and ages	348		
Metropolitan areas	358		
Urban and Rural divisions	359		
average issue and birthplaces	349		
and ages	351		
average issue and duration of marriage	351		
and ages	352		
Tropical and non-Tropical and Rural divisions of Australia compared	319, 320		
issue, number and proportionate distribution	346		
Workers on own account (see also Occupations).			
average issue of husbands who were	356		
Working ages of males	52		