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SUMMARY

OF

COMMONWEALTH DEMOGRAPHY

FOR THE YEARS

1901 TO 1906.

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BY

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SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH DEMOGRAPHY.

PREFACE.

Bulletin No. 1, issued on 26th March last, contains a general review of the Census and other methods of determining population, more particularly as applied to Australia, and furnishes in detail the computation of the populations of the several States of the Commonwealth since the inauguration of Federation, based upon the resolution of the Statistical Conference of 1903, which was reaffirmed in that of 1906.

In the present Bulletin, summary tables of population for the States and the Commonwealth are given, together with certain derivative information, viz., masculinity, density, and mean population.

Particulars as to the number of births, deaths, and marriages registered are furnished for the six years 1901 to 1906, together with the deduced birth, death, and marriage rates, the rates of illegitimacy and of infantile mortality, the degree of masculinity at birth, and, in the case of marriages, the ratios of the numbers of minors and mark signatures to the total number married.

In the letterpress, a brief indication has been given of the leading features of the various tables, and matters calling for comment have been specially referred to. Such references occasionally constitute statistical landmarks, from which the bearing of the later examination of various questions may be made determinate, and which moreover serve to indicate the proper direction of such research.

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Melbourne, 11th June, 1907.

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I. Population.

(1) Area—

(i) An important point for consideration in connection with population is that of the area over which the people are distributed. The figures given in Table (1) of this Bulletin are the areas of the several States as furnished by the various Survey Departments. Though they cannot in any case be considered as exact, since a complete survey has not been effected in any of the States, they may be taken as fair approximations and as involving errors which for the present purpose are practically negligible.

(ii) It will be seen that Australia may be considered as being divided into three regions of approximately equal area. The Eastern Section, comprising the States of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, and extending through a range of 33 degrees of latitude, contains an area of 1,094,971 square miles; the Central Section, embracing the Province of South Australia and the Northern Territory, represents 903,690 square miles; while the Western Section, the State of Western Australia, has an area of 975,920 square miles.

(2) Estimated Population—

(i) The Population figures given in Tables (1), (2), and (3) have been deduced from the Census results of 1901, the registrations of births and deaths, and the records of arrivals and departures by sea and land. The manner in which these data have been employed, and the allowances which have been made for unrecorded facts, have been dealt with at length in the preceding Bulletin. It will be well to note here the causes of certain differences which appear between these results and those published by the States themselves.

(ii) In four of the States, viz., Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, the discrepancies are merely nominal and are in the main due to differences in the manner of adjusting fractions in the various allowances for unrecorded particulars. In the case of New South Wales the figures usually published by the State authorities include *aborigines* to the number of 4,287 (2,451 males and 1,836 females) while the Commonwealth estimate based on the resolution of 1903 Statistical Conference excludes them.

In Victoria, as noted in Bulletin No. 1, the Government Statist has, from 1st January, 1906, abandoned the allowance for unrecorded departures by sea, and as a consequence his estimate of the population of Victoria for 31st December, 1906, exceeds the Commonwealth estimate by more than 6,000. Some of the reasons which led the Victorian Statist to take this step, and certain objections urged against his action, have been set out at length in the preceding Bulletin.

(3) Masculinity—

(i) A factor of importance in statistics of population is the proportion in which the sexes are distributed. To express this proportion, two terms of comparatively recent introduction into the terminology of Vital Statistics have been employed, viz., "*masculinity*" and "*femininity*." The former expresses the ratio of males to females in any group; the latter is the reciprocal of this, *i.e.*, the ratio of females to males. It will thus be seen that it is immaterial whether we compute the masculinity or the femininity of a group, but for the sake of uniformity it appears desirable to adopt one for use in all cases. At present it is not unusual to find femininity determined for the population and masculinity for the births registered. In the publications of this Bureau it is proposed to use masculinity in all cases. The degree of masculinity may be expressed numerically as the number of males to each 100 females.

(ii) Particulars as to masculinity of population are given in Tables (1), (2), and (4). From the last mentioned it will be seen that the State in which the masculinity is highest is Western Australia. For the year 1906 that State's population had a masculinity of 142·15, Queensland following next with 120·66. For the same year the population of Victoria, which occupied the lowest position in this respect, had a masculinity of only 100·25, while that of Tasmania, which came next, was represented by 106·46. In Western Australia and Queensland the population statistics furnish evidence of a marked decline in masculinity during the past six years, the fall in the case of the former State being from 157·54 on the 31st December, 1900, to 142·15 on 31st December, 1906. In the case of the latter State it was from 125·33 to 120·66 for the corresponding dates. In Victoria and Tasmania the masculinity has fluctuated but slightly during the six years, and although somewhat lower in 1906 than in 1900 may, on the whole, be said to have remained constant. In New South Wales and South Australia, on the other hand, the masculinity has increased from 111·14 and 104·04 respectively on 31st December, 1900, to 114·26 and 112·85 on 31st December, 1906.

(iii) It will be seen later in considering analytically the manner in which the increase in the population of the Commonwealth has been made up, that there are reasons for supposing that the number of females in the population is somewhat understated, and that in consequence the masculinity of the Commonwealth is somewhat overstated. The existence of any such error can, of course, be definitely ascertained only by means of a Census. On the basis of the existing population statistics, the degree of masculinity for the Commonwealth as a whole has risen during the six years from 110·55 on 31st December, 1900, to 111·70 on 31st December, 1906. Such an increase does not appear warranted by general considerations of the circumstances of the case, but in the absence of a satisfactory check, for example that furnished by a Census, it has been deemed inadvisable to attempt any correction of the figures.

(4) Density of Population.

Relation of area to population.

(i) The relation between area and population may be expressed either as the number of persons to a given unit of area, or as the number of units of area to each person. The former of these is the function generally used, and is known as the "density" of the population, while the latter has been called the "areality" of the population. For large areas, the usual English custom is to express the density by the number of persons per square mile, while for thickly populated localities such as cities, towns, etc., the density is frequently stated as number of persons per acre.

Density of population of the several States.

(ii) Details concerning the density of the populations of the several States of the Commonwealth are furnished in Tables (1), (2), and (5). From Table (5), which gives particulars for each of the States for the six years from 31st December, 1900, to 31st December, 1906, it will be seen that as regards density Victoria occupies the pride of place, the number of persons per square mile on the 31st December, 1906, being 14.02, as compared with 6.87 for Tasmania and 4.92 for New South Wales. Western Australia occupies the lowest position with 0.27, and South Australia comes next with 0.42. The greatest *increase in density* during the six years took place in New South Wales, where an advance of 0.54 per square mile was experienced. The increases in density in the other States during this period were—Victoria, 0.41; Tasmania, 0.27; Western Australia, 0.09; Queensland, 0.06; and South Australia, 0.02.

Commonwealth density.

(iii) During the six years which have elapsed since the inauguration of Federation, the population of the Commonwealth has increased in density from 1.27 to 1.38, an average increase per annum of only 2 persons per 100 square miles. These figures bring out prominently the smallness of the population of the Commonwealth as compared with its enormous area. For the other Continents the densities are approximately as follows:—Europe, 100; Asia, 49; Africa, 15; and America, 9. The population of the Commonwealth has thus less than 16 per cent. of the density of that of America, and less than 1½ per cent. of that of Europe.

(5) Increase of Population.

Factors of fluctuation.

(i) Fluctuations of the population of any country are due to the operation of two factors, the one inherent and dependent on the natural causes—birth and death—the other extrinsic, and dependent on the number of arrivals and departures. Under normal conditions there is an excess of births over deaths; this excess is known as the "natural increase" of the population. An excess of arrivals over departures is spoken of as the "*net immigration*," and an excess of departures over arrivals as the "*net emigration*."

Increases of population in the several States.

(ii) In Tables (6) to (10) inclusive, the increases which have taken place in the populations of the several States and of the Commonwealth as a whole are stated and analysed. Table (6) shews that the population of the Commonwealth increased during the year 1906 by 67,051, of which 63,557 was due to "natural increase" and 3,494 to "net immigration." It will be seen from Table (8) that the 1906 increase fell short of that for 1905 by 989, but that it was considerably in excess of that for either of the years 1901 to 1904. The effect of the drought of 1902-3 is clearly shewn in the smallness of the increase (43,890) for the year 1903.

Female migration statistics.

(iii) It will be noted from the results contained in Table (8) that, whilst the female excess of births over deaths is, throughout, greater than the male, the migration statistics indicate in every instance an actual loss of females by emigration. The year for which the greatest of these recorded losses is shewn is 1904, when it amounted to 8,075. For the period which has elapsed since the inauguration of Federation, the Statistics of migration indicate a loss of females aggregating 29,956.

During the same period, the male arrivals have exceeded the departures by 36,110, representing a total gain to the Commonwealth by migration of only 6,154 during the six years.

The efflux of females which these figures indicate may not be actual, and would appear to be explicable only on the supposition that the compilation of the migration statistics involves some inherent defect or defects as regards the sex distribution of the migrants.

Sources of error in sex-distribution of migrants.

(iv) There are three possible sources of error—

- (a) Inaccuracies in the original returns.
- (b) Application of an inappropriate percentage for unrecorded departures by sea.
- (c) Erroneous distribution of land migration.

Errors in original returns.

(v) An instance of the operation of the first of these causes is furnished by the results of Western Australian Census of 1901. In his report on that Census, the Superintendent, referring to the difference between the Census results and the estimated population for the date of the Census, says:—

"The number of females enumerated exceeded the number estimated by no less than 6,483, while the number of males fell short of the estimate by 6,896. The most feasible explanation of the discrepancy in the sex distribution appears to be that, owing to the absence of proper distinction in the entries on many of the passenger lists, females have very frequently been tabulated as males." It will be seen that the Western Australian error here referred to was similar in its effect to that which it is suggested has been involved in the returns for the Commonwealth. In the case of Western Australia, however, the cause of the discrepancy could be ascertained with comparative facility, since there were then no allowances for unrecorded departures by sea, and there was no land migration. In the case of the Commonwealth, it is probable that all three of the causes enumerated above have been in operation.

Allowances for unrecorded departures by sea.

(vi) As pointed out in the preceding Bulletin, it is desirable that in all matters of this nature separate rates should be used for males and females. It is consequently very probable that in some of the States the application of the same percentage to both sexes may have resulted in an excessive allowance being made for unrecorded females and a correspondingly defective allowance for unrecorded males. It should be noted, however, that the experience of Queensland serves to indicate that the allowance for females should in that State be higher than for males, though in most of the other States the opposite has been found to be the case.

(vii) The matter of making different allowances for males and females in cases of unrecorded migration has already received the attention of the State Statisticians. In the earlier figures of one of the States, viz., New South Wales, the percentages actually applied were as follows:—

Actual application of varying percentages.

Quarter.	1901.		1902.		1903.		1904.		1905.		1906.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1st ...	12·63	3·00	8·99	9·01	10·10	8·99	8·84	8·73	9·00	8·94	11·01	6·26
2nd ...	10·77	6·00	8·99	9·03	10·10	9·05	9·44	9·11	8·88	8·79	10·99	6·10
3rd ...	10·83	5·38	8·99	9·02	9·00	9·01	9·13	10·06	10·76	5·77	9·00	9·00
4th ...	10·65	6·32	9·00	9·01	9·00	9·00	8·82	8·81	10·73	6·12	9·00	9·00

On the extraordinary variation of these percentages being pointed out by this Bureau to the present New South Wales Statistician (Mr. H. C. L. Anderson), that officer ascertained there was no valid reason for their adoption, and, conformably to the resolutions of the Statistical Conferences of 1903 and 1906, caused the figures to be at once amended. When allowance is made for aborigines, the population figures published by the New South Wales Statistician are now practically identical with those prepared by this Bureau.

(viii) The methods adopted for recording migration by rail vary somewhat in the several States, but may be generally described as follows:—

Sex distribution of land migration.

Returns are obtained quarterly by the State Statistical Bureaux concerned (viz., those of New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia) from the several Railway authorities, such returns shewing the number of railway tickets issued to and from the different States. The number of migrants by rail so ascertained is, in the absence of any other guiding principle, then apportioned as regards sex in the same ratio as the recorded sea traffic for the corresponding period, in accordance with the resolutions of the 1903 Statistical Conference, indorsed by the Conference of 1906. It is evident that in such a system a serious inconsistency arises from the fact that passengers leaving a State by rail are distributed as to sex according to that State's records of *departures by sea*, while the same passengers are, on arrival in the State to which they are proceeding, distributed according to this State's records of *arrivals by sea*. As a remedy for this, it has been proposed to institute an actual enumeration according to sex of the railway migrants at each border station. Figures so obtained for an extended period would furnish a much more reliable basis of distribution than is supplied by the recorded sea traffic.

(ix) Tables (9) and (10) furnish interesting details concerning the extent and rate of the natural increase of the population of the several States during the six years 1901 to 1906. The maximum excess of births over deaths for the six years was that for the year 1906, when a total of 63,557 for the Commonwealth was reached, while the rate of natural increase per 1,000 of mean population for that year (viz., 15·56) was also a maximum for the period. The minimum Commonwealth rate for the six years was experienced in 1903 with 13·11, the same year exhibiting a minimum rate for all the States except Western Australia. This decline in the rate of natural increase was due almost entirely to a shortage in the birth-rate for that year, New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia having each a minimum birth rate for 1903, while the Western Australian rate was lower than for any year except 1906, and the Tasmanian rate was lower than for any year except 1901.

Rate of natural increase.

(x) Much has been heard in recent years of the decline in the birth rate of Australia, and many disparaging statements have been made concerning the conditions, moral and other, of a community in which such a state of affairs exists. An important fact in connection with this matter is, however, frequently lost sight of. Where the low birth-rate is accompanied by a correspondingly low death rate the gain to the community, as shewn by the rate of natural increase, may be much greater than where birth and death rates are both high. Thus, in the case of the Commonwealth, the rates of natural increase for the years 1905 and 1906 were respectively 15·29 and 15·56. Amongst European countries the following are the rates of natural increase, the figures being for the year 1905 unless otherwise stated. For convenience of comparison the Commonwealth rate has also been included.

Comparison of Commonwealth rate of natural increase with that of other countries.

Country.	Rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population).	Country.	Rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population).
Australia (1906)	... 15·6	Austria (1904)	... 11·7
Holland	... 15·5	Italy	... 10·6
German Empire (1904)	... 14·5	Belgium (1904)	... 10·2
Prussia	... 13·9	Sweden	... 10·1
Denmark	... 13·4	Switzerland	... 9·5
Norway	... 12·6	Spain	... 9·4
Scotland	... 12·2	Hungary	... 7·9
England and Wales	... 12·0	Ireland	... 6·3
		France	... 1·0

From the foregoing it will be seen that the rate of natural increase experienced in the Commonwealth is slightly more than that of Holland, which occupies the leading position in this respect amongst the principal European Countries, and that it is considerably greater than that of the German Empire.

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Smallness of total Commonwealth increase.

(xi) Satisfactory though the Commonwealth rate of natural increase has been when compared with those of densely populated European Countries, it does not compare so favourably with that of the United States of America under comparable conditions as to density of population. In 1790 there were 3,929,214 people in the United States, the increase then and for several decades afterwards being largely due to the excess of births over deaths. The rate of total increase remained sensibly uniform till 1860, when the population totalled 31,443,321. For the seventy years 1790-1860 there was thus an average increase of slightly more than 3 per cent. per annum.

If the rate of increase of the population of Australia, in the next few decades, were to remain only the same as has obtained between 31st December, 1900, and 31st December, 1906 (assumed to be uniform), the population figures for the years indicated would be as shewn in the table hereunder. To disclose the significance of this the figures corresponding to the mean rate of increase in the United States between 1790 and 1860 are also given.

Date.	Population of the Commonwealth on the assumption that the rate of increase experienced in the Commonwealth during 1901-6 remains permanently in force.	Population of the Commonwealth if rate of increase experienced in the United States of America during 1790-1860 were in force.
31st Dec., 1906	4,119,481	4,119,481
„ 1907	4,182,000	4,244,000
„ 1908	4,245,000	4,372,000
„ 1909	4,309,000	4,504,000
„ 1910	4,374,000	4,639,000
„ 1911	4,440,000	4,779,000
„ 1915	4,714,000	5,382,000
„ 1920	5,081,000	6,244,000
„ 1925	5,476,000	7,244,000
„ 1930	5,902,000	8,405,000
„ 1940	6,856,000	11,312,000
„ 1950	7,964,000	15,226,000

It will, of course, be clearly understood that *this is not an attempt to forecast the actual population* of the years in question. The indications of the last few years warrant a slightly larger estimate of probable increase, viz., 4,190,000 on 31st December, 1907.

(6) Mean Population.

Method of computation.

In tables (11), (12), and (13) are given particulars concerning the mean Population of the several States and the Commonwealth as a whole for the years 1901 to 1906. These means have been computed on the basis of the method set forth in Section V. of the preceding Bulletin, the requisite data being those furnished in Appendix A of that issue.

II.

Births.

Birth statistics.

(i) In all the States of the Commonwealth civil registration of births is enforced under the provisions of enactments of the several State Legislatures. In all instances, except that of Western Australia, still births are not registered, and in the case of that State such registrations are excluded from all birth statistics, except those specially relating to still births. The desirability of the compulsory registration of still births has been frequently urged by Royal Commissions, Statisticians, Medical Practitioners, and others, both on the grounds of public policy in connection with the protection of pre-natal infant life, and on account of the value of the statistics so obtainable in the investigation of biological problems respecting the evolution of the human species. In spite of the fact that the case for such registration is undoubtedly a strong one, the registration of still births is not practised in the United Kingdom, although enforced in many Continental Countries, including Germany and France. In comparing birth-rates for different countries it is necessary to ascertain in each case whether still births have, or have not, been included in the computation of the rate given.

(ii) Particulars concerning the births registered in the Commonwealth during the six years 1901 to 1906 are given in Tables (14) to (23) inclusive. Births in Australia.

The total number for the Commonwealth for the year 1906 was 107,890, the largest during the period under review. The crude birth-rate for 1906 was 26·41, exceeding the rates for 1903, 1904, and 1905, but falling short of those for 1901 and 1902. The rate for 1901 (viz., 27·14) was the highest for the Commonwealth for the six years.

A remarkable feature of Table (17) is the lowness of the birth-rate for the year 1903. For all the States, except Western Australia, the rate for that year was a minimum for the six years under review. In each case also, except that of Tasmania, the crude birth rate for 1906 was less than that for 1901. Throughout the six years, Western Australia occupied the highest and Tasmania the second place in the matter of birth rates, while South Australia filled the lowest position in each year, except 1904, when the Victorian birth rate was the lowest for the Commonwealth.

(iii) The rates here dealt with are what are known as "crude" birth-rates, and represent in each case the number of births per 1,000 of the total mean population. For comparative purposes such rates are to some extent misleading, unless applied to communities of which the sex and age constitutions are approximately identical. Undoubtedly the most reliable method of computing birth-rates is to compare the number of births with the number of women of child-bearing age. Thus a total birth-rate may be obtained by ascertaining the ratio of total births to total number of women between the ages of 15 and 45 in the community, or better still, a "legitimate" birth-rate may be found from the ratio of legitimate births to married women of that age, and similarly an "illegitimate" birth-rate from the ratio of illegitimate births to unmarried women of corresponding age. Reliable information as to age and conjugal condition are, however, available only at the time of a census, and rates based upon a distribution according to age and conjugal condition made at more than three years from the date of a census would be of doubtful validity. This points to one of the statistical limitations of a decennial census. Crude and other birth rates.

(iv) A fact which has been observed in all countries, where statistics of births have been collected, is the preponderance of male over female births. This preponderance, although fluctuating from year to year in any community, varies on the whole between narrow limits, and may be set down as representing on the average from 104 to 106 males to each 100 females. Masculinity of births.

For the year 1906 it will be seen that the masculinity at birth varied in the different States between the limits of 109·88 for Tasmania and 103·89 for Victoria. For the six years 1901 to 1906 the masculinity at birth in the whole Commonwealth increased continuously from 104·11 in the former to 105·99 in the latter year. The lowest masculinity at birth recorded in any individual State was 102·26 in New South Wales in 1901, and the highest 115·01 in Tasmania in 1905.

(v) Particulars concerning illegitimate births registered in the Commonwealth during the six years 1901 to 1906 are furnished in Tables (19) to (23) inclusive. The number of such births registered during 1906 was 6,718, representing 6·23 per cent. of the total births registered. This is the largest number of illegitimate births for any of the six years under review, while the ratio of illegitimate to total births is slightly lower than for 1905, but considerably higher than for either of the four preceding years. The rate of illegitimacy usually given in statistical publications is that here shewn, viz., the ratio of illegitimate to total births. It must, however, be borne in mind that such a rate does not furnish a reliable guide to the relative prevalence of illegitimacy, since its value depends on the total number of births. Thus a uniform, or, within certain limits, a decreasing, number of illegitimate births would, if accompanied by a decrease in the number of legitimate births, result in shewing an increased "rate of illegitimacy." As pointed out above, the true illegitimate rate is obtained by comparing the number of illegitimate births with the number of unmarried women of child-bearing age. Data for such a computation are, however, not at present available. Illegitimacy.

(vi) For the year 1906, Queensland headed the list of illegitimates with a "rate" of 7·68 as compared with 7·04 in New South Wales and 4·00 in South Australia. Taking the six years 1901 to 1906 it may be said that the rates for New South Wales and Queensland were consistently high throughout, those for South Australia and Western Australia consistently low, while the "rates" for Victoria and Tasmania, which are almost identical, occupy a middle position. For the six years under review the rates for the Commonwealth as a whole varied but slightly, the limits being 5·82 in 1902 and 6·24 in 1905. The highest rate for an individual State for the period was 7·68 recorded in Queensland in 1906, and the lowest 3·88 recorded in Western Australia in 1901. Illegitimacy in the several States.

(vii) The preponderance of males, which has been already noted in the case of the total births, is, on the whole, also in evidence amongst illegitimate births separately considered. Owing probably in large measure to the comparative paucity of the data, the illegitimate masculinity fluctuates between much wider limits than is the case when total births are being considered, and for individual States a preponderance of females in any year is not at all uncommon. For the six years 1901 to 1906 the Commonwealth masculinity of illegitimate births has varied between 105·50 in 1901 and 100·98 in 1904. The highest masculinity for any State during the period was 122·66, recorded in Tasmania in 1903, while the lowest was the South Australian record of 83·50 in 1904. Masculinity of illegitimate births.

(viii) When compared with the crude birth rates of the principal European Countries, that of Australia must be admitted to be exceedingly low, and were it not for the facts drawn attention to later respecting the extraordinarily low death rate of the Commonwealth, and the favourable position which Australia occupies in the matter of infantile mortality, the position would be an extremely serious one from the point of view of national progress. As already pointed out, however, the rate of natural increase, notwithstanding the comparatively low birth-rate, is higher than that of any of the principal European Countries. Crude birth rates. Comparison with other countries.

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A comparison of the crude birth rate of Australia with the corresponding rates for the principal of these countries, is as follows, the figures given relating to the year 1905 unless otherwise stated, and the Australian rate being inserted in its numerical order for convenience of comparison :—

Country.	Crude birth rate (number of births per 1,000 of mean population).	Country.	Crude birth rate (number of births per 1,000 of mean population).
Hungary ...	35.7	Norway ...	27.4
Austria (1904) ...	35.4	Switzerland ...	27.4
Spain ...	35.3	England and Wales ...	27.2
German Empire (1904) ...	34.1	Belgium (1904) ...	27.1
Prussia ...	33.5	Australia (1906) ...	26.4
Italy ...	32.3	Sweden ...	25.7
Holland ...	30.8	Ireland ...	23.4
Denmark ...	28.4	France ...	20.6
Scotland ...	28.1		

III.

Deaths.

Death
statistics.

(i) As in the case of births, the statistics of deaths in the Commonwealth are derived from the records of civil registration. Such registration is compulsory in all the States, and although as long a time as thirty days after the date of death is nominally allowed by the legislation in some of the States within which to effect the registration, the provision usually made that registration must precede burial has the effect of causing the death to be registered almost immediately.

Deaths in
Australia.

(ii) The number of deaths registered in the Commonwealth during 1906 was 44,333 ; viz., 25,374 males and 18,959 females. The "crude" death rate, that is, the number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population, is the measure of mortality most frequently made use of in statistical publications, but, as pointed out in connection with births, unless the communities in which such rates are experienced are similar as regards age and sex constitution, the results obtained cannot be regarded as strictly comparable. For the six years 1901 to 1906 the highest crude death rate for the Commonwealth was that for 1902, viz., 12.47, while the lowest was 10.83 experienced in 1905. The rate for 1906, viz., 10.85, was only slightly higher than this latter. The highest crude death rate experienced in the individual States during this period was 13.71 in Western Australia in 1902, and the lowest 9.56 in Queensland in 1906.

Crude death
rate. Com-
parisons with
other
countries.

(iii) When compared with the crude death rates experienced in the principal European Countries it will be seen the Commonwealth rates of 10.83 for 1905 and 10.85 for 1906 are extraordinarily low. Even when every allowance is made for the marked difference in age constitution of the respective populations, the Australian death-rate will be found much below those of the leading European Countries. The crude death rates for some of the more important of these are as follows, the figures being for the year 1905 unless otherwise stated, and the Australian rate being inserted for convenience of comparison :—

Country.	Crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population).	Country.	Crude death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population).
Australia (1906) ...	10.9	Ireland ...	17.1
Norway ...	14.8	Switzerland ...	17.9
Denmark ...	15.0	German Empire (1904) ...	19.6
England and Wales ...	15.2	Prussia ...	19.6
Holland ...	15.3	France ...	19.6
Sweden ...	15.6	Italy ...	21.7
Scotland ...	15.9	Austria (1904) ...	23.7
Belgium (1904) ...	16.9	Spain ...	25.9
		Hungary ...	27.8

(iv) Tables (24) and (25) furnish interesting evidence of the difference which exists between male and female mortality. For the six years 1901 to 1906 the male death rate of the Commonwealth varied between 13·78 in 1902 and 11·78 in 1906, while for the same period the limits of variation of female mortality were 11·02 in 1902 and 9·56 in 1905. The year in which the greatest difference between the male and female death rates of the Commonwealth was experienced was 1901, when the male exceeded the female by 3·01. The smallest difference for the period was that of 1·97 in 1906. For the individual States for the year 1906, the greatest excess of this nature was that of 3·16 in Queensland, and the smallest that of 0·45 in South Australia.

(v) The infantile mortality of a community is usually measured by comparing the number of deaths of children under one year of age registered during the year, with the number of births registered during the same year. The number of such deaths registered in the Commonwealth during 1906 was 8,983, comprising 5,002 males and 3,981 females. Of the six years, 1901 to 1906, that in which the Commonwealth rate of infantile mortality was highest was 1903, when the number of deaths of children under one year of age represented 111·36 per 1,000 of the births registered. The lowest rate for the period was 81·76 experienced in 1905. The highest rate experienced in the individual States during these six years was 142·01 in Western Australia in 1902, and the lowest 70·51 in South Australia in 1904. For the year 1906 the highest rate of Infantile mortality was that experienced in Western Australia, viz., 110·00, Victoria being next with 92·92, while the lowest rate was that of 74·53 in New South Wales.

(vi) The Infantile Mortality experienced in the Commonwealth, approximately 82 in 1905 and 83 in 1906, although still susceptible of considerable improvement, is exceedingly light in comparison with the corresponding rates experienced in most European countries. For the years specified below these rates were as follows, the Australian rate being inserted for convenience of comparison :—

Country.	Rate of Infantile Mortality (number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births registered).	Country.	Rate of Infantile Mortality (number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 births registered).
Norway (1904) ...	76	Holland (1905) ...	131
Australia (1906) ...	83	France (1904) ...	144
Sweden (1903) ...	93	Belgium (1904) ...	152
Ireland (1905) ...	95	Italy (1904) ...	161
Denmark (1904) ...	112	Spain (1904) ...	173
Scotland (1904) ...	123	German Empire (1904) ...	196
England and Wales (1905) ...	128	Prussia (1905) ...	198
Switzerland (1905) ...	129	Austria (1902) ...	218
		Hungary (1905) ...	230

(vii) The effect produced by the preponderance of male over female births is to some extent neutralised during the first year of life by the much higher rate of mortality experienced amongst male infants. For the six years 1901 to 1906 the Commonwealth rate of male infantile mortality ranged between the limits of 119·09 in 1903 and 88·33 in 1904, while for the same period the female rate fluctuated between 103·25 in 1903 and 72·41 in 1905. The difference between the two rates was most marked in 1905, when the male exceeded the female rate by 18·21. The smallest difference for the period was that of 13·46 in 1904. For individual States for the year 1906 the male rate ranged from 115·76 in the case of Western Australia to 81·60 in that of New South Wales, while the highest and lowest female rates for the same year were respectively 103·81 for Western Australia and 66·48 for Queensland. The greatest excess of male over female rate for the year was that of 18·17 in Tasmania, and the lowest, that of South Australia, viz., 11·89.

IV.

Marriages.

(i) In all the States of the Commonwealth provision is made for the celebration of marriages by ministers of religion whose names have been registered with the Registrar-General of the State, and also by certain civil officers. In all cases the celebrant, whether minister of religion or civil officer, is required to duly register with the Registrar of the district in which the marriage has taken place full particulars concerning the parties married. From these registrations the marriage statistics of the several States are compiled.

(ii) The crude marriage rate is obtained by comparing the marriages with the total population. In Australia it is the practice to ascertain the ratio of the number of marriages to the total population, while in England it is usual to give as the marriage rate the ratio of the number of persons married to the total population. The latter rate is, of course, twice the former, and care requires to be exercised in using

crude marriage rates for comparative purposes to ascertain on which basis they have been prepared. As in the case of births and deaths also, it is only in cases where the age and sex constitution of the respective populations are approximately identical that strictly comparable crude rates can be obtained. A much more reliable rate for comparative purposes would be obtained by comparing the number of persons of each sex married during a given period with the mean number of unmarried persons of marriageable age for the same period.

Marriages in Australia.

(iii) During the year 1906, the number of marriages registered in the Commonwealth totalled 30,410, representing a crude marriage rate of 7.44. These are the highest, both in number and rate, for the six years 1901 to 1906. The lowest number registered in any year during the period was 25,977 in 1903, the rate for that year, viz., 6.66, being also a minimum for the period. In the individual States the highest rate experienced during the six years was 9.83 in Western Australia in 1902, and the lowest 5.72 in Queensland in 1903.

It is of interest to note that notwithstanding fluctuations in the rates of the several States during the period the relative order of the States as to marriage-rate has remained practically unaltered throughout, and has been as follows:—Western Australia (highest), Tasmania, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland (lowest). In only two years out of the six has this order been at all departed from, viz., in 1901, when Queensland (6.66) was slightly above South Australia (6.36), and in 1904 when South Australia (6.86) was very slightly above Victoria (6.80).

Crude marriage rate. Comparison with other countries.

(iv) Contrasted with the crude marriage-rates experienced in some of the principal European Countries, that of Australia is a comparatively low one. The rates for these countries are as follows, the figures given being those for 1905, unless otherwise stated:—

Country.	Crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population).	Country.	Crude marriage rate (number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population).
Hungary	8.4	Australia (1906)	7.4
German Empire (1904)	8.1	Holland	7.3
Prussia	8.1	Denmark	7.2
Belgium (1904)	8.0	Spain	7.2
Austria (1904)	7.8	Scotland	6.7
England and Wales	7.7	Sweden	5.9
France	7.7	Norway	5.8
Switzerland	7.6	Ireland	5.3
Italy	7.6		

Marriages by civil officers.

(v) For the Commonwealth as a whole the registrations of marriages celebrated by civil officers represent a percentage of the total marriages which has varied but slightly during the six years 1901–6, and has ranged between 3.75 in 1901 and 3.02 in 1904. The practice, however, of celebration by civil officers varies enormously in the different States, and whilst, in Western Australia, as many as 11.06 per cent. of the total marriages for 1906 were civil celebrations, and in Queensland 5.10 per cent. were similarly performed, in Tasmania only 1.14 per cent. and in Victoria only 1.10 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated by persons other than ministers of religion.

Marriages of minors.

(vi) During the year 1906 the persons whose marriages were registered in the Commonwealth included 7,477 who were under the age of 21 years, comprising 1,039 males and 6,438 females, and representing 3.42 per cent. of the total number of males and 21.17 per cent. of the total number of females, or 12.29 per cent. of the total number of persons whose marriages were registered during that year. During the six years 1901 to 1906 these percentages have varied comparatively little, ranging from 2.51 to 3.42 for males, 20.32 to 21.52 for females, and 11.42 to 12.31 for the total. As regards the individual States the highest percentage of minors on total number of persons was that for Tasmania for 1905, viz., 15.97, while the lowest was the Victorian record of 8.55 in 1902. Throughout the period the proportion of minors married has been considerably higher in Tasmania and in Victoria considerably lower than in any of the other States. The relative positions of the several States in this matter have remained practically the same throughout the period, and have been as follows:—Tasmania (highest), Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, Victoria (lowest).

Mark signatures.

(vii) The marriage registers furnish interesting, though certainly very meagre, information as to the degree of elementary education possessed by the community. Since the marriages, where civil registration is compulsory, are drawn from all classes and sections of the community, the proportion of the cases in which the person is unable to sign the register will represent approximately, but will probably somewhat understate, the proportion of the total adult population unable to write. For the whole Commonwealth for the years 1901 to 1906, the percentage of mark signatures on total number of persons married has continuously declined from 1.32 in 1901 to 0.89 in 1906. This would appear to indicate that approximately one person in every 100 adults in the Commonwealth is unable to write. It may be noted in this connection that a mark signature may occasionally be due to extreme nervousness on the part of the person required to sign and not to illiteracy. Such cases would, however, probably not be sufficiently numerous to seriously affect the results. As regards the individual States the proportion of mark signatures during the six years 1901 to 1906 was highest in Tasmania and lowest in Victoria.

V.

Tabular Results.

(a) POPULATION.

Commonwealth and States.

(1) Number, Masculinity,* and Density† of Estimated Population on 31st December, 1906.

State.	Area.	Estimated Population.				Density. †
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Masculinity.*	
	sq. miles.					
New South Wales	310,372	814,139	712,558	1,526,697	114·26	4·92
Victoria	87,884	616,748	615,192	1,231,940	100·25	14·02
Queensland	670,500 †	292,609	242,504	535,113	120·66	0·80
South Australia	903,690	203,499	180,330	383,829	112·85	0·42
Western Australia	975,920	153,652	103,094	261,746	142·15	0·27
Tasmania	26,215	92,898	87,258	180,156	106·46	6·87
Commonwealth	2,974,581	2,173,545	1,945,936	4,119,481	111·70	1·39

* Number of males to each 100 females † Number of persons per square mile. ‡ As recently computed, formerly given as 668,497 sq. miles.

Commonwealth.

(2) Number, Masculinity,* and Density† of Estimated Population on 31st December, 1900 to 1906.

Date.	Estimated Population of Commonwealth.				Density. †
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Masculinity.*	
31st December, 1900	1,976,992	1,788,347	3,765,339	110·55	1·27
„ 1901	2,006,784	1,819,502	3,826,286	110·29	1·29
„ 1902	2,037,710	1,845,369	3,883,079	110·42	1·31
„ 1903	2,059,444	1,867,525	3,926,969	110·28	1·32
„ 1904	2,092,818	1,891,572	3,984,390	110·64	1·34
„ 1905	2,133,978	1,918,452	4,052,430	111·23	1·36
„ 1906	2,173,545	1,945,936	4,119,481	111·70	1·39

* Number of males to each 100 females. † Number of persons per square mile.

Commonwealth and States.

(3) Estimated Total Population on 31st December, 1900 to 1906.

State.	Estimated Population on 31st December—						
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	1,360,305	1,375,240	1,403,332	1,427,324	1,457,262	1,491,720	1,526,697
Victoria	1,196,213	1,210,882	1,211,448	1,208,855	1,210,306	1,218,573	1,231,940
Queensland	493,847	505,944	510,855	515,534	521,660	528,053	535,113
South Australia	362,107	365,731	366,658	368,821	372,679	378,206	383,829
Western Australia	179,967	194,109	213,328	226,955	242,290	254,779	261,746
Tasmania	172,900	174,380	177,458	179,480	180,193	181,099	180,156
Commonwealth	3,765,339	3,826,286	3,883,079	3,926,969	3,984,390	4,052,430	4,119,481

SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH DEMOGRAPHY.

Commonwealth and States.

(4) Masculinity* of the Population on 31st December, 1900 to 1906.

State.	Masculinity* of the Population on 31st December—						
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales ...	111·14	110·22	111·17	111·55	112·42	113·40	114·26
Victoria ...	101·23	101·37	100·77	100·31	99·96	100·13	100·25
Queensland ...	125·33	125·58	124·39	123·91	123·06	122·01	120·66
South Australia ...	104·04	103·50	103·08	103·02	105·53	109·28	112·85
Western Australia ...	157·54	155·85	154·14	149·41	147·15	144·31	142·15
Tasmania ...	107·97	107·37	108·15	107·65	106·95	106·58	106·46
Commonwealth ...	110·55	110·29	110·42	110·28	110·64	111·23	111·70

* Number of males to each 100 females.

Commonwealth and States.

(5) Density* of the Population on 31st December, 1900 to 1906.

State.	Density* of the Population on 31st December—						
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales ...	4·38	4·43	4·52	4·60	4·70	4·81	4·92
Victoria ...	13·61	13·78	13·78	13·76	14·77	13·87	14·02
Queensland ...	0·74	0·76	0·76	0·77	0·78	0·79	0·80
South Australia ...	0·40	0·40	0·41	0·41	0·41	0·42	0·42
Western Australia ...	0·18	0·20	0·22	0·23	0·25	0·26	0·27
Tasmania ...	6·60	6·65	6·77	6·85	6·87	6·91	6·87
Commonwealth ...	1·27	1·29	1·31	1·32	1·34	1·36	1·38

* Number of persons per square mile.

Commonwealth.

(6) Increase in the Population during 1906.

Particulars.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1905 ...	2,133,978	1,918,452	4,052,430
Births registered during 1906 ...	55,514	52,376	107,890
Deaths registered during 1906 ...	25,374	18,959	44,333
Excess of births over deaths ...	30,140	33,417	63,557
Excess of arrivals over departures ...	9,427	- 5,933	3,494
Estimated Population on 31st December, 1906 ...	2,173,545	1,945,936	4,119,481

Commonwealth and States.

(7) Analysis of the Increase of the Population during 1906.

State.	Excess of Births over Deaths.			Excess of Arrivals over Departures.			Total Increase.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ...	12,351	13,622	25,973	9,106	- 102	9,004	21,457	13,520	34,977
Victoria ...	7,374	8,233	15,607	- 303	- 1,937	- 2,240	7,071	6,296	13,367
Queensland ...	4,068	4,856	8,924	- 1,665	- 199	- 1,864	2,403	4,657	7,060
South Australia ...	2,508	2,507	5,015	3,507	- 2,899	608	6,015	- 392	5,623
Western Australia ...	2,165	2,551	4,716	993	1,258	2,251	3,158	3,809	6,967
Tasmania ...	1,674	1,648	3,322	- 2,211	- 2,054	- 4,265	- 537	- 406	- 943
Commonwealth ...	30,140	33,417	63,557	9,427	- 5,933	3,494	39,567	27,484	67,051

Commonwealth.

(8) Analysis of the Increase of the Population during the years 1901 to 1906.

Year.	Excess of Births over Deaths.			Excess of Arrivals over Departures.			Total Increase.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.*	Total.	Males.	Females.*	Total.
1901	25,366	31,249	56,615	4,426	-94	4,332	29,792	31,155	60,947
1902	24,740	29,958	54,698	6,186	-4,091	2,095	30,926	25,867	56,793
1903	23,194	27,956	51,150	-1,460	-5,800	-7,260	21,734	22,156	43,890
1904	28,419	32,122	60,541	4,955	-8,075	-3,120	33,374	24,047	57,421
1905	28,584	32,843	61,427	12,576	-5,963	6,613	41,160	26,880	68,040
1906	30,140	33,417	63,557	9,427	-5,933	3,494	39,567	27,484	67,051

* See special comment on this, p. 10.

Commonwealth and States.

(9) Excess of births over deaths during the years 1901 to 1906.

State.	Excess of births over deaths for the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	21,854	21,189	19,469	23,307	24,523	25,973
Victoria	15,104	14,284	13,974	15,370	15,431	15,607
Queensland	8,296	8,012	6,275	8,832	8,123	8,924
South Australia	5,046	4,633	4,557	5,355	5,064	5,015
Western Australia	3,199	3,409	3,911	4,359	4,873	4,716
Tasmania	3,116	3,171	2,964	3,318	3,413	3,322
Commonwealth	56,615	54,698	51,150	60,541	61,427	63,557

Commonwealth and States.

(10) Rate of natural increase* during the years 1901 to 1906.

State.	Rate of natural increase* for the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	16·03	15·23	13·76	16·16	16·63	17·20
Victoria	12·54	11·80	11·56	12·73	12·73	12·75
Queensland	16·55	15·72	12·24	17·02	15·45	16·75
South Australia	13·91	12·71	12·45	14·49	13·52	13·20
Western Australia	16·97	16·56	17·66	18·42	19·47	18·14
Tasmania	18·08	18·23	16·70	18·56	19·04	18·58
Commonwealth	14·92	14·19	13·11	15·31	15·29	15·56

* Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

Commonwealth and States.

(11) Estimated Mean Population for the year 1906.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	803,623	706,480	1,510,103
Victoria	611,855	611,978	1,223,833
Queensland	292,174	240,612	532,786
South Australia	199,774	180,165	379,939
Western Australia	153,249	106,659	259,908
Tasmania	92,444	86,404	178,848
Commonwealth	2,153,119	1,932,298	4,085,417

Commonwealth.

(12) Estimated Mean Population for the years 1901 to 1906.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901	1,988,466	1,804,058	3,792,524
1902	2,022,770	1,832,935	3,855,705
1903	2,045,472	1,856,133	3,901,605
1904	2,074,554	1,879,269	3,953,823
1905	2,112,669	1,904,224	4,016,893
1906	2,153,119	1,932,298	4,085,417

Commonwealth and States.

(13) Estimated Total Mean Population, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Estimated Total Mean Population for year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	1,363,564	1,391,012	1,415,447	1,442,248	1,474,416	1,510,103
Victoria	1,204,000	1,210,654	1,208,807	1,207,438	1,212,451	1,223,833
Queensland	501,281	509,674	512,598	519,151	525,775	532,786
South Australia	362,862	364,533	365,920	369,604	374,700	379,939
Western Australia... ..	188,457	205,881	221,350	236,585	250,317	259,908
Tasmania	172,360	173,951	177,483	178,797	179,234	178,848
Commonwealth	3,792,524	3,855,705	3,901,605	3,953,823	4,016,893	4,085,417

(b) BIRTHS.

Commonwealth and States.

(14) Births registered during 1906.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Masculinity.*	Crude birth rate. †
New South Wales	21,066	19,882	40,948	105·96	27·12
Victoria	15,716	15,128	30,844	103·89	25·20
Queensland	7,280	6,739	14,019	108·03	26·31
South Australia	4,617	4,329	8,946	106·65	23·55
Western Australia	4,043	3,757	7,800	107·61	30·01
Tasmania	2,792	2,541	5,333	109·88	29·82
Commonwealth	55,514	52,376	107,890	105·99	26·41

* Number of male to each 100 female births.

† Number of births per 1,000 of mean population.

Commonwealth.

(15) Births registered in each of the years 1901 to 1906.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Masculinity.*	Crude birth rate. †
1901	52,509	50,436	102,945	104·11	27·14
1902	52,616	50,160	102,776	104·90	26·66
1903	50,406	48,037	98,443	104·93	25·23
1904	53,358	50,755	104,113	105·13	26·33
1905	53,895	51,046	104,941	105·58	26·12
1906	55,514	52,376	107,890	105·99	26·41

* Number of male to each 100 female births.

† Number of births per 1,000 of mean population.

Commonwealth and States.

(16) Total Births registered, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Total Births registered during the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	37,875	37,835	35,966	38,667	39,501	40,948
Victoria	31,008	30,461	29,569	29,763	30,107	30,844
Queensland	14,303	14,216	12,621	14,082	13,626	14,019
South Australia	9,111	8,947	8,508	9,133	8,868	8,946
Western Australia	5,718	6,232	6,699	7,176	7,582	7,800
Tasmania	4,930	5,085	5,080	5,292	5,257	5,333
Commonwealth	102,945	102,776	98,443	104,113	104,941	107,890

Commonwealth and States.

(17) Crude birth rate*, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Crude birth rate* for the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	27.78	27.20	25.41	26.81	26.79	27.12
Victoria	25.75	25.16	24.46	24.65	24.83	25.20
Queensland	28.53	27.89	24.62	27.13	25.92	26.31
South Australia	25.11	24.54	23.25	24.71	23.67	23.55
Western Australia	30.34	30.27	30.26	30.33	30.29	30.01
Tasmania	28.60	29.23	28.62	29.60	29.33	29.82
Commonwealth	27.14	26.66	25.23	26.33	26.12	26.41

* Number of births per 1,000 of mean population.

Commonwealth and States.

(18) Masculinity* of births registered, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Masculinity* of births registered during year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	102.26	104.37	104.48	105.57	104.72	105.96
Victoria	104.92	104.74	104.57	105.97	106.44	103.89
Queensland	103.69	104.93	103.76	102.68	104.96	108.03
South Australia	105.94	105.21	111.43	105.37	103.67	106.65
Western Australia	106.28	108.16	105.11	104.44	103.82	107.61
Tasmania	108.90	104.96	102.39	104.32	115.01	109.88
Commonwealth	104.11	104.90	104.93	105.13	105.58	105.99

* Number of males to each 100 females.

Commonwealth and States.

(19) Illegitimate births during the year 1906.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Masculinity.*	Rate of illegitimacy.†
New South Wales	1,463	1,419	2,882	103.10	Per cent.
Victoria	870	851	1,721	102.23	7.04
Queensland	549	527	1,076	104.17	5.58
South Australia	193	165	358	116.97	7.68
Western Australia	202	171	373	118.13	4.00
Tasmania	171	137	308	124.82	4.78
Commonwealth	3,448	3,270	6,718	105.44	5.78
					6.23

* Number of male to each 100 female births.

† Percentage of illegitimate on total births.

SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH DEMOGRAPHY.

Commonwealth.

(20) Illegitimate births, 1901 to 1906.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Masculinity.*	Rate of illegitimacy.†
					Per cent.
1901	3,165	3,000	6,165	105·50	5·99
1902	3,048	2,942	5,980	103·96	5·82
1903	3,019	2,900	5,919	104·10	6·01
1904	3,225	3,196	6,421	100·98	6·17
1905	3,312	3,233	6,545	102·44	6·24
1906	3,448	3,270	6,718	105·44	6·23

* Number of male to each 100 female births.

† Percentage of illegitimate on total births.

Commonwealth and States.

(21) Total illegitimate births, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Total illegitimate births registered during the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	2,712	2,497	2,413	2,755	2,912	2,882
Victoria	1,729	1,677	1,695	1,707	1,689	1,721
Queensland	848	859	857	971	950	1,076
South Australia	361	389	354	367	386	358
Western Australia	222	247	315	313	318	373
Tasmania	293	311	285	308	290	308
Commonwealth	6,165	5,980	5,919	6,421	6,545	6,718

Commonwealth and States.

(22) Masculinity* of illegitimate births, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Masculinity* of illegitimate births registered during the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	108·46	103·67	97·79	100·80	102·50	103·10
Victoria	102·22	106·78	114·83	108·68	102·52	102·23
Queensland	107·84	100·23	95·22	95·77	105·63	104·17
South Australia	100·56	106·91	100·00	83·50	96·94	116·97
Western Australia	100·00	111·11	114·29	107·28	98·75	118·13
Tasmania	102·07	93·17	122·66	93·71	102·80	124·82
Commonwealth	105·50	103·96	104·10	100·98	102·44	105·44

* Number of males to each 100 females.

Commonwealth and States.

(23) Rate of Illegitimacy*, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Rate of illegitimacy* during the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	7·16	6·60	6·71	7·12	7·37	7·04
Victoria	5·58	5·51	5·73	5·74	5·61	5·58
Queensland	5·93	6·04	6·79	6·90	6·97	7·68
South Australia	3·96	4·35	4·16	4·02	4·35	4·00
Western Australia	3·88	3·96	4·70	4·36	4·19	4·78
Tasmania	5·94	6·12	5·61	5·82	5·52	5·78
Commonwealth	5·99	5·82	6·01	6·17	6·24	6·23

* Percentage of illegitimate on total births.

(c) DEATHS.

Commonwealth and States.

(24) Deaths registered, 1906.

State.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Male death rate.*	Female death rate.†	Crude death rate.‡
New South Wales	8,715	6,260	14,975	10·84	8·86	9·92
Victoria	8,342	6,895	15,237	13·63	11·27	12·45
Queensland	3,212	1,883	5,095	10·99	7·83	9·56
South Australia	2,109	1,822	3,931	10·56	10·11	10·35
Western Australia	1,878	1,206	3,084	12·25	11·31	11·87
Tasmania	1,118	893	2,011	12·09	10·34	11·24
Commonwealth	25,374	18,959	44,333	11·78	9·81	10·85

* Number of male deaths per 1,000 of male mean population. † Number of female deaths per 1,000 of female mean population.
‡ Number of deaths per 1,000 of total mean population.

Commonwealth.

(25) Deaths registered, 1901 to 1906.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Male death rate.*	Female death rate.†	Crude death rate.‡
1901	27,143	19,187	46,330	13·65	10·64	12·22
1902	27,876	20,202	48,078	13·78	11·02	12·47
1903	27,212	20,081	47,293	13·30	10·82	12·12
1904	24,939	18,633	43,572	12·02	9·92	11·02
1905	25,311	18,203	43,514	11·98	9·56	10·83
1906	25,374	18,959	44,333	11·78	9·81	10·85

* Number of male deaths per 1,000 of male mean population. † Number of female deaths per 1,000 of female mean population.
‡ Number of deaths per 1,000 of total mean population.

Commonwealth and States.

(26) Total number of Deaths, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Total Deaths registered during the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	16,021	16,646	16,497	15,360	14,978	14,975
Victoria	15,904	16,177	15,595	14,393	14,676	15,237
Queensland	6,007	6,204	6,346	5,250	5,503	5,095
South Australia	4,065	4,314	3,951	3,778	3,804	3,931
Western Australia	2,519	2,823	2,788	2,817	2,709	3,084
Tasmania	1,814	1,914	2,116	1,974	1,844	2,011
Commonwealth	46,330	48,078	47,293	43,572	43,514	44,333

Commonwealth and States.

(27) Crude death rate*, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Crude death rate* for the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	11·75	11·97	11·65	10·65	10·16	9·92
Victoria	13·21	13·36	12·90	11·92	12·10	12·45
Queensland	11·98	12·17	12·38	10·11	10·47	9·56
South Australia	11·20	11·83	10·80	10·22	10·15	10·35
Western Australia	13·37	13·71	12·60	11·91	10·82	11·87
Tasmania	10·52	11·00	11·92	11·04	10·29	11·24
Commonwealth	12·22	12·47	12·12	11·02	10·83	10·85

* Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.

SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH DEMOGRAPHY.

Commonwealth and States.

(28) Infantile Mortality, 1906.

State.	Number of deaths under one year registered.			Rate of Infantile Mortality.*		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New South Wales	1,719	1,333	3,052	81·60	67·05	74·53
Victoria	1,563	1,303	2,866	99·45	86·13	92·92
Queensland	599	448	1,047	82·28	66·48	74·68
South Australia	377	302	679	81·65	69·76	75·90
Western Australia	468	390	858	115·76	103·81	110·00
Tasmania	276	205	481	98·85	80·68	90·19
Commonwealth	5,002	3,981	8,983	90·10	76·01	83·26

* Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births registered.

Commonwealth.

(29) Infantile Mortality, 1901 to 1906.

Year.	Number of deaths under one year registered.			Rate of Infantile Mortality.*		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1901	5,888	4,778	10,666	112·13	94·73	103·61
1902	6,008	5,004	11,012	114·19	99·76	107·15
1903	6,003	4,960	10,963	119·09	103·25	111·36
1904	4,713	3,800	8,513	88·33	74·87	81·77
1905	4,884	3,696	8,580	90·62	72·41	81·76
1906	5,002	3,981	8,983	90·10	76·01	83·26

* Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births registered.

Commonwealth and States.

(30) Deaths, under one year, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Number of deaths under one year registered during the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	3,929	4,152	3,969	3,187	3,182	3,052
Victoria	3,192	3,308	3,146	2,319	2,508	2,866
Queensland	1,458	1,424	1,513	1,072	1,029	1,047
South Australia	911	841	826	644	647	679
Western Australia	7·7	885	946	811	790	858
Tasmania	439	402	563	480	424	481
Commonwealth	10,666	11,012	10,933	8,513	8,580	8,983

Commonwealth and States.

(31) Infantile Mortality, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Rate of Infantile Mortality* for the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	103·74	109·74	110·35	82·42	80·55	74·53
Victoria	102·94	108·60	106·40	77·92	83·30	92·92
Queensland	101·94	100·17	119·88	76·13	75·52	74·68
South Australia	99·99	94·00	97·09	70·51	72·96	75·90
Western Australia	128·89	142·01	141·22	113·02	104·19	110·00
Tasmania	89·05	79·06	110·83	90·70	80·65	90·19
Commonwealth	103·61	107·15	111·36	81·77	81·76	83·26

* Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births registered.

Commonwealth and States.

(32) Deaths, 1906, classified according to sex and age.

State.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 5.	5 years and under 20.	20 years and under 40.	40 years and under 60.	60 years and under 65.	65 and over.	Age not stated.	Total.
MALES.									
New South Wales	1,719	506	536	1,078	1,797	551	2,520	8	8,715
Victoria	1,563	407	427	936	1,419	416	3,174	...	8,342
Queensland	599	157	173	568	773	205	736	1	3,212
South Australia	377	91	127	240	443	144	637	...	2,109
Western Australia	468	131	103	413	425	90	233	15	1,878
Tasmania	276	55	74	136	173	55	347	2	1,118
Commonwealth	5,002	1,347	1,440	3,371	5,030	1,461	7,697	26	25,374
FEMALES.									
New South Wales	1,333	490	434	1,043	1,040	308	1,610	2	6,260
Victoria	1,303	397	414	1,048	1,057	315	2,361	...	6,895
Queensland	448	152	151	323	323	100	386	...	1,883
South Australia	302	82	109	314	286	114	614	1	1,822
Western Australia	390	123	111	241	152	52	134	3	1,206
Tasmania	205	53	77	119	120	34	285	...	893
Commonwealth	3,981	1,297	1,296	3,088	2,978	923	5,390	6	18,959
TOTAL.									
New South Wales	3,052	996	970	2,121	2,837	859	4,130	10	14,975
Victoria	2,866	804	841	1,984	2,476	731	5,535	...	15,237
Queensland	1,047	309	324	891	1,096	305	1,122	1	5,095
South Australia	679	173	236	554	729	258	1,301	1	3,931
Western Australia	858	254	214	654	577	142	367	18	3,084
Tasmania	481	108	151	255	293	89	632	2	2,011
Commonwealth	8,983	2,644	2,736	6,459	8,008	2,384	13,087	32	44,333

Commonwealth.

(33) Deaths, 1901 to 1906, classified according to sex and age.

Year.	Under 1 year.	1 year and under 5.	5 years and under 20.	20 years and under 40.	40 years and under 60.	60 years and under 65.	65 and over.	Age not stated.	Total.
MALES.									
1901	5,888	1,690	1,703	4,378	5,011	1,507	6,913	53	27,143
1902	6,008	1,892	1,684	4,333	5,017	1,530	7,357	55	27,876
1903	6,004	1,793	1,631	4,064	4,964	1,612	7,105	39	27,212
1904	4,715	1,465	1,638	3,487	4,807	1,499	7,305	23	24,939
1905	4,884	1,366	1,447	3,519	5,002	1,502	7,566	25	25,311
1906	5,002	1,347	1,440	3,371	5,030	1,461	7,697	26	25,374
FEMALES.									
1901	4,778	1,623	1,374	3,343	2,769	909	4,385	6	19,187
1902	5,004	1,675	1,529	3,420	2,935	907	4,721	11	20,202
1903	4,959	1,717	1,626	3,314	2,889	919	4,655	2	20,081
1904	3,798	1,387	1,448	3,177	2,961	943	4,916	3	18,633
1905	3,696	1,158	1,307	3,058	2,887	930	5,165	2	18,203
1906	3,981	1,297	1,296	3,088	2,978	923	5,390	6	18,959
TOTAL.									
1901	10,666	3,313	3,077	7,721	7,780	2,416	11,298	59	46,320
1902	11,012	3,567	3,213	7,753	7,952	2,437	12,078	66	48,078
1903	10,963	3,510	3,257	7,378	7,853	2,531	11,760	41	47,993
1904	8,513	2,852	3,086	6,664	7,768	2,442	12,221	26	43,572
1905	8,580	2,524	2,754	6,577	7,889	2,432	12,731	27	43,514
1906	8,983	2,644	2,736	6,459	8,008	2,384	13,087	32	44,333

SUMMARY OF COMMONWEALTH DEMOGRAPHY.

(d) MARRIAGES.

Commonwealth and States.

(34) Marriages, 1906.

State.	Marriages registered.			Percentage of Marriages celebrated by Civil Officers on Total Marriages.	Crude Marriage rate.*
	Celebrated by Ministers of Religion.	Celebrated by Civil Officers.	Total.		
New South Wales ...	11,307	244	11,551	2·11	7·65
Victoria ...	8,832	98	8,930	1·10	7·30
Queensland ...	3,405	183	3,588	5·10	6·73
South Australia ...	2,551	130	2,681	4·85	7·06
Western Australia ...	2,011	250	2,261	11·06	8·70
Tasmania ...	1,383	16	1,399	1·14	7·82
Commonwealth ...	29,489	921	30,410	3·03	7·44

* Number of Marriages per 1,000 of mean population.

Commonwealth.

(35) Marriages, 1901 to 1906.

Year.	Marriages registered.			Percentage of Marriages by Civil Officers on Total Marriages.	Crude Marriage rate.*
	Celebrated by Ministers of Religion.	Celebrated by Civil Officers.	Total.		
1901 ...	26,713	1,040	27,753	3·75	7·32
1902 ...	26,940	986	27,926	3·53	7·24
1903 ...	25,006	971	25,977	3·74	6·66
1904 ...	26,848	836	27,684	3·02	7·00
1905 ...	28,089	915	29,004	3·15	7·22
1906 ...	29,489	921	30,410	3·03	7·44

* Number of Marriages per 1,000 of mean population.

Commonwealth and States.

(36) Marriages, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Marriages registered during the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales ...	10,538	10,486	9,759	10,424	10,970	11,551
Victoria ...	8,406	8,477	7,605	8,210	8,774	8,930
Queensland ...	3,341	3,243	2,933	3,078	3,173	3,588
South Australia ...	2,309	2,383	2,272	2,534	2,599	2,681
Western Australia ...	1,821	2,024	2,064	2,088	2,123	2,261
Tasmania ...	1,338	1,313	1,344	1,350	1,365	1,399
Commonwealth ...	27,753	27,926	25,977	27,684	29,004	30,410

Commonwealth and States.

(37) Crude Marriage rate*, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Crude Marriage rate* for the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales ...	7·73	7·54	6·89	7·23	7·44	7·65
Victoria ...	6·98	7·00	6·29	6·80	7·24	7·30
Queensland ...	6·66	6·36	5·72	5·93	6·03	6·73
South Australia ...	6·36	6·54	6·21	6·86	6·94	7·06
Western Australia ...	9·66	9·83	9·32	8·83	8·48	8·70
Tasmania ...	7·76	7·55	7·57	7·55	7·62	7·82
Commonwealth ...	7·32	7·24	6·66	7·00	7·22	7·44

* Number of Marriages per 1,000 of mean population.

Commonwealth and States.

(38) Marriages of Minors, 1906.

State.	Number of minors whose marriages were registered during 1906.			Percentage of minors on total number married.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	497	2,837	3,334	4·30	24·56	14·43
Victoria	232	1,364	1,596	2·60	15·27	8·94
Queensland	119	937	1,056	3·32	26·11	14·72
South Australia	103	491	594	3·84	18·31	11·08
Western Australia... ..	25	431	456	1·11	19·06	10·08
Tasmania	63	378	441	4·50	27·02	15·76
Commonwealth	1,039	6,438	7,477	3·42	21·17	12·29

Commonwealth.

(39) Marriages of Minors, 1901 to 1906.

Year.	Number of minors whose marriages were registered during year.			Percentage of minors on total number married.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901	784	5,789	6,573	2·82	20·86	11·84
1902	701	5,675	6,376	2·51	20·32	11·42
1903	737	5,366	6,103	2·84	20·66	11·75
1904	825	5,825	6,650	2·98	21·04	12·01
1905	903	6,239	7,142	3·11	21·51	12·31
1906	1,039	6,438	7,477	3·42	21·17	12·29

Commonwealth and States.

(40) Marriages of Minors, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Total Number of Minors Married during the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	2,897	2,681	2,569	2,901	3,088	3,334
Victoria	1,514	1,449	1,389	1,426	1,634	1,596
Queensland	870	896	811	918	899	1,056
South Australia	510	538	496	575	600	594
Western Australia... ..	368	428	436	413	485	456
Tasmania	414	384	402	417	436	441
Commonwealth	6,573	6,376	6,133	6,650	7,142	7,477

Commonwealth and States.

(41) Percentage of Minors married, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Percentage of Minors on total Married for the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales	13·75	12·78	13·16	13·92	14·07	14·43
Victoria	9·01	8·55	9·13	8·68	9·31	8·94
Queensland	13·02	13·81	13·83	14·91	14·17	14·72
South Australia	11·04	11·29	10·92	11·35	11·54	11·08
Western Australia... ..	10·10	10·57	10·56	9·89	11·42	10·08
Tasmania	15·47	14·62	14·96	15·44	15·97	15·76
Commonwealth	11·84	11·42	11·75	12·01	12·31	12·29

Commonwealth and States.

(42) Mark signatures in Marriages, 1906.

State.	Number of mark signatures.			Percentage of number of mark signatures on number married.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ...	113	105	218	0·98	0·91	0·94
Victoria ...	38	39	77	0·43	0·44	0·43
Queensland ...	62	58	120	1·73	1·62	1·67
South Australia ...	21	15	36	0·78	0·56	0·67
Western Australia ...	6	24	30	0·27	1·06	0·66
Tasmania ...	41	20	61	2·93	1·43	2·18
Commonwealth ...	281	261	542	0·92	0·86	0·89

Commonwealth.

(43) Mark signatures in Marriages, 1901 to 1906.

Year.	Number of mark signatures.			Percentage of number of mark signatures on number married.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901 ...	375	358	733	1·35	1·29	1·32
1902 ...	339	309	648	1·21	1·11	1·16
1903 ...	304	265	569	1·17	1·02	1·10
1904 ...	262	252	514	0·95	0·91	0·93
1905 ...	265	271	536	0·91	0·93	0·92
1906 ...	281	261	542	0·92	0·86	0·89

Commonwealth and States.

(44) Mark Signatures in Marriages, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Total number of Mark Signatures for the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales ...	283	255	214	188	246	218
Victoria ...	89	103	91	88	77	77
Queensland ...	171	125	109	106	88	120
South Australia ...	44	55	60	33	43	36
Western Australia ...	36	28	31	22	24	30
Tasmania ...	110	82	64	77	58	61
Commonwealth ...	733	628	569	514	536	542

Commonwealth and States.

(45) Percentage of Mark Signatures on total number Married, 1901 to 1906.

State.	Percentage of Mark Signatures on total married for the year.					
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.
New South Wales ...	1·34	1·21	1·10	0·90	1·12	0·94
Victoria ...	0·53	0·62	0·60	0·54	0·44	0·43
Queensland ...	2·56	1·93	1·86	1·72	1·39	1·67
South Australia ...	0·95	1·15	1·32	0·65	0·83	0·67
Western Australia ...	0·99	0·69	0·75	0·53	0·57	0·66
Tasmania ...	4·11	3·12	2·8	2·85	2·12	2·18
Commonwealth ...	1·32	1·16	1·10	0·93	0·92	0·89