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CHAPTER X.

VITAL STATISTICS.

NOTE.—The tables in this chapter are confined to the principal characteristics of vital statistics for Australia and relate, in the main, to the year 1958 except for the totals of marriages, births, deaths and infant deaths, for which it has been possible to include figures for 1959. Comparisons have been restricted, in general, to the individual years 1955 to 1959 and the five-year periods 1931–35 to 1951–55, while age data have been shown in five-year groups. Comparisons over longer periods, together with more detailed figures such as single age particulars and cross-classifications of various characteristics, will be found in the annual bulletin, *Demography*.

Figures of births and deaths for Australia throughout are exclusive of full-blood aboriginals.

§ 1. Provisions for Registration and Compilation of Statistics.

In Australia, vital statistics are compiled from information supplied for the registration of births, deaths and marriages. Each State and Territory has an independent system of registration. Provisions for the civil registration of births, deaths and marriages have been in force in Tasmania from 1839, in Western Australia from 1841, in South Australia from 1842, in Victoria from 1853 and in New South Wales and Queensland (then part of New South Wales) from 1856. Registration in the Territories is administered by the Commonwealth Government, registration in respect of the Northern Territory having been taken over from South Australia in 1911 and in respect of the Australian Capital Territory from New South Wales in 1930. The authority responsible for the registration of births, deaths and marriages occurring within his particular State or Territory is the Registrar-General (the Government Statist in Victoria) or the Principal Registrar.

In the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, information concerning a birth is required to be supplied within 21 days, in South Australia in 42 days, and in all other States 60 days is allowed. In all States, however, provision has been made for the late registration of births. For the registration of a death, the period allowed is 8 days in Tasmania, 10 days in South Australia, 14 days in Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, 21 days in Victoria and 30 days in New South Wales and Queensland. Provision is made in all States and Territories for the celebration of marriages by ministers of religion registered for that purpose with the Registrar-General (the Government Statist in Victoria) or the Principal Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages of the State or Territory and also by certain civil officers. In all cases the celebrant, whether minister of religion or civil officer, is required to register particulars of the parties married with the Registrar-General's Office. In Victoria, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory, registration of a marriage is required immediately following the ceremony, in Tasmania and South Australia within 7 days and in New South Wales and Queensland within 30 days.

For all States except Tasmania, the registration of stillbirths is compulsory. Western Australia was the first State to introduce compulsory registration in 1908, followed by the Australian Capital Territory in 1930, New South Wales in 1935, South Australia in 1937, Northern Territory in 1949, Victoria in 1953, and Queensland in 1959. There is no statutory requirement in Tasmania for the registration of stillbirths, but provision is made for voluntary registration and it appears likely that nearly all such births are notified to the Registrar-General. In this chapter, stillbirths have been excluded from all tables of births and deaths and are shown only in those specially relating to stillbirths.

The data for the compilation of vital statistics are obtained from registry records and forwarded, through the Deputy Commonwealth Statistician in each State, and direct from the Principal Registrars in the two Territories, to the Commonwealth Statistician. The compilation and publication of vital statistics for Australia is one of the functions of the Commonwealth Statistician. The Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians compile and publish statistics relating to their respective States.

§ 2. Marriages.

NOTE.—See NOTE at the beginning of this chapter.

1. **Number of Marriages.**—The number of marriages registered in Australia during the year ended 31st December, 1959, was 74,363, giving a rate of 7.39 per 1,000 of the mean population for the year. A summary of the number of marriages registered in each State and Territory in five-year periods from 1931–35 to 1951–55 and for each of the years 1955 to 1959, is given in the following table. Annual averages for each five-year period from 1861 to 1950 were published in Official Year Book No. 39, page 575. A graph showing the number of marriages in each year from 1860 to 1959 appears on page 335 of this issue.

MARRIAGES.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES.									
1931–35 ..	18,742	12,773	6,950	3,967	3,328	1,638	29	53	47,480
1936–40 ..	25,295	17,784	8,982	5,726	4,399	2,187	83	85	64,541
1941–45 ..	28,506	19,450	10,563	6,517	4,668	2,097	71	109	71,981
1946–50 ..	30,162	20,453	10,666	6,581	5,205	2,529	114	181	75,891
1951–55 ..	28,483	20,007	10,171	6,290	5,232	2,539	146	234	73,102
ANNUAL TOTALS.									
1955 ..	27,645	20,056	10,098	6,226	5,145	2,600	151	251	72,172
1956 ..	27,313	20,137	9,934	6,277	5,080	2,601	160	278	71,780
1957 ..	28,767	20,239	10,271	6,581	4,897	2,507	178	256	73,696
1958 ..	28,554	20,649	10,255	6,505	5,038	2,475	201	324	74,001
1959 ..	28,201	20,456	10,581	6,614	5,387	2,567	205	352	74,363

2. **Crude Marriage Rates.**—The crude marriage rates for each State and Territory from 1931–35 to 1959 are given hereunder:—

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES.(a)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.									
1931–35 ..	7.20	7.02	7.35	6.83	7.58	7.19	5.92	5.74	7.16
1936–40 ..	9.29	9.52	8.80	9.65	9.49	9.25	13.28	7.22	9.35
1941–45 ..	9.97	9.86	10.04	10.61	9.74	8.61	7.18	7.57	9.94
1946–50 ..	9.90	9.72	9.41	9.87	10.01	9.56	9.39	9.36	9.77
1951–55 ..	8.41	8.34	7.92	8.11	8.44	8.35	9.21	(b)8.22	8.29
ANNUAL RATES.									
1955 ..	7.92	7.94	7.54	7.59	7.81	8.22	8.86	(b)7.74	7.84
1956 ..	7.68	7.73	7.27	7.40	7.50	8.07	8.94	(b)8.01	7.61
1957 ..	7.94	7.57	7.38	7.53	7.08	7.59	9.50	(b)6.80	7.64
1958 ..	7.73	7.54	7.25	7.25	7.14	7.33	10.45	7.88	7.51
1959 ..	7.50	7.27	7.36	7.18	7.49	7.45	10.01	7.55	7.39

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Revised rates based on population estimates adjusted in accordance with the June, 1957 Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1951–55, 8.20; 1955, 7.67; 1956, 7.86; 1957, 6.74.

3. **Marriage Rates based on Marriageable Population.**—As the marriage rates in some international tabulations are based on the unmarried population aged 15 years and over,

the corresponding rates have been calculated for Australia for the eight census periods to 1953-55. The period in each case comprises the census year with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following, and the figures are as follows:—

PERSONS MARRYING PER 1,000 OF UNMARRIED POPULATION: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Rate.(a)	Period.	Rate.(a)
1880-82	48.63	1920-22	55.97
1890-92	44.04	1932-34	42.88
1900-02	42.14	1946-48	71.24
1910-12	50.12	1953-55	65.32

(a) Average annual number of persons who married per 1,000 unmarried persons, including widowed and divorced, aged 15 years and over.

4. **Crude Marriage Rates of Various Countries.**—The following table gives the crude marriage rates for Australia in comparison with the rates for various other countries.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES(a): VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1921-25.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1958.	Country.	1921-25.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1958.
Yugoslavia	10.6	9.5	7.8	9.2	Switzerland	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.7
Japan	8.8	8.0	7.6	9.0	United Kingdom	7.7	7.5	7.9	7.6
Union of South Africa (b)	8.0	9.3	9.4	c 8.8	Australia	8.0	7.5	7.2	7.5
Spain	7.3	7.3	6.5	8.5	Belgium	10.6	9.1	7.8	7.4
United States of America	10.6	9.9	9.2	8.3	Italy	9.0	7.3	6.8	7.4
Netherlands	8.2	7.7	7.2	8.2	Denmark	7.9	7.8	8.7	7.2
New Zealand(d)	8.0	7.6	7.3	8.0	Finland	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2
Austria	9.6	7.5	6.8	7.9	France	9.5	8.2	7.4	7.0
Canada	7.3	7.3	6.4	7.9	Sweden	6.3	6.7	7.3	6.8
					Norway	6.3	6.1	6.5	6.7
					Ireland, Republic of	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.3

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean or mid-year population. (b) White population only. (c) 1957. (d) Includes Maoris.

5. **Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.**—(i) *General.* Particulars of age at marriage in age groups and previous conjugal condition of bridegrooms and brides in 1958 are given hereunder. There were 7,004 males under 21 years of age married during 1958, while the corresponding number of females was 27,340. At the other extreme there were 974 bridegrooms and 452 brides in the age group 65 years and over.

AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Age at Marriage (Years).	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 20 ..	3,356	1	..	3,357	18,546	3	5	18,554
20-24 ..	31,566	6	50	31,622	33,563	78	262	33,903
25-29 ..	19,274	64	435	19,773	8,093	211	912	9,216
30-34 ..	7,387	143	965	8,495	2,922	288	1,138	4,348
35-39 ..	2,625	183	858	3,666	1,308	376	1,009	2,693
40-44 ..	1,131	267	737	2,135	585	418	678	1,681
45-49 ..	633	340	535	1,508	420	469	474	1,363
50-54 ..	309	412	351	1,072	218	358	227	803
55-59 ..	178	393	219	790	143	305	89	537
60-64 ..	111	402	96	609	87	304	60	451
65 and over ..	87	824	63	974	71	356	25	452
Total ..	66,657	3,035	4,309	74,001	65,956	3,166	4,879	74,001

(ii) *Proportional Distribution.* In the following table the proportional distribution of bridegrooms and brides according to previous conjugal condition is shown in five-year periods from 1931-35 to 1951-55 and for each of the years 1955 to 1958:—

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA.

(Per Cent.)

Period.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
1931-35 ..	92.63	5.39	1.98	100.00	94.37	3.53	2.10	100.00
1936-40 ..	92.59	4.82	2.59	100.00	93.94	3.38	2.68	100.00
1941-45 ..	91.44	4.77	3.79	100.00	92.11	3.93	3.96	100.00
1946-50 ..	88.82	4.74	6.44	100.00	88.71	4.74	6.55	100.00
1951-55 ..	88.77	4.63	6.60	100.00	88.04	4.81	7.15	100.00
1955 ..	89.24	4.46	6.30	100.00	88.28	4.72	7.00	100.00
1956 ..	89.59	4.33	6.08	100.00	88.45	4.68	6.87	100.00
1957 ..	89.92	4.27	5.81	100.00	88.84	4.56	6.60	100.00
1958 ..	90.08	4.10	5.82	100.00	89.13	4.28	6.59	100.00

(iii) *Relative Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides.* The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides in 1958 are shown below in age groups of five years.

RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Age of Bridegroom (Years).	Total Bridegrooms.	Age of Bride (Years).							
		Under 15.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45 and over.
Under 20 ..	3,357	13	2,776	540	22	6	..	..	..
20-24 ..	31,622	12	11,755	18,300	1,373	147	28	5	2
25-29 ..	19,773	3	3,253	11,347	3,967	918	229	38	18
30-34 ..	8,495	..	605	2,971	2,564	1,547	572	173	63
35-39 ..	3,666	..	107	559	850	919	774	291	166
40-44 ..	2,135	1	18	119	299	482	517	406	293
45-49 ..	1,508	..	7	48	101	220	306	349	477
50-54 ..	1,072	..	3	11	24	71	154	230	579
55-59 ..	790	..	1	8	13	21	71	119	557
60-64 ..	609	..	..	..	1	14	33	39	522
65 and over..	974	..	..	..	2	3	9	31	929
Total Brides	74,001	29	18,525	33,903	9,216	4,348	2,693	1,681	3,606

(iv) *Average Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides.* The average age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms has steadily declined during recent years. The average ages, in years, of brides for each of the five years to 1958 were:—1954, 25.59; 1955, 25.42; 1956, 25.34; 1957, 25.18; and 1958, 25.00. The average ages, in years, of bridegrooms were 28.82 in 1954, 28.68 in 1955, 28.66 in 1956, 28.54 in 1957, and 28.36 in 1958. The difference in the average age at marriage as between brides and bridegrooms is generally just over three years, the difference in 1958 being 3.36 years.

6. **Previous Conjugal Condition.**—The following table shows the relative conjugal condition of bridegrooms and brides in 1958.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Conjugal Condition of Bridegrooms.	Total. Bridegrooms.	Conjugal Condition of Brides.		
		Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
Bachelors	66,657	62,547	1,254	2,856
Widowers	3,035	1,113	1,337	585
Divorced	4,309	2,296	575	1,438
Total Brides	74,001	65,956	3,166	4,879

7. **Birthplaces of Persons Marrying.**—A table showing the relative birthplaces of bridegrooms and brides married in each year will be found in the annual bulletin, *Demography*.

8. **Occupation of Bridegrooms.**—The distribution of the 74,001 bridegrooms for 1958 amongst classes of occupations was as follows:—craftsmen, 20,011; commercial and clerical, 13,219; operatives, 11,698; rural, fishing and hunting, 7,759; labourers, 8,103; professional and semi-professional, 4,263; domestic and protective service, 4,094; administrative, 2,884; not gainfully occupied and not stated, 1,970.

9. **Celebration of Marriages.**—In all the States, marriages may be celebrated either by ministers of religion who are registered for that purpose with the Registrar-General, or by certain civil officers—in most cases district registrars—but most of the marriages are celebrated by ministers of religion. The registered ministers in 1958 belonged to more than forty different denominations, some of which, however, have only very few adherents. A number of these have been combined under the heading "Other Christian". The figures for 1958 are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION, 1958.

Denomination.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.	
									No.	Proportion of Total.
Church of England ..	8,980	4,788	2,781	1,332	1,481	929	24	109	20,424	27.60
Roman Catholic ..	7,595	5,588	2,735	1,281	1,260	521	76	87	19,143	25.87
Methodist ..	2,683	2,522	1,633	1,485	623	366	7	16	9,335	12.61
Presbyterian ..	3,014	3,346	1,784	299	330	124	21	31	8,949	12.09
Greek Orthodox ..	785	1,041	119	348	71	7	6	..	2,377	3.21
Baptist ..	415	267	166	156	71	55	1	4	1,135	1.53
Lutheran ..	133	256	253	357	18	6	10	5	1,038	1.40
Congregational ..	275	257	96	224	101	38	..	..	991	1.34
Church of Christ ..	70	356	69	177	91	16	..	3	782	1.06
Salvation Army ..	122	100	112	49	35	23	8	..	449	0.61
Seventh-Day Adventist ..	75	40	38	13	26	5	..	..	197	0.27
Unitarian ..	..	27	..	3	..	..	..	..	30	0.04
Other Christian ..	150	134	143	41	128	24	27	..	647	0.88
Hebrew ..	118	151	7	2	14	..	..	..	292	0.39
Other Non-Christian ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	24,415	18,873	9,936	5,768	4,249	2,114	180	255	65,790	88.90
Civil Officers ..	4,139	1,776	319	737	789	361	21	69	8,211	11.10
Grand Total	28,554	20,649	10,255	6,505	5,038	2,475	201	324	74,001	100.00

PROPORTION OF TOTAL.

(Per cent.)

Denominational	85.50	91.40	96.89	88.67	84.34	85.42	89.55	78.70	88.90
Civil	14.50	8.60	3.11	11.33	15.66	14.58	10.45	21.30	11.10

§ 3. Divorce.

The number of dissolutions of marriage, nullities of marriage and judicial separations in 1958 was 6,983. Further information may be found in Chapter XVI.—Public Justice, and detailed tables relating to divorce statistics for 1958 and summary tables for earlier years in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 76.

§ 4. Fertility and Reproduction.

NOTE.—See NOTE at the beginning of this chapter.

1. Introduction.—Of the two elements of increase in the population, namely, natural increase and net migration, the former has been by far the more important over the past few decades. The level of natural increase depends on the excess of births over deaths and the relation between fertility and mortality determines the rate of reproduction or replacement of the population.

2. Number of Live Births and Confinements.—(i) Year 1958. There are various methods of measuring the fertility of the population by relating the number of births to the number in the population. In each the basic data are, of course, the numbers of live births.

The number of live births registered in Australia during 1958 is shown in the following table. The table shows also the number of confinements resulting in one or more live births. The figures exclude cases where the births were of still-born children only.

LIVE BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, 1958.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aus- tralia.
LIVE BIRTHS.									
Single births ..	78,246	59,731	33,130	19,555	16,338	8,370	685	1,243	217,298
Twins ..	1,764	1,512	727	480	390	198	12	29	5,112
Triplets ..	35	26	15	12	3	..	..	3	94
Males ..	40,809	31,517	17,443	10,181	8,532	4,449	347	679	113,957
Females ..	39,236	29,752	16,429	9,866	8,199	4,119	350	596	108,547
Total ..	80,045	61,269	33,872	20,047	16,731	8,568	697	1,275	222,504

STILLBIRTHS ASSOCIATED WITH MULTIPLE BIRTHS INCLUDED ABOVE.

Twins ..	42	6	15	4	16	2	..	1	86
Triplets ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

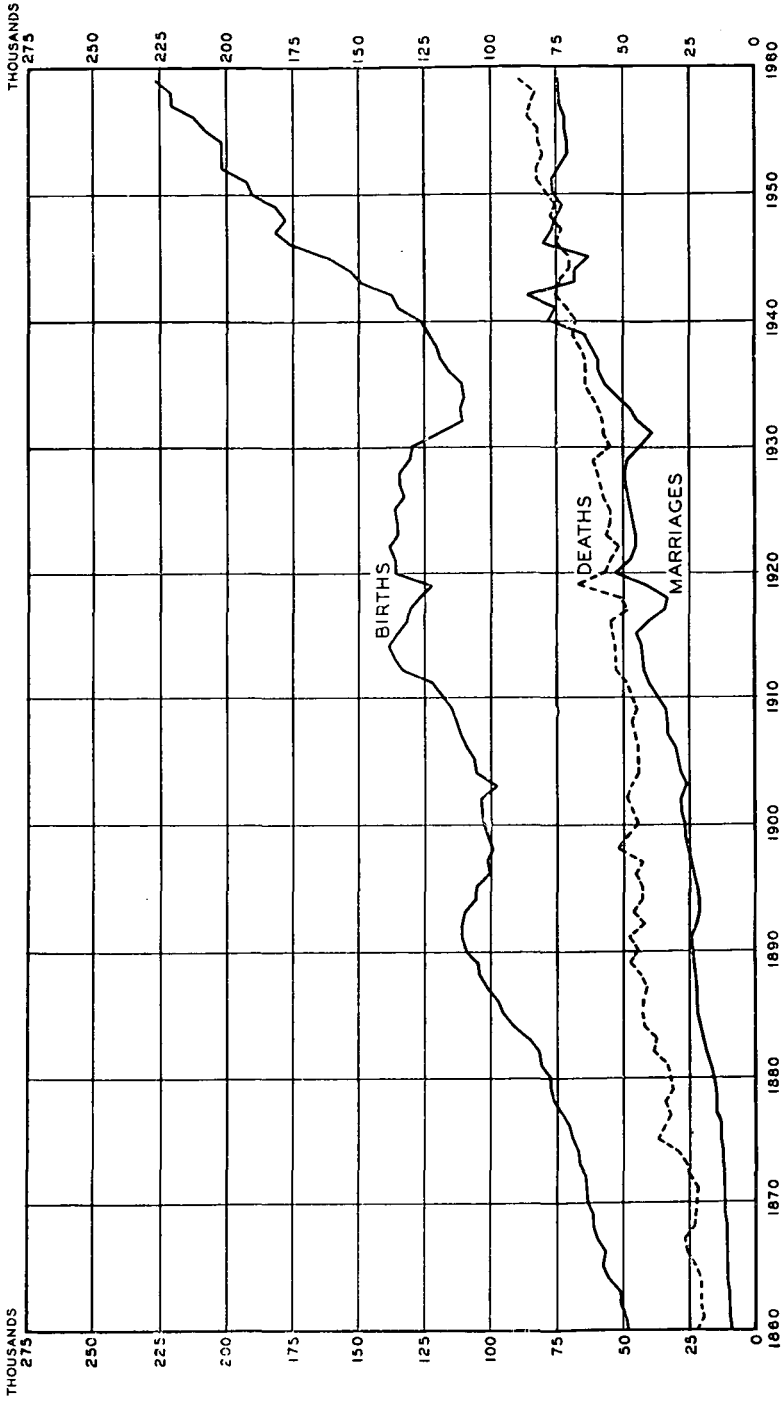
CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN ABOVE BIRTHS.

Nuptial ..	75,370	58,309	31,532	19,072	15,695	8,099	593	1,238	209,908
Ex-nuptial ..	3,791	2,190	1,974	729	847	371	98	21	10,021
Total ..	79,161	60,499	33,506	19,801	16,542	8,470	691	1,259	219,929

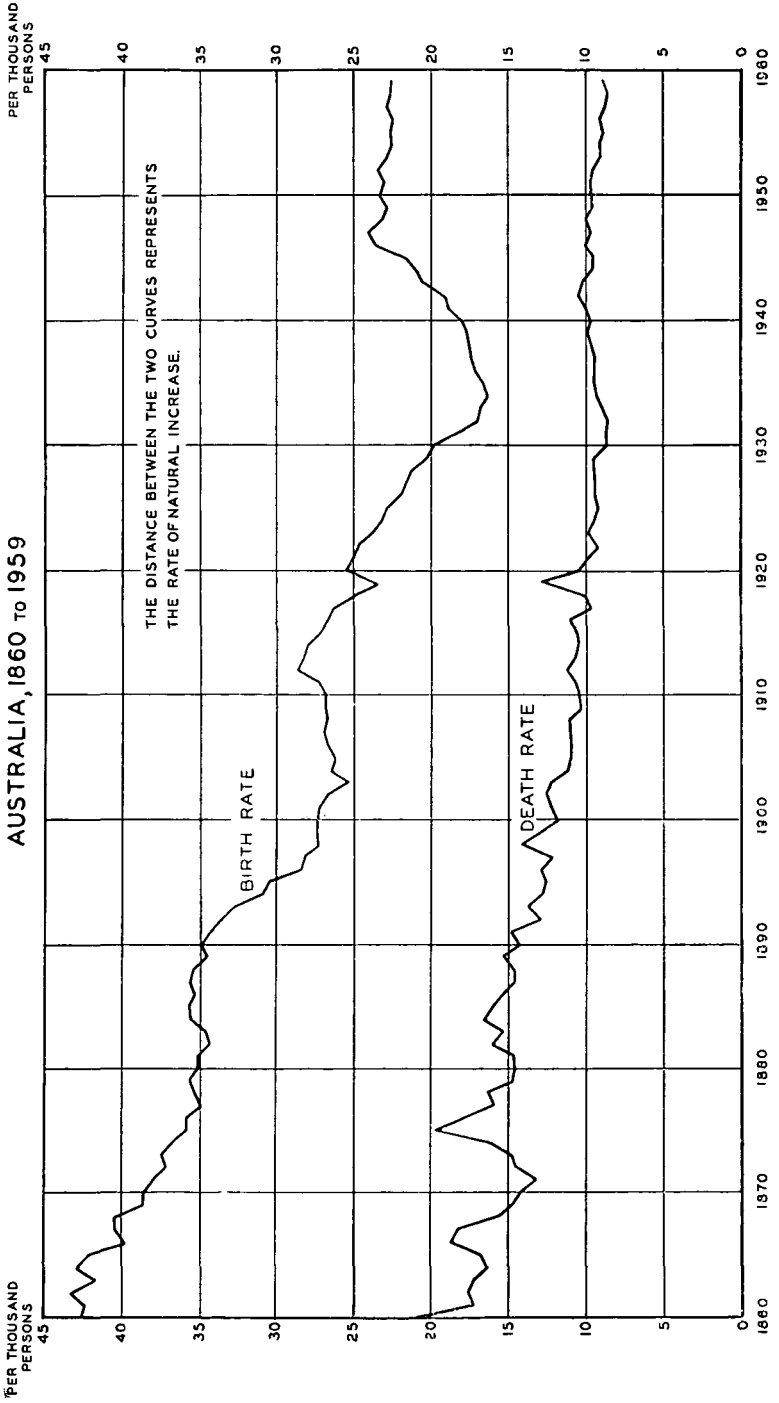
NOTE.—Owing to the registration procedure adopted in some States, it is possible that in some cases where one child only of a multiple pregnancy is live-born the confinement has been treated as a single birth. However, the numbers of multiple births are not significantly affected. See also para. 13, p. 344.

(ii) *Live Births, Years 1931 to 1959.* The average annual number of live births in each State and Territory for each five-year period from 1931 to 1955 and the total number of live births for each year from 1955 to 1959 are given in the following table. Corresponding figures for each five-year period from 1861 to 1950 were published in *Official Year Book* No. 39, page 583.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES: AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1959

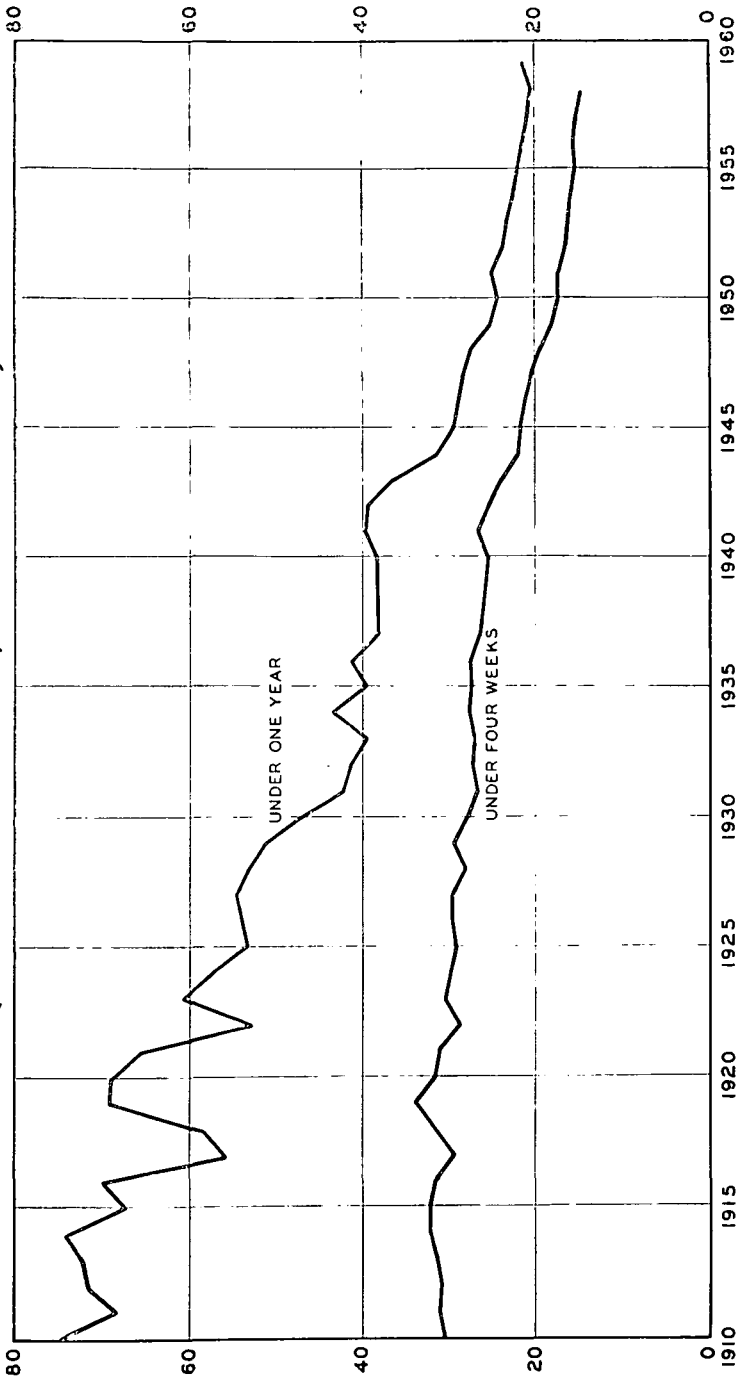


RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND NATURAL INCREASE



INFANT MORTALITY RATES: AUSTRALIA, 1910 TO 1959

(INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



LIVE BIRTHS.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES.									
1931-35 ..	44,964	28,380	17,480	8,646	8,061	4,547	79	145	112,302
1936-40 ..	47,679	30,282	19,534	9,388	8,877	4,866	125	221	120,972
1941-45 ..	56,583	38,002	23,431	12,546	10,409	5,418	113	384	146,886
1946-50 ..	68,856	47,372	28,003	16,270	13,130	7,064	289	734	181,718
1951-55 ..	73,737	53,770	30,983	18,045	15,724	7,774	468	922	201,423
ANNUAL TOTALS.									
1955 ..	74,407	56,336	32,352	18,494	16,623	8,089	515	861	207,677
1956 ..	75,714	58,393	32,409	18,964	16,916	8,104	556	1,077	212,133
1957 ..	79,456	60,464	33,763	19,536	16,924	8,435	646	1,134	220,358
1958 ..	80,045	61,269	33,872	20,047	16,731	8,568	697	1,275	222,504
1959 ..	80,866	62,245	35,599	20,372	17,111	8,625	796	1,362	226,976

A graph showing the number of births in each year from 1860 to 1959 will be found on page 335.

3. Crude Birth Rates.—The oldest and most popular method of measuring fertility is to relate the number of births to the total population, thus obtaining the crude birth rate. The crude birth rate measures the rate per thousand persons (irrespective of age or sex) at which the population has added to its numbers by way of births during a given period. Other methods of measuring fertility are shown on pages 340-3.

Crude birth rates for each five-year period from 1931 to 1955 and for each year from 1955 to 1959 for each State and Territory are set out below:—

CRUDE BIRTH RATES.(a)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.									
1931-35 ..	17.28	15.60	18.48	14.89	18.36	19.95	15.99	15.77	16.94
1936-40 ..	17.51	16.20	19.48	15.82	19.16	20.58	19.96	18.68	17.52
1941-45 ..	19.79	19.27	22.28	20.43	21.72	22.23	11.40	26.82	20.28
1946-50 ..	22.60	22.51	24.69	24.41	25.24	26.71	23.77	37.92	23.39
1951-55 ..	21.78	22.41	24.13	23.25	25.35	25.57	29.64	32.30	22.85

ANNUAL RATES.

1955 ..	21.31	22.30	24.16	22.55	25.23	25.59	30.22	32.56	22.57
1956 ..	21.29	22.42	23.72	22.35	24.98	25.15	31.07	33.04	22.50
1957 ..	21.93	22.61	24.25	22.35	24.47	25.55	34.49	33.13	22.86
1958 ..	21.67	22.36	23.95	22.35	23.71	25.37	36.25	31.01	22.59
1959 ..	21.51	22.13	24.77	22.12	23.80	25.05	38.87	29.22	22.56

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Revised rates based on population estimates adjusted in accordance with the June, 1957 Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1951-55, 32.22; 1955, 26.30; 1956, 30.47; 1957, 29.84.

NOTE.—The birth rates in the table above are based on live births registered in the respective States and Territories. Prior to 1939, a large proportion of births in respect of which the mother's usual residence was the Australian Capital Territory took place in Queanbeyan, just over the New South Wales border. With improved hospital facilities in the Territory, the position was reversed until late in 1952, when maternity accommodation was provided at the Queanbeyan District Hospital. The following rates, based on births in respect of which the mother's usual residence was the Australian Capital Territory, are a truer measure of birth rates in the Australian Capital Territory.

Average Annual Rates.			Annual Rates.		
1931-1935 ..	..	19.53	1955 ..	..	(a)26.53
1936-1940 ..	..	19.29	1956 ..	..	(a)30.64
1941-1945 ..	..	23.06	1957 ..	..	(a)29.58
1946-1950 ..	..	27.13	1958 ..	..	31.04
1951-1955 ..	..	(a)28.39	1959 ..	..	29.52

(a) Revised rates based on population estimates adjusted in accordance with the June, 1957 Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1951-55, 28.32; 1955, 26.27; 1956, 30.07; 1957, 29.29.

The variations similarly caused in the birth rates for the States and the Northern Territory by referring the birth registrations to the State or Territory in which the mother was usually resident are shown by the following corrected rates for 1959:—New South Wales, 21.52; Victoria, 22.10; Queensland, 24.78; South Australia, 22.10; Western Australia, 23.83; Tasmania, 25.12; and Northern Territory, 38.53.

A graph showing the birth rate for each year from 1860 to 1959 will be found on page 336.

In the earlier years of the present century the crude birth rate fluctuated somewhat, but from 1912, when 28.60 was recorded, there was an almost continuous decline to the very low figure of 16.39 in 1934. The decline in the depression years was occasioned to some extent by the postponement of marriages. With subsequent improvement in economic conditions the rate rose, and in 1940 it increased quite appreciably, owing to a continued improvement in the economic welfare of the community and the war-time boom in marriages. The improvement in the birth rate has been substantially maintained since the end of the war despite some falling off in marriage rates. The post-war peak of 24.07 was recorded in 1947.

4. **Crude Birth Rates, Various Countries.**—The following table gives crude birth rates for Australia in comparison with rates for various other countries:—

CRUDE BIRTH RATES(a): VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1921-25.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1958.	Country.	1921-25.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1958.
Canada ..	27.4	24.1	21.4	27.7	Finland ..	24.7	22.5	19.5	18.5
Union of South Africa(b)	27.1	25.9	24.1	25.7	France ..	19.3	18.2	16.5	18.1
New Zealand(c)	22.2	19.7	17.0	25.2	Norway ..	22.2	18.0	15.2	18.1
United States of America ..	22.5	19.7	16.9	24.3	Japan ..	34.6	33.5	31.6	18.0
Yugoslavia ..	35.0	34.2	31.8	23.8	Italy ..	29.8	26.8	23.8	17.9
Australia(e)	23.9	21.0	16.9	22.6	Switzerland ..	19.5	17.6	16.4	17.6
Spain ..	29.8	28.5	27.1	21.9	Belgium ..	20.4	18.6	16.8	17.0
Netherlands ..	25.7	23.2	21.2	21.1	Austria ..	22.2	17.6	14.4	16.9
Ireland, Republic of	20.3	20.1	19.4	20.9	United Kingdom ..	20.4	17.2	15.5	16.8
					Denmark ..	22.3	19.4	17.7	16.5
					Sweden ..	19.1	15.9	14.1	14.2

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of mean or mid-year population. (b) While population only.
 (c) Excludes Maoris. (d) 1933-35. (e) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

5. **Fertility Rates.**—The principal demographic factors affecting the level of crude birth rates are the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the population and the proportion of such women who are married. These factors may vary considerably at different periods and for different countries, and a population with a higher proportion of married women of child-bearing age will have a much higher crude birth rate than one with a low proportion, although the fertilities of the two populations may be identical.

In order to compare fertilities, births are sometimes related to the number of women of child-bearing age or, alternatively, nuptial births are related to the number of married women of child-bearing age. Thus births are related to potential mothers, giving the fertility rate.

The following table sets out for certain periods, commencing with 1880-82, the number of births per thousand of mean population, the number of births per thousand women of child-bearing age and the number of nuptial births per thousand married women of child-bearing age. For purposes of this table the child-bearing age has been taken to be 15-44 years inclusive, but births to mothers who were stated to be under 15 or over 44 years have been included in the compilations.

CRUDE BIRTH RATES AND FERTILITY RATES: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Average Annual Rates.			Index Nos. (Base: 1880-82= 100).		
	Crude Birth Rate.(a)	Fertility Rates.		Crude Birth Rate.(a)	Fertility Rates.	
		Births per 1,000 Women aged 15-44 Years.	Nuptial Births per 1,000 Married Women aged 15-44 Years.		Births per 1,000 Women aged 15-44 Years.	Nuptial Births per 1,000 Married Women aged 15-44 Years.
1880-82.. ..	35.3	170	321	100	100	100
1890-92.. ..	34.5	159	332	98	94	103
1900-02.. ..	27.2	117	235	77	69	73
1910-12.. ..	27.2	117	236	77	69	74
1920-22.. ..	25.0	107	197	71	63	61
1932-34.. ..	16.7	71	131	47	42	41
1946-48.. ..	23.6	104	160	67	61	50
1953-55.. ..	22.7	109	149	64	64	46

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population.

The table above shows how increasing proportions both of women of child-bearing age and of married women of child-bearing age inflate the crude birth rate. Thus, while the nuptial birth rate for married women increased by only 22 per cent. over the period 1932-34 to 1946-48 the crude birth rate rose by 41 per cent. due principally to the greatly increased number of marriages during that period.

6. Age-specific Fertility Rates for Females.—So long as customary ages at marriage do not change drastically, the main demographic factor affecting the number of births is the age composition of the potential mothers in the population. Within the child-bearing group the fertility of women of different ages varies considerably and a clearer view of the fertility of the population can be obtained from an examination of what are known as its age-specific fertility rates, that is, the number of births to women of specified ages per thousand women of those particular ages.

Age-specific fertility rates are more commonly expressed in age groups than in single ages. In the following table, such rates, calculated in terms of female births for the purpose of obtaining the gross and net reproduction rates described in para. 7, are shown in five-year age groups for Australia for the period 1921 to 1958.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Age Group (Years).	1921.	1926.	1931.	1936.	1941.	1946.	1951.	1956.	1957.	1958.
15-19	12.83	14.02	13.08	12.18	11.90	12.63	18.59	20.84	21.26	21.81
20-24	65.45	60.23	53.08	50.33	59.42	73.52	85.84	101.46	104.24	105.43
25-29	82.24	76.82	62.47	62.02	70.78	89.51	90.24	98.11	102.53	103.28
30-34	68.50	61.90	51.25	46.33	49.72	65.03	59.16	59.65	62.35	61.32
35-39	49.48	43.55	33.23	28.89	28.69	37.43	32.29	31.32	31.61	31.65
40-44	21.66	17.63	13.61	10.19	9.52	11.87	9.97	9.48	9.73	9.19
45-49	2.10	1.90	1.45	1.11	0.80	1.03	0.80	0.76	0.64	0.73

(a) Number of female births per 1,000 women in each age group.

The table shows that in recent years the most fertile age group has been 20-24 years, whereas previously fertility had been highest for the 25-29 age group. The decline in fertility between 1921 and 1936 was general but was more pronounced in the higher age groups. During the period 1936 to 1958 a rise in fertility occurred in all age-groups below 40. The most noticeable increase has been in the 20-24 age group, in which, as mentioned, fertility is now highest, as the result of a marked trend towards earlier marriage.

7. Gross and Net Reproduction Rates for Females.—A single measure of reproduction known as the gross reproduction rate is obtained by adding together the specific fertility rates for each age in the child-bearing group. This measure indicates the number of female children who would be born on the average to women living right through the child-bearing period, if the conditions on which the rate is based continue. The rate is unaffected by the age composition of the potential mothers, and consequently it shows more clearly than the crude birth rate the reproductive propensity of the population. It is, however, an

imperfect measure of reproduction because it does not take into account the females who fail to live from birth to the end of the reproductive period. A more accurate measure of this nature is obtained by multiplying the specific fertility rates by the number of females in the corresponding age group of the stationary or life table population and summing the products. Allowance is thus made for the effect of mortality and the result is known as the net reproduction rate. The net reproduction rate indicates the average number of female children who would be born to women during their lifetime if they were subject at each age to the fertility and mortality rates on which the calculation is based. A constant net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the population will ultimately become stationary. If it continues greater than unity, the population will ultimately increase; if less than unity, it will ultimately decrease. The following table should be read in the light of the comment which follows it and of the index of marriage fertility in paragraph 9, page 343.

GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES: AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Gross Reproduction Rate.	Net Reproduction Rate.	Year.	Gross Reproduction Rate.	Net Reproduction Rate.
1881(a)	2.65	(b) 1.88	1947	1.493	(g) 1.416
1891(a)	2.30	(b) 1.73	1953	1.556	(g) 1.477
1901(a)	1.74	(c) 1.39	1954	1.558	(h) 1.497
1911	1.705	(d) 1.421	1955	1.594	(h) 1.532
1921	1.511	(e) 1.313	1956	1.608	(h) 1.546
1931	1.141	(f) 1.039	1957	1.662	(h) 1.598
1941	1.154	(f) 1.053	1958	1.667	(h) 1.603

(a) Approximate only. (b) 1881-1890 mortality experience used. (c) 1891-1900 mortality experience used. (d) 1901-1910 mortality experience used. (e) 1920-1922 mortality experience used. (f) 1932-1934 mortality experience used. (g) 1946-1948 mortality experience used. (h) 1953-1955 mortality experience used.

NOTE.—It is not strictly correct to assume, as in the calculations of the rates above, that a particular age-specific fertility rate can be applied to a hypothetical group of women reaching that age, without taking account of previous fertility and marriage experiences. Reproduction rates are therefore unreliable when birth and marriage rates have been changing. The indexes of marriage fertility shown on the next page are also of doubtful reliability in similar circumstances.

Since 1881, there has been a substantial downward trend in both rates, but the gross rate has fallen considerably more than the net, showing that the decline in fertility has been offset to some extent by a decline in mortality. The net reproduction rate was below unity over the period 1932 to 1939. If such low levels were to be experienced indefinitely, ultimate population decline would be certain. The progressive rise in both gross and net reproduction rates from 1939 to 1947 was due largely to higher marriage rates during the war and early post-war years than had been experienced in the immediate pre-war years. Owing to various influences, the number of marriages in each year since 1950 has remained at a relatively high level and the net reproduction rates have been rising slowly. The fertility of marriages is shown in paragraph 9 below.

8. Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, Various Countries.—In the following table, a comparison is given of the gross and net reproduction rates recorded for various countries in the period 1955 to 1958. These represent the latest available international comparison.

GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES: VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Reproduction Rate.		Country.	Period.	Reproduction Rate.	
		Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.
Canada	1957	1.91	(a)	Norway	1956	1.37	1.32
New Zealand(b) ..	1957	1.89	1.82	Scotland	1957	1.33	1.27
United States of America(c) ..	1956	1.72	1.66	France	1956	1.30	1.24
Australia(d)	1958	1.67	1.60	Denmark	1956	1.26	1.14
Ireland, Republic of	1955	1.59	1.45	Switzerland	1957	1.24	1.18
Netherlands	1957	1.48	1.42	Belgium	1957	1.19	1.08
Portugal	1957	1.40	1.20	England and Wales	1956	1.15	1.11
Finland	1957	1.38	1.30	Sweden	1956	1.10	1.06

(a) Not available. full-blood aboriginals.

(b) Excludes Maoris.

(c) White population only.

(d) Excludes

In comparing the reproduction rates of the countries shown above, allowance should be made for any differences in years, as the rates for any one country from year to year are affected by variations in the incidence of marriage, as well as the stationary or life table population used.

9. **Fertility of Marriages.**—Estimates of the fertility of marriages which were published in issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 36 were calculated by relating the births of one five-year period to the marriages in the preceding five years (see Official Year Book No. 35, p. 329). Since the publication of that issue, an improved method has been formulated for measuring current marriage fertility by relating nuptial confinements in each year to the marriages from which they could have resulted. Confinements of women of a certain number of years duration of marriage are related to the number of marriages taking place that number of years previously. The table below sets out this index of current fertility per marriage in respect of confinements in the individual years shown.

FERTILITY OF MARRIAGES: AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Nuptial Confinements per Marriage.	Year.	Nuptial Confinements per Marriage.	Year.	Nuptial Confinements per Marriage.
1944.. ..	2.28	1949.. ..	2.45	1954.. ..	2.66
1945.. ..	2.36	1950.. ..	2.56	1955.. ..	2.71
1946.. ..	2.55	1951.. ..	2.55	1956.. ..	2.76
1947.. ..	2.55	1952.. ..	2.63	1957.. ..	2.87
1948.. ..	2.44	1953.. ..	2.66	1958.. ..	2.88.

NOTE.—See NOTE to table on page 342.

The figure for a particular year gives the estimated number of children which a marriage would produce according to the fertility conditions of that year. There was an almost continuous decline for a number of years to 1942, but a pronounced increase has since occurred. In comparing this index with the net reproduction rate, it is evident that the rise in the latter since 1935 has been caused mainly by a rise of the proportions of women married in the fertile age groups. Only since 1944 has there been an increase in the fertility of marriages compared with pre-war levels.

The figures for 1949 and subsequent years present a somewhat inflated index, as many of the births which have been used to calculate the index relate to marriages of immigrants which took place overseas and are consequently not included in Australian marriage records. Partial investigation suggests that this factor probably overstated the index by very little in 1949, but that the overstatement at present is about 8 per cent.

10. **Masculinity of Live Births.**—The masculinity of live births, i.e., the number of males born for every 100 female births, has remained fairly stable for Australia at about 105. But when the number of births for which masculinity is being calculated is small (for example, totals for smaller States), considerable variation is shown. The averages for the ten years 1941–50 were as follows:—New South Wales, 105.49; Victoria, 105.47; Queensland, 105.49; South Australia, 105.78; Western Australia, 104.27; Tasmania 104.45; Northern Territory, 100.20; Australian Capital Territory, 104.91; Australia, 105.38. The following table shows the figures for Australia for each ten-year period from 1901 to 1950 and for each of the years 1956 to 1959:—

MASCULINITY(a) OF LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED: AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1901–10.	1911–20.	1921–30.	1931–40.	1941–50.	1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
Total Births ..	105.22	105.27	105.55	105.12	105.38	106.87	105.71	104.98	104.97
Ex-nuptial Births	104.08	105.25	105.16	105.36	105.34	107.16	102.86	104.83	103.72

(a) Number of males born for every 100 female births.

11. **Ex-nuptial Live Births.**—(i) *General.* The highest proportion of ex-nuptial births in any one year since 1901 was recorded in 1905, when there were 6,545 ex-nuptial births, representing 6.24 per cent. of total births. Since then, the proportion has declined. The largest number of ex-nuptial births was recorded in 1959, when 10,687 were registered, but this number represented only 4.71 per cent. of total births. The lowest proportion was 3.78 per cent. in 1940.

The variations in the proportions of ex-nuptial births as between the individual States and Territories for 1958 are shown below.

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS: NUMBER AND PROPORTION, 1958.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Number ..	3,832	2,219	1,993	738	854	375	99	21	10,131
Proportion of Total Births %	4.79	3.62	5.88	3.68	5.10	4.38	14.20	1.65	4.55

The number and proportion of ex-nuptial births at intervals from 1901 to 1958 are as follows:—

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS: NUMBER AND PROPORTION, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	Annual Average.					1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
	1901-10.	1911-20.	1921-30.	1931-40.	1941-50.				
Number ..	6,498	6,836	6,238	5,133	6,780	8,537	8,970	9,362	10,131
Proportion of Total Births .. %	6.05	5.22	4.66	4.40	4.13	4.11	4.23	4.25	4.55

It is possible that the number of ex-nuptial births is somewhat understated owing to diffidence in proclaiming the fact of ex-nuptiality.

(ii) *Rate of Ex-nuptiality.* A further comparison is obtained by calculating the number of ex-nuptial births per thousand of the single, widowed and divorced female population aged from 15 to 44 years. On this basis, the number of ex-nuptial births per 1,000 unmarried women of ages 15 to 44 is as follows:—1880-82, 14.49; 1890-92, 15.93; 1900-02, 13.30; 1910-12, 12.53; 1920-22, 10.50; 1932-34, 6.91; 1946-48, 11.45; and 1953-55, 14.45. Ex-nuptial births to married women, which are not recorded separately, are included in these figures and it is not possible to determine to what extent they influence the trend shown.

(iii) *Comparison of Rates.* The following table, showing the relative proportions of ex-nuptial and nuptial births to the total population, discloses a much greater proportional movement in the ex-nuptial birth rate than in the nuptial rate:—

CRUDE EX-NUPTIAL, NUPTIAL, AND TOTAL BIRTH RATES(a): AUSTRALIA

Birth Rate.	Annual Average.					1955.	1956.	1957.	1958.
	1901-10.	1911-20.	1921-30.	1931-40.	1941-50.				
Ex-nuptial ..	1.60	1.39	1.04	0.76	0.90	0.93	0.95	0.97	1.03
Nuptial ..	24.91	25.18	21.40	16.47	20.99	21.64	21.55	21.89	21.56
Total ..	26.51	26.57	22.44	17.23	21.89	22.57	22.50	22.86	22.59

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population.

12. *Legitimations.*—Acts have been passed in the several States to legitimize children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Acts, any child who comes within the scope of their purposes, born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimate from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. During 1958, the number of children legitimized in Australia was 939.

13. *Multiple Births.*—Because the current Australian birth statistics are based only on those confinements which resulted in a live-born child, the number of confinements for multiple births for Australia is understated—firstly, because in cases where all children of a multiple birth are still-born the confinement is excluded, and secondly, because some cases of multiple births in which only one child was live-born are registered as single births.

During 1958, multiple births recorded on the above basis comprised 2,599 cases of twins and 32 cases of triplets, the resultant numbers of live-born and still-born children being respectively 5,112 and 86 for twins, 94 and 2 for triplets. This represents an average of 11.82 recorded cases of twins and 0.14 recorded cases of triplets per 1,000 confinements or, alternatively, mothers of twins represented 1 in every 85 mothers and mothers of triplets 1 in every 6,873. Total cases of multiple births represented 11.96 per 1,000 confinements or 1 in every 84 mothers.

The proportion of mothers of multiple births to total mothers does not vary greatly from year to year.

14. Ages of Parents.—The relative ages of the parents of children whose births were registered in 1958 have been tabulated separately for male and female births, multiple births being distinguished from single births. For total births and for multiple births, the relative ages of parents are shown in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 76. In the following table, the relative ages of parents are shown in five year groups.

CONFINEMENTS: RELATIVE AGES OF PARENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Age of Father (Years) and Type of Birth.	Total.	Age of Mother (Years).							
		Under 15.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45 and over.
Under 20	1,696	8	1,394	284	8	2	..	..	..
20-24	31,714	1	7,793	21,367	2,379	154	19	..	..
25-29	66,574	..	2,539	30,319	29,469	3,858	354	33	..
30-34	56,570	..	484	8,018	25,195	19,939	2,746	185	3
35-39	31,452	..	96	1,437	6,356	13,578	9,164	807	14
40-44	14,136	..	22	315	1,372	3,981	6,021	2,364	61
45-49	5,538	..	9	96	401	1,095	2,140	1,610	187
50-54	1,683	..	6	31	108	295	591	539	113
55-59	401	..	..	9	28	70	147	125	22
60-64	90	..	2	1	6	18	26	32	5
65 and over	54	..	..	3	4	11	14	17	5
Mothers of Nuptial Children	207,390	9	12,258	61,358	64,542	42,317	20,848	5,649	409
{ Single	2,486	..	87	512	776	677	367	64	3
{ Twins	32	..	..	10	8	7	7	..	..
{ Triplets	209,908	9	12,345	61,880	65,326	43,001	21,222	5,713	412
Mothers of Ex-nuptial Children	(a)9,908	42	2,387	2,852	1,994	1,451	884	271	19
{ Single	113	..	16	26	26	26	17	2	..
{ Twins	a10,021	42	2,403	2,878	2,020	1,477	901	273	19
Total Mothers	a217,298	51	14,645	64,210	66,536	43,768	21,732	5,920	428
{ Single	2,599	..	103	538	802	703	384	66	3
{ Triplets	32	..	..	10	8	7	7	..	..
{ Total	a219,929	51	14,748	64,758	67,346	44,478	22,123	5,986	431

(a) Includes eight mothers whose ages were not stated.

15. Birthplaces of Parents.—A table showing birthplaces of parents of children whose births were registered during 1958 appears in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 76.

16. Occupation of Fathers.—A table showing occupations of the fathers of nuptial children whose births were registered in 1958 appears in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 76.

17. Age, Duration of Marriage and Issue of Mothers.—(i) *General*. The total number of nuptial confinements resulting in live births in 1958 was 209,908, comprising 207,390 single births, 2,486 cases of twins and 32 cases of triplets. The tables relating to previous issue exclude the issue of former marriages and still-born children. On the other hand, they include in some States children by the same father who were born to the mother prior to the marriage. Children born at the present confinement are included in the total issue shown.

(ii) *Duration of Marriage and Issue of Mothers*. The following table shows that in 1958 the duration of marriage of mothers of nuptial children ranged from less than one year to over 25 years and that the average family increased fairly regularly with the duration of marriage. The average issue of married mothers who bore children in 1958 was 2.56, compared with 2.54 in 1957, 2.52 in 1956, 2.50 in 1955, and 2.48 in 1954.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS, AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Married Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Issue.	Duration of Marriage.	Total Married Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Issue.
Under 1 year	27,346	27,885	1.02	15 years	2,588	12,638	4.88
1 year ..	24,071	30,353	1.26	16 "	2,303	11,840	5.14
2 years ..	23,688	41,167	1.74	17 "	1,683	9,111	5.41
3 " ..	21,146	43,830	2.07	18 "	1,241	7,188	5.79
4 " ..	18,112	43,371	2.39	19 "	829	4,933	5.95
5 " ..	15,948	42,838	2.69	20 "	662	4,239	6.40
6 " ..	13,937	40,958	2.94	21 "	437	3,004	6.87
7 " ..	12,141	38,932	3.21	22 "	299	2,148	7.18
8 " ..	10,166	34,951	3.44	23 "	187	1,349	7.21
9 " ..	8,448	30,906	3.66	24 "	124	905	7.30
10 " ..	7,349	28,498	3.88	25 years and over ..	154	1,289	8.37
11 " ..	6,253	25,828	4.13				
12 " ..	4,611	20,069	4.35				
13 " ..	3,437	15,373	4.47				
14 " ..	2,748	13,080	4.76	Total ..	209,908	536,683	2.56

(iii) *Age and Average Issue of Mothers.* The following table shows the average number of children born to mothers of different ages. In the younger ages there is, naturally, little difference in the average number of children to each mother from year to year, but for mothers in the higher age groups the number of issue has fallen, until recently, in comparison with past years. In 1958, average issue was greater in all age groups under 40 years than in the decade 1941-50. The average issue of mothers of all ages recorded for 1958 (namely, 2.56) is 21.2 per cent. below the average of 3.25 for the years 1911-20.

AGE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF MOTHERS: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Age of Mother (Years).							All Ages.
	Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45 and over.	
1911-20 ..	1.21	1.75	2.61	3.74	5.11	6.69	8.16	3.25
1921-30 ..	1.20	1.71	2.46	3.48	4.80	6.27	7.74	3.04
1931-40 ..	1.20	1.68	2.30	3.19	4.41	5.89	7.40	2.71
1941-50 ..	1.17	1.56	2.15	2.85	3.67	4.79	6.19	2.37
1958 ..	1.24	1.74	2.50	3.20	3.94	4.67	5.26	2.56

(iv) *Previous Issue of Mothers, Various Ages.* A classification of mothers by age and previous issue is given for 1958 in the following table:—

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Previous Issue.	Age of Mother (Years).							Total Married Mothers.
	Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45 and over.	
0 ..	9,773	30,796	15,765	6,157	2,356	550	34	65,431
1 ..	2,292	20,391	21,236	9,825	3,242	669	44	57,699
2 ..	264	7,809	15,957	11,407	4,576	885	43	40,941
3 ..	25	2,199	7,675	7,919	4,173	961	77	23,029
4 ..	..	555	3,004	4,055	2,786	865	46	11,311
5 ..	..	109	1,130	1,939	1,672	603	53	5,506
6 ..	..	19	381	886	1,051	418	35	2,790
7 ..	..	2	130	445	609	257	17	1,460
8 ..	..	..	38	226	319	198	19	800
9 ..	..	..	9	87	204	112	18	430
10 and over ..	..	..	1	55	234	195	26	511
Total Married Mothers ..	12,354	61,880	65,326	43,001	21,222	5,713	412	209,908

In 1958, the masculinity of nuptial first births was 105.76 and of total births 104.98.

(ii) *Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage.* A summary showing grouped ages and grouped durations of marriage of mothers of nuptial first-born children is given in the following table:—

NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS: AGE OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Duration of Marriage.	Age of Mother (Years).							Total.
	Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45 and over.	
Under 8 months ..	5,917	5,134	1,107	415	200	49	3	12,825
8 months ..	417	1,218	376	125	45	10	..	2,191
9 ..	640	2,772	915	287	123	17	2	4,756
10 ..	526	2,400	765	256	93	13	2	4,055
11 ..	404	1,984	619	214	72	14	1	3,308
Total under 1 year ..	7,904	13,508	3,782	1,297	533	103	8	27,135
1 year and under 2 years	1,648	10,590	3,987	1,365	504	109	2	18,205
2 years .. 3 ..	188	4,138	2,502	755	269	64	4	7,920
3 .. 4 ..	25	1,724	1,851	505	192	53	4	4,354
4 .. 5 ..	5	562	1,394	395	132	27	1	2,516
5 .. 10 ..	3	270	2,183	1,451	400	108	8	4,423
10 .. 15 ..	..	4	65	370	226	38	2	705
15 years and over ..	..	..	1	19	100	48	5	173
Total ..	9,773	30,796	15,765	6,157	2,356	550	34	65,431

(iii) *Nuptial First Births and Subsequent Births.* The following table provides a comparison between the numbers of nuptial first births and subsequent births in periods since 1911 and shows also the proportion of first to total nuptial confinements.

NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS AND SUBSEQUENT BIRTHS: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Nuptial Confinements.			Proportion of First to Total Nuptial Confinements. (Per Cent.)
	First Births.	Other Births.	Total.	

ANNUAL AVERAGES.

1911-20 ..	33,595	88,997	122,592	27.40
1921-30 ..	38,120	88,086	126,206	30.20
1931-40 ..	39,243	71,136	110,379	35.55
1941-50 ..	58,818	96,994	155,812	37.75

ANNUAL TOTALS.

1954 ..	62,029	129,989	192,018	32.30
1955 ..	62,238	134,679	196,917	31.61
1956 ..	63,646	137,217	200,863	31.69
1957 ..	65,792	142,847	208,639	31.53
1958 ..	65,431	144,477	209,908	31.17

19. *Stillbirths.*—The registration of stillbirths has been compulsory in Western Australia since 14th January, 1908; in the Australian Capital Territory since 1st January, 1930; in New South Wales since 1st April, 1935; in South Australia since 1st May, 1937; in the Northern Territory since 1st July, 1949; in Victoria from 1st January, 1953; and in Queensland from 22nd March, 1959. In Tasmania, where registration is not compulsory some information is obtained by voluntary registration and notification of stillbirths for various purposes. Because registration is not compulsory in all States, detailed statistics of stillbirths for Australia as a whole have not been compiled.

The number of stillbirths in each State and Territory, as recorded since 1936 by the means outlined above, is shown in the following table:—

STILLBIRTHS.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES.									
1936-40 ..	1,409	854	(a)	(b) 274	234	144	(a)	5	(a)
1941-45 ..	1,478	966	(c) 657	324	248	143	(a)	9	de 3,825
1946-50 ..	1,405	949	626	368	274	161	(a)	12	(e) 3,795
1951-55 ..	1,239	849	581	290	271	139	8	15	3,392
ANNUAL TOTALS.									
1954 ..	1,207	794	554	254	270	124	8	19	3,230
1955 ..	1,243	788	521	271	239	109	7	13	3,191
1956 ..	1,273	819	556	274	226	122	4	28	3,302
1957 ..	1,282	870	584	297	273	104	4	9	3,423
1958 ..	1,208	826	548	240	225	105	5	13	3,170

(a) Not available. (b) Three years 1938-40. (c) Four years 1942-45. (d) Excludes Queensland for 1941. (e) Excludes the Northern Territory.

The incidence of stillbirths in each State and Territory as measured by the rate per 1,000 of all births, both live and still, is as follows:—

PROPORTION OF STILLBIRTHS.(a)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.									
1936-40 ..	28.71	27.43	(b)	c27.49	25.70	28.75	(b)	22.18	(b)
1941-45 ..	25.46	24.79	d26.76	25.17	23.29	25.68	(b)	22.87	ef 25.25
1946-50 ..	19.99	19.64	21.87	22.12	20.46	22.26	(b)	16.35	f 20.46
1951-55 ..	16.52	15.55	18.41	15.80	16.97	17.54	17.20	15.58	16.56
ANNUAL RATES.									
1954 ..	16.24	14.32	17.46	13.74	16.67	15.71	15.36	21.69	15.72
1955 ..	16.43	13.79	15.85	14.44	14.17	13.30	13.41	14.87	15.13
1956 ..	16.54	13.83	16.87	14.24	13.18	14.83	7.14	25.34	15.33
1957 ..	15.88	14.18	17.00	14.98	15.87	12.18	6.15	7.87	15.30
1958 ..	14.87	13.30	15.92	11.83	13.27	12.11	7.12	10.09	14.05

(a) Numbers of stillbirths per 1,000 of all births (live and still). (b) Not available. (c) Three years 1938-40. (d) Four years 1942-45. (e) Excludes Queensland for 1941. (f) Excludes the Northern Territory.

§ 5. Mortality.

NOTE.—See NOTE at the beginning of this chapter. A detailed analysis for 1958 of causes of death and other characteristics such as issue will be found in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 76.

1. Number of Deaths.—(i) Year 1959. The following table shows the number of deaths, male and female, registered in each State and Territory during the year. Stillbirths, although registered as both births and deaths in some States, are excluded from the death statistics published herein.

DEATHS, 1959.

Sex.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Males ..	19,857	13,730	7,276	4,425	3,240	1,553	101	111	50,293
Females ..	15,392	11,348	5,073	3,518	2,257	1,227	23	81	38,919
Persons ..	35,249	25,078	12,349	7,943	5,497	2,780	124	192	89,212

(ii) *Years 1931 to 1959.* A summary of the number of deaths in each State and Territory from 1931 to 1959 is given in the following table. Annual averages for each five-year period from 1861 to 1950 were published in Official Year Book No. 39, page 597.

DEATHS.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES.									
1931-35 ..	22,591	17,680	8,147	5,063	3,876	2,194	67	35	59,653
1936-40(a) ..	25,735	19,361	9,107	5,540	4,270	2,342	73	54	66,482
1941-45(a) ..	27,807	20,964	9,715	6,303	4,724	2,488	64	71	72,136
1946-50(a) ..	29,552	21,827	10,357	6,507	4,802	2,459	76	103	75,683
1951-55 ..	32,135	22,900	11,187	7,182	5,263	2,576	109	131	81,483
ANNUAL TOTALS.									
1955 ..	32,553	22,527	11,307	7,536	5,379	2,489	119	126	82,036
1956 ..	34,064	23,886	12,186	7,593	5,572	2,513	107	167	86,088
1957 ..	33,317	24,131	11,679	7,576	5,297	2,670	115	168	84,953
1958 ..	32,350	23,625	11,455	7,743	5,554	2,708	106	182	83,723
1959 ..	35,249	25,078	12,349	7,943	5,497	2,780	124	192	89,212

(a) Excludes deaths of defence personnel and of internees and prisoners of war from overseas for the period September, 1939 to June, 1947.

A graph showing the number of deaths in each year from 1860 to 1959 will be found on page 335.

2. *Crude Death Rates.*—The commonest method of measuring the mortality rate is to relate the number of deaths for a given period to the mean population for that period, thus obtaining the crude death rate. This rate for a given period measures the number per thousand of population by which the population is depleted through deaths during that period. Crude death rates for each State and Territory from 1931 to 1959 are shown in the following table.

CRUDE DEATH RATES.(a)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.									
1931-35 ..	8.68	9.72	8.62	8.72	8.83	9.63	13.46	3.81	9.00
1936-40(b) ..	9.45	10.36	9.08	9.33	9.22	9.91	11.69	4.54	9.63
1941-45(b) ..	9.73	10.63	9.24	10.26	9.86	10.21	6.43	4.98	9.96
1946-50(b) ..	9.70	10.37	9.13	9.76	9.23	9.30	6.27	5.31	9.74
1951-55 ..	9.49	9.55	8.71	9.25	8.49	8.47	6.92	(c)4.60	9.25
ANNUAL RATES.									
1955 ..	9.32	8.92	8.44	9.19	8.17	7.87	6.98	(c)3.89	8.91
1956 ..	9.58	9.17	8.92	8.95	8.23	7.80	5.98	(c)4.81	9.13
1957 ..	9.20	9.03	8.39	8.67	7.66	8.09	6.14	(c)4.46	8.81
1958 ..	8.76	8.62	8.10	8.63	7.87	8.02	5.51	4.43	8.50
1959—									
Males ..	11.05	9.70	9.90	9.49	8.80	8.67	8.88	4.49	9.89
Females ..	8.20	8.13	7.22	7.74	6.44	7.42	2.53	3.70	7.82
Persons ..	9.38	8.92	8.59	8.62	7.65	8.07	6.06	4.12	8.87

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (c) Revised rates based on population estimates adjusted in accordance with the June, 1957 Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1951-55, 4.58; 1955, 3.85; 1956, 4.72; 1957, 4.42.

A graph showing the crude death rate for each year from 1860 to 1959 will be found on page 336.

3. **Standardized Death Rates.**—(i) *General.* The death rates quoted above are crude rates, i.e., they simply show the number of deaths per thousand of mean population without taking into consideration differences in the sex and age composition of the population. Other conditions being equal, however, the crude death rate of a community will be low if it contains a large proportion of young people (not infants), and conversely it will be relatively high if the population includes a large proportion of elderly people. The foregoing table of crude death rates, therefore, does not indicate comparative incidence of mortality either as between States in the same year or in any one State over a period of years. In order to obtain a comparison of mortality rates on a uniform basis as far as sex and age constitution are concerned, "standardized" death rates may be computed. These are computed by selecting a particular distribution of age and sex as a standard, and then calculating what would have been the general death rate if the death rates for each sex and in each age group had been as recorded, but the age and sex distribution had been the same as in the standard population. For the standardized rates which follow, the standard population compiled by the International Institute of Statistics has been used. This standard is based upon the age distribution according to sex of nineteen European countries at their censuses nearest to the year 1900.

(ii) *Death Rates in Age Groups.* An examination of the age distribution of deaths and the resultant age-specific death rates is made in paragraph 9, page 360.

(iii) *Comparison of Crude and Standardized Death Rates.* The relative incidence of mortality as between individual States and as between the years 1921, 1933, 1947 and 1954 is illustrated in the following statement of crude and "standardized" death rates. These years have been chosen for comparison because the census data give essential information as to sexes and ages of the State populations. Crude death rates are shown to indicate the degree to which they disguise the true position.

CRUDE AND STANDARDIZED DEATH RATES.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
Crude Death Rate(a)—							
1921	9.50	10.52	9.37	10.02	10.42	10.30	9.91
1933	8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92
1947	9.53	10.44	9.15	9.61	9.39	9.17	9.69
1954	9.46	9.19	8.64	9.01	8.38	8.67	9.10
Standardized Death Rate(b)—							
1921	10.35	10.79	10.24	10.38	11.88	10.83	10.58
1933	8.52	8.74	9.10	7.66	8.74	8.86	8.62
1947	7.44	7.31	7.47	6.77	7.28	7.21	7.34
1954	7.24	6.63	6.80	6.52	6.71	7.02	6.90

(a) Total deaths per 1,000 of mean population.
in para. 3 (i) above.

(b) See explanation of standardized death rates

The comparisons above relate to individual years in which a census of population was taken and should not be used as the basis for general conclusions as to changes in incidence of mortality for other than those years.

4. **True Death Rates.**—The main objections to standardized death rates are that the choice of a standard population is arbitrary and that the standardized rates have little value except for comparative purposes, and even then variation of the standard population may make appreciable differences. However, a correct measurement of the mortality of the population can be obtained from life tables. A life table represents the number of survivors at each age from a group of newly-born children who are subject to given mortality conditions, and from such a table the complete expectation of life at birth can be calculated. The reciprocal of this figure is known as the true death rate, since, if the complete expectation of life of a person at birth is 50 years, say, then each person will on the average die 50 years after birth, so that in the standard population one person in 50 or 20 per thousand will die each year. The true death rate for a given period is unaffected by the particular age distribution of that period and is determined solely by the mortality experience of the period as manifested in the rate of survival from each year of age to the next. The table below sets out complete expectation of life at birth and true death rates for the periods covered by Australian life tables.

**COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH AND TRUE DEATH RATES:
AUSTRALIA.**

Period.	Complete Expectation of Life at Birth (Years).		True Death Rate.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.(a)	Females.(b)
1881-1890	47.20	50.84	21.19	19.67
1891-1900	51.06	54.76	19.58	18.26
1901-1910	55.20	58.84	18.12	17.00
1920-1922	59.15	63.31	16.91	15.80
1932-1934	63.48	67.14	15.75	14.89
1946-1948	66.07	70.63	15.14	14.16
1953-1955	67.14	72.75	14.89	13.75

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 males in life table or stationary population. (b) Number of deaths per 1,000 females in life table or stationary population.

5. Crude Death Rates, Various Countries.—The following table gives crude death rates for Australia in comparison with rates for various other countries.

CRUDE DEATH RATES(a): VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1921-25.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1958.	Country.	1921-25.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1958.
Netherlands ..	10.4	9.9	8.9	7.5	Yugoslavia ..	20.2	20.0	17.9	9.2
Japan ..	21.8	19.3	17.9	7.5	Italy ..	17.4	16.0	14.1	9.4
Canada ..	11.2	11.1	9.7	7.8	Switzerland ..	12.5	12.1	11.8	9.5
Australia(b) ..	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.5	United States of America ..	11.8	11.8	10.9	9.5
Union of South Africa(c) ..	9.7	9.7	9.8	8.6	Sweden ..	12.1	12.1	11.6	9.6
Spain ..	20.2	17.9	16.4	8.7	France ..	17.2	16.8	15.7	11.2
Finland ..	15.1	14.8	13.3	8.9	United Kingdom ..	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.7
New Zealand(d) ..	8.6	8.6	8.2	8.9	Ireland, Republic of ..	14.6	14.4	14.0	12.0
Norway ..	11.5	11.0	10.4	8.9	Belgium ..	13.4	13.7	12.9	12.1
Denmark ..	11.3	11.1	10.9	9.2	Austria ..	15.8	14.4	13.5	12.2

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean or mid-year population. (b) Excludes full-blood aborigines. (c) White population only. (d) Excludes Maoris. (e) 1933-35.

6. True Death Rates, Various Countries.—The following table gives true death rates for Australia in comparison with rates for various other countries:—

TRUE DEATH RATES: VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	True Death Rate.		Country.	Period.	True Death Rate.	
		Males.(a)	Females.(b)			Males.(a)	Females.(b)
Netherlands ..	1953-55	14.1	13.5	Canada ..	1950-52	15.1	14.1
Norway ..	1951-55	14.1	13.4	Switzerland ..	1948-53	15.1	14.1
Sweden ..	1951-55	14.2	13.6	Germany, Federal Republic ..	1955	15.1	14.2
Denmark ..	1951-55	14.3	13.8	Scotland ..	1955-57	15.2	14.1
New Zealand(c) ..	1950-52	14.6	13.8	France ..	1952-56	15.4	14.1
England and Wales ..	1957	14.7	13.6	Ireland, Republic of ..	1950-52	15.5	14.9
Northern Ireland ..	1954-56	14.8	14.1	Union of South Africa(e) ..	1945-47	15.7	14.6
United States of America—				Japan ..	1957	15.8	14.8
Whites ..	1956	14.9	13.6	Finland ..	1951-55	15.8	14.3
Others ..	1956	16.4	15.2	Belgium ..	1946-49	16.1	14.9
Australia(d) ..	1953-55	14.9	13.7	Austria ..	1949-51	16.2	14.9

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 males in life table or stationary population (see explanation on p. 351). (b) Number of deaths per 1,000 females in life table or stationary population (see explanation on p. 351). (c) Excludes Maoris. (d) Excludes full-blood aborigines. (e) White population only.

7. *Australian Life Tables.*—(i) *Life Tables prior to 1954.* It has been the practice at each census from 1911 onwards to prepare Life Tables representative of the mortality experience of Australia. The mortality of the Australian population for the thirty years from 1881 to 1910 inclusive was investigated in 1911 by the Commonwealth Statistician. Tables were compiled for each State and for Australia as a whole in respect of each sex for each of the decennial periods 1881–1890, 1891–1900 and 1901–1910. These compilations furnished a comprehensive view of Australian mortality in respect of sex, of time, and of geographical distribution, and practically superseded all Life Tables prepared in Australia prior to 1911. In addition, monetary tables based on the experience for the whole of Australia for the ten years 1901–1910 were prepared and published.

At the Census of 1921, Life Tables were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from the population recorded and the deaths in the three years 1920 to 1922. In 1933 and 1947, Life Tables based on the census population and the deaths in the years 1932 to 1934 and 1946 to 1948 respectively were compiled by the Commonwealth Actuary.

(ii) *Life Tables of Census of 1954.* On the occasion of the 1954 Census, the seventh in the series of Life Tables were compiled by the Commonwealth Actuary. These were based on the population recorded at the Census, adjusted to allow for variation in the net movement into Australia over the years 1953 to 1955, and deaths during these years. Full particulars of the data used, the method of construction and the tabulations of these Life Tables will be found in the report of the Commonwealth Actuary which was published by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1958. This report will also appear in Volume VIII of the detailed tables of the 1954 Census.

The main features of the tables, including comparisons with earlier Australian tables and the latest experience in the United Kingdom and New Zealand are set out in the following summary tables.

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

1. RATES OF MORTALITY (q_x) AT REPRESENTATIVE AGES.

Age (x).	1901–10.	1920–22.	1932–34.	1946–48.	1953–55.
MALES.					
0 .. .. .	.09510	.07132	.04543	.03199	.02521
10 .. .. .	.00179	.00156	.00119	.00072	.00056
20 .. .. .	.00370	.00284	.00219	.00169	.00186
30 .. .. .	.00519	.00390	.00271	.00186	.00170
40 .. .. .	.00816	.00617	.00460	.00337	.00297
50 .. .. .	.01395	.01158	.00966	.00919	.00819
60 .. .. .	.02584	.02407	.02216	.02278	.02221
70 .. .. .	.06162	.05290	.05082	.05256	.05315
80 .. .. .	.13795	.13340	.12659	.12011	.11958
FEMALES.					
0 .. .. .	.07953	.05568	.03642	.02519	.01989
10 .. .. .	.00159	.00127	.00087	.00050	.00035
20 .. .. .	.00329	.00252	.00183	.00091	.00064
30 .. .. .	.00519	.00387	.00279	.00165	.00096
40 .. .. .	.00718	.00524	.00402	.00284	.00217
50 .. .. .	.00956	.00808	.00744	.00641	.00530
60 .. .. .	.01920	.01571	.01466	.01360	.01203
70 .. .. .	.04777	.04090	.03802	.03607	.03250
80 .. .. .	.11333	.11230	.10106	.10027	.09314

2. RATES OF MORTALITY FOR ONE PERIOD AS A PROPORTION OF THE RATES FOR THE PRECEDING PERIOD.

Age.	Males.				Females.			
	1920–22	1932–34	1946–48	1953–55	1920–22	1932–34	1946–48	1953–55
	1901–10.	1920–22.	1932–34.	1946–48.	1901–10.	1920–22.	1932–34.	1946–48.
0 .. .. .	.75	.64	.70	.79	.70	.65	.69	.79
10 .. .. .	.87	.76	.61	.78	.80	.69	.57	.70
20 .. .. .	.77	.77	.77	1.10	.77	.73	.50	.70
30 .. .. .	.75	.69	.69	.91	.75	.72	.59	.58
40 .. .. .	.76	.75	.73	.88	.73	.77	.71	.76
50 .. .. .	.83	.83	.95	.89	.85	.92	.86	.83
60 .. .. .	.93	.92	1.03	.97	.82	.93	.93	.88
70 .. .. .	.86	.96	1.03	1.01	.86	.93	.95	.90
80 .. .. .	.97	.95	.95	1.00	.99	.90	.99	.93

3. RATES OF MORTALITY FOR PERIODS SINCE 1901-10
AS A PROPORTION OF THE RATES FOR THE PERIOD 1901-10.

Age.	Males.				Females.			
	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1920-22	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55
	1901-10.	1901-10.	1901-10.	1901-10.	1901-10.	1901-10.	1901-10.	1901-10.
0 ..	.75	.48	.34	.27	.70	.46	.32	.25
10 ..	.87	.66	.40	.31	.80	.55	.31	.22
20 ..	.77	.59	.46	.50	.77	.56	.28	.19
30 ..	.75	.52	.36	.33	.75	.54	.32	.18
40 ..	.76	.56	.41	.36	.73	.56	.40	.30
50 ..	.83	.69	.66	.59	.85	.78	.67	.55
60 ..	.93	.86	.88	.86	.82	.76	.71	.63
70 ..	.86	.82	.85	.86	.86	.80	.76	.68
80 ..	.97	.92	.87	.87	.99	.89	.88	.82

4. NUMBER OF SURVIVORS (l_x) AT SELECTED AGES OUT OF 100,000 BIRTHS.

Age (x).	Males.				Females.			
	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1953-55.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1953-55.
0 ..	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
10 ..	89,389	93,193	95,619	96,488	91,314	94,424	96,549	97,228
20 ..	87,697	91,797	94,562	95,460	89,906	93,341	95,953	96,774
30 ..	84,743	89,566	92,967	93,801	87,086	91,174	94,740	96,055
40 ..	80,813	86,539	90,823	91,861	83,279	88,175	92,758	94,715
50 ..	74,330	81,061	85,946	87,553	78,313	83,680	89,011	91,573
60 ..	63,386	69,950	74,251	76,256	70,150	75,565	81,257	84,665
70 ..	44,332	50,086	52,230	54,054	54,771	59,629	65,398	69,613
80 ..	18,614	22,223	22,785	23,658	27,170	31,539	35,401	39,633
90 ..	2,141	2,935	3,144	3,507	4,238	5,808	6,556	8,087

5. COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE (e_x^o) AT SELECTED AGES.

Age (x).	Males.				Females.			
	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1953-55.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946-48.	1953-55.
0 ..	59.15	63.48	66.07	67.14	63.31	67.14	70.63	72.75
10 ..	56.01	58.02	59.04	59.53	59.20	61.02	63.11	64.78
20 ..	46.99	48.81	49.64	50.10	50.03	51.67	53.47	55.06
30 ..	38.44	39.90	40.40	40.90	41.48	42.77	44.08	45.43
40 ..	30.05	31.11	31.23	31.65	33.14	34.04	34.91	36.00
50 ..	22.20	22.83	22.67	22.92	24.90	25.58	26.14	27.03
60 ..	15.08	15.57	15.36	15.47	17.17	17.74	18.11	18.78
70 ..	9.26	9.60	9.55	9.59	10.41	10.98	11.14	11.62
80 ..	5.00	5.22	5.36	5.47	5.61	6.01	6.02	6.30

6. RATES OF MORTALITY (q_x) AT SELECTED AGES FROM 1953-55 EXPERIENCE COMPARED WITH RECENT RATES OF MORTALITY FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND NEW ZEALAND.

Age (x).	Males.			Females.		
	Australia 1953-55.	United Kingdom 1950-52.	New Zealand 1950-52.	Australia 1953-55.	United Kingdom 1950-52.	New Zealand 1950-52.
0 .. ..	.02521	.03266	.02499	.01989	.02510	.01995
10 .. ..	.00056	.00052	.00050	.00035	.00035	.00028
20 .. ..	.00186	.00129	.00161	.00064	.00083	.00068
30 .. ..	.00170	.00157	.00160	.00096	.00127	.00110
40 .. ..	.00297	.00290	.00268	.00217	.00227	.00209
50 .. ..	.00819	.00850	.00727	.00530	.00524	.00552
60 .. ..	.02221	.02369	.01951	.01203	.01271	.01316
70 .. ..	.05315	.05651	.04723	.03250	.03532	.03282
80 .. ..	.11958	.13629	.11260	.09314	.10466	.09334

7. RATES OF MORTALITY FROM 1953-55 AUSTRALIAN EXPERIENCE, AS A PROPORTION OF THE RATES FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM AND NEW ZEALAND.

Age (x).	Males.		Females.	
	Australia 1953-55 United Kingdom 1950-52.	Australia 1953-55 New Zealand 1950-52.	Australia 1953-55 United Kingdom 1950-52.	Australia 1953-55 New Zealand 1950-52.
0 .. ..	.77	1.01	.79	1.00
10	1.08	1.12	1.00	1.25
20	1.44	1.16	.77	.94
30	1.08	1.06	.76	.87
40	1.02	1.11	.96	1.04
50 .. ..	.96	1.13	1.01	.96
60 .. ..	.94	1.14	.95	.91
70 .. ..	.94	1.13	.92	.99
80 .. ..	.88	1.06	.89	1.00

The main features of the mortality rates are:—

(a) *Male Mortality.* With the exception of ages 16 to 26 inclusive, and 69 to 73 inclusive, the 1953-55 mortality rates are less than those for 1946-48. The most significant reduction has occurred at age 0, where the mortality rate is 79 per cent. of the corresponding rate for 1946-48, and only 27 per cent. of the experience for the period 1901-1910.

The most disturbing feature of the current experience has been the increase in mortality which has occurred in the 16-26 age group. This is the result of heavier mortality from accidents of all types, which has more than counterbalanced a decrease in the rates of mortality due to other causes.

At advanced ages, the experience suggests that only a slight improvement in male mortality has occurred since 1946-48.

(b) *Female Mortality.* The comparative tables above show that very substantial decreases in female mortality rates have occurred over the whole range of ages since the 1946-48 experience. This improvement has been considerably greater overall than that for males.

Accident mortality among females, which has never been as significant as among males has increased very slightly but this increase has been more than offset by the reduction in the mortality from other causes. There is a notable disparity between the high male accident rate and the low female rate.

In the 1946-48 experience, female mortality from causes other than accident was, in the age range 20 to 39 years, heavier than the corresponding male mortality. For 1953-55, however, the position has been reversed. At high ages the female mortality rates have shown substantially greater improvement since 1946-48 than the male rates.

8. Infant Deaths and Death Rates.—(i) *States. (a) Under One Year.* For each State and Territory the number of deaths under one year of age and the rates of infant mortality during the period 1931 to 1959 were as follows:—

INFANT MORTALITY: UNDER ONE YEAR.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES.									
1931-35 ..	1,885	1,214	690	304	329	202	6	5	4,635
1936-40 ..	1,963	1,139	718	311	352	201	6	5	4,695
1941-45 ..	2,034	1,311	804	413	347	213	7	7	5,136
1946-50 ..	1,990	1,129	770	431	370	187	11	14	4,902
1951-55 ..	1,852	1,113	730	407	384	184	17	14	4,701
ANNUAL TOTALS.									
1955 ..	1,850	1,035	656	431	373	189	26	12	4,572
1956 ..	1,777	1,128	737	377	384	170	24	11	4,608
1957 ..	1,804	1,219	732	403	357	170	22	10	4,717
1958 ..	1,704	1,178	657	449	360	167	22	23	4,560
1959 ..	1,832	1,320	721	422	345	202	31	16	4,889
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.(a)									
1931-35 ..	41.92	42.76	39.46	35.12	40.81	44.47	80.60	34.48	41.27
1936-40 ..	41.18	37.63	36.75	33.08	39.70	41.23	44.80	21.78	38.81
1941-45 ..	35.95	34.50	34.30	32.95	33.30	39.31	61.73	18.72	34.97
1946-50 ..	28.91	23.82	27.49	26.50	28.15	26.53	37.37	19.89	26.98
1951-55 ..	25.11	20.70	23.58	22.55	24.41	23.67	36.28	15.40	23.34
ANNUAL RATES.(a)									
1955 ..	24.86	18.37	20.28	23.30	22.44	23.37	50.49	13.94	22.01
1956 ..	23.47	19.32	22.74	19.88	22.70	20.98	43.17	10.21	21.72
1957 ..	22.70	20.16	21.68	20.63	21.09	20.15	34.06	8.82	21.41
1958 ..	21.29	19.23	19.40	22.40	21.52	19.49	31.56	18.04	20.49
1959 ..	22.65	21.21	20.25	20.71	20.16	23.42	38.94	11.75	21.54

(a) Number of deaths of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births registered.

(b) *Under Four Weeks.* The following table shows infant mortality rates under four weeks of age in each State and Territory during the period 1931 to 1958.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a): UNDER FOUR WEEKS.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.									
1931-35 ..	27.62	27.78	27.91	22.99	25.11	30.09	35.26	23.45	27.27
1936-40 ..	27.63	25.94	26.15	21.62	22.62	29.56	28.80	16.33	26.19
1941-45 ..	24.52	24.40	24.41	20.86	20.60	27.24	33.57	12.54	23.97
1946-50 ..	20.53	17.55	19.95	18.38	19.53	19.34	21.45	15.80	19.34
1951-55 ..	17.34	15.18	17.09	14.95	17.27	16.34	19.63	11.28	16.45
ANNUAL RATES.									
1954 ..	17.70	14.42	16.81	15.25	16.07	16.47	7.80	3.50	16.19
1955 ..	17.31	13.49	14.84	14.11	16.00	16.81	33.01	11.61	15.49
1956 ..	16.97	14.13	16.35	13.55	15.90	14.56	30.58	7.43	15.60
1957 ..	16.39	15.02	15.22	13.77	15.13	13.63	18.58	7.06	15.36
1958 ..	15.30	14.48	13.76	13.72	14.35	12.37	17.22	11.76	14.50

(a) Number of deaths of children aged under four weeks per 1,000 live births registered.

(c) *Four Weeks and under One Year.* Infant mortality rates for children aged four weeks and under one year are shown in the following table for the period 1931 to 1958.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a): FOUR WEEKS AND UNDER ONE YEAR.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.									
1931-35 ..	14.30	14.98	11.55	12.13	15.70	14.38	45.34	11.03	14.00
1936-40 ..	13.55	11.69	10.60	11.46	17.08	11.67	16.00	5.45	12.62
1941-45 ..	11.77	10.33	10.14	12.34	12.77	12.30	22.40	6.21	11.27
1946-50 ..	8.38	6.27	7.54	8.12	8.62	7.19	15.92	4.09	7.64
1951-55 ..	7.77	5.52	6.49	7.60	7.14	7.33	16.65	4.12	6.89
ANNUAL RATES.									
1954 ..	7.60	4.88	5.48	6.04	6.47	7.47	9.74	1.17	6.29
1955 ..	7.55	4.88	5.44	9.19	6.44	6.56	17.48	2.33	6.51
1956 ..	6.50	5.19	6.39	6.33	6.80	6.42	12.59	2.79	6.12
1957 ..	6.31	5.14	6.46	6.86	5.96	6.52	15.48	1.76	6.05
1958 ..	5.98	4.75	5.64	8.68	7.17	7.12	14.35	6.27	5.99

(a) Number of deaths of children aged four weeks and under one year per 1,000 live births registered.

(ii) *Australia. (a) Under One Year.* The universal experience that during the first few years of life the higher death rate of male infants tends to counteract the excess of male births, is confirmed by the fact that out of 546,788 male infants born from 1954 to 1958, 13,098 (23.95 per 1,000) died during the first year of life, while of 518,140 female infants only 9,905 (19.12 per 1,000) died during the first year. Stillbirths, for which masculinity is also higher, are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths.

As shown by the following table, the disparity is greater during the first four weeks of life, termed the neonatal period, than during the remainder of the first year of life, or the post-neonatal period.

INFANT DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Number of Deaths.						Rates.(a)					
	Neonatal— Under Four Weeks.		Post- Neonatal— Four Weeks and under One Year.		Total under One Year.		Neonatal— Under Four Weeks.		Post- Neonatal— Four Weeks and under One Year.		Total under One Year.	
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
ANNUAL AVERAGES.												
1931-35 ..	1,763	1,299	886	687	2,649	1,986	30.62	23.73	15.38	12.55	46.00	36.28
1936-40 ..	1,816	1,353	863	663	2,679	2,016	29.30	22.93	13.93	11.23	43.23	34.16
1941-45 ..	2,007	1,495	914	720	2,921	2,215	26.66	20.88	12.14	10.05	38.80	30.93
1946-50 ..	2,024	1,490	784	604	2,808	2,094	21.68	16.86	8.40	6.84	30.08	23.70
1951-55 ..	1,907	1,406	776	612	2,683	2,018	18.47	14.32	7.52	6.24	25.99	20.56
ANNUAL TOTALS.												
1954 ..	1,914	1,361	694	577	2,608	1,938	18.48	13.79	6.70	5.85	25.18	19.64
1955 ..	1,863	1,355	762	592	2,625	1,947	17.50	13.39	7.16	5.84	24.66	19.23
1956 ..	1,879	1,430	704	595	2,583	2,025	17.15	13.95	6.42	5.80	23.57	19.75
1957 ..	1,953	1,431	740	593	2,693	2,024	17.25	13.36	6.53	5.53	23.78	18.89
1958 ..	1,822	1,404	767	567	2,589	1,971	15.99	12.93	6.73	5.23	22.72	18.16

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 male or female live births registered.

(b) *Under Four Weeks.* The following table shows particulars of infant deaths in the first four weeks of life, or the neonatal period, from 1931 to 1958. It will be seen that, for both males and females, the risk of death is very much greater during the first day of life than subsequently.

**INFANT DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES—UNDER FOUR WEEKS:
AUSTRALIA.**

Period.	Number of Deaths.						Rates.(a)					
	Early Neonatal.				Late Neonatal— One Week and under Four Weeks.		Early Neonatal.				Late Neonatal— One Week and under Four Weeks.	
	Under One Day.		One Day and under One Week.				Under One Day.		One Day and under One Week.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
	ANNUAL AVERAGES.						AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.					
1931-35 ..	(b)	(b)	c 1,442	c 1,066	321	233	(b)	(b)	c 25.04	c 19.48	5.58	4.25
1936-40 ..	(b)	(b)	c 1,496	c 1,120	320	233	(b)	(b)	c 24.13	c 18.99	5.17	3.94
1941-45 ..	906	674	728	541	373	280	12.03	9.42	9.67	7.55	4.96	3.91
1946-50 ..	986	731	758	539	280	220	10.56	8.28	8.12	6.09	3.00	2.49
1951-55 ..	918	713	742	508	247	185	8.88	7.26	7.19	5.17	2.40	1.89
	ANNUAL TOTALS.						ANNUAL RATES.					
1954 ..	943	696	725	520	246	245	9.11	7.05	7.00	5.27	2.37	1.47
1955 ..	889	686	740	496	234	173	8.35	6.78	6.95	4.90	2.20	1.71
1956 ..	933	754	714	478	232	198	8.51	7.36	6.52	4.66	2.12	1.93
1957 ..	1,029	795	677	472	247	164	9.09	7.42	5.98	4.41	2.18	1.53
1958 ..	927	737	659	486	236	181	8.14	6.79	5.78	4.48	2.07	1.66

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 live births registered. (b) Not available. (c) Includes under one day.

The foregoing tables indicate the decrease in infant mortality in Australia, the mortality rate of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births for 1958 being 50 per cent. of the average rate for 1931-35. The improvement was due largely to the decrease in deaths from preventable causes, the mortality rate for children aged one week but under one year of age declining by 58 per cent., while that for children aged under one week declined by 43 per cent.

A graph showing infant mortality rates for each year from 1910 to 1959 will be found on page 337.

(iii) *Statistical Divisions.* The total numbers of births and of deaths of children under one year of age in each statistical division are shown in the annual bulletin, *Demography*.

(iv) *Various Countries.* Compared with other countries Australia occupies a favourable position in respect of infant mortality. In 1958, only New Zealand, Sweden and the Netherlands recorded a lower rate than Australia.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES: VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Infant Mortality Rate.(a)						Crude Birth Rate(b), 1958.
	1921-25.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1936-40.	1957.	1958.	
Sweden	60	58	50	42	17	16	14.2
Netherlands ..	64	56	45	37	17	17	21.1
New Zealand(c) ..	43	37	32	32	20	19	25.2
Norway	52	49	45	(d) 40	20	(e)	18.1
Australia(f) ..	58	52	41	39	21	20	22.6
Switzerland ..	65	54	48	45	23	22	17.6
Denmark	82	82	71	60	23	22	16.6
United Kingdom ..	78	70	65	59	24	23	16.8
Finland	96	88	72	72	28	25	18.5
United States of America	74	68	59	51	26	27	24.3
Union of South Africa (g)	73	67	63	53	29	(e)	25.7
Canada	98	93	75	64	31	30	27.6
Belgium	100	95	82	77	35	31	17.0
France	95	89	73	70	34	32	18.2
Ireland, Republic of	69	70	68	69	33	35	20.9
Japan	159	137	120	(h) 112	40	35	18.0
Austria	136	117	99	81	44	41	16.9
Spain	143	124	113	121	48	48	21.9
Italy	127	119	105	103	50	48	17.9
Yugoslavia ..	(e)	151	153	(h) 141	101	86	23.8

(a) Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 live births registered. (b) Number of live births per 1,000 of mean or mid-year population. (c) Excludes Maoris. (d) 1935-39. (e) Not available. (f) Excludes full-blood aboriginals. (g) White population only. (h) 1935-38.

(v) *Causes of Death: Children under one Year.* Causes of death of children under one year of age should be considered in relation to age at death, because the emphasis on various causes changes rapidly as age at death varies. In 1958, congenital malformations (13.2 per cent.) and certain diseases of early infancy (84.7 per cent.) accounted for 97.9 per cent. of deaths in the first week of life. These causes accounted for 81.2 per cent. of the deaths in the second, third and fourth weeks of life (38.8 per cent. and 42.4 per cent. respectively). Of the remaining deaths in the first year of life, these causes only accounted for 25.6 per cent. (21.7 per cent. and 3.9 per cent. respectively), the emphasis having shifted to respiratory and digestive diseases (34.6 per cent.), accidents and violence (7.7 per cent.), infective and parasitic diseases (5.4 per cent.) and diseases of the nervous system (5.7 per cent.). A summary for 1958 of deaths of children under one year of age, classified according to principal causes of death and age at death, is given in the following table.

CAUSES OF DEATH: CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Cause of Death.	Age at Death.											Under One Year				
	Weeks.			Months.												
	Under 1.	1.	2.	3.	1. (a)	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.		8.	9.	10.	11.
Tuberculosis .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Septicaemia and pyaemia .. ..	..	3	2	2	8	4	8	5	1	3	4	1	4	2	..	47
Bacillary dysentery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Whooping cough .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	12
Meningococcal infections .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	2	1	..	1	2	..	1
Measles	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	2	1	..	..	..	4	1	1	2	..	1	2	4	..	21
Neoplasms	1	2	..	..	3	1	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	18
Allergic, endocrine system, etc., diseases	4	..	..	3	4	1	1	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	2	19
Diseases of the blood	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	9
Mental, etc., disorders	3	..	..	1	..	3	3	3	..	2	1	1	4	3	..	24
Meningitis	4	6	2	3	5	3	1	2	7	4	3	..	..	..	3	43
Intracranial and intraspinal abscess	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Encephalitis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	1
Otitis media and mastoiditis ..	..	..	..	..	3	..	4	3	..	1	2	1	1	1	..	16
Other diseases of the nervous system, etc.	1	2	..	..	6	4	3	1	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	27
Diseases of the circulatory system ..	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	5	..	4	1	1	..	3	..	22
Pneumonia, age four weeks and over	..	..	..	..	58	48	54	43	36	27	25	21	16	18	13	359
Bronchitis .. .. .	..	..	1	..	3	..	8	..	3	5	1	2	1	1	4	29
Other diseases of the respiratory system	5	2	1	..	13	11	8	7	5	6	5	5	8	1	6	83
Hernia and intestinal obstruction ..	20	4	..	2	3	2	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	1	1	40
Gastro-enteritis and colitis, age four weeks and over	..	6	8	5	..	16	15	13	12	8	7	15	11	5	6	120
Other diseases of the digestive system	..	..	..	..	7	5	6	6	6	2	3	2	2	3	2	63
Diseases of the genito-urinary system	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	..	2	..	1	..	..	1	9
Diseases of the skin and cellular tissue	..	2	4	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	1	1	14
Diseases of the bones and organs of movement	..	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	8
Congenital malformations	371	84	41	37	76	39	36	33	20	25	9	13	18	10	10	822
Certain diseases of early infancy(b)---																
Without mention of immaturity(b)	720	55	32	24	11	4	10	3	3	1	2	1	..	..	3	869
With immaturity(b)	1,658	48	10	8	12	1	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1,738
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	6	1	..	1	..	..	3	2	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	17
Accidents, poisonings and violence	7	..	6	..	12	10	13	11	13	7	12	4	2	8	11	117
All Causes	2,809	226	107	84	245	156	185	151	118	111	82	73	78	64	71	4,560

(a) Age four weeks and under two months.

(b) For further detail of this group of causes see next table.

The individual categories representing the causes of death which come within Class XV.—Certain Diseases of Early Infancy are designed to show the effect of immaturity in such causes of infant death. In 1958, 67 per cent. of deaths in this class during the first four weeks of life were due, directly or indirectly, to immaturity. Particulars of the individual categories in this class are shown for various age groups, with and without mention of immaturity, in the following table. Details of cause of death without mention of immaturity are in italics. In respect of deaths which occur in the first week of life ages are shown in days and in weeks for deaths which occur in the first month of life.

**DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE FROM CERTAIN
DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY: AUSTRALIA, 1958.**

Category No.	Cause of Death.(a)	Age at Death.											
		Days.						Total under one week.	Weeks.			Total under four weeks.	
		0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.		6.	1.	2.		3.
760	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth ..	82	38	28	24	13	9	4	198	12	4	1	215
		67	34	12	9	4	2	2	130	3	..	1	134
761	Other birth injury ..	72	7	12	6	2	..	1	100	4	..	..	104
		124	24	6	3	1	1	..	159	3	..	2	164
762	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	125	34	20	6	6	3	..	194	9	..	3	206
		191	61	33	8	6	2	2	303	6	..	..	309
763	Pneumonia of the newborn ..	8	15	9	19	5	4	5	65	17	18	8	108
		2	5	4	5	1	4	3	24	8	5	1	38
764	Diarrhoea of the newborn ..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	4	8
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
765	Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
766	Pemphigus neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
767	Umbilical sepsis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	2	1	5
		..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
768	Other sepsis of newborn ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	2	8
		..	..	1	1	1	..	1	4	..	1	..	5
769	Neonatal disorders arising from maternal toxæmia..	11	..	..	2	..	..	..	13	1	..	..	14
		27	4	4	7	..	1	1	44	2	..	..	46
770	Haemolytic disease of newborn (erythroblastosis) ..	60	9	7	7	1	..	2	86	3	1	..	90
		20	1	3	1	..	1	1	27	..	..	1	28
771	Haemorrhagic disease of newborn ..	9	5	4	6	6	3	2	35	3	1	..	39
		2	4	1	1	..	..	2	10	1	..	..	11
772	Nutritional maladjustment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
	
773	Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy ..	14	7	4	1	1	1	..	28	1	..	3	32
		39	12	5	4	3	6	..	69	1	1	..	71
774	Immaturity with mention of any other subsidiary condition ..	4	6	4	..	1	..	..	15	2	..	..	17
776	Immaturity unqualified ..	592	151	56	33	16	18	5	871	22	3	3	899
	Total without mention of immaturity ..	381	115	84	71	34	20	15	720	55	32	34	831
	Total with mention of immaturity ..	1,068	302	130	73	33	35	17	1,658	48	10	8	1,724
	Total, Class XV. ..	1,449	417	214	144	67	55	32	2,378	103	42	32	2,515

(a) Figures in italics are "without mention of immaturity", figures in ordinary type are "with mention of immaturity."

(vi) *Deaths of Ex-nuptial Children under one Year of Age.* Distinction between nuptial and ex-nuptial children in death statistics for Australia as a whole was made from 1925 to 1958. Results show that death rates during infancy were higher for ex-nuptial children than for nuptial children, but in recent years this position was reversed.

Detailed information for Australia as to the age at which ex-nuptial children died from each cause of death will be found in the annual bulletin, *Demography*, up to issue No. 76, 1958. Because of the small number of ex-nuptial deaths involved in each case, it is difficult to assess the real significance of the differences between the numbers of nuptial and ex-nuptial deaths from each individual cause.

9. *Age Distribution.*—(i) *Number of Deaths.* Age at death is recorded for statistical purposes in days for the first week of life, in weeks for the first four weeks, in months for the first year and in completed years of life thereafter. These ages are usually combined in groups for publication, the most common being weeks for the first four weeks, months or groups of months for the first year, single years of age for the first five years and thereafter the five-year groups 5-9 years, 10-14 years, etc. A summary in this form for Australia is given in the following table for the year 1958.

AGE AT DEATH: AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Age at Death.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Age at Death.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
Under 1 week	1,586	1,223	2,809	5- 9 years	292	185	477
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	121	105	226	10-14 "	225	155	380
2 weeks and under 3 weeks ..	60	47	107	15-19 "	461	162	623
3 weeks and under 4 weeks ..	55	29	84	20-24 "	627	181	808
				25-29 "	547	214	761
				30-34 "	666	347	1,013
Total under 4 weeks ..	1,822	1,404	3,226	35-39 "	841	540	1,381
				40-44 "	1,114	781	1,895
				45-49 "	1,901	1,097	2,998
4 weeks and under 3 months	237	164	401	50-54 "	2,677	1,433	4,110
3 months and under 6 " "	275	179	454	55-59 "	3,580	1,860	5,440
6 months and under 12 " "	255	224	479	60-64 "	4,643	2,766	7,409
				65-69 "	6,231	3,905	10,136
				70-74 "	6,597	5,066	11,663
Total under 1 year ..	2,589	1,971	4,560	75-79 "	5,787	5,502	11,289
				80-84 "	4,149	4,911	9,060
				85-89 "	2,476	3,449	5,925
				90-94 "	881	1,391	2,272
1 year	234	174	408	95-99 "	176	306	482
2 years	165	127	292	100 years and over	11	20	31
3 "	86	60	146	Age not stated ..	22	6	28
4 "	72	64	136				
Total under 5 years ..	3,146	2,396	5,542	Total, All Ages ..	47,050	36,673	83,723

There are different mortality rates at various stages of life and the actual number of deaths in any period is related to the numbers living at the respective stages. Changes in the number of deaths from one period to another are associated with changes in the rate of mortality in the various age groups and by the changed proportions of persons living in the different groups.

In Australia, during the last fifty years, there has been a steady decline in the rate of mortality at all ages. This has been most pronounced at ages under one year. The increased length of life due to this factor coupled with the long-term decline in the birth rate and the effects of past and present migration, has been a significant cause in changing the age distribution of the population and consequently the age distribution of deaths, thus obscuring the effects of declining mortality rates.

The combined effect of these various influences can be seen from the following table which shows the proportion of deaths in various age groups in ten-year periods from 1901 to 1950 and for the year 1958.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS IN EACH AGE GROUP: AUSTRALIA.
(Per Cent.)

Period.	Age at Death (Years).								Total.
	Under 1.	1-4.	5-19.	20-39.	40-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	Unspeci- fied.	
1901-10 ..	20.51	6.45	6.37	14.99	17.99	5.31	28.26	0.12	100.00
1911-20 ..	16.66	6.09	5.49	14.44	20.32	6.19	30.68	0.13	100.00
1921-30 ..	13.10	4.51	4.85	12.12	20.55	8.26	36.53	0.08	100.00
1931-40 ..	7.40	2.56	3.83	9.36	20.54	8.36	47.92	0.03	100.00
1941-50 ..	6.79	1.71	2.26	6.01	19.04	9.33	54.84	0.02	100.00
1958—									
Males ..	5.50	1.18	2.08	5.70	19.71	9.87	55.91	0.05	100.00
Females ..	5.37	1.16	1.37	3.50	14.10	7.54	66.94	0.02	100.00
Persons ..	5.45	1.17	1.77	4.73	17.25	8.85	60.75	0.03	100.00

A table showing these proportions for males and females separately for the period 1901 to 1950 was published in Official Year Book No. 39, page 614.

(ii) *Age-specific Death Rates.* In previous issues of the Official Year Book, average annual age-specific death rates were given for each State and Australia for the periods 1932-34, 1946-48 and 1953-55 (see Official Year Books, No. 37, page 778; No. 39, pages 615-6 and No. 44, pages 640-1). These rates were based on the age distribution of the population at the relevant censuses.

Intercensal estimates of the age distribution of the population are available only for Australia as a whole and not for the individual States. As a consequence, age-specific death rates for States are not available. The following table shows age-specific death rates for Australia for the years 1956, 1957 and 1958.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Age Group (Years).	1956.	1957.	1958.	Age Group (Years).	1956.	1957.	1958.
0-4 ..	5.67	5.71	5.32	50-54 ..	8.01	7.85	7.82
5-9 ..	0.46	0.49	0.48	55-59 ..	12.93	12.68	12.35
10-14 ..	0.47	0.46	0.42	60-64 ..	20.63	20.16	19.50
15-19 ..	0.91	1.01	0.91	65-69 ..	32.13	31.58	30.70
20-24 ..	1.29	1.23	1.29	70-74 ..	53.02	51.24	48.37
25-29 ..	1.21	1.25	1.13	75-79 ..	83.16	78.21	77.87
30-34 ..	1.45	1.56	1.34	80-84 ..	139.94	129.84	120.80
35-39 ..	1.96	1.97	1.94	85-89 ..	215.14	202.55	211.99
40-44 ..	3.02	2.99	2.83	90 and over ..	337.91	324.21	305.07
45-49 ..	4.97	4.85	4.92				

(a) Average number of deaths per 1,000 of population in each age group.

10. *Causes of Death.*—The classification of causes of death adopted for Australia by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics at the inception of its mortality statistics in 1907 was that introduced by the International Institute of Statistics in 1893, reviewed by that Institute in 1899, and revised by an International Commission in 1900. This classification became known as the International List of Causes of Death and further international revisions in 1909 (Second), 1920 (Third), 1929 (Fourth), 1938 (Fifth), 1948 (Sixth), and 1955 (Seventh), were successively adapted for use in Australian statistics.

The Sixth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death was used in Australia from 1950 to 1957. The Seventh Revision was first used for deaths which occurred during 1958. The Sixth Revision, for the first time in connexion with the International List, laid down rules for a uniform method of selecting the main cause to be tabulated, if more than one cause is stated on the death certificate. These rules were maintained in the Seventh Revision which was concerned mainly with certain essential changes and amendment of errors and inconsistencies in the previous classification. Prior to 1950, the rules adopted in Australia for the selection of the cause of death to be tabulated were those laid down in the United States Manual of Joint Causes of Death, first published in 1914 and revised to conform with successive revisions of the International List.

The adoption of the new method, introduced with the Sixth Revision and maintained in the Seventh, marked a fundamental change in Australian cause of death statistics, with emphasis now placed on the underlying cause of death as indicated by the certifying practitioner. The introduction of this method required the adoption by all States of a form of medical certificate substantially identical with the International Form of Medical Certificate of Cause of Death as laid down in Article 9 of the World Health Organization Regulations No. 1. By 1950, all States had adopted satisfactory forms of certificate and it was possible to apply the new principles uniformly to all State cause of death records.

This change in principle affects the comparability of the statistics for 1950 and subsequent years with those for earlier years. For convenience in assessing the extent of the change and in accordance with a recommendation of the Sixth Decennial Revision Conference, causes of death for Australia for 1950 were also classified according to the detailed classification of

the Fifth Revision, on the joint cause rules current for that revision. A complete detailed classification according to both the Fifth and Sixth Revisions was shown in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 68. Commencing with 1951, the classification is according to the Sixth Revision only and for 1958, the Seventh Revision was used. Except in a few instances comparability was maintained with the introduction of the Seventh Revision. *Demography*, Bulletin No. 76, 1958, indicates the few instances in which comparability was affected by the use of the Seventh Revision.

In order to facilitate the concise presentation of cause of death statistics, the present International Classification provides two special lists of causes for tabulation—The Intermediate List of 150 causes and the Abbreviated List of 50 causes. The latter has been used as the base of the cause of death tabulations A to C which follow. Some categories have been sub-divided to show additional particulars of interest in Australian statistics. Tables A and B show deaths of males and females in age groups, respectively, for 1958 and Table C shows the total numbers of males and females who died and the death rates per million of mean population and percentage of total deaths for 1958.

A.—CAUSES OF DEATH: MALES, 1958.

ABBREVIATED LIST OF 50 CAUSES (BASED ON THE SEVENTH REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST).

Cause of Death.(a)	Detailed List Numbers.	Age Groups (Years).									Total.
		0.	1-4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65 and over.	
B 1 Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	001-008	1	1	..	..	15	21	83	103	158	382
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms ..	010-019	1	1	1	3	2	..	2	7	6	23
B 3 Syphilis and its sequelae ..	020-029	..	..	..	..	1	5	11	29	55	101
B 4 Typhoid fever ..	040	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	3
B 6 Dysentery, all forms ..	045-048	1	4	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	10
B 9 Whooping cough ..	056	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
B10 Meningococcal infections..	057	11	7	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	22
B12 Acute poliomyelitis ..	080	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
B14 Measles ..	085	..	4	4	1	..	..	..	1	..	10
B17 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	(b)	37	22	20	11	14	8	24	12	36	184
Malignant neoplasms of:											
Digestive organs and peritoneum ..	150-159	..	1	2	2	25	96	309	619	1,781	2,835
Lung ..	162, 163	1	..	1	2	9	38	168	422	594	1,235
Breast ..	170	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	9	18
Genital Organs ..	171-179	..	2	..	3	11	6	21	72	679	794
Urinary organs ..	180, 181	1	8	2	1	3	7	44	100	211	377
Leukaemia and leukaemia ..	204	3	36	26	22	10	21	36	50	97	301
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	(c)	2	11	33	44	46	101	188	296	552	1,273
B19 Benign and unspecified neoplasms ..	210-239	2	1	3	6	12	16	26	17	32	115
B20 Diabetes mellitus ..	260	..	1	1	1	5	14	31	92	259	404
B21 Anaemias ..	290-293	1	1	1	1	..	1	4	12	75	96
B22 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ..	330-334	2	3	4	13	41	113	358	822	3,607	4,963
B23 Non-meningococcal meningitis ..	340	23	14	5	3	..	3	3	4	6	61
B24 Rheumatic fever ..	400-402	..	..	5	4	2	3	2	2	2	20
B25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	410-416	..	..	2	17	18	36	58	81	118	330
B26 Arteriosclerotic heart disease ..	420	..	3	2	2	43	338	1,394	2,794	6,824	11,395
Degenerative heart disease ..	421, 422	..	..	..	7	11	39	106	284	2,357	2,811
B27 Other diseases of heart ..	430-434	8	4	5	8	17	27	93	170	1,109	1,441
B28 Hypertension with heart disease ..	440-443	..	..	1	..	1	10	55	136	617	820
B29 Hypertension without mention of heart ..	444-447	1	..	..	1	10	30	63	103	340	548
B30 Influenza ..	480-483	6	..	3	2	3	5	9	12	29	69
B31 Pneumonia ..	490-493	206	84	13	15	19	37	89	178	975	1,616
B32 Bronchitis ..	500-502	22	14	5	..	3	5	48	143	567	807
B33 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	540-543	..	2	..	1	7	24	62	116	286	498
B34 Appendicitis ..	550-551	..	7	6	3	11	4	6	10	27	74

For footnotes see following page.

A.—CAUSES OF DEATH: MALES, 1958—*continued.*ABBREVIATED LIST OF 50 CAUSES (BASED ON THE SEVENTH REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST)—*continued.*

Cause of Death.(a)	Detailed List Numbers.	Age Groups (Years).									Total.
		0.	1-4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65 and over.	
B35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	560, 561, 570	26	2	1	1	2	11	19	38	187	287
B36 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn ..	543, 571, 572	67	25	9	4	3	10	10	20	98	246
B37 Cirrhosis of liver ..	581	5	1	1	3	6	26	75	112	99	328
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis ..	590-594	2	6	9	27	40	81	96	126	268	655
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate ..	610	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	39	42	513
B41 Congenital malformations	750-759	455	53	34	14	16	16	17	17	8	630
B42 Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	760-762	671	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	672
B43 Infections of the new born	763-768	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
B44 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified ..	769-776	708	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	708
B45 Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes ..	780-795	16	4	1	6	6	8	24	18	393	476
General arteriosclerosis	450	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	49	819	878
Other diseases of circulatory system ..	451-468	2	2	1	3	16	18	54	104	325	525
B46 Other diseases of respiratory system ..	470-475, 510-527	44	13	9	4	9	25	63	144	467	778
All other diseases ..	Residual	96	57	48	71	63	107	239	331	959	1,971
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E835	5	55	93	484	291	223	217	193	263	1,824
BE48 All other accidents	E800-E802	61	105	153	214	239	236	220	199	392	1,819
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury ..	E840-E962	..	..	..	73	164	165	214	132	160	910
BE50 Homicide and operations of war ..	E963, E970-E979, E964, E965, E980-E999	1	2	6	9	14	21	22	8	11	94
All Causes ..	..	2,589	557	517	1,088	1,213	1,955	4,578	8,223	26,330	47,050

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1958: B5 Cholera (043); B7, Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat (050, 051); B8, Diphtheria (055); B11, Plague (058); B13, Smallpox (084); B15, Typhus and other rickettsial diseases (100-108); B16, Malaria (110-117). (b) 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138. (c) All causes, 140-205, not mentioned above.

B.—CAUSES OF DEATH: FEMALES, 1958.

ABBREVIATED LIST OF 50 CAUSES (BASED ON THE SEVENTH REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST).

Cause of Death.(a)	Detailed List Numbers.	Age Groups (Years).									Total.
		0.	1-4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65 and over.	
B 1 Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	001-008	..	1	..	4	12	23	24	23	32	119
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms ..	010-019	1	1	1	1	..	1	1	2	6	14
B 3 Syphilis and its sequelae ..	020-029	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	4	17	27
B 4 Typhoid fever ..	040	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
B 6 Dysentery, all forms ..	045-048	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	5
B 8 Diphtheria ..	055	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B 9 Whooping cough ..	056	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B10 Meningococcal infections ..	057	1	5	3	1	1	..	..	2	..	13
B12 Acute poliomyelitis ..	080	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
B14 Measles ..	085	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
B17 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	(b)	28	12	11	9	9	15	16	8	35	143

For footnotes see following page.

B.—CAUSES OF DEATH: FEMALES, 1958—*continued.*ABBREVIATED LIST OF 50 CAUSES (BASED ON THE SEVENTH REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST)—*continued.*

Cause of Death.(a)	Detailed List Numbers.	Age Groups (Years).									Total.
		0.	1-4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65 and over.	
B18 Malignant neoplasms of Digestive organs and peritoneum ..	150-159	..	2	..	5	16	87	188	412	1,586	2,296
	Lung ..	162, 163	..	..	1	4	12	38	35	103	193
	Breast ..	170	..	..	..	16	103	241	255	484	1,099
	Genital organs ..	171-179	..	1	3	6	14	81	211	226	421
	Urinary organs ..	180, 181	..	9	2	..	1	1	14	31	112
Leukaemia and aleukæmia ..	204	3	23	24	14	15	12	21	40	95	247
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	(c)	2	12	28	17	39	74	138	164	372	846
B19 Benign and unspecified neoplasms ..	210-239	4	2	6	6	5	17	32	18	42	132
B20 Diabetes mellitus ..	260	1	1	..	4	1	8	28	116	552	711
B21 Anaemias ..	290-293	2	4	4	..	4	..	10	18	129	171
B22 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ..	330-334	7	2	8	6	28	148	370	773	5,055	6,397
B23 Non-meningococcal meningitis ..	340	20	13	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	44
B24 Rheumatic fever ..	400-402	1	2	6	2	3	3	..	..	1	18
B25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	410-416	1	..	4	6	17	29	69	84	137	347
B26 Arteriosclerotic heart disease ..	420	..	..	..	2	5	73	300	1,014	4,950	6,344
Degenerative heart disease ..	421, 422	1	5	..	4	9	12	45	161	2,613	2,850
B27 Other diseases of heart ..	430-434	4	2	1	2	7	11	34	110	1,081	1,252
B28 Hypertension with heart disease ..	440-443	..	..	..	..	..	13	41	122	938	1,114
B29 Hypertension without mention of heart ..	444-447	..	..	1	..	5	40	40	53	385	524
B30 Influenza ..	480-483	..	2	1	..	2	..	2	5	22	34
B31 Pneumonia ..	490-493	153	65	8	9	20	30	36	73	861	1,255
B32 Bronchitis ..	500-502	7	13	..	1	1	7	9	18	168	224
B33 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	540, 541	..	..	..	1	10	10	23	32	101	177
B34 Appendicitis ..	550-553	..	..	8	2	2	3	1	7	30	53
B35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	560, 561, 570	14	3	3	2	2	14	15	25	171	249
B36 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn ..	543, 571, 572	55	20	3	4	5	12	10	22	106	237
B37 Cirrhosis of liver ..	581	3	..	2	2	7	23	35	46	50	168
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis ..	590-594	3	6	11	15	24	53	66	86	231	495
B40 Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium ..	{ 640-652, 670-689 }	..	..	..	21	58	30	2	..	..	111
B41 Congenital malformations ..	750-759	367	33	25	16	9	18	17	10	12	507
B42 Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	760-762	479	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	479
B43 Infections of the new born ..	763-768	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
B44 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified ..	769-776	575	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	575
B45 Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes ..	780-795	1	1	2	2	7	7	10	9	525	564
General arteriosclerosis ..	450	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	20	988	1,012
Other diseases of circulatory system ..	451-468	1	1	1	4	9	18	34	57	187	312
B46 Other diseases of respiratory system ..	470-475	31	14	11	4	9	10	15	40	210	344
Residual ..	510-527	71	49	39	35	60	160	208	312	1,022	1,956
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents ..	E810-E835	3	28	52	78	48	55	57	74	112	507
BE48 All other accidents ..	{ E800-E802, E840-E962 }	43	81	59	22	26	35	37	60	562	925
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury ..	E963, E970-E979	..	..	1	24	42	56	75	53	46	297
BE50 Homicide and operations of war ..	E964, E965-E980-E999	4	6	9	9	6	12	11	4	2	63
All Causes ..	..	1,971	425	340	343	561	1,321	2,530	4,626	24,556	36,673

(a) No deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1958:—B5, Cholera (043); B7, Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat (050, 051); B11, Plague (058); B13, Smallpox (084); B15, Typhus and other rickettsial diseases (100-108); B16, Malaria (110-117). (b) 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138. (c) All causes, 140-205, not shown above.

C.—CAUSES OF DEATH: AUSTRALIA, 1958.

ABBREVIATED LIST OF 50 CAUSES (BASED ON THE SEVENTH REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST).

Cause of Death.	Detailed List Numbers.	Number of Deaths.			Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
B 1 Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	001-008	382	119	501	51	.60
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms ..	010-019	23	14	37	4	.04
B 3 Syphilis and its sequelae ..	020-029	101	27	128	13	.15
B 4 Typhoid fever ..	040	3	2	5	..	.01
B 5 Cholera ..	043	..	..	..	..	..
B 6 Dysentery, all forms ..	045-048	10	5	15	2	.02
B 7 Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat ..	050, 051	..	..	..	..	..
B 8 Diphtheria ..	055	..	1	1	..	.00
B 9 Whooping cough ..	056	2	1	3	..	.00
B10 Meningococcal infections ..	057	22	13	35	4	.04
B11 Plague ..	058	..	..	..	..	..
B12 Acute poliomyelitis ..	080	2	2	4	..	.00
B13 Smallpox ..	084	..	..	..	..	..
B14 Measles ..	085	10	4	14	1	.02
B15 Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	100-108	..	..	..	..	..
B16 Malaria ..	110-117	..	..	..	..	..
B17 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ..	(a)	184	143	327	33	.39
B18 Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues ..	140-205	6,833	5,814	12,647	1,284	15.11
B19 Benign and unspecified neoplasms ..	210-239	115	132	247	25	.30
B20 Diabetes mellitus ..	260	404	711	1,115	113	1.33
B21 Anaemias ..	290-293	96	171	267	27	.32
B22 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ..	330-334	4,963	6,397	11,360	1,153	13.57
B23 Non-meningococcal meningitis ..	340	61	44	105	11	.13
B24 Rheumatic fever ..	400-402	20	18	38	4	.05
B25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	410-416	330	347	677	69	.81
B26 Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease ..	420-422	14,206	9,194	23,400	2,376	27.95
B27 Other diseases of heart ..	430-434	1,441	1,252	2,693	273	3.22
B28 Hypertension with heart disease ..	440-443	820	1,114	1,934	196	2.31
B29 Hypertension without mention of heart ..	444-447	548	524	1,072	109	1.28
B30 Influenza ..	480-483	69	34	103	10	.12
B31 Pneumonia ..	490-493	1,616	1,255	2,871	292	3.43
B32 Bronchitis ..	500-502	807	224	1,031	105	1.23
B33 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	540, 541	498	177	675	69	.81
B34 Appendicitis ..	550-553	74	53	127	13	.15
B35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	560, 561, 570	287	249	536	54	.64
B36 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn ..	543, 571, 572	246	237	483	49	.58
B37 Cirrhosis of liver ..	581	328	168	496	50	.59
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis ..	590-594	655	495	1,150	117	1.37
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate ..	610	513	..	513	52	.61
B40 Complications of pregnancy, child birth and the puerperium ..	{ 640-652, 670-689 }	..	111	111	11	.13
B41 Congenital malformations ..	750-759	630	507	1,137	115	1.36
B42 Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	760-762	672	479	1,151	117	1.37
B43 Infections of the newborn ..	763-768	96	80	176	18	.21
B44 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified ..	769-776	708	575	1,283	130	1.53
B45 Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes ..	780-795	476	564	1,040	106	1.24
B46 All other diseases ..	Residual	4,152	3,624	7,776	790	9.29
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents ..	E810-E835	1,824	507	2,331	237	2.78
BE48 All other accidents ..	{ E800-E802, E840-E962 }	1,819	925	2,744	279	3.28
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury ..	{ E963, E970-E979 }	910	297	1,207	123	1.44
BE50 Homicide and operations of war ..	{ E964, E965, E980-E999 }	94	63	157	16	.19
All Causes ..	..	47,050	36,673	83,723	8,501	100.00

a) 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138.

11. Deaths from Principal Causes.—(i) *General.* In the preceding tables, particulars have been given for each of the causes of death comprising the Abbreviated Classification according to the Seventh Revision of the International List. Certain important causes are treated in detail hereunder. The Abbreviated Classification numbers used in tables A to C (pp. 363–6) are indicated in parentheses for each cause or group of causes.

(ii) *All Forms of Tuberculosis (B1, B2).* (a) *General.* The total number of deaths classified to all forms of tuberculosis in 1958 was 538, consisting of 405 males and 133 females. In comparing any of the figures for 1950 and subsequent years with those for 1949 and earlier years, consideration should be given to the effect of the change in basis from the Fifth to the Sixth Revision of the International List. This was discussed in Official Year Book No. 39, page 626.

(b) *Age at Death.* The following table shows the age groups of males and females who were classified as dying from tuberculosis in 1958, together with figures for 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951.

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS): DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

Age Group (Years).	Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1958.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1958.
0–14	143	90	63	23	5	128	81	54	35	4
15–29	477	294	162	46	9	540	487	275	68	8
30–44	718	585	428	135	32	514	422	319	142	33
45–64	692	674	793	570	195	278	252	251	126	50
65 and over ..	138	193	279	306	164	56	89	110	86	38
Not stated ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	2,171	1,836	1,725	1,080	405	1,516	1,331	1,009	458	133

(c) *Death Rates.* The reduction in mortality from tuberculosis is shown by the decline in the crude death rate from tubercular diseases, which fell from 68 per 100,000 of mean population in 1921 (males, 78; females, 56) to 18 in 1951 (males, 25; females, 11) and still further to 5 in 1958 (males, 8; females, 3). The crude death rate does not reveal the even more striking fall in the number of deaths in the younger age groups, which can be seen from the table above.

(d) *Death Rates, Various Countries.* A comparison of the death rates from tuberculosis for Australia with those for various other countries, made on the latest figures available, shows that Australia, with a rate of 5 deaths per 100,000 of mean population, occupies a favourable position as regards this disease. Whereas the rate for Denmark and Netherlands is only 5, rates range as high as 58 for Portugal. For various other countries rates are as follows:—Canada, 7; New Zealand, 11; Union of South Africa and United States of America, 8; United Kingdom, 11; Switzerland, 18; Italy, 21; France, 27; Finland, 38; and Japan, 47.

(iii) *Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues (B18).* (a) *General.* It was shown in Official Year Book No. 39, page 628, that deaths classified under this heading according to the Sixth Revision of the International List are not directly comparable in total with those on the Fifth Revision basis and comparability ratios were given to enable comparison to be made on an adjusted basis. This change must be kept in mind in considering the comparisons shown in the following pages.

(b) *Type and Seat of Disease.* Tables showing the type and seat of disease in conjunction with age and conjugal condition of the persons dying from malignant neoplasms in 1958 will be found in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 76. A summary regarding type and seat of disease for 1958 is given below. It may be pointed out that the significance of the number of deaths shown for the various types of neoplasms enumerated hereunder is doubtful, owing to the fact that, in the absence of a post-mortem, it is impracticable in the majority of cases for the certifying doctor to make an accurate diagnosis as to type in the detail required for the following classification.

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF LYMPHATIC AND HAEMATOPOIETIC TISSUES: TYPE AND SEAT OF DISEASE, AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Type of Disease.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
Malignant Neoplasms—				Malignant Neoplasms—			
Cancer and carcinoma (other than skin) ..	5,695	4,946	10,641	Buccal cavity and pharynx	175	73	248
Skin cancer	35	30	65	Digestive organs and peritoneum—			
Sarcoma and myeloid sarcoma	101	92	193	Oesophagus	179	91	270
Myeloma	110	99	209	Stomach	1,116	635	1,751
Glioma	1	1	2	Small intestine	30	17	47
Endothelioma	1	1	2	Large intestine	630	868	1,498
Melanoma and melanotic sarcoma	120	88	208	Other	880	683	1,565
Hypernephroma	35	18	53	Respiratory system	1,369	215	1,584
Teratoma	13	3	16	Breast	18	1,099	1,117
Malignant disease and malignant tumor, n.o.s.	145	94	239	Uterus .. .. .	..	581	581
				Other female genital organs .. .. .	..	382	382
<i>Total, Malignant Neoplasms</i> ..	<i>6,255</i>	<i>5,370</i>	<i>11,625</i>	Male genital organs	794	794	794
				Urinary organs	377	170	547
Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues—				Skin	189	117	306
Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma ..	120	106	226	Other and unspecified organs	498	437	935
Hodgkin's disease ..	84	43	127	<i>Total, Malignant Neoplasms</i> ..	<i>6,255</i>	<i>5,370</i>	<i>11,625</i>
Other forms of lymphoma (reticulosis) ..	27	15	42				
Multiple myeloma (plasmocytoma) ..	45	32	77	<i>Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues</i>	<i>578</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>1,022</i>
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	301	247	548				
Mycosis fungoides ..	1	1	2				
<i>Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic, etc., Tissues</i>	<i>578</i>	<i>444</i>	<i>1,022</i>				
Grand Total ..	6,833	5,814	12,647	Grand Total ..	6,833	5,814	12,647

(c) *Age at Death.* The ages of males and females who died from malignant neoplasms in 1958 are given below, together with figures for 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951. The increase in the number of deaths from malignant neoplasms in the years since 1921 is due principally to the increase in the number of people in the higher age groups, at which ages the risks of cancer are much greater. While the total population increased by about 80 per cent. between 1921 and 1958 the number of people over 55 years of age increased by about 161 per cent. The increase in the number of deaths in the lower age groups from 1951 is partly due to the inclusion of neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, also it is probable that a proportion of the increased number of deaths from cancer recorded in recent years has been due to improved diagnosis and certification on the part of the medical profession.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS(a): NUMBER OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

Age Group (Years).	Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951. (a)	1958. (a)	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951. (a)	1958. (a)
Under 15	26	25	21	91	129	23	23	25	71	109
15-29	29	43	49	103	112	37	38	45	76	71
30-44	163	196	176	275	336	266	326	344	387	446
45-54	387	410	465	584	769	470	548	685	692	851
55-64	800	868	983	1,334	1,564	657	744	926	1,180	1,163
65 and over	1,032	1,942	2,561	3,128	3,922	875	1,426	2,198	2,698	3,174
Not stated	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,440	3,484	4,255	5,515	6,833	2,328	3,105	4,223	5,104	5,814

(a) Includes neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.

(d) *Death Rates.* The death rates from malignant neoplasms have continued to rise over recent years. The rates are crude death rates representing the number of deaths from malignant neoplasms per 100,000 of mean population and do not take account of changes in the age constitution of the population, and to a substantial extent reflect the increasing age of the population rather than the true change in mortality from malignant neoplasms (see previous paragraph). In 1921, the rate for Australia was 87 (males, 88; females, 87); in 1931 it was 101 (males, 105; females, 97); in 1941 it was 119 (males, 119; females, 120) and in 1951 it had risen to 126 (males, 130; females, 122). Figures for 1958 gave a rate of 128 (males, 137; females, 119).

(e) *Death Rates, Various Countries.* Death rates from malignant neoplasms per 100,000 of mean population for Australia and for various other countries are as follows:—Portugal, 86; Japan, 91; Australia, 128; Canada, 129; Union of South Africa, 131; Italy, 136; New Zealand and United States of America, 150; Finland, 153; Netherlands, 159; France, 190; Switzerland, 191, and United Kingdom, 209. The rates are for the latest available year in each case.

(iv) *Diseases of the Heart (B25 to B28).* The number of deaths classified to diseases of the heart in 1958 was 28,704 (16,797 males and 11,907 females). This class is the largest amongst causes of death, the rate having increased from 112 per 100,000 of mean population in 1911–15 to 291 in 1958. The increase in the number of deaths recorded from heart diseases has been particularly pronounced during the past twenty years. The rapid increase in mortality is partly a reflection of the ageing of the population, but the figures have been influenced mainly by improved diagnosis and certification by medical practitioners.

The death rates for heart diseases for various years from 1921 were as follows:—1921, 93 (males, 102; females, 83); 1931, 159 (males, 178; females, 142); 1941, 269 (males 306; females, 231); 1951, 314 (males, 367; females, 259); and 1958, 292 (males, 337; females, 245). Deaths from heart diseases in 1958 represented 34 per cent. of the total deaths.

(v) *Puerperal Causes (B40).* It was shown in Official Year Book No. 39, page 634 that the changes introduced with the Sixth Revision of the International List did not significantly affect the comparability of the total number of deaths from puerperal causes. The Seventh Revision, introduced in 1958, did not affect comparability. The death rate from these causes (including criminal abortion) has fallen rapidly during recent years and in 1958 the rate was 0.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 6 per 1,000 in 1936. The 111 deaths in 1958 correspond to a death rate of 2.3 per 100,000 females. The death rate may be expressed in other terms by stating that 1 of every 1,981 women giving birth to a live child in 1958 died from puerperal causes; the corresponding ratios for married women were 1 in every 2,038 and for single women 1 in every 1,253.

The death rate per 1,000 live births from puerperal causes in various countries for the latest available years is as follows:—New Zealand, Denmark and the United States of America, 0.4; United Kingdom, Canada and Australia, 0.5; France and the Netherlands, 0.6; Switzerland, 0.8; Finland, 0.9; Italy, 1.1; and Japan, 1.7.

The total number of children left by the 103 married mothers who died from puerperal causes in 1958 was 327, an average of 3.2 children per mother.

Five of the mothers who died had been married less than one year, 5 between one and two years, and 4 between two and three years. The duration of marriage ranged up to 24 years. Tabulations distinguishing the ages at marriage and at death will be found in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 76, which also includes a table showing in combination the duration of marriage and previous issue.

(vi) *Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy (B41 to B44).* This combined group embraces two complete classes of the International List of Causes of Death which relate more specifically to infant deaths and they have already been presented in detail in the section devoted to causes of infant death (see pp. 359 and 360).

(vii) *Accidents, Poisonings and Violence (BE 47 to BE 50).* (a) *General.* Deaths in this class are classified according to external cause and not according to nature of injury. The classification provides sub-groups for accidents, including adverse reactions to prophylactic inoculations, therapeutic misadventures and late effects of accidental injury; suicide; homicide and injuries purposely inflicted by other persons; and injury resulting from operations of war, including late effects.

The following table, showing the death rates in the main sub-groups per 100,000 of mean population, indicates that the death rate from violence is generally about three times as great for males as for females. It can be seen also that in 1958 the proportion of deaths caused by violence was 7.69 per cent., compared with 6.76 per cent. in 1931–35.

The low level of the rates and proportions for the years 1941-45 is due largely to the exclusion of deaths of defence personnel from accidents, suicide and homicide, though the rates have been based on total mean population (including defence personnel). A further contributing factor is the decrease during this period in the number of automobile accidents. From July, 1947, deaths of defence personnel from accidents, etc., have again been included.

ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE: DEATH RATES.(a)

Period.	Death Rate(a) from—												All Violence. Proportion per 10,000 Deaths.		
	Accidents.(b)			Suicide.			Homicide.(c)			Total Violence.					
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1931-35..	71	22	47	19	5	12	2	1	2	92	28	61	929	353	676
1936-40..	86	28	58	17	5	11	2	1	1	105	34	70	979	399	724
1941-45..	67	26	46	11	4	8	1	1	1	79	31	55	730	348	558
1946-50..	76	27	51	14	5	10	1	1	1	91	33	62	844	383	640
1951-55..	82	31	57	15	5	10	2	1	1	99	37	68	964	453	740
1954 ..	79	30	55	16	5	11	2	1	1	97	36	67	965	448	737
1955 ..	79	31	56	15	5	10	2	1	1	96	37	67	969	472	752
1956 ..	76	33	55	16	6	11	2	1	1	94	40	67	930	486	735
1957 ..	79	31	55	17	7	12	2	1	1	98	39	68	1,007	496	783
1958 ..	73	30	51	18	6	12	2	1	2	93	37	65	988	489	769

(a) Number of deaths per 100,000 of mean population. (b) Includes "open verdict."
(c) Includes late effects of injuries due to operations of war.

(b) *Accidents (BE 47, BE 48)*. In 1958, the total number of deaths from accidental causes was 5,075 (3,643 males and 1,432 females). Half of the accidental deaths were the result of transport accidents. Of these, the numbers attributable to the major causes, and the percentages of the total accidental deaths in each case, were as follows:—Motor vehicle traffic accidents, 2,228 (43.90 per cent.); motor vehicle non-traffic accidents, 103 (2.03 per cent.); other road vehicle accidents, 81 (1.60 per cent.); railway accidents, 111 (2.19 per cent.); water transport accidents, 69 (1.36 per cent.); aircraft accidents, 29 (0.57 per cent.); a total of 2,621 (51.65 per cent.). Other important causes were accidental falls, 954 (18.80 per cent.); accidental drowning, 420 (8.28 per cent.); and accidents caused by fire and explosion of combustible material, 177 (3.49 per cent.).

(c) *Suicide (BE 49)*. (i) *Modes Adopted*. Deaths from suicide in 1958 numbered 1,207 (males, 910; females, 297). Firearms and explosives were used in 337 cases (27.92 per cent. of total deaths by suicide). Other important modes adopted, together with the numbers and relevant percentages, were as follows:—Poisoning other than by gases, 274 (22.70 per cent.); poisoning by gases, 208 (17.23 per cent.); hanging or strangulation, 207 (17.15 per cent.); submersion (drowning), 65 (5.39 per cent.); other modes, 116 (9.61 per cent.).

Of the 910 males who committed suicide, 319 (35.05 per cent.) used firearms or explosives. For females the most common mode was poisoning (other than by gases). This was used in 115 cases (38.72 per cent.).

(ii) *Age at Death*. From the following table, which shows the age of persons who committed suicide in 1958, it will be seen that both young and very old people took their lives during this year.

AGE OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE: AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.
10-14 ..	2	1	3	60-64 ..	65	26	91
15-19 ..	18	10	28	65-69 ..	66	24	90
20-24 ..	55	14	69	70-74 ..	47	16	63
25-29 ..	71	15	86	75-79 ..	18	4	22
30-34 ..	93	27	120	80-84 ..	20	..	20
35-39 ..	88	27	115	85-89 ..	6	1	7
40-44 ..	77	29	106	90-94 ..	..	1	1
45-49 ..	120	37	157	95-99 ..	1	..	1
50-54 ..	94	38	132	Not stated ..	2	..	2
55-59 ..	67	27	94				
				Total Deaths ..	910	297	1,207

(d) *Homicide and Operations of War (BE 50).* Of the 157 deaths recorded in 1958, there were 150 deaths from homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war), of which assault by firearms and explosives caused 54; assault by cutting and piercing instruments 34, assault by other means 61 and execution 1. Deaths from injury resulting from the operations of war numbered 7 but all were deaths from late effects of such injuries.

12. Age at Death and Average Issue of Deceased Married Males and Females.—*Demography, Bulletin No. 76,* contains a number of tables showing, in combination with the issue, the age at marriage, age at death and occupation of married (including widowed or divorced) persons who died in Australia in 1958. Deaths of married males in 1958 numbered 35,430, and of married females, 28,945. The tables which follow deal, however, with only 34,811 males and 28,684 females, the information regarding issue in the remaining 880 cases being incomplete. The total number of children in the families of the 34,811 males was 107,408 and of the 28,684 females, 95,565. The average number of children is shown for various age groups in the following table.

AGE AT DEATH AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF DECEASED MARRIED (a) MALES AND FEMALES: AUSTRALIA.

Age at Death (Years).	Average Issue.									
	Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1958.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1958.
Under 20 ..	..	0.75	..	0.43	0.33	0.77	0.66	0.79	0.83	0.67
20-24 ..	0.84	0.81	0.73	0.96	0.92	1.22	1.13	0.95	0.86	1.00
25-29 ..	1.29	1.33	1.12	1.29	1.68	1.86	1.81	1.45	1.61	1.81
30-34 ..	2.06	1.79	1.76	1.79	2.19	2.45	2.34	1.91	1.98	2.29
35-39 ..	2.58	2.13	2.11	2.12	2.41	3.29	2.89	2.30	2.49	2.24
40-44 ..	3.23	2.77	2.49	2.30	2.48	3.66	3.29	2.77	2.39	2.52
45-49 ..	3.48	3.10	2.68	2.51	2.50	3.76	3.55	2.93	2.59	2.51
50-54 ..	3.76	3.46	2.96	2.56	2.56	4.23	3.60	3.29	2.76	2.42
55-59 ..	4.41	3.69	3.28	2.71	2.53	4.69	4.01	3.55	3.03	2.62
60-64 ..	4.98	4.02	3.55	3.07	2.67	5.39	4.21	3.79	3.29	2.86
65-69 ..	5.50	4.41	3.73	3.25	2.89	5.86	4.82	4.01	3.63	3.15
70-74 ..	6.06	5.06	4.17	3.58	3.24	6.30	5.41	4.29	3.64	3.32
75-79 ..	6.66	5.65	4.56	3.83	3.40	6.56	6.02	4.85	3.96	3.62
80-84 ..	6.89	6.17	4.93	4.30	3.75	6.76	6.26	5.39	4.19	3.82
85-89 ..	7.18	6.59	5.70	4.63	4.06	6.93	6.57	5.85	4.68	3.92
90-94 ..	7.21	6.94	6.57	5.06	4.55	6.53	6.73	6.11	5.08	4.33
95-99 ..	6.97	6.69	7.04	5.78	4.39	6.05	7.10	6.34	5.76	4.83
100 and over ..	9.20	7.00	8.69	5.71	9.25	5.11	8.20	6.73	7.72	3.53
Age not stated ..	5.36	5.00	..	8.00	2.00	5.80	5.00	..	5.50	1.33
All Ages ..	4.97	4.44	3.91	3.39	3.09	5.05	4.72	4.22	3.68	3.33

(a) Includes widowed or divorced.

The figures in the preceding table include the issue both living and dead. The proportion of living to deceased issue, taking males and females together, is almost seven to one. The totals for 1958 are shown in the following table:—

ISSUE OF DECEASED MARRIED (a) MALES AND FEMALES: AUSTRALIA, 1958.

Issue of Married Males.				Issue of Married Females.			
Issue.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Issue.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Living ..	48,668	47,440	96,108	Living ..	40,579	40,652	81,231
Dead ..	6,780	4,520	11,300	Dead ..	8,678	5,656	14,334
Total ..	55,448	51,960	107,408	Total ..	49,257	46,308	95,565

(a) Includes widowed or divorced.

13. Age at Marriage of Deceased Males and Females, and Issue.—While the table giving the average issue of married males and females naturally shows an increase in the averages with advancing age at death, the following table, which gives the average issue of males and females according to the age at marriage of the deceased parent shows a corresponding decrease in the averages as the age at marriage advances.

**AGE AT MARRIAGE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF DECEASED MALES
AND FEMALES: AUSTRALIA.**

Age at Marriage (Years).	Average Issue.									
	Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1958.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1958.
Under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	7.60	6.36	7.80	4.88	4.79
15-19..	6.32	6.15	5.40	4.63	4.36	6.97	6.79	6.10	5.41	4.92
20-24..	6.05	5.56	4.89	4.23	3.78	5.50	5.23	4.80	4.28	3.86
25-29..	5.17	4.70	4.21	3.65	3.27	4.09	3.79	3.51	3.14	2.92
30-34..	4.45	3.96	3.41	3.00	2.71	2.66	2.42	2.35	2.23	2.03
35-39..	3.90	3.14	2.80	2.45	2.24	1.61	1.40	1.26	1.16	1.09
40-44..	2.67	2.36	2.01	1.69	1.62	0.62	0.39	0.35	0.36	0.37
45-49..	2.20	1.96	1.52	1.33	1.11	0.03	0.12	0.01	0.07	0.09
50-54..	1.70	1.60	1.05	0.80	0.62	..	..	..	..	..
55-59..	1.30	0.95	0.79	0.49	0.64	..	..	..	..	..
60-64..	0.33	0.63	0.29	0.24	0.22	..	..	..	..	..
65 and over ..	0.25	0.18	0.01	0.29	0.14	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated ..	4.93	3.64	2.95	2.81	2.62	5.41	3.96	2.45	3.17	2.76
All Ages ..	4.97	4.44	3.91	3.39	3.09	5.05	4.72	4.22	3.68	3.33

§ 6. Vital Statistics of External Territories.

Because of the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific during the 1939-45 War, civil administration in the external territories was suspended on 11th February, 1942, and registration of births, deaths and marriages was not resumed until 1946. The following table for the year 1958, shows the number of marriages, births and deaths registered in the external territories under the control of Australia, namely:—Norfolk Island; Papua; the Trust Territory of New Guinea; and the Trust Territory of Nauru. More detailed information will be found in a series of tables in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 76.

VITAL STATISTICS: EXTERNAL TERRITORIES, 1958.

(EXCLUDING INDIGENOUS POPULATION.)

Territory.	Marri- ages.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Norfolk Island ..	6	13	5	18	6	3	9
Papua ..	83	139	101	240	22	6	28
Trust Territory of New Guinea ..	103	224	215	439	45	13	58
Trust Territory of Nauru ..	2	10	10	20	3	2	5

NOTE.—Information for Cocos (Keeling) and Christmas Islands is not available.