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CHAPTER 8

VITAL STATISTICS

The tables in this chapter are confined to the principal characteristics of vital statistics for Australia and relate, in the main, to the year 1968 for marriages and 1967 for births, deaths, and infant deaths. Comparisons have been restricted, in general, to the individual years 1964 to 1968 and the five-year periods 1941-45 to 1961-65, 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 bulletins, *Demography* and *Causes of Death*. Current information is published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics*, and a mimeographed series issued at intervals throughout the year on population and vital statistics.

For years before 1967 the statistics of births, deaths and marriages exclude particulars of full-blood Aborigines. Differences between the statistics now published and those formerly published which implied the exclusion of Aboriginal vital events cannot be taken as reliable statistics of births, deaths, or marriages among full-blood Aborigines, because in many areas no satisfactory administrative or other basis existed for distinguishing vital events among full-blood Aborigines from those among part-Aborigines or the rest of the population.

Vital statistics for the principal countries of the world are set out in *International Vital Statistics* at the end of this chapter.

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 having been taken over from South Australia in 1911 in respect of the Northern Territory and from New South Wales in 1930 in respect of the Australian Capital Territory. 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.

Information concerning a birth is required to be supplied within 28 days in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, 42 days in South Australia, and 60 days in other States. For the registration of a death the period allowed is 8 days in Tasmania, 10 days in South Australia, 14 days in Western Australia, Australian Capital Territory, and Northern Territory, 21 days in Victoria, and 30 days in New South Wales and Queensland.

The *Marriage Act* 1961-1966 came into operation on 1 September 1963, placing the marriage laws of all States, the mainland Territories and Norfolk Island on a uniform basis. Provision is made for the celebration of marriage by ministers of religion registered with the Registrar of Ministers of Religion appointed in each State and Territory by the Attorney-General, and by certain civil officers. In all cases the authorised celebrant is required to register particulars of the parties married with the appropriate registering authority in each State or Territory. The celebrant is requested to register a marriage as soon as practicable and in any case not later than fourteen days after the marriage.

Information is required in all States and Territories concerning what have been commonly known as 'stillbirths'. These are excluded from all the tables of births and deaths in this chapter and are included only in the special tables of stillbirths shown on page 182. The statistics of stillbirths shown relate to those, in several States, of at least seven months gestation or, in other States and the two Territories, the approximate equivalent of twenty-eight weeks. The statistics relate to periods up to the end of 1967. Compulsory registration was introduced in Western Australia in 1908, the Australian Capital Territory in 1930, New South Wales in 1935, South Australia in 1937, the Northern Territory in 1949, Victoria in 1953, Queensland in 1959 and Tasmania in 1967.

Legislation has been adopted in most States and in the Territories for the completion of a medical certificate of cause of perinatal death for children not born alive (equivalent terms—foetal death, stillbirth) and children dying within the first twenty-eight complete days of life. The purpose of this new certificate of cause of death is to make available additional information on the causes of such mortality, and it has originated from the endeavours of the medical profession and health authorities to seek further reduction of the loss of life at or around birth.

The medical certificate of cause of perinatal death came into use in Western Australia, the Australian Capital Territory, and the Northern Territory in 1963, in Tasmania and Queensland in 1967, in South Australia in 1968, and in New South Wales in 1969.

The period of gestation was 'at least twenty weeks' (or if not known, alternatively a weight of at least four hundred grammes) in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory from September 1963, in Tasmania from 15 March 1967, in Queensland from 1 October 1967, in South Australia and Western Australia from 1 January 1968, and in New South Wales from 1 January 1969.

The data for the compilation of vital statistics are obtained from registry records and dispatched, through the Statistical Office in each State and Territory, 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.

Marriages

Numbers of marriages and crude marriage rates

The numbers of marriages registered in each State and Territory in five-year periods from 1941-45 to 1961-65, and for each of the years 1964 to 1968, and crude marriage rates for the same periods are shown in the following tables. Annual averages for each five-year period from 1861 to 1950 were published in Year Book No. 39, page 575.

MARRIAGES(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1941 TO 1968

<i>Period</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Annual average—									
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
1956-60	28,432	20,422	10,254	6,517	5,145	2,573	190	321	73,854
1961-65	31,788	23,262	11,437	7,514	5,768	2,700	248	533	83,250
Annual total—									
1964	32,633	24,169	11,752	7,765	6,023	2,869	233	569	86,013
1965	35,176	26,421	12,967	8,680	6,448	2,888	296	670	93,546
1966	35,575	27,089	13,325	9,051	7,001	2,946	312	747	96,046
1967	37,077	28,004	13,634	9,434	7,430	3,213	325	883	100,000
1968	39,213	29,724	14,860	9,652	8,086	3,426	419	965	106,345

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1941 TO 1968

<i>Period</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Average annual rate—									
1941-45	9.97	9.86	10.04	10.61	9.74	8.61	7.2	7.6	9.94
1946-50	9.90	9.72	9.41	9.87	10.01	9.56	9.4	9.4	9.77
1951-55	8.41	8.34	7.91	8.11	8.44	8.35	9.1	8.2	8.29
1956-60	7.70	7.50	7.14	7.26	7.36	7.69	8.6	7.5	7.50
1961-65(b)	7.86	7.64	7.27	7.42	7.43	7.49	8.1	7.3	7.63
Annual rate—									
1964(b)	7.95	7.78	7.34	7.50	7.55	7.87	7.0	7.1	7.73
1965(b)	8.43	8.35	7.94	8.16	7.91	7.85	8.4	7.6	8.25
1966(b)	8.40	8.41	8.01	8.29	8.36	7.93	8.3	7.7	8.31
1967	8.60	8.55	8.01	8.49	8.47	8.53	5.5	8.5	8.46
1968	8.94	8.93	8.57	8.57	8.88	8.96	6.7	8.6	8.83

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.
 (b) Recalculated from population figures revised in accordance with results of the census of 30 June 1966.

NOTE. In some instances rates are based on too few marriages to warrant calculation to the second decimal place.

The crude marriage rates for Australia and the more populous countries of the world are shown for the latest available year in International Vital Statistics at the end of this chapter.

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 ten census periods to 1965-67. 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(a): AUSTRALIA
 1880-82 TO 1965-67**

<i>Period</i>	<i>Rate(b)</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Rate(b)</i>
1880-82	48.63	1932-34	42.88
1890-92	44.04	1946-48	71.24
1900-02	42.14	1953-55	65.32
1910-12	50.12	1960-62	62.27
1920-22	55.97	1965-67	68.34

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

Age and marital status at marriage

Particulars of age at marriage in age groups, and previous marital status, of bridegrooms and brides in 1968 are given hereunder. There were 15,418 males under 21 years of age married during 1968, while the corresponding number of females was 44,507. At the other extreme there were 1,104 bridegrooms and 564 brides in the age group 65 years and over.

**AGE AND MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES
AUSTRALIA, 1968**

Age at marriage (years)	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
Under 20	7,650	1	..	7,651	29,733	9	5	29,747
20-24	56,485	19	133	56,637	53,938	99	517	54,554
25-29	22,140	77	902	23,119	8,663	202	1,205	10,070
30-34	5,745	96	1,134	6,975	2,150	224	1,105	3,479
35-39	2,246	175	1,070	3,491	814	298	1,019	2,131
40-44	1,184	262	1,038	2,484	466	412	907	1,785
45-49	575	364	815	1,754	334	534	695	1,563
50-54	304	427	598	1,329	185	542	444	1,171
55-59	200	443	383	1,026	113	439	196	748
60-64	87	492	196	775	88	357	88	533
65 and over	73	877	154	1,104	69	451	44	564
Total	96,689	3,233	6,423	106,345	96,553	3,567	6,225	106,345

In the following table the proportional distribution of bridegrooms and brides according to previous marital status is shown in five-year periods from 1936-40 to 1961-65 and for each of the years 1964 to 1968.

**MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: PROPORTIONAL
DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA(a), 1936 TO 1968
(Per cent)**

Period	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
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
1956-60	89.86	4.18	5.96	100.00	88.80	4.47	6.73	100.00
1961-65	90.55	3.68	5.77	100.00	90.04	3.87	6.09	100.00
1964	90.78	3.53	5.69	100.00	90.30	3.74	5.96	100.00
1965	91.01	3.35	5.64	100.00	90.70	3.49	5.81	100.00
1966	90.83	3.34	5.83	100.00	90.69	3.45	5.86	100.00
1967	90.79	3.27	5.94	100.00	90.61	3.50	5.89	100.00
1968	90.92	3.04	6.04	100.00	90.79	3.35	5.85	100.00

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides in 1968 are shown below in age groups of five years.

RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: AUSTRALIA, 1968

Age of bride-groom (years)	Total bride-grooms	Age of bride (years)							45 and over
		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	
Under 20	7,651	3	6,266	1,345	34	3	..	..	..
20-24	56,637	1	19,660	34,837	1,926	170	31	10	2
25-29	23,119	2	3,232	14,607	4,367	691	155	50	15
30-34	6,975	..	445	2,761	2,255	1,032	309	119	54
35-39	3,491	..	102	703	927	807	553	243	156
40-44	2,484	..	17	197	361	468	513	514	414
45-49	1,754	..	10	66	129	204	326	390	629
50-54	1,329	..	3	21	47	60	152	236	810
55-59	1,026	..	4	15	14	32	56	138	767
60-64	775	..	..	..	3	9	25	59	679
65 and over	1,104	..	2	2	7	3	11	26	1,053
Total brides	106,345	6	29,741	54,554	10,070	3,479	2,131	1,785	4,579

The average age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms has declined during recent years. The average ages, in years, of brides for each of the five years to 1968 were: 1964, 24.31; 1965, 24.09; 1966, 24.02; 1967, 24.03; and 1968, 23.90. The average ages, in years, of bridegrooms were: 1964, 27.58; 1965, 27.24; 1966, 27.10; 1967, 27.01; and 1968, 26.76. The difference in the average age at marriage between brides and bridegrooms is generally about three years, the difference in 1968 being 2.86 years.

Previous marital status

The following table shows the relative marital status of bridegrooms and brides in 1968.

MARITAL STATUS OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES
AUSTRALIA, 1968

Marital status of bridegrooms	Total bride- grooms	Marital status of brides		
		Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
Bachelors . . .	96,689	92,229	1,174	3,286
Widowers . . .	3,233	925	1,506	802
Divorced . . .	6,423	3,399	887	2,137
Total brides . . .	106,345	96,553	3,567	6,225

Countries of birth of persons marrying

The following table shows the relative countries of birth of bridegrooms and brides married in 1968.

RELATIVE COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES
AUSTRALIA, 1968

Country of birth of bridegroom	Country of birth of bride											Total bride- grooms
	Australia	New Zea- land	United King- dom and Ireland	Ger- many	Greece	Italy	Malta	Nether- lands	Yugo- slavia	Other Euro- pean	Other and un- specified	
Australia . . .	70,753	338	4,641	996	62	244	189	732	56	482	880	79,373
New Zealand . . .	702	73	75	14	..	2	..	8	1	8	21	904
United Kingdom and Ireland . . .	6,162	85	1,987	160	11	26	50	141	8	107	201	8,938
Germany . . .	1,187	14	197	344	5	10	14	48	23	102	51	1,995
Greece . . .	176	4	15	7	2,465	11	4	4	11	11	100	2,808
Italy . . .	863	12	97	50	17	2,144	24	24	30	43	53	3,357
Malta . . .	283	1	47	14	4	9	468	10	1	7	10	854
Netherlands . . .	1,068	16	146	35	3	7	14	291	3	30	51	1,664
Yugoslavia . . .	310	7	51	72	37	39	3	17	644	51	25	1,256
Other European Other and un- specified . . .	1,056	19	175	213	23	29	9	43	47	728	103	2,445
Total brides	83,942	612	7,599	1,963	2,718	2,549	791	1,355	835	1,629	2,352	106,345

Occupation of bridegrooms

The distribution of the 106,345 bridegrooms for 1968 among classes of occupations was as follows: craftsmen, 34,761; administrative and clerical workers, 15,849; professional and technical workers, 12,053; labourers, 10,274; rural and mining workers 8,677; workers in transport and communication, 6,990; service, sport, and other workers, 8,868; sales workers, 6,551; persons not in the work force, 2,322.

Celebration of marriages

Under the provisions of the *Marriage Act 1961-1966* marriages may be celebrated either by ministers of religion who are registered for that purpose with the Registrar of Ministers of Religion in each State or Territory, or by certain civil officers, in most cases district registrars. Most of the marriages are celebrated by ministers of religion. The registered ministers in 1968 belonged to more than fifty different denominations, some of which, however, have only very few adherents. The categories 'Ministers of other recognised denominations' and 'Other ministers' combine ministers of some of these denominations. The figures for 1968 are shown in the following table.

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968

Category of celebrant	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia	
									No.	Proportion of total
Ministers of religion—										
Recognised denominations—										
Church of England	12,320	6,838	3,857	2,104	2,560	1,433	62	227	29,401	27.6
Roman Catholic	11,058	8,626	4,096	2,005	2,122	732	121	304	29,064	27.3
Methodist	4,083	3,150	2,174	2,384	892	417	20	39	13,159	12.4
Presbyterian	3,620	4,558	2,234	366	410	144	23	73	11,428	10.8
Orthodox	1,163	1,458	95	202	71	10	17	25	3,041	2.9
Baptist	676	502	285	248	105	91	2	13	1,922	1.8
Lutheran	191	287	348	488	53	7	13	12	1,399	1.3
Churches of Christ	176	550	106	314	190	16	..	21	1,373	1.3
Congregational	277	364	125	321	128	39	52	..	1,306	1.2
Salvation Army	157	169	108	50	46	32	5	3	570	0.5
Jewry	167	244	4	3	7	..	..	..	425	0.4
Seventh-day Adventist	130	66	59	17	42	14	1	..	329	0.3
Jehovah's Witnesses	65	54	42	20	24	5	..	3	213	0.2
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints	58	40	29	14	15	13	..	1	170	0.2
Christian Brethren	46	27	47	19	5	23	..	..	167	0.2
Unitarians	1	105	..	3	..	..	..	..	109	0.1
Assemblies of God	14	10	46	12	5	2	..	..	89	0.1
Other recognised denominations	149	123	82	54	106	19	4	2	539	0.5
Other ministers	69	216	13	9	29	4	..	..	340	0.3
Total ministers	34,420	27,387	13,750	8,633	6,810	3,001	320	723	95,044	89.4
Civil officers	4,793	2,337	1,110	1,019	1,276	425	99	242	11,301	10.6
Grand total	39,213	29,724	14,860	9,652	8,086	3,426	419	965	106,345	100.0
Proportion of total (per cent)—										
Ministers of religion	87.78	92.14	92.53	89.44	84.22	87.59	76.37	74.92	89.37	..
Civil officers	12.22	7.86	7.47	10.56	15.78	12.41	23.63	25.08	10.63	..

Divorce

The number of dissolutions of marriage, nullities of marriage and judicial separations was 9,746 in 1967 and 10,789 in 1968. Further information may be found in the chapter Public Justice.

Fertility and reproduction

Natural increase has been a significant element of increase in the population of Australia for many years. 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.

Number of live births and confinements

There are various methods of measuring the fertility of the population by relating the number of births to the numbers of the population. In each the basic data are, of course, the numbers of live births. The number of live births registered in Australia during 1967 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 stillborn children only.

LIVE BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1967

	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
LIVE BIRTHS									
Single births .	77,304	64,079	33,988	19,988	17,626	7,421	1,876	2,351	224,633
Twins .	1,518	1,372	695	392	392	117	43	47	4,576
Triplets .	19	30	9	6	5	9	2	3	83
Quadruplets .	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Males .	40,407	33,529	17,854	10,402	9,322	3,870	1,009	1,287	117,680
Females .	38,434	31,956	16,838	9,984	8,701	3,677	912	1,114	111,616
Total .	78,841	65,485	34,692	20,386	18,023	7,547	1,921	2,401	229,296

STILLBIRTHS ASSOCIATED WITH MULTIPLE BIRTHS INCLUDED ABOVE

Twins .	28	10	5	2	12	1	3	1	62
Triplets .	2	3	..	..	1	..	1	..	7

CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN BIRTHS SHOWN ABOVE

Nuptial .	71,851	61,124	30,859	18,821	15,898	6,925	1,644	2,307	209,429
Ex-nuptial .	6,233	3,658	3,482	1,366	1,932	558	256	69	17,554
Total .	78,084	64,782	34,341	20,187	17,830	7,483	1,900	2,376	226,983

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 was liveborn, the confinement has been treated as a single birth. However, the numbers of multiple births are not significantly affected. See also page 177.

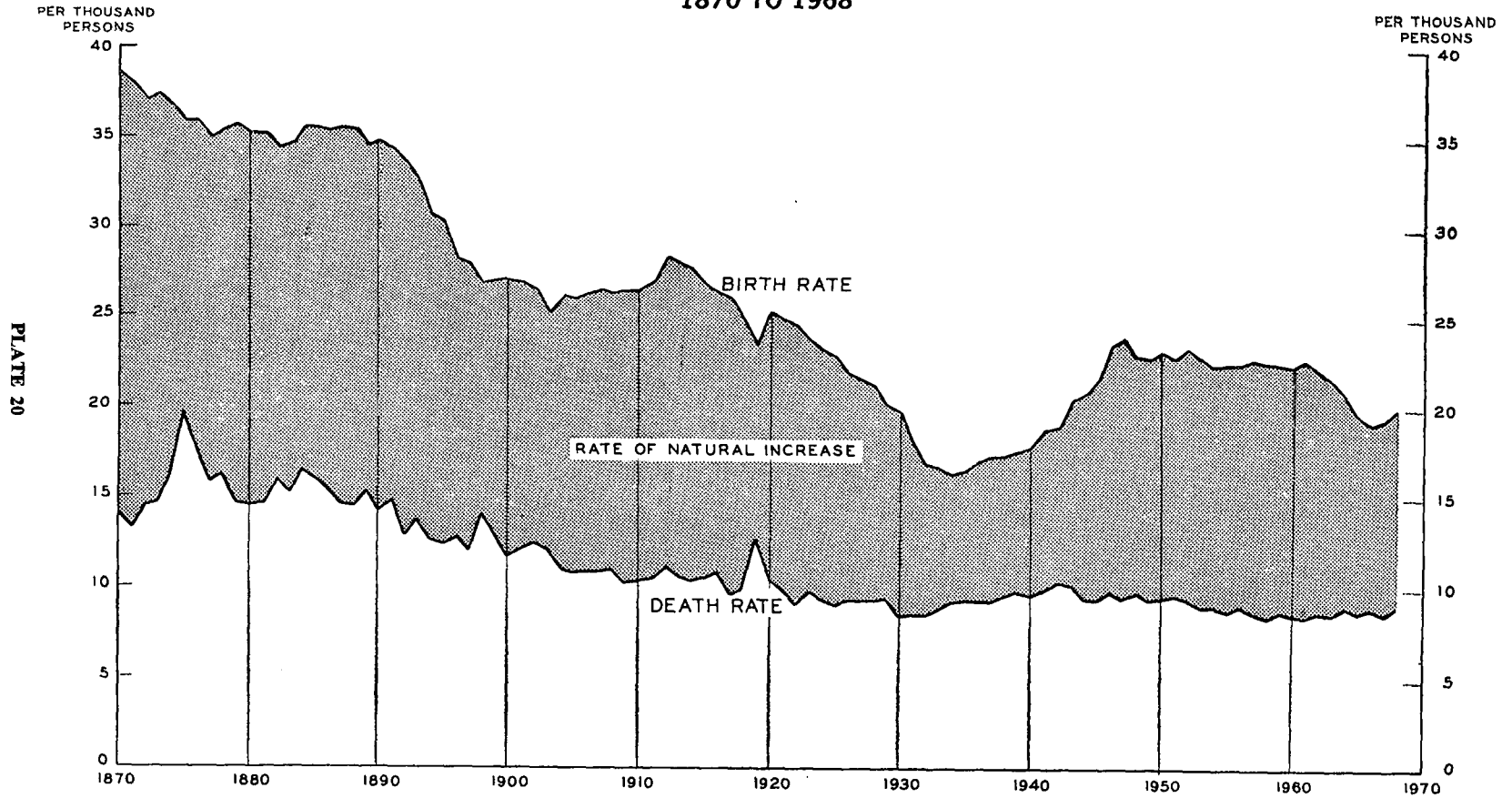
The average annual number of live births in each State and Territory for each five-year period from 1941 to 1965 and the total number of live births for each year from 1964 to 1968 are given in the following table. Corresponding figures for each five-year period from 1861 to 1950 were published in Year Book No. 39, page 583.

LIVE BIRTHS(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1941 TO 1968

<i>Period</i>	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Annual average—									
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
1956-60 .	79,613	61,279	34,171	19,977	16,922	8,517	694	1,286	222,459
1961-65 .	82,896	65,193	35,357	21,377	16,861	8,439	897	1,932	232,952
Annual total—									
1964 .	80,518	64,990	34,972	20,866	16,685	8,252	911	1,955	229,149
1965 .	78,069	63,550	33,551	20,891	16,186	7,535	914	2,158	222,854
1966 .	77,758	64,008	32,843	20,319	17,007	7,401	972	2,318	222,626
1967 .	78,841	65,485	34,692	20,386	18,023	7,547	1,921	2,401	229,296
1968 .	81,696	70,228	35,190	21,207	19,541	8,317	2,084	2,643	240,906

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND NATURAL INCREASE: AUSTRALIA 1870 TO 1968



NOTE EXCLUDES PARTICULARS OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINES BEFORE 1967

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 172, 174-5. Crude birth rates for each five-year period from 1941 to 1965 and for each year from 1964 to 1968 are set out below for each State and Territory.

CRUDE BIRTH RATES^(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1941 TO 1968

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Average annual rates—									
1941-45 .	19.79	19.27	22.28	20.43	21.72	22.23	11.4	26.8	20.28
1946-50 .	22.60	22.51	24.69	24.41	25.24	26.71	23.8	37.9	23.39
1951-55 .	21.78	22.42	24.11	23.25	25.37	25.58	29.4	32.22	22.86
1956-60 .	21.55	22.52	23.80	22.27	24.20	25.45	31.49	30.10	22.59
1961-65 ^(b)	20.49	21.42	22.49	21.11	21.71	23.41	29.30	26.31	21.34
Annual rates—									
1964 ^(b) .	19.61	20.93	21.84	20.16	20.93	22.64	27.6	24.3	20.60
1965 ^(b) .	18.71	20.08	20.54	19.63	19.85	20.48	25.8	24.4	19.65
1966 ^(b) .	18.35	19.87	19.74	18.62	20.31	19.92	25.9	24.0	19.27
1967 .	18.30	19.98	20.37	18.34	20.55	20.04	32.3	23.1	19.40
1968 .	18.62	21.10	20.30	18.83	21.47	21.76	33.3	23.4	20.00

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.
 (b) Recalculated from population figures revised in accordance with results of the census of 30 June 1966.

NOTE. In some instances rates are based on too few births to warrant calculation to the second decimal place.

The birth rates in the table above are based on *live births registered in the respective States and Territories*. Some confinements, however, take place in States other than the State in which the mother usually resides, particularly in areas near State borders. The variations thus caused in the birth rates for the States and Territories by referring the birth registrations to the mother's usual residence are shown by the following corrected rates for 1967—New South Wales, 18.32; Victoria, 19.96; Queensland, 20.35; South Australia, 18.28; Western Australia, 20.56; Tasmania, 20.07; Northern Territory, 33.3; and Australian Capital Territory, 23.3. See Year Book No. 47 (p. 339) for the effect of the variations in the availability of hospital facilities on the birth rate in the Australian Capital Territory and in the neighbouring town of Queanbeyan in New South Wales.

A graph showing the birth rate for each year from 1870 to 1968 will be found on page 170. The crude birth rates of Australia and the more populous countries of the world for the latest available year are shown in International Vital Statistics at the end of this chapter.

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 high proportion of married women of child-bearing age will have a 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 fifteen to forty-four years inclusive, but births to mothers who were stated to be under fifteen or over forty-four years have been included in the compilations.

CRUDE BIRTH RATES AND FERTILITY RATES: AUSTRALIA, 1880-82 TO 1965-67(a)

Period	Average annual rates			Index Nos (Base: 1880-82 = 100)		
	Fertility rates			Fertility rates		
	Crude birth rate(b)	Births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 years	Nuptial births per 1,000 married women aged 15-44 years	Crude birth rate(b)	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
1960-62	22.5	112	154	64	66	48
1965-67	19.5	95	132	55	56	41

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1965-67. (b) 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 owing principally to the greatly increased number of marriages during that period.

Age-specific birth rates

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 birth rates, that is the number of births to women of specified ages per thousand women of those particular ages.

Age-specific birth rates are more commonly expressed in age groups than in single ages. In the following table such rates are shown in five-year age groups for Australia for the period 1941 to 1967. A graph on the following page shows the age-specific birth rates for each year during the period 1921 to 1967.

AGE-SPECIFIC BIRTH RATES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1941 TO 1967

Age group (years)	1941	1946	1951	1956	1961	1965	1966	1967
15-19	24.27	26.13	38.62	42.99	47.35	47.52	48.89	48.37
20-24	121.02	151.07	177.23	210.87	225.81	179.31	173.07	170.76
25-29	143.46	183.18	185.32	203.04	221.21	188.54	183.88	184.97
30-34	104.94	131.72	123.10	123.52	131.11	110.10	105.12	102.77
35-39	57.82	78.29	65.03	64.20	63.38	53.00	50.62	47.85
40-44	19.61	24.57	21.02	19.74	19.17	15.03	14.16	13.49
45-49	1.67	2.10	1.61	1.58	1.41	1.11	1.04	1.09

(a) Number of births per 1,000 women in each age group. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

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 an 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

BIRTH RATES, BY AGE OF MOTHER: AUSTRALIA

1921 to 1967

(NUMBER OF BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF FEMALE POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP)

LOGARITHMIC GRAPH

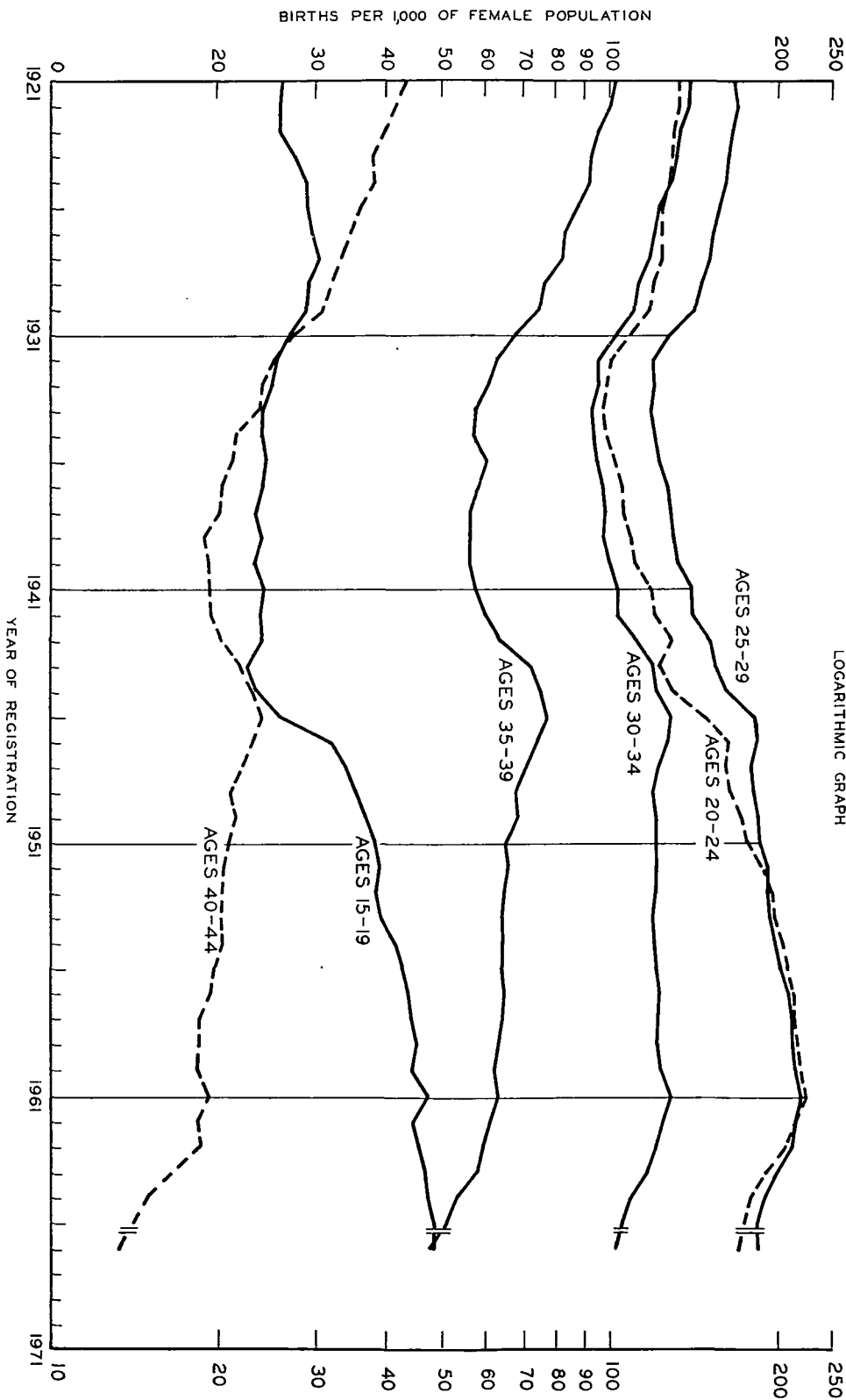


PLATE 21

BIRTHS PER 1,000 OF FEMALE POPULATION

0 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 200 250

1921 1931 1941 1951 1961 1971

YEAR OF REGISTRATION

Note: (1) The vertical scale is logarithmic, and the curves rise and fall according to the rate of increase and decrease; actual numbers are indicated by the scale.
 (2) There is a break in continuity between 1966 and 1967. From 1967 the figures include Aborigines. Prior to 1967 birth registrations identified as those of full-blood Aborigines were excluded.

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, page 175.

GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1881 TO 1967

Year	Gross reproduction rate		Net reproduction rate		Year	Gross reproduction rate		Net reproduction rate	
1881(b)		2.65	(c)	1.88	1951		1.486	(h)	1.428
1891(b)		2.30	(c)	1.73	1954		1.559	(i)	1.499
1901(b)		1.74	(d)	1.39	1962		1.664	(j)	1.609
1911		1.693	(e)	1.395	1963		1.625	(j)	1.572
1921		1.516	(f)	1.317	1964		1.529	(j)	1.480
1931		1.144	(g)	1.043	1965		1.447	(j)	1.400
1941		1.152	(g)	1.092	1966		1.400	(j)	1.355
1947		1.494	(h)	1.416	1967		1.387	(j)	1.342

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967. (b) Approximate only. (c) 1881-1890 mortality experience used. (d) 1891-1900 mortality experience used. (e) 1901-1910 mortality experience used. (f) 1920-1922 mortality experience used. (g) 1932-1934 mortality experience used. (h) 1946-1948 mortality experience used. (i) 1953-1955 mortality experience used. (j) 1960-1962 mortality experience used.

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 into account previous fertility and marriage experience. 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.

In the following table a comparison is given of the gross and net reproduction rates recorded for various countries in the period 1954 to 1967. These represent the latest available international comparisons. The registration of vital events has not been fully established in many countries and consequently details for the calculation of reproduction rates are not available. In order that the table should be as representative as possible some countries have been included even though the gross reproduction rate is the only figure available.

GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES: VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Period	Reproduction rate		Country	Period	Reproduction rate	
		Gross	Net			Gross	Net
Venezuela	1963	3.04	2.69	Norway	1965	1.41	1.37
Mauritius	1966	2.70	2.34	France	1966	1.35	1.32
Malaya	1960	2.9	..	Australia	1967	1.39	1.34
Ceylon	1961	2.5	..	England and Wales	1966	1.33	1.29
Thailand	1954	2.26	1.70	Belgium	1965	1.33	1.28
Chile	1964	2.16	1.83	Yugoslavia	1965	1.32	..
Ireland, Republic of	1966	1.86	1.81	Czechoslovakia	1964	1.22	1.17
New Zealand	1965	1.62	1.67	Germany—			
Canada	1966	1.37	1.33	Federal Rep.	1965	1.22	1.17
United States of				Democratic Rep.	1965	1.22	1.16
America	1966	1.33	1.29	Sweden	1966	1.15	1.13
Netherlands	1965	1.48	1.43	Switzerland	1965	1.23	1.19
Portugal	1964	1.52	1.35	Japan	1965	1.04	1.01
Scotland	1966	1.40	1.35	Hungary	1966	0.91	0.86

In comparing the reproduction rates of the countries shown 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.

Fertility of marriages

More satisfactory estimates of the fertility of marriages may be made by relating nuptial births in each year to the marriages from which they could have resulted. Births to women of a certain number of years duration of marriage are related to the number of marriages taking place that number of years previously and the resulting rates are added to give a total for all durations. The table below sets out this index of current fertility per marriage in respect of births in the individual years shown.

FERTILITY OF MARRIAGES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1956 TO 1967

<i>Year</i>	<i>Nuptial births per marriage</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Nuptial births per marriage</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Nuptial births per marriage</i>
1956 . . .	2.58	1960 . . .	2.76	1964 . . .	2.58
1957 . . .	2.69	1961 . . .	2.84	1965 . . .	2.42
1958 . . .	2.69	1962 . . .	2.78	1966 . . .	2.32
1959 . . .	2.73	1963 . . .	2.72	1967 . . .	2.31

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967. For 1967, births of full-blood Aborigines resulting from tribal marriages have also been excluded, as particulars of tribal marriages are not available.

See text following first table on page 174.

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.

Births are omitted from the calculation if the marriage did not take place in Australia. Births which occur overseas to Australian marriages cannot be included and hence some understatement is present in the index. Furthermore the results do not take account of the previous reproductive history of a marriage or of age at marriage.

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 1951-60 were as follows: New South Wales, 105.38; Victoria, 105.50; Queensland, 105.80; South Australia, 104.89; Western Australia, 105.25; Tasmania, 104.96; Northern Territory, 107.16; Australian Capital Territory, 108.77; Australia, 105.43. The following table shows the figures for Australia for each ten-year period from 1901 to 1960 and for each of the years 1966 to 1968.

MASCULINITY(a) OF LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED: AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1968

	1901-10	1911-20	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-60	1966	1967	1968
Total births . . .	105.22	105.27	105.55	105.12	105.38	105.43	105.95	105.43	105.41
Ex-nuptial births . . .	104.08	105.25	105.16	105.36	105.34	103.99	103.91	106.16	104.21

(a) Number of males born for every 100 female births. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

Ex-nuptial live births

The variations in the proportions of ex-nuptial live births as between the individual States and Territories for 1967 and for Australia at intervals from 1901 to 1967 are shown in the following table.

**EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS
NUMBER AND PROPORTION, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1967**

	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>N.T.</i>	<i>A.C.T.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Number	6,300	3,699	3,525	1,375	1,944	562	259	70	17,734
Proportion of total births %	7.99	5.65	10.16	6.74	10.79	7.45	13.48	2.92	7.73

**EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS: NUMBER AND PROPORTION(a)
AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1967**

	<i>Annual average</i>						1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
	1901-10	1911-20	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-60					
Number	6,498	6,836	6,238	5,133	6,780	9,013	13,454	14,925	15,531	16,541	17,734
Proportion of total births %	6.05	5.22	4.66	4.40	4.13	4.25	5.71	6.51	6.97	7.43	7.73

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

A further measure of ex-nuptiality 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; 1953-55, 14.45; 1960-62, 18.49; and 1965-67, 20.96. Particulars of full-blood Aborigines are excluded throughout. 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. The following table shows the relative ratios of ex-nuptial and nuptial births to the total population for periods from 1901.

**CRUDE EX-NUPTIAL, NUPTIAL, AND TOTAL BIRTH RATES(a)
AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1967**

<i>Birth rate</i>	<i>Annual average</i>						1965	1966	1967
	1901-10	1911-20	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-60			
Ex-nuptial	1.60	1.39	1.04	0.76	0.90	0.97	1.37	1.43	1.50
Nuptial	24.91	25.18	21.40	16.47	20.99	21.75	18.28	17.84	17.90
Total	26.51	26.57	22.44	17.23	21.89	22.72	19.65	19.27	19.40

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

Legitimations

Under the provisions of the Commonwealth *Marriage Act* 1961-1966, which came into operation on 1 September 1963, a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth becomes legitimised on the subsequent marriage of its parents. The legitimisation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the child's birth and

whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage, or in the case of a child born before 1 September 1963, at that date. Prior to the introduction of this Act, legitimations took place under Acts passed in the several States to legitimise 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 came within the scope of their purposes, born before or after the passing thereof, was deemed to be legitimate from birth by the post-natal union of its parents and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. The number of children legitimised in Australia during 1967 was 3,059.

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 stillborn 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.

Multiple births recorded on this basis during 1967 comprised 2,319 cases of twins, 30 cases of triplets and one case of quadruplets, the resultant number of live born and stillborn children being respectively 4,576 and 62 for twins, 83 and 7 for triplets and 4 live born children for quadruplets. This represents an average of 10.22 recorded cases of twins and 0.13 recorded cases of triplets per 1,000 confinements or, alternatively, mothers of twins represented 1 in every 98 mothers and mothers of triplets 1 in every 7,566. Total cases of multiple births represented 10.35 per 1,000 confinements or 1 in every 97 mothers. The proportion of mothers of multiple births to total mothers does not vary greatly from year to year.

Confinements—ages of parents

The relative ages of the parents of children whose births were registered in 1967 have been tabulated separately for male and female births, multiple births being distinguished from single births. For confinements and for multiple births, the relative ages of parents are shown in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 85. In the following table the relative ages of parents are shown in five-year groups.

CONFINEMENTS, BY RELATIVE AGES OF PARENTS: AUSTRALIA, 1967

Age of father (years) and type of birth	Total	Age of mother (years)								Not stated		
		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over			
Under 20	3,760	5	3,165	580	9	1						
20-24	41,472	2	11,527	27,515	2,306	104	17					1
25-29	69,738	6	2,485	33,557	30,984	2,485	193	26				1
30-34	48,392	3	450	7,588	24,071	14,612	1,538	126	4			
35-39	28,120	5	113	1,552	6,734	11,809	7,278	611	16			2
40-44	12,450	1	26	331	1,383	3,274	5,172	2,194	69			
45-49	3,806	1	10	91	296	668	1,381	1,213	146			
50-54	1,189		2	39	89	170	394	420	74			1
55-59	336		3	17	33	48	101	113	21			
60-64	85	1	3	5	7	16	29	21	3			
65 and over(a)	81		2	13	11	16	19	14	1			5
Mothers of nuptial children												
Single	207,265	23	17,653	70,700	65,262	32,729	15,881	4,675	332			10
Twins	2,135	1	133	581	650	466	239	62	3			
Triplets	29			7	11	8	(b)2	1				
Total	209,429	24	17,786	71,288	65,923	33,203	16,122	4,738	335			10
Mothers of ex-nuptial children												
Single	17,368	99	6,703	5,470	2,460	1,351	919	313	40			13
Twins	184	2	42	48	35	36	21					
Triplets	2		1		1							
Total	17,554	101	6,746	5,518	2,496	1,387	940	313	40			13
Total mothers												
Single	224,633	122	24,356	76,170	67,722	34,080	16,800	4,988	372			23
Twins	2,319	3	175	629	685	502	260	62	3			
Triplets	31		1	7	12	8	(b)2	1				
Total	226,983	125	24,532	76,806	68,419	34,590	17,062	5,051	375			23

(a) Includes thirty-six confinements in which the age of the father was not stated. (b) Includes one case of quadruplets.

Confinements—countries of birth of parents

The following table shows the countries of birth of parents of children whose births from nuptial confinements were registered during 1967.

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, BY RELATIVE COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF PARENTS
AUSTRALIA, 1967**

Country of birth of father	Country of birth of mother										Total fathers	
	Australia	New Zealand	United Kingdom and Ireland	Germany	Greece	Italy	Malta	Netherlands	Yugoslavia	Other European		Other and unspecified
Australia . . .	140,640	600	6,016	918	123	308	258	989	80	520	1,133	151,585
New Zealand . . .	637	198	52	4	1	2	1	9	..	9	22	935
United Kingdom and Ireland . . .	7,456	90	7,713	147	4	28	63	121	9	142	311	16,084
Germany . . .	1,208	15	166	1,006	10	21	21	75	31	145	62	2,760
Greece . . .	337	2	26	20	7,477	12	3	12	13	29	121	8,052
Italy . . .	1,866	11	167	84	40	9,161	45	71	68	89	94	11,696
Malta . . .	476	3	83	14	3	8	1,706	23	4	15	29	2,364
Netherlands . . .	1,624	13	192	69	4	7	13	1,564	5	43	83	3,617
Yugoslavia . . .	588	7	82	134	88	112	12	40	1,808	122	25	2,988
Other European . . .	1,614	25	267	330	81	49	22	71	102	1,901	155	4,617
Other and unspecified . . .	1,633	25	316	61	156	48	29	76	9	107	2,271	4,731
Total mothers	158,049	989	15,080	2,787	7,987	9,756	2,173	3,051	2,129	3,122	4,306	209,429

Confinements—occupations of fathers

In the 209,429 cases where nuptial confinements resulted in one or more live births, the classes of occupations of the fathers were distributed as follows; craftsmen, 67,633; administrative and clerical workers, 28,406; rural and mining workers, 24,669; labourers, 22,288; professional and technical workers, 21,222; workers in transport and communication, 17,457; service, sport and other workers, 13,538; sales workers, 13,326; persons not in the work force, 890.

Confinements—age, duration of marriage and issue of mothers

The total number of nuptial confinements resulting in live births in 1967 was 209,429, comprising 207,265 single births, 2,135 cases of twins, 28 cases of triplets and one case of quadruplets. The following tables relating to previous issue exclude the issue of former marriages and stillborn 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.

The following table shows that in 1967 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 1967 was 2.38, compared with 2.42 in 1966, 2.48 in 1965, 2.56 in 1964 and 2.60 in 1963.

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS
AUSTRALIA, 1967**

Duration of marriage	Total			Duration of marriage	Total		
	married mothers	Total issue	Average issue		married mothers	Total issue	Average issue
Under 1 year . . .	30,845	31,676	1.03	15 years . . .	2,178	10,929	5.02
1 year . . .	25,143	31,638	1.26	16 " . . .	1,897	10,106	5.33
2 years . . .	26,142	42,183	1.61	17 " . . .	1,373	7,478	5.45
3 " . . .	23,507	45,102	1.92	18 " . . .	1,067	6,125	5.74
4 " . . .	19,105	42,614	2.23	19 " . . .	894	5,128	5.74
5 " . . .	15,494	39,765	2.57	20 " . . .	715	4,379	6.12
6 " . . .	13,044	37,416	2.87	21 " . . .	434	2,844	6.55
7 " . . .	10,436	33,170	3.18	22 " . . .	282	1,824	6.47
8 " . . .	8,441	28,645	3.39	23 " . . .	142	970	6.83
9 " . . .	7,081	25,717	3.63	24 " . . .	119	909	7.64
10 " . . .	5,768	22,294	3.87	25 years and over	160	1,195	7.47
11 " . . .	4,891	19,956	4.08	Not stated . . .	600	2,210	3.68
12 " . . .	3,993	17,288	4.33				
13 " . . .	3,119	14,123	4.53				
14 " . . .	2,559	12,238	4.78				
				Total . . .	209,429	(a)497,922	2.38

(a) Excludes one confinement in which the previous issue was not stated.

The following table shows the average number of children born to mothers of different ages.

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AVERAGE ISSUE OF MOTHERS, BY AGE(a)
AUSTRALIA, 1911 TO 1967**

Period	Average issue of mothers aged—							All ages
	Under 20 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45 years 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
1951-60.	1.23	1.71	2.42	3.12	3.84	4.63	5.57	2.51
1967	1.22	1.66	2.39	3.29	4.07	4.82	5.86	2.38

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

A classification of mothers by age and previous issue is given for 1967 in the following table.

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS, BY AGE OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE
AUSTRALIA, 1967**

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	14,431	37,523	17,391	4,517	1,806	436	(a) 23	76,127
1	3,041	23,919	22,105	7,215	2,341	552	(a) 29	59,202
2	314	7,446	15,810	8,737	3,185	720	34	36,246
3	23	1,899	6,867	6,153	3,051	717	(a) 40	18,750
4	1	404	2,448	3,311	2,175	683	(a) 48	9,070
5	..	78	858	1,677	1,406	520	(b) 39	4,578
6	..	16	303	817	893	367	(b) 37	2,433
7	..	2	95	431	514	270	26	1,338
8	..	..	33	207	348	189	21	798
9	..	..	11	91	210	107	22	441
10 and over	..	(d) 1	2	47	193	177	26	(c) 446
Total married mothers	17,810	71,288	65,923	33,203	16,122	4,738	(d)345	209,429

(a) Includes two confinements for which the age of the mother was not stated. (b) Includes one confinement for which the age of mother was not stated. (c) Includes one confinement for which the previous issue was not stated. (d) Includes ten confinements for which the age of mother was not stated.

Multiple births—previous issue of mothers

Of married mothers of twins in 1967, 632 had no previous issue either living or dead, 558 had one child previously, 415 had two previous issue, 233 three, 139 four, 61 five, 46 six, 20 seven, 12 eight, 12 nine, 1 ten, 3 eleven, and 3 twelve. Of the 28 cases of nuptial triplets and one case of quadruplets registered during 1967, 9 mothers had no previous issue, 3 had one, 8 had two, 5 had three, 3 had four, and 1 had six previous issue.

Nuptial first births

The following table shows the interval between marriage and first birth for periods since 1911. In cases of multiple births, the first live born child only is enumerated.

NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS, BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE^(a): AUSTRALIA, 1911 TO 1967

Duration of marriage	Annual average						
	1911-20	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-60	1966	1967
NUMBER OF NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS							
Under 8 months . . .	9,312	10,351	10,677	8,822	11,796	20,038	19,735
8 months	1,562	1,530	1,417	2,104	2,144	1,882	1,855
9 "	3,517	3,253	2,668	4,298	4,673	3,546	3,344
10 "	2,877	2,907	2,202	3,447	3,947	3,092	2,962
11 "	2,018	2,152	1,836	2,896	3,287	2,518	2,469
<i>Total under 1 year</i> . . .	<i>19,286</i>	<i>20,193</i>	<i>18,800</i>	<i>21,567</i>	<i>25,847</i>	<i>31,076</i>	<i>30,365</i>
1 year and under 2 years	8,563	10,133	10,595	17,762	18,463	18,574	19,139
2 years " " 3 "	2,626	3,369	4,319	8,028	7,937	10,077	11,537
3 " " " 4 "	1,230	1,743	2,214	4,361	4,373	5,619	6,348
4 " " " 5 "	700	941	1,205	2,569	2,632	2,988	3,321
5 " " " 10 "	980	1,446	1,766	3,936	4,262	4,237	4,311
10 " " " 15 "	168	240	289	501	721	710	784
15 years and over . . .	42	55	55	94	144	181	187
Not stated . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	135
Total	33,595	38,120	39,243	58,818	64,379	73,462	76,127

PROPORTION OF TOTAL NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS

(Per cent)

Under 8 months	27.72	27.15	27.21	15.00	18.32	27.28	25.93
8 months	4.65	4.01	3.61	3.58	3.33	2.56	2.44
9 "	10.47	8.53	6.80	7.31	7.26	4.82	4.39
10 "	8.56	7.63	5.61	5.86	6.13	4.21	3.89
11 "	6.01	5.65	4.68	4.92	5.11	3.43	3.24
<i>Total under 1 year</i> . . .	<i>57.41</i>	<i>52.97</i>	<i>47.91</i>	<i>36.67</i>	<i>40.15</i>	<i>42.30</i>	<i>39.89</i>
1 year and under 2 years	25.49	26.58	27.00	30.20	28.68	25.28	25.14
2 years " " 3 "	7.82	8.84	11.01	13.65	12.33	13.72	15.15
3 " " " 4 "	3.66	4.57	5.64	7.41	6.79	7.65	8.34
4 " " " 5 "	2.08	2.47	3.07	4.37	4.09	4.07	4.36
5 " " " 10 "	2.92	3.79	4.50	6.69	6.62	5.77	5.66
10 " " " 15 "	0.50	0.63	0.73	0.85	1.12	0.97	1.03
15 years and over . . .	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.22	0.24	0.25
Not stated . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.18
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

In 1967 the masculinity of nuptial first births was 105.74 and of total births 105.43.

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, BY AGE OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE
AUSTRALIA, 1967

Duration of marriage	Age of mother (years)							Not stated	Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over		
NUMBER OF NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS									
Under 8 months	10,464	7,733	1,083	277	136	40	1	1	19,735
8 months	376	1,022	315	100	35	7	..	..	1,855
9 "	522	1,929	604	219	60	10	..	..	3,344
10 "	442	1,763	534	147	60	15	1	..	2,962
11 "	380	1,458	426	145	51	8	1	..	2,469.
<i>Total under 1 year</i>	<i>12,184</i>	<i>13,905</i>	<i>2,962</i>	<i>888</i>	<i>342</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>30,365</i>
1 year and under 2 years	1,840	12,081	3,782	947	403	81	4	1	19,139
2 years " " 3 "	279	7,150	3,300	552	203	48	5	..	11,537
3 " " " 4 "	41	3,016	2,751	388	118	33	1	..	6,348
4 " " " 5 "	8	977	1,916	302	97	19	2	..	3,321
5 " " " 10 "	1	359	2,619	995	258	78	1	..	4,311
10 " " " 15 "	..	..	54	428	258	41	3	..	784
15 years and over . . . . .	..	..	..	10	122	53	2	..	187
Not stated	78	35	7	7	5	3	..	..	135
Total	14,431	37,523	17,391	4,517	1,806	436	21	2	76,127

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(a)
AUSTRALIA, 1911 TO 1967

Period	Nuptial confinements			Proportion of first to total nuptial confinements (per cent)
	First births	Other births	Total	
Annual average—				
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
1951-60	64,379	136,264	200,643	32.09
Annual total—				
1963	69,130	150,713	219,843	31.45
1964	68,586	143,437	212,023	32.35
1965	70,197	134,941	205,138	34.22
1966	73,462	130,499	203,961	36.02
1967	76,127	133,302	209,429	36.35

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

Stillbirths

Interstate comparisons of the figures and rates in the following tables are affected by the differences in the definitions of stillbirths adopted by the various States, and only the trends in the rates for the States should be compared. For various reasons, the registration of stillbirths is not as complete as for live births and deaths; particulars for the Territories and the smaller States are more affected by this than are those for the larger States. Stillbirth registration was not compulsory in Tasmania until 1967. The figures shown in the tables represent those stillbirths voluntarily registered during the year.

STILLBIRTHS(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1936 TO 1967

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Annual average—									
1936-40	1,409	854	n.a.	(b)274	234	144	n.a.	5	n.a.
1941-45	1,478	966	(c)657	324	248	143	n.a.	9	cd3,825
1946-50	1,405	949	626	368	274	161	n.a.	12	(d)3,795
1951-55	1,239	849	581	290	271	139	8	16	3,393
1956-60	1,253	839	558	274	235	109	6	19	3,293
1961-65	1,104	794	468	264	194	87	17	18	2,946
Annual total—									
1963	1,163	792	476	262	178	63	30	14	2,978
1964	1,003	771	402	252	170	69	13	15	2,695
1965	947	747	391	256	181	89	15	23	2,649
1966	964	762	405	237	168	111	11	31	2,689
1967	863	797	372	211	188	83	(e)49	24	2,587

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967. (b) Three years 1938-40. (c) Figures for Queensland are not available for 1941. (d) Excludes Northern Territory. (e) Includes 25 foetal deaths occurring in remote localities for which the period of gestation was not stated. The Registration Ordinance requires registration of any foetal death of at least twenty weeks gestation.

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)(b): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1936 TO 1967

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Average annual rate—									
1936-40	28.7	27.4	n.a.	(c)27.5	25.7	28.7	n.a.	22.2	n.a.
1941-45	25.5	24.8	(d)26.8	25.2	23.3	25.7	n.a.	22.9	de 25.25
1946-50	20.0	19.6	21.9	22.1	20.5	22.3	n.a.	16.3	(e)20.46
1951-55	16.5	15.5	18.4	15.8	17.0	17.5	17.2	17.1	16.57
1956-60	15.5	13.5	16.1	13.5	13.7	12.6	8.6	14.3	14.59
1961-65	13.1	12.0	13.1	12.2	11.4	10.2	18.4	9.3	12.49
Annual rate—									
1963	13.6	11.9	13.1	12.1	10.2	7.3	33.7	(f)	12.48
1964	12.3	11.7	11.4	11.9	10.1	8.3	(f)	(f)	11.62
1965	12.0	11.6	11.5	12.1	11.1	11.7	(f)	10.5	11.75
1966	12.2	11.8	12.2	11.5	9.8	14.8	(f)	13.2	11.93
1967	10.8	12.0	10.6	10.2	10.3	10.9	24.9	9.9	11.16

(a) Numbers of stillbirths per 1,000 of all births (live and still). (b) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967. (c) Three years 1938-40. (d) Figures for Queensland are not available for 1941. (e) Excludes Northern Territory. (f) Less than twenty events; rates not calculated.

NOTE. Because of the smallness of the numbers of stillbirths occurring in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory the rates for these Territories (i.e. the number per thousand live births and stillbirths) are subject to considerable fluctuation.

Mortality

Number of deaths

The following tables show the number of deaths, male and female, registered in each State and Territory during 1968. Stillbirths, although registered as both births and deaths in some States, are excluded from the death statistics published herein.

DEATHS, SEXES: STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1968

Sex	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Males	22,966	16,427	9,269	5,555	4,340	1,906	316	283	61,062
Females	18,837	13,540	6,809	4,361	3,130	1,378	227	205	48,487
Persons	41,803	29,967	16,078	9,916	7,470	3,284	543	488	109,549

A summary of the number of deaths in each State and Territory from 1941 to 1968 is given in the following table. Annual averages for each five-year period from 1861 to 1950 were published in Year Book No. 39, page 597.

DEATHS(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1941 TO 1968

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Annual average—									
1941-45(b)	27,807	20,964	9,715	6,303	4,724	2,488	64	71	72,136
1946-50(b)	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
1956-60	34,002	24,254	12,008	7,732	5,523	2,668	117	184	86,488
1961-65	37,514	26,569	13,570	8,388	6,043	2,939	152	290	95,465
Annual total—									
1963	37,226	26,920	13,275	8,201	5,976	2,818	161	317	94,894
1964	39,487	27,548	14,523	8,906	6,429	3,174	164	363	100,594
1965	38,949	28,031	14,114	8,788	6,274	3,043	161	355	99,715
1966	40,546	28,673	14,861	9,323	6,772	3,159	154	441	103,929
1967	39,613	28,373	14,736	9,071	6,779	3,228	527	376	102,703
1968	41,803	29,967	16,078	9,916	7,470	3,284	543	488	109,549

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967. (b) Excludes deaths of defence personnel and of internees and prisoners of war from overseas for the period September 1939 to June 1947.

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(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1941 TO 1968

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Average annual rate—									
1941-45(b)	9.73	10.63	9.24	10.26	9.86	10.21	6.4	5.0	9.96
1946-50(b)	9.70	10.37	9.13	9.76	9.23	9.30	6.3	5.3	9.74
1951-55	9.49	9.55	8.71	9.25	8.49	8.48	6.9	4.58	9.25
1956-60	9.20	8.91	8.36	8.62	7.90	7.97	5.32	4.31	8.78
1961-65	9.27	8.73	8.63	8.28	7.78	8.15	4.95	3.94	8.75
Annual rate—									
1964	9.61	8.87	9.07	8.61	8.06	8.71	5.0	4.5	9.04
1965	9.33	8.86	8.64	8.26	7.70	8.27	4.6	4.0	8.79
1966	9.57	8.90	8.93	8.54	8.09	8.50	4.1	4.6	8.99
1967	9.19	8.66	8.65	8.16	7.73	8.57	8.9	3.6	8.69
1968—									
Males	10.43	9.84	10.55	9.81	9.36	9.88	9.3	4.9	10.07
Females	8.62	8.16	7.96	7.79	7.01	7.27	8.0	3.7	8.11
Persons	9.53	9.00	9.27	8.81	8.21	8.59	8.7	4.3	9.10

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967. (b) Excludes deaths of defence personnel, etc., from September 1939 to June 1947.

NOTE. Crude death rates (i.e. the number of deaths per thousand of mean population) are affected by the particular age and sex composition of the population. In the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory the population at risk in the higher ages is lower proportionately than in other States, largely as a result of the rapid increases of the population in the lower ages. In some instances rates are based on too few deaths to warrant calculation to the second decimal place.

A graph showing the crude death rate for each year from 1870 to 1968 will be found on page 170.

Standardised death rates

The death rates quoted on page 183 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, 'standardised' death rates may be computed. This is done 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 standardised 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. An examination of the age distribution of deaths and the resultant age-specific death rates is made on pages 188-90.

Comparison of crude and standardised death rates

The relative incidence of mortality as between individual States and as between the years 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, and 1966 is illustrated in the following statement of crude and 'standardised' 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 STANDARDISED DEATH RATES: STATES, 1921 TO 1966

	<i>N.S.W.</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>S.A.</i>	<i>W.A.</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
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	9.20	8.63	9.01	8.38	8.67	9.10
1961	8.95	8.37	8.41	8.06	7.77	7.89	8.47
1966	9.57	8.90	8.93	8.54	8.09	8.50	8.99
Standardised 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
1961	6.56	6.12	6.26	5.90	6.02	6.19	6.27
1966	6.84	6.42	6.34	6.18	6.25	6.47	6.53

(a) Total deaths per 1,000 of mean population. Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines. (b) See explanation of standardised death rates above.

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.

True death rates

The main objections to standardised death rates are that the choice of a standard population is arbitrary and that the standardised 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 fifty years, say, then each person will on the average die fifty years after birth, so that in a stationary population one person in fifty or twenty 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 true death rates for the periods covered by Australian life tables together with estimates for recent years based on abridged life tables calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician. These estimates are subject to revision when the Australian life tables 1965-1967 become available.

TRUE DEATH RATES: AUSTRALIA
1881-90 TO 1967(a)

<i>Period</i>	<i>True death rate</i>	
	<i>Males(b)</i>	<i>Females(c)</i>
1881-90	21.19	19.67
1891-1900	19.58	18.26
1901-10	18.12	17.00
1920-22	16.91	15.80
1932-34	15.75	14.89
1946-48	15.14	14.16
1953-55	14.89	13.75
1960-62	14.72	13.48
1964(d)	14.84	13.55
1965(d)	14.77	13.48
1966(d)	14.80	13.51
<hr/>		
1967(d)	14.76	13.43

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967. (b) Number of deaths per 1,000 males in stationary population. (c) Number of deaths per 1,000 females in stationary population. (d) Based on abridged life tables calculated by the Commonwealth Statistician. These tables are based on estimates of population by age, adjusted to take into account the 1966 census.

The crude death rates and the true death rates of Australia and the more populous countries of the world for the latest available year are shown in the table in International Vital Statistics at the end of this chapter.

Australian Life Tables

Life Tables prior to 1961. 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 1881-90, 1891-1900 and 1901-10. These compilations furnished a comprehensive view of Australian mortality in respect of sex, time, and geographical distribution, and practically superseded all Life Tables prepared in Australia prior to 1911. In addition, mortality tables based on the experience for the whole of Australia for the ten years 1901-10 were prepared and published. At the census of 1921 Life Tables were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from the recorded census population and the deaths in the three years 1920 to 1922. In 1933, 1947 and 1954, Life Tables based on the census population and the deaths in the years 1932 to 1934, 1946 to 1948 and 1953 to 1955 respectively were compiled by the Commonwealth Actuary.

Life Tables of census of 1961. On the occasion of the 1961 Census the eighth Life Tables in the series 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 1960 to 1962, and deaths during these years. Full particulars of the data used, the method of construction and the tabulation of these Life Tables will be found in the report of the Commonwealth Actuary, which was published by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1966. This report also appears in Volume VIII of the detailed tables of the 1961 census. The main features of the tables, including comparisons with earlier Australian tables, are set out in the following summary tables.

AUSTRALIAN COMPARATIVE LIFE TABLES
RATES OF MORTALITY (q_x) AT REPRESENTATIVE AGES

<i>Age (x)</i>	<i>1901-10</i>	<i>1920-22</i>	<i>1932-34</i>	<i>1946-48</i>	<i>1953-55</i>	<i>1960-62</i>
MALES						
0 . . . . .	.09510	.07132	.04543	.03199	.02521	.02239
10 . . . . .	.00179	.00156	.00119	.00072	.00056	.00041
20 . . . . .	.00370	.00284	.00219	.00169	.00186	.00173
30 . . . . .	.00519	.00390	.00271	.00186	.00170	.00157
40 . . . . .	.00816	.00617	.00460	.00337	.00297	.00300
50 . . . . .	.01395	.01158	.00966	.00919	.00819	.00804
60 . . . . .	.02584	.02407	.02216	.02278	.02221	.02176
70 . . . . .	.06162	.05290	.05082	.05256	.05315	.05177
80 . . . . .	.13795	.13340	.12659	.12011	.11958	.11617
FEMALES						
0 . . . . .	.07953	.05568	.03642	.02519	.01989	.01757
10 . . . . .	.00159	.00127	.00087	.00050	.00035	.00028
20 . . . . .	.00329	.00252	.00183	.00091	.00064	.00060
30 . . . . .	.00519	.00387	.00279	.00165	.00096	.00082
40 . . . . .	.00718	.00524	.00402	.00284	.00217	.00187
50 . . . . .	.00956	.00808	.00744	.00641	.00530	.00464
60 . . . . .	.01920	.01571	.01466	.01360	.01203	.01074
70 . . . . .	.04777	.04090	.03802	.03607	.03250	.02933
80 . . . . .	.11333	.11230	.10106	.10027	.09314	.08507

q_x = probability of dying within one year at specified ages.

**RATES OF MORTALITY FOR ONE PERIOD AS A PROPORTION OF THE
RATES FOR THE PRECEDING PERIOD**

<i>Age</i>	<i>Males</i>				<i>Females</i>			
	<i>1932-34</i>	<i>1946-48</i>	<i>1953-55</i>	<i>1960-62</i>	<i>1932-34</i>	<i>1946-48</i>	<i>1953-55</i>	<i>1960-62</i>
	<i>1920-22</i>	<i>1932-34</i>	<i>1946-48</i>	<i>1953-55</i>	<i>1920-22</i>	<i>1932-34</i>	<i>1946-48</i>	<i>1953-55</i>
0 . . . . .	.64	.70	.79	.89	.65	.69	.79	.88
10 . . . . .	.76	.61	.78	.73	.69	.57	.70	.80
20 . . . . .	.77	.77	1.10	.93	.73	.50	.70	.94
30 . . . . .	.69	.69	.91	.92	.72	.59	.58	.85
40 . . . . .	.75	.73	.88	1.01	.77	.71	.76	.86
50 . . . . .	.83	.95	.89	.98	.92	.86	.83	.88
60 . . . . .	.92	1.03	.97	.98	.93	.93	.88	.89
70 . . . . .	.96	1.03	1.01	.97	.93	.95	.90	.90
80 . . . . .	.95	.95	1.00	.97	.90	.99	.93	.91

RATES OF MORTALITY AS A PROPORTION OF THE RATES FOR THE PERIOD 1901-1910

Age	Males				Females			
	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1932-34	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62
	1901-10	1901-10	1901-10	1901-10	1901-10	1901-10	1901-10	1901-10
0	.48	.34	.27	.24	.46	.32	.25	.22
10	.66	.40	.31	.23	.55	.31	.22	.18
20	.59	.46	.50	.47	.56	.28	.19	.18
30	.52	.36	.33	.30	.54	.32	.18	.16
40	.56	.41	.36	.37	.56	.40	.30	.26
50	.69	.66	.59	.58	.78	.67	.55	.49
60	.86	.88	.86	.84	.76	.71	.63	.56
70	.82	.85	.86	.84	.80	.76	.68	.61
80	.92	.87	.87	.84	.89	.88	.82	.75

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

Age (x)	Males				Females			
	1901-10	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1901-10	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
10	86,622	95,619	96,488	97,062	88,395	96,549	97,228	97,664
20	84,493	94,562	95,460	96,215	86,459	95,953	96,774	97,278
30	80,844	92,967	93,801	94,726	82,909	94,740	96,055	96,649
40	75,887	90,823	90,861	92,859	78,001	92,758	94,715	95,481
50	68,221	85,946	87,553	88,473	71,945	89,011	91,573	92,713
60	56,782	74,251	76,256	77,456	63,247	81,257	84,665	86,537
70	38,275	52,230	54,054	54,944	46,793	65,398	69,613	72,505
80	14,330	22,785	23,658	24,669	21,356	35,401	39,633	43,453
90	1,652	3,144	3,507	3,800	3,566	6,556	8,087	10,005

COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE (0e_x) AT SELECTED AGES

Age (x)	Males				Females			
	1901-10	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62	1901-10	1946-48	1953-55	1960-62
0	55.20	66.07	67.14	67.92	58.84	70.63	72.75	74.18
10	53.53	59.04	59.53	59.93	56.38	63.11	64.78	65.92
20	44.74	49.64	50.10	50.40	47.52	53.47	55.06	56.16
30	36.52	40.40	40.90	41.12	39.33	44.08	45.43	46.49
40	28.56	31.23	31.65	31.84	31.47	34.91	35.99	36.99
50	21.16	22.67	22.92	23.13	23.69	26.14	27.03	27.92
60	14.35	15.36	15.47	15.60	16.20	18.11	18.78	19.51
70	8.67	9.55	9.59	9.77	9.96	11.14	11.62	12.19
80	4.96	5.36	5.47	5.57	5.73	6.02	6.30	6.68

l_x = number surviving at specified ages out of 100,000 births. 0e_x = complete expectation of life at specified ages.

As indicated in the foregoing tables, the progress towards lower mortality rates for both males and females has continued over the past sixty years or more. For example, the probability of a child born in 1961 dying in one year is less than one-quarter of the probability of death in one year attached to the child who was born sixty years ago. Even at advanced ages, the reductions which have occurred in mortality rates as compared with sixty years ago are very substantial. With the exception of males of ages forty to forty-seven and ages sixty-two to sixty-six lower mortality rates were experienced by males and females during 1960 to 1962 than for the period 1953 to 1955.

There is evidence that female longevity continues to improve at a faster rate than male longevity. It would seem that the risks associated with child-bearing for females are far outweighed by the greater accident propensity of younger males and the more rapid deterioration of health of older males.

An improvement has occurred in male mortality from accidents of all types, although there is some indication that for females the accident rates have deteriorated slightly. The rates for females are, nevertheless, still substantially below the corresponding rates for males.

Age distribution at death

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 the year 1967 is given for Australia in the following table.

DEATHS, BY AGE AT DEATH AND SEX: AUSTRALIA, 1967

Age at death				Age at death			
	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons		Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
Under 1 week	1,601	1,115	2,716	5-9 years	268	189	457
1 week and under 2 weeks	96	73	169	10-14 "	236	128	364
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	52	39	91	15-19 "	698	264	962
3 weeks and under 4 weeks	46	31	77	20-24 "	806	275	1,081
<i>Total under 4 weeks</i>	<i>1,795</i>	<i>1,258</i>	<i>3,053</i>	25-29 "	609	262	871
4 weeks and under 3 months	229	156	385	30-34 "	597	306	903
3 months and under 6 months	204	186	390	35-39 "	907	486	1,393
6 months and under 12 months	193	166	359	40-44 "	1,560	901	2,461
<i>Total under 1 year</i>	<i>2,421</i>	<i>1,766</i>	<i>4,187</i>	45-49 "	2,232	1,311	3,543
1 year	195	177	372	50-54 "	3,279	1,905	5,184
2 years	111	95	206	55-59 "	4,860	2,379	7,239
3 "	95	54	149	60-64 "	6,055	3,031	9,086
4 "	61	57	118	65-69 "	7,227	4,141	11,368
<i>Total under 5 years</i>	<i>2,883</i>	<i>2,149</i>	<i>5,032</i>	70-74 "	7,576	5,919	13,495
				75-79 "	7,817	7,299	15,116
				80-84 "	5,683	6,902	12,585
				85 years and over	4,203	7,341	11,544
				Age not stated	12	7	19
				<i>Total all ages</i>	<i>57,508</i>	<i>45,193</i>	<i>102,703</i>

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. The combined effect of various influences, i.e. the steady decline in the rate of mortality, the long term decline in the birth-rate, and the effects of past and present migration on the age distribution of the population, is shown in the following table, which shows the proportion of deaths in various age groups in ten-year periods from 1901 to 1960 and for the year 1967.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS IN EACH AGE GROUP: AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1967(a)

(Per cent)

Age at death (years)							1967		
	1901-10	1911-20	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-60	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 year	20.51	16.66	13.09	7.40	6.79	5.59	4.21	3.91	4.08
1-4	6.45	6.09	4.51	2.56	1.71	1.33	0.80	0.85	0.82
5-14	3.71	3.47	3.00	2.29	1.34	1.04	0.88	0.70	0.80
15-24	6.22	5.10	4.33	3.61	2.09	1.71	2.62	1.19	1.99
25-34	7.31	7.40	5.92	4.49	2.87	2.30	2.10	1.26	1.73
35-44	8.39	8.02	7.72	6.25	4.52	4.00	4.29	3.07	3.75
45-54	9.29	10.34	9.99	10.34	9.15	8.29	9.58	7.12	8.50
55-64	9.74	12.12	14.82	15.11	16.67	15.81	18.98	11.97	15.90
65-74	13.39	13.51	17.85	22.53	23.09	25.47	25.74	22.26	24.21
75 and over	14.99	17.29	18.77	25.42	31.77	34.46	30.80	47.68	38.23
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>	<i>100.00</i>

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

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

Age-specific death rates

In previous issues of the Year Book, average annual age-specific death rates, i.e. the average number of deaths per 1,000 of population in each age group, were given for each State and Australia for the periods 1932-1934, 1946-1948, 1953-1955, and 1960-1962 (see Year Books, No. 37, pp. 778-9, No. 39, pp. 615-6, No. 44, pp. 640-1, and No. 52, p. 253). These rates were based on the age distribution of the population at the relevant censuses.

Rates for the period 1965-1967 are shown in the following table.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a): STATES, 1965-67

Age group (years)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aust.
MALES							
Under 1(b)	21.9	18.7	20.0	20.2	22.2	17.7	20.5
1-4	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0
5-9	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
10-14	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
15-19	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.3
20-24	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.0	1.7
25-29	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5
30-34	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.1	1.8	2.1	1.6
35-39	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.4
40-44	4.0	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.8
45-49	6.3	5.9	6.5	5.7	5.3	6.3	6.1
50-54	11.1	10.1	10.8	9.6	9.2	9.5	10.4
55-59	18.3	15.9	16.7	15.9	16.1	16.8	16.9
60-64	29.5	27.1	25.4	26.7	25.4	27.9	27.5
65-69	45.1	45.4	39.7	40.6	41.4	42.3	43.4
70-74	69.8	67.9	60.1	63.8	63.5	69.4	66.5
75-79	104.1	103.6	90.0	91.2	96.5	92.3	99.3
80-84	149.5	152.7	129.6	138.9	146.4	145.8	145.5
85 and over	244.9	251.6	226.2	228.3	247.7	234.4	241.7
FEMALES							
Under 1(b)	15.8	15.7	16.7	15.3	17.8	14.5	16.0
1-4	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.8
5-9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
10-14	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3
15-19	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
20-24	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
25-29	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.7
30-34	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.0
35-39	1.7	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5
40-44	2.5	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.3
45-49	4.1	3.6	4.4	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.8
50-54	6.4	5.4	6.4	5.0	5.3	4.8	5.8
55-59	9.4	8.2	8.8	7.6	7.6	8.6	8.6
60-64	14.5	13.4	12.6	12.9	12.5	13.9	13.5
65-69	22.7	22.2	20.1	20.5	20.7	23.3	21.8
70-74	38.5	38.6	34.0	35.1	34.6	38.3	37.2
75-79	64.2	62.5	58.8	60.9	57.8	69.0	62.3
80-84	111.6	104.4	99.3	101.2	100.6	114.7	107.6
85 and over	204.6	202.7	183.4	183.9	182.8	213.0	197.6

(a) Average annual number of deaths per 1,000 of population in each age group at 30 June 1966 based on 1966 census results adjusted for mis-statement of age. Includes particulars of Aborigines. (b) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births registered.

The following table shows age-specific death rates, for Australia for the year 1967, for males and females.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1967

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Age group (years)	Males	Females
Under 1(b)	20.6	15.8	45-49	6.3	3.8
1-4	1.0	0.8	50-54	10.1	5.9
5-9	0.4	0.3	55-59	17.1	8.6
10-14	0.4	0.2	60-64	27.3	13.5
15-19	1.3	0.5	65-69	43.7	21.1
20-24	1.7	0.6	70-74	65.8	36.4
25-29	1.5	0.7	75-79	97.6	60.5
30-34	1.6	0.9	80-84	145.3	104.3
35-39	2.3	1.3	85 and over	230.9	195.2
40-44	3.9	2.4			

(a) Average number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population in each age group.
 (b) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births registered.

Infant deaths and death rates—States and Territories

The next table shows for each State and Territory for the period 1941 to 1968, the number of deaths under one year of age and the rates of infant mortality under one year. Rates for Australia and the more populous countries of the world for the latest available year are shown in the table International Vital Statistics at the end of this Chapter.

INFANT MORTALITY UNDER ONE YEAR(a): STATES AND TERRITORIES, 1941 TO 1968

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Annual average—									
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
1956-60	1,770	1,205	717	410	362	176	25	18	4,683
1961-65	1,685	1,168	696	407	350	156	28	34	4,524
Annual total—									
1964	1,634	1,098	673	397	328	166	30	41	4,367
1965	1,492	1,109	598	385	351	125	23	34	4,117
1966	1,490	1,116	581	356	329	108	19	46	4,045
1967	1,452	1,101	678	346	313	130	122	44	4,186
1968	1,525	1,010	716	345	397	143	101	45	4,282
Annual average rate(b)—									
1941-45	35.9	34.5	34.3	32.9	33.3	39.3	61.7	18.7	34.97
1946-50	28.9	23.8	27.5	26.5	28.1	26.5	37.4	19.9	26.98
1951-55	25.1	20.7	23.6	22.6	24.4	23.7	36.3	15.4	23.34
1956-60	22.2	19.7	21.0	20.5	21.4	20.6	36.0	13.7	21.05
1951-65	20.3	17.9	19.7	19.0	20.8	18.5	31.2	17.6	19.42
Annual rate(b)—									
1964	20.3	16.9	19.2	19.0	19.7	20.1	32.9	21.0	19.06
1965	19.1	17.5	17.8	18.4	21.7	16.6	25.2	15.8	18.47
1966	19.2	17.4	17.7	17.5	19.3	14.6	(c)	19.8	18.17
1967	18.4	16.8	19.5	17.0	17.4	17.2	63.5	18.3	18.26
1968	18.7	14.4	20.3	16.3	20.3	17.2	48.5	17.0	17.77

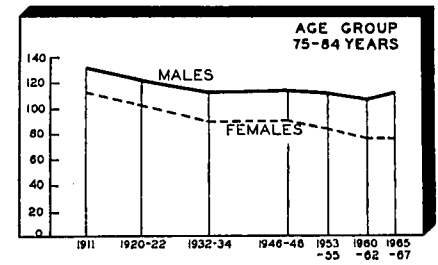
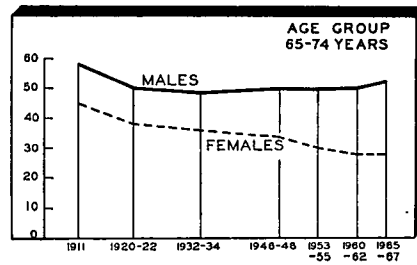
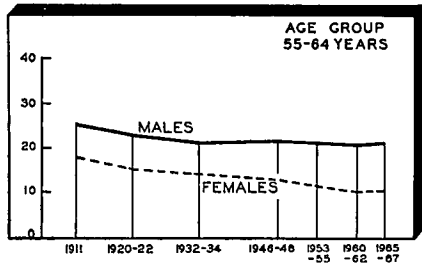
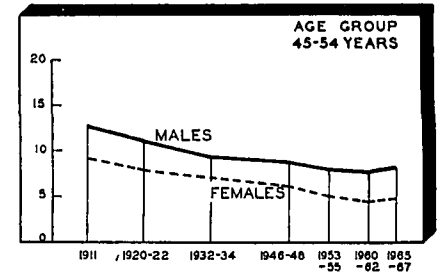
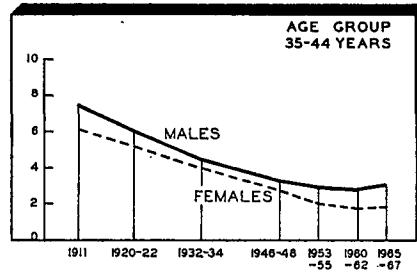
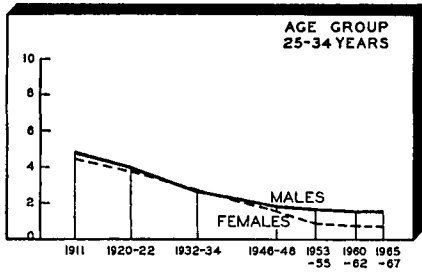
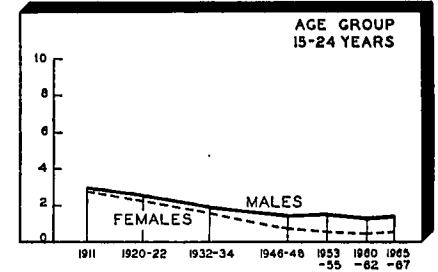
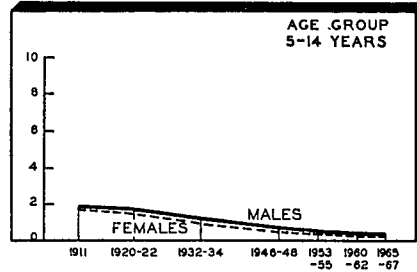
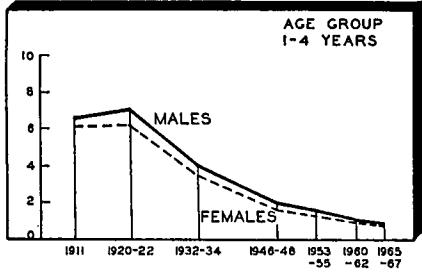
(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967. (b) Number of deaths of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births registered. (c) Less than twenty events; rate not calculated.

Because of the smallness of the numbers of these deaths occurring in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, the rates for these Territories (i.e. number of such deaths per thousand live births) are subject to considerable fluctuation.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES: AUSTRALIA 1911 TO 1965-67

NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 1,000 MALES OR FEMALES IN EACH AGE GROUP

PLATE 22



Infant deaths and death rates—Australia

The fact that out of 585,874 male infants born from 1963 to 1967, 12,250 (20.91 per 1,000) died during the first year of life, while of 553,740 female infants only 9,073 (16.38 per 1,000) died during the first year, accords with 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. 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, BY SEX: AUSTRALIA, 1936 TO 1967(a)

Period	Number of deaths						Rates(b)					
	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						AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES						
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
1956-60	1,921	1,432	741	589	2,662	2,021	16.81	13.24	6.48	5.45	23.29	18.69
1961-65	1,887	1,373	709	555	2,596	1,928	15.75	12.13	5.92	4.90	21.67	17.03
ANNUAL TOTALS						ANNUAL RATES						
1963	1,946	1,429	690	542	2,636	1,971	16.06	12.48	5.70	4.73	21.76	17.21
1964	1,795	1,331	713	528	2,508	1,859	15.20	11.98	6.04	4.75	21.24	16.73
1965	1,704	1,243	653	517	2,357	1,760	14.89	11.47	5.70	4.77	20.59	16.24
1966	1,686	1,241	642	476	2,328	1,717	14.72	11.48	5.61	4.40	20.33	15.88
1967	1,795	1,258	626	508	2,421	1,766	15.25	11.27	5.32	4.55	20.57	15.82

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

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

From the following table, showing particulars of infant deaths in the first four weeks of life, or the neonatal period, 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, BY SEX AUSTRALIA, 1936 TO 1967(a)

Period	Number of deaths						Rates(b)					
	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	Under one day	One day and under one week	Under one day	One day and under one week	Under one day	One day and under one week	Under one day	One day and under one week
ANNUAL AVERAGES						AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES						
1936-40	n.a.	n.a.	c1,496	c1,120	320	233	n.a.	n.a.	c24.13	c18.99	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
1956-60	972	765	705	490	244	177	8.50	7.07	6.17	4.53	2.13	1.64
1961-65	986	723	691	496	210	154	8.23	6.39	5.77	4.38	1.75	1.36
ANNUAL TOTALS						ANNUAL RATES						
1963	1,043	765	691	509	212	155	8.61	6.68	5.70	4.44	1.75	1.36
1964	940	719	691	479	164	133	7.96	6.47	5.85	4.31	1.39	1.20
1965	889	655	615	452	200	136	7.77	6.04	5.37	4.17	1.75	1.25
1966	853	658	660	447	173	136	7.45	6.09	5.76	4.14	1.51	1.26
1967	908	664	693	451	194	143	7.72	5.95	5.89	4.04	1.65	1.28

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

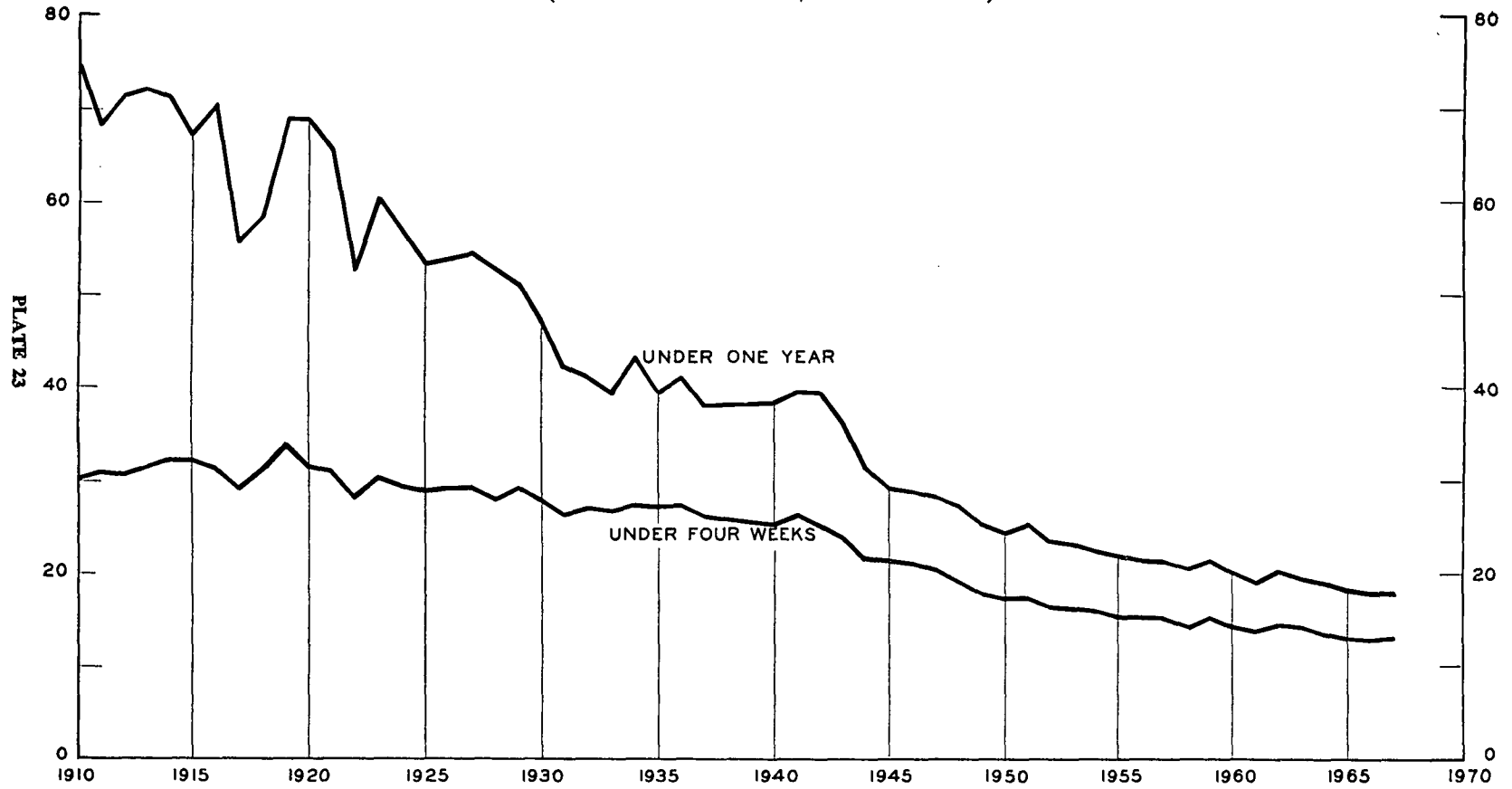
(b) Number of deaths per 1,000 male or female live births registered. (c) Includes under one day.

The graph opposite shows infant mortality rates for each year from 1910 to 1967.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES: AUSTRALIA

1910 TO 1967

(INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



NOTE. EXCLUDES PARTICULARS OF FULL-BLOOD ABORIGINES BEFORE 1967

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. A summary for 1967 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.

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, BY CAUSE OF DEATH
AUSTRALIA, 1967

Inter- national Classi- fication of Diseases number	Cause of death	Age at death										Total under one year	
		Days		Total under one week	Weeks			Months					
		Under 1	1-6		1	2	3	1-2 (a)	3-5	6-8	9-11		
	Causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin—												
750-759	Congenital malformations	156	181	337	68	32	34	123	68	31	19	712	
760, 761	Birth injury	313	215	528	12	5	3	1	..	..	..	549
762	Postnatal asphyxia and atelec- tasis	340	209	549	12	2	2	1	2	3	..	571	
769	Attributed to certain diseases of the mother	39	41	80	2	..	1	2	2	2	..	89	
770	Erythroblastosis	57	27	84	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	88
771	Haemorrhagic disease of new- born	10	24	34	3	1	2	..	..	..	1	41
773	Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy	164	151	315	6	5	1	8	6	2	2	345	
774, 776	Immaturity alone, or with men- tion of any other subsidiary condition	448	196	644	8	9	..	3	..	..	..	664
	<i>Total</i>	1,527	1,044	2,571	113	54	44	139	78	38	22	3,059	
	Causes mainly of postnatal origin—												
571, 764	Gastro-enteritis (including diar- rhoea of newborn) . . . . .	..	2	2	1	2	3	21	43	35	28	135
(b)	Pneumonia and bronchitis	14	44	58	14	19	16	108	120	42	29	406	
(c)	Septicaemia, skin and sub- cutaneous tissue infections, sepsis of newborn	2	16	18	6	1	1	5	7	4	3	45	
057, 340	Meningococcal infections and non-meningococcal meningitis . . . . .	..	5	5	10	3	2	7	2	9	5	43
(d)	Causes classified as infective or mainly infective in origin not specified above . . . . .	..	2	2	6	1	..	33	37	23	12	114
E921-E925	Accidental mechanical suffoca- tion from vomit, food, foreign body or in bed and cradle . . . . .	..	4	4	2	..	3	18	37	15	10	89
E926, E980-E985	Lack of care, neglect, infant- icide	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	4
(e)	Other accidents, poisonings and violence	2	1	3	2	2	2	4	9	15	12	49	
	<i>Total</i>	20	74	94	41	28	27	196	256	143	100	885	
140-239	Neoplasms	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	8	3	4	23	
Residual	Other causes remaining	24	25	49	14	7	5	48	48	31	18	220	
	<i>All causes</i>	1,572	1,144	2,716	169	91	77	385	390	215	144	4,187	

(a) Age four weeks and under three months. (b) 490-493, 500-502, 763. (c) 053, 690-698, 765-768.
(d) 001-052, 054-056, 058-138, 391-393, 470-483, 518, 519. (e) E800-E920, E927-E979, E990-E999.

The following table summarises the detail contained in the previous table, and, in addition, shows the proportions of deaths from the various causes in each of the periods—under one week, one week and under one month, one month and under one year, and total under one year.

**DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, BY CAUSE OF DEATH
NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1967**

Inter- national Classi- fication of Diseases number	Cause of death	Age at death							
		Under one week		One week and under one month		One month and under one year		Total under one year	
		Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent	Num- ber	Per cent
	Causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin—								
750-759	Congenital malformations	337	12.4	134	39.8	241	21.3	712	17.0
760, 761	Birth injury	528	19.4	20	5.9	1	0.1	549	13.1
762	Postnatal asphyxia and atelec- tasis	549	20.2	16	4.7	6	0.5	571	13.6
769	Attributed to certain diseases of the mother	80	2.9	3	0.9	6	0.5	89	2.1
770	Erythroblastosis	84	3.1	3	0.9	1	0.1	88	2.1
771	Haemorrhagic disease of new- born	34	1.3	6	1.8	1	0.1	41	1.0
773	Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy	315	11.6	12	3.6	18	1.6	345	8.2
774, 776	Immaturity alone, or with men- tion of any subsidiary con- dition	644	23.7	17	5.0	3	0.3	664	15.9
	<i>Total</i>	<i>2,571</i>	<i>94.7</i>	<i>211</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>277</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>3,059</i>	<i>73.1</i>
	Causes mainly of postnatal origin—								
571, 764	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhoea of newborn)	2	0.1	6	1.8	127	11.2	135	3.2
(a)	Pneumonia and bronchitis	58	2.1	49	14.5	299	26.4	406	9.7
	Other	34	1.3	41	12.2	269	23.7	344	8.2
	<i>Total</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>96</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>695</i>	<i>61.3</i>	<i>885</i>	<i>21.1</i>
140-239, residual	Neoplasms and other causes remaining	51	1.9	30	8.9	162	14.3	243	5.8
	All causes	2,716	100.0	337	100.0	1,134	100.0	4,187	100.0

(a) 490-493, 500-502, 763.

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 adopted for use in Australian statistics.

The Sixth Revision of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death was used in Australia for deaths registered in 1950 to 1957. The Seventh Revision has been used for deaths registered in the years 1958 to 1967. The Sixth Revision, for the first time in connection with the International Classification, 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 to successive revisions of the International Classification.

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, emphasis now being placed on the underlying cause of death as indicated by the certifying practitioner. This change in principle affects the comparability of the statistics for 1950 and subsequent years with those for earlier years. A complete detailed classification of causes of death for Australia for 1950 according to both the Fifth and Sixth Revisions was shown in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 68, 1950.

In order to facilitate the concise presentation of cause of death statistics, the present International Classification provides two special lists 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 for 1967 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, respectively, in age groups, and Table C shows the total numbers of males and females who died, the death rates per million of mean population, and the percentage of total deaths.

A. DEATHS OF MALES, BY CAUSE OF DEATH AND AGE GROUP: AUSTRALIA, 1967

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

Cause of death(a)	Detailed list numbers	Age group (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	..	..	..	2	7	14	52	121	197
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	1	4	13
B 3 Syphilis and its sequelae	020-029	2	..	..	..	1	2	1	11	21	38
B 6 Dysentery, all forms	045-048	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	6
B 8 Diphtheria	055	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
B10 Meningococcal infections	057	3	6	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	14
B14 Measles	085	1	6	3	1	..	..	1	..	1	13
B16 Malaria	110-117	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
B17 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	(b)	20	7	6	7	5	13	16	18	36	128
Malignant neoplasms of—											
Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	1	1	1	6	28	99	324	665	1,856	2,981
Lung	162, 163	..	..	..	2	6	69	283	758 (d)	1,278	2,396
Breast	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	7
Genital organs	171-179	..	1	..	10	16	6	19	98	772	922
Urinary organs	180, 181	..	1	5	..	2	8	44	114	299	473
Leukaemia and aleukæmia	204	3	15	46	20	13	24	42	61	150	374
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	7	23	40	55	65	152	274	442	713	1,771
B19 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	1	2	1	7	3	5	6	14	35	74
B20 Diabetes mellitus	260	..	..	..	2	10	20	51	139	463	685
B21 Anaemias	290-293	..	1	6	1	2	4	4	15	83	116
B22 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-334	3	1	5	15	26	120	395	877 (d)	4,378	5,820
B23 Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	18	8	1	..	2	2	4	7	4	46
B24 Rheumatic fever	400-402	..	1	1	1	..	1	2	2	..	8
B25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	..	..	..	8	22	34	59	102	108	333
B26 Arteriosclerotic heart disease	420	..	..	1	7	45	542	2,113	4,585 (e)	11,018	18,311
B26 Degenerative heart disease	421, 422	..	1	2	8	11	35	99	197	1,368	1,721
B27 Other diseases of heart	430-434	6	2	3	7	13	23	58	195 (d)	1,203	1,510
B28 Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	..	..	..	..	1	8	45	101	402	557
B29 Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	..	..	..	..	4	18	48	86	191	347
B30 Influenza	480-483	1	1	..	1	1	3	2	..	21	30
B31 Pneumonia	490-493	165	45	13	16	15	52	88	163 (d)	1,248	1,805
B32 Bronchitis	500-502	18	3	2	5	4	12	86	380	1,569	2,079
B33 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	..	..	..	1	4	20	42	92	216	375
B34 Appendicitis	550-553	..	1	2	1	..	4	4	6	23	41
B35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561, 570	21	3	3	2	3	3	9	25	136	205
B36 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis except diarrhoea of the newborn	543, 571, 572	66	43	1	5	1	5	14	20	82	237
B37 Cirrhosis of liver	581	1	2	2	2	9	55	113	117	115	416
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis	590-594	2	1	1	9	13	31	67	107	224	455
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate	610	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	19	262	283
B41 Congenital malformations	750-759	383	39	23	22	16	16	19	11	14	543
B42 Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	760-762	691	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	692
B43 Infections of the newborn	763-768	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88

For footnotes see next page.

A. DEATHS OF MALES, BY CAUSE OF DEATH AND AGE GROUP
AUSTRALIA, 1967—*continued*

ABBREVIATED LIST OF 50 CAUSES (BASED ON THE SEVENTH REVISION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LIST)—*continued*

Cause of death(a)	Detailed list numbers	Age group (years)									Total
		0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
B44 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	769-776	707	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	708
B45 Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes	780-795	5	5	3	7	7	16	22	18	(e)169	252
General arteriosclerosis	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	59	939	1,009
B46 { Other diseases of circulatory system	451-468	..	..	7	8	6	21	64	150	544	800
Other diseases of respiratory system	470-475	56	18	4	6	9	16	33	110	362	614
All other diseases	510-527	63	43	50	79	70	175	262	395	1,078	2,215
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	Residual	9	65	126	806	343	293	263	244	(d)339	2,488
BE48 All other accidents	E810-E835	77	111	127	250	213	286	269	260	(f)478	2,071
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E800-E802, E840-E962	..	..	3	108	190	248	216	185	175	1,125
BE50 Homicide and operations of war	E963, E970-E979	1	1	11	15	25	17	18	11	14	113
E964, E965, E980-E999											
All causes	..	2,421	462	504	1,504	1,206	2,467	5,511	10,915(g)	32,518	57,508

(a) No male deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1967: B4, Typhoid fever (040); B5, Cholera (043); B7, Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat (050, 051); B9, Whooping cough (056); B11, Plague (058); B12, Acute poliomyelitis (080); B13, Smallpox (084); B15, Typhus and other rickettsial diseases (100-108). (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. (d) Includes 1, age 'not stated'. (e) Includes 2, age 'not stated'. (f) Includes 3, age 'not stated'. (g) Includes 12, age 'not stated'.

B. DEATHS OF FEMALES, BY CAUSE OF DEATH AND AGE GROUP: AUSTRALIA, 1967

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

Cause of death(a)	Detailed list numbers	Age group (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	..	..	..	..	..	3	10	11	28	52
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3	7	13
B 3 Syphilis and its sequelae	020-029	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	17	22
B 6 Dysentery, all forms	045-048	..	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	6
B 7 Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	050, 051	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
B 9 Whooping cough	056	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B10 Meningococcal infections	057	1	4	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	11
B14 Measles	085	4	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	11
B17 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	(b)	23	10	5	2	6	9	12	14	41	122
Malignant neoplasms of—											
Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	..	1	..	4	18	81	253	481	1,840	2,678
Lung	162, 163	..	1	..	..	2	17	69	92	191	372
Breast	170	..	..	..	2	16	118	291	321	662	1,410
Genital organs	171-179	..	..	2	4	11	84	217	266	501	1,085
Urinary organs	180, 181	..	4	1	1	..	5	21	55	161	248
Leukaemia and aleuk- aemia	204	3	19	32	21	13	27	20	45	115	295
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	3	9	24	33	34	78	166	233	578	1,158
B19 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	5	2	5	3	3	13	19	16	39	105
B20 Diabetes mellitus	260	..	2	2	7	2	13	31	135	769	959
B21 Anaemias	290-293	2	2	2	3	1	4	6	14	120	154

For footnotes see next page.

**B. DEATHS OF FEMALES, BY CAUSE OF DEATH AND AGE GROUP
AUSTRALIA, 1967—continued**

**ABBREVIATED LIST OF 50 CAUSES (BASED ON THE SEVENTH REVISION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LIST)—continued**

Cause of death(a)	Detailed list numbers	Age group (years)								65 and over	Total
		0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64		
B22 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-334	3	1	5	8	27	130	387	712	6,430	7,703
B23 Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	21	6	4	1	..	1	3	1	7	44
B24 Rheumatic fever	400-402	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	3	6
B25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	..	..	..	2	15	24	81	100	181	403
B26 Arteriosclerotic heart disease	420	..	..	..	1	18	104	501	1,462	(d)8,956	11,042
B26 Degenerative heart disease	421, 422	1	2	..	4	10	16	48	88	(e)1,958	2,127
B27 Other diseases of heart	430-434	5	1	3	7	9	20	40	92	1,400	1,577
B28 Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	..	..	..	..	1	6	38	86	615	746
B29 Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	..	..	..	..	4	12	31	40	251	338
B30 Influenza	480-483	2	1	..	..	1	1	3	2	15	25
B31 Pneumonia	490-493	108	33	13	13	10	28	51	78	(f)1,193	1,527
B32 Bronchitis	500-502	10	5	5	2	2	6	26	55	308	419
B33 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	..	..	..	..	2	11	17	17	133	180
B34 Appendicitis	550-553	..	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	16	25
B35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561, 570	17	1	..	..	3	3	12	26	169	231
B36 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	543, 571, 572	63	38	2	5	1	6	8	17	147	287
B37 Cirrhosis of liver	581	1	..	..	4	10	18	49	43	63	188
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis	590-594	1	2	8	7	15	34	63	64	214	408
B40 Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	{ 640-652, 670-689 }	..	..	..	12	23	17	1	..	..	53
B41 Congenital malformations	750-759	329	44	35	6	10	9	19	25	13	490
B42 Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	760-762	429	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	429
B43 Infections of the newborn	763-768	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
B44 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	769-776	531	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	532
B45 Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes	780-795	10	6	4	9	6	13	16	15	288	367
B46 General arteriosclerosis	450	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	25	(e)1,243	1,274
B46 Other diseases of circulatory system	{ 451-468, 470-475, 510-527 }	..	1	1	8	18	28	48	91	394	589
B46 Other diseases of respiratory system	{ 451-468, 470-475, 510-527 }	41	9	4	2	5	16	22	31	174	304
B46 All other diseases	Residual	46	46	40	58	70	137	280	326	1,360	2,363
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E835	9	51	82	199	69	70	106	89	172	847
BE48 All other accidents	E800-E802, E840-E862	45	65	30	41	32	77	78	106	724	1,198
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E963, E970, E979	..	..	1	48	92	128	159	122	103	653
BE50 Homicide and operations of war	E964, E965, E980-E999	1	6	3	18	8	13	8	4	4	65
All causes		1,766	383	317	539	568	1,387	3,216	5,410(g)	31,609	45,195

(a) No female deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1967: B4, Typhoid fever (040); B5, Cholera (043); B8, Diphtheria (055); B11, Plague (058); B12, Acute poliomyelitis (080); 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. (d) Includes 3, age 'not stated'. (e) Includes 1, age 'not stated'. (f) Includes 2, age 'not stated'. (g) Includes 7, age 'not stated'.

**C. DEATHS, BY CAUSE OF DEATH AND SEX: NUMBERS AND RATES
AUSTRALIA, 1967**

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	197	52	249	21	0.24
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	13	13	26	2	0.03
B 3 Syphilis and its sequelae	020-029	38	22	60	5	0.06
B 4 Typhoid fever	040	..	..	..	..	..
B 5 Cholera	043	..	..	..	..	..
B 6 Dysentery, all forms	045-048	6	6	12	1	0.01
B 7 Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	050, 051	..	1	1	(a)	0.00
B 8 Diphtheria	055	2	..	2	(a)	0.00
B 9 Whooping cough	056	..	1	1	(a)	0.00
B10 Meningococcal infections	057	14	11	25	2	0.02
B11 Plague	058	..	..	..	..	..
B12 Acute poliomyelitis	080	..	..	..	..	..
B13 Smallpox	084	..	..	..	..	..
B14 Measles	085	13	11	24	2	0.02
B15 Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	100-108	..	..	..	..	..
B16 Malaria	110-117	1	..	1	(a)	0.00
B17 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	(b)	128	122	250	21	0.24
{ Malignant neoplasms of—						
Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	2,981	2,678	5,659	483	5.51
Lung	162, 163	2,396	372	2,768	236	2.70
Breast	170	7	1,410	1,417	121	1.38
Genital organs	171-179	922	1,085	2,007	171	1.95
Urinary organs	180, 181	473	248	721	62	0.70
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	204	374	295	669	57	0.65
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	1,771	1,158	2,929	250	2.85
B19 Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	74	105	179	15	0.17
B20 Diabetes mellitus	260	685	959	1,644	140	1.60
B21 Anaemias	290-293	116	154	270	23	0.26
B22 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-334	5,820	7,703	13,523	1,155	13.17
B23 Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	46	44	90	8	0.09
B24 Rheumatic fever	400-402	8	6	14	1	0.01
B25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	333	403	736	63	0.72
B26 { Arteriosclerotic heart disease	420	18,311	11,042	29,353	2,507	28.58
{ Degenerative heart disease	421, 422	1,721	2,127	3,848	329	3.75
B27 Other diseases of heart	430-434	1,510	1,577	3,087	264	3.01
B28 Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	557	746	1,303	111	1.27
B29 Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	347	338	685	59	0.67
B30 Influenza	480-483	30	25	55	5	0.05
B31 Pneumonia	490-493	1,805	1,527	3,332	285	3.24
B32 Bronchitis	500-502	2,079	419	2,498	213	2.43
B33 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	375	180	555	47	0.54
B34 Appendicitis	550-553	41	25	66	6	0.06
B35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561-570	205	231	436	37	0.42
B36 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	543, 571, 572	237	287	524	45	0.51
B37 Cirrhosis of liver	581	416	188	604	52	0.59
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis	590-594	455	408	863	74	0.84
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate	610	283	..	283	24	0.28
B40 Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	{ 640-652 } { 670-689 }	..	53	53	5	0.05
B41 Congenital malformations	750-759	543	490	1,033	88	1.01
B42 Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	760-762	692	429	1,121	96	1.09
B43 Infections of the newborn	763-768	88	52	140	12	0.14
B44 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	769-776	708	532	1,240	106	1.21
B45 Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes	780-795	252	367	619	53	0.60
{ General arteriosclerosis	450	1,009	1,274	2,283	195	2.22
{ Other diseases of circulatory system	451-468	800	589	1,389	119	1.35
{ Other diseases of respiratory system	{ 470-475 } { 510-527 }	614	304	918	78	0.89
{ All other diseases	Residual	2,215	2,363	4,578	391	4.46
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E835	2,488	847	3,335	285	3.25
BE48 All other accidents	{ E800-E802 } { E840-E962 }	2,071	1,198	3,269	279	3.18
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury	{ E963 } { E970-E979 }	1,125	653	1,778	152	1.73
BE50 Homicide and operations of war	{ E964, E965 } { E980-E999 }	113	65	178	15	0.17
All causes . . . . .	..	57,508	45,195	102,703	8,772	100.00

(a) Less than 0.5. (b) 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138. (c) 140-148, 160, 161, 164, 165, 190-203, 205.

Deaths from certain important causes

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 (pages 196-9) are indicated in parentheses for each cause or group of causes.

All forms of tuberculosis (B1, B2). 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 Year Book No. 39, page 626. The following table shows the age groups of males and females who were classified as dying from tuberculosis in 1967, together with figures for 1931, 1941, 1951 and 1961.

**DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS), BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1931 TO 1967(a)**

Age group (years)	Males					Females				
	1931	1941	1951	1961	1967	1931	1941	1951	1961	1967
0-14	90	63	23	5	3	81	54	35	1	2
15-29	294	162	46	2	2	487	275	68	..	1
30-44	585	428	135	25	11	422	319	142	20	3
45-64	674	793	570	128	69	252	251	126	41	24
65 and over	193	279	306	175	125	89	110	86	50	35
Not stated . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Total	1,836	1,725	1,080	335	210	1,331	1,009	458	112	65

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

The reduction in mortality from tuberculosis is shown by the decline in the crude death rate from tubercular diseases, which fell from 49 per 100,000 of mean population in 1931 to 18 in 1951, and to 2 in 1967. The reductions in the younger age groups are much greater, as can be seen from the table above. In making these comparisons, consideration of the effect of the change in basis from the Fifth to the Sixth Revision of the International List (*see* above) is particularly important.

Of the more developed countries, those with the lowest death rates from tuberculosis per 100,000 of population are: Netherlands, 1.5; Denmark, 2.0; Australia, 2.3; Israel, 3.1; Canada, 3.3; United States of America, 3.9; and New Zealand, 4.1. Rates for selected countries in each continent are:

Africa—South Africa (white population), 6.0; United Arab Republic, 14.7.

North America—Dominican Republic, 7.7; Mexico, 22.2; Guatemala, 27.3.

South America—Argentina, 19.9; Peru, 54.1; Brazil, 82.3.

Asia—Japan, 22.8; Philippines, 81.8; India, 82.7.

Europe—Norway, 3.9; England and Wales, 4.8; Scotland, 5.6; Italy, 12.9; France, 14.6; Poland, 37.4.

Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues (B18). Deaths classified under this heading according to the Sixth and Seventh Revisions of the International List (used in Australia for deaths registered since 1950) are not directly comparable in total with those on the Fifth Revision basis (*see* Year Book No. 39, p. 628).

A summary regarding seat of disease for 1967 is given on the next page.

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF LYMPHATIC AND HAEMATOPOIETIC TISSUES, BY SEAT OF DISEASE AND SEX: AUSTRALIA, 1967

<i>Seat of disease</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Persons</i>
Malignant neoplasms—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx	227	91	318
Digestive organs and peritoneum—			
Oesophagus	210	119	329
Stomach	955	614	1,569
Small intestine	22	21	43
Large intestine	742	1,031	1,773
Other	1,052	893	1,945
Respiratory system	2,558	415	2,973
Breast	7	1,410	1,417
Uterus . . . . .	..	608	608
Other female genital organs . . . . .	..	477	477
Male genital organs	922	..	922
Urinary organs	473	248	721
Skin	256	182	438
Other and unspecified organs	671	526	1,197
<i>Total, malignant neoplasms</i>	<i>8,095</i>	<i>6,635</i>	<i>14,730</i>
Neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues—			
Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	214	140	354
Hodgkin's disease	103	67	170
Other forms of lymphoma (reticulosis)	42	24	66
Multiple myeloma (plasmocytoma)	94	84	178
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	374	295	669
Mycosis fungoides	2	1	3
<i>Total, neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues</i>	<i>829</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>1,440</i>
Grand total	8,924	7,246	16,170

The ages of males and females who died from malignant neoplasms in 1967 are given below, together with figures for 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961. The increase in the number of deaths from malignant neoplasms in the years since 1931 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 81 per cent between 1931 and 1967, the number of people aged 55 years and over increased by about 129 per cent. The increase in the number of deaths in the lower age groups from 1951 is due partly to the inclusion of neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, and it is probable also that part 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.

**DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS(a), BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1931 TO 1967(b)**

<i>Age group (years)</i>	<i>Males</i>					<i>Females</i>				
	<i>1931</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>1951(a)</i>	<i>1961(a)</i>	<i>1967(a)</i>	<i>1931</i>	<i>1941</i>	<i>1951(a)</i>	<i>1961(a)</i>	<i>1967(a)</i>
Under 15	25	21	91	130	144	23	25	71	114	99
15-29	43	49	103	109	140	38	45	76	84	102
30-44	196	176	275	380	441	326	344	387	481	467
45-54	410	465	584	823	987	548	685	692	847	1,037
55-64	868	983	1,334	1,699	2,140	744	926	1,180	1,207	1,493
65 and over	1,942	2,561	3,128	4,239	5,071	1,426	2,198	2,698	3,575	4,048
Not stated . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
Total	3,484	4,255	5,515	7,380	8,924	3,105	4,223	5,104	6,309	7,246

(a) Includes neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues before 1967.

(b) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines

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 they reflect the increasing age of the population rather than the true change in mortality from malignant neoplasms (*see* previous paragraph). In 1931 the rate for Australia

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 1961 gave a rate of 130 (males, 139; females, 121), and for 1967 a rate of 138 (males, 151; females, 125).

Death rates from malignant neoplasms per 100,000 of mean population for Australia and for various other countries are as follows: Brazil, 94; Israel, 106; Japan, 108; Poland, 128; Canada, 134; South Africa (white population), 135; Australia, 138; United States of America, 155; Italy, 162; Netherlands, 187; France, 204; England and Wales, 225; Scotland, 231. The rates are for the latest available year in each case.

Diseases of the heart (B25 to B28). The number of deaths classified to diseases of the heart in 1967 was 38,327 (22,432 males and 15,895 females). This class is the largest among causes of death, the rate having increased from 112 per 100,000 of mean population in 1911-15 to 327 in 1967. 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 from heart diseases per 100,000 of mean population for various years from 1931 were as follows: 1931, 159 (males, 178; females, 142); 1941, 269 (males, 306; females, 231); 1951, 314 (males, 367; females, 259); 1961, 304 (males, 356; females, 250); and 1967, 327 (males, 380; females, 273). Deaths from heart diseases in 1967 represented 37 per cent of the total deaths.

Puerperal causes (B40). It was shown in 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 has fallen rapidly during recent years and in 1967 the rate was 0.2 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 6 per 1,000 in 1936. The 53 deaths in 1967 are equivalent to a death rate of 0.91 per 100,000 females. The death rate may be expressed in other terms by stating that for every 4,326 babies born alive in 1967 one woman died from puerperal causes. The death rate per 1,000 live births from puerperal causes in various countries for the latest available year is as follows: Denmark and Sweden, 0.1; Australia, Norway and Netherlands, 0.2; Canada, France, Finland, United Kingdom and United States, 0.3; New Zealand and Switzerland, 0.4; Italy, 0.8; Japan, 0.9.

Causes of infant mortality. See paragraphs devoted to causes of infant deaths on pages 194-5.

Accidents, poisonings and violence (BE47 to BE50). 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 delayed 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 between two and three times as great for males as for females. 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), BY SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1936 TO 1967(b)

Period	Death rate from—									All violence, proportion per 10,000 deaths					
	Accidents(c)			Suicide			Homicide(d)			Total violence			M.	F.	P
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.			
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
1956-60	75	32	53	16	6	11	2	1	2	93	39	66	957	495	754
1961-65	72	32	52	19	9	14	2	1	1	93	43	68	954	550	777
1962	71	33	52	19	9	14	2	1	2	92	43	68	952	559	780
1963	69	29	49	21	11	16	2	1	1	92	41	66	944	529	762
1964	73	34	53	19	10	15	2	1	2	94	45	70	939	561	772
1965	74	33	54	19	11	15	1	1	1	95	46	70	970	584	800
1966	73	34	54	17	11	14	2	1	1	93	46	69	933	572	773
1967	77	35	56	19	11	15	2	1	1	98	48	73	1,008	611	833

(a) Number of deaths per 100,000 of mean population. (b) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.
(c) Includes 'open verdict'. (d) Includes the late effects of injuries due to operations of war.

In 1967 the total number of deaths from *accidental causes* (BE47, BE48) was 6,604 (4,559 males and 2,045 females). Over 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, 3,272 (49.55 per cent); motor vehicle non-traffic accidents, 63 (0.95 per cent); other road vehicle accidents, 48 (0.73 per cent); railway accidents, 93 (1.41 per cent); water transport accidents, 122 (1.85 per cent); aircraft accidents, 54 (0.82 per cent); a total of 3,652 (55.30 per cent). Other important causes were accidental falls, 1151 (17.43 per cent); accidental drowning, 399 (6.04 per cent); accidental poisonings, 351 (5.31 per cent); and accidents caused by fire and explosion of combustible material, 292 (4.42 per cent).

Deaths from *suicide* (BE49) in 1967 numbered 1,778 (males 1,125; females, 653). Poisoning, other than by gases, was used in 795 cases (44.71 per cent of total deaths by suicide). Other important modes adopted, together with the numbers and relevant percentages, were as follows: firearms and explosives, 357 (20.08 per cent); poisoning by gases, 264 (14.85 per cent); hanging or strangulation, 158 (8.89 per cent); submersion (drowning), 91 (5.12 per cent); other and unspecified modes, 113 (6.36 per cent). Of the 1,125 males who committed suicide, 329 (29.24 per cent) used firearms or explosives. For females the most common mode was poisoning (other than by gases). This was used in 425 cases (65.01 per cent). The following table shows the age of persons who committed suicide in 1967.

PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE, BY AGE GROUP AND SEX
AUSTRALIA, 1967

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
10-14	3	1	4	55-59	99	64	163
15-19	32	14	46	60-64	86	58	144
20-24	76	34	110	65-69	75	53	128
25-29	95	46	141	70-74	42	25	67
30-34	95	46	141	75-79	37	18	55
35-39	111	53	164	80-84	13	4	17
40-44	137	75	212	85 and over	8	3	11
45-49	108	88	196				
50-54	108	71	179	Total deaths	1,125	653	1,778

Of the 178 deaths recorded in 1967 from *homicide and operations of war* (BE50) there were 163 deaths from homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war), of which assault by firearms and explosives caused 66, assault by cutting and piercing instruments 25, and assault by other means 72. Deaths from injury resulting from the operations of war numbered 15, 14 of which were deaths from late effects of such injuries.

Age at death and average issue of deceased married males and females

Demography, Bulletin No. 85, 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 1967. Deaths of married males in 1967 numbered 45,231, and those of married females, 37,060. The tables which follow deal, however, with only 44,653 males and 36,812 females, the information regarding issue in the remaining 826 cases being incomplete. The total number of children in the families of the 44,653 males was 125,607 and of the 36,812 females, 110,143. The average number of children is shown for various age groups in the following table.

**AVERAGE ISSUE: DECEASED MARRIED^(a) MALES AND FEMALES, BY AGE
AT DEATH, AUSTRALIA, 1931 TO 1967^(b)**

Age at death (years)	Average issue									
	Males					Females				
	1931	1941	1951	1961	1967	1931	1941	1951	1961	1967
Under 20	0.75	..	0.43	0.33	0.56	0.66	0.79	0.83	0.75	0.52
20-24	0.81	0.73	0.96	0.93	1.04	1.13	0.95	0.86	1.12	1.02
25-29	1.33	1.12	1.29	1.56	1.55	1.81	1.45	1.61	2.00	1.80
30-34	1.79	1.76	1.79	2.23	2.05	2.34	1.91	1.98	2.37	2.47
35-39	2.13	2.11	2.12	2.37	2.60	2.89	2.30	2.49	2.47	2.80
40-44	2.77	2.49	2.30	2.44	2.69	3.29	2.77	2.39	2.44	2.78
45-49	3.10	2.68	2.51	2.49	2.79	3.55	2.93	2.59	2.38	2.54
50-54	3.46	2.96	2.56	2.46	2.60	3.60	3.29	2.76	2.43	2.47
55-59	3.69	3.28	2.71	2.45	2.58	4.01	3.55	3.03	2.50	2.52
60-64	4.02	3.55	3.07	2.58	2.54	4.21	3.79	3.29	2.69	2.53
65-69	4.41	3.73	3.25	2.77	2.56	4.82	4.01	3.63	3.04	2.75
70-74	5.06	4.17	3.58	3.00	2.77	5.41	4.29	3.64	3.30	2.82
75-79	5.65	4.56	3.83	3.31	2.97	6.02	4.85	3.96	3.44	3.16
80-84	6.17	4.93	4.30	3.62	3.21	6.26	5.39	4.19	3.58	3.28
85-89	6.59	5.70	4.63	3.94	3.52	6.57	5.85	4.68	3.78	3.51
90-94	6.94	6.57	5.06	4.39	3.77	6.73	6.11	5.08	3.99	3.56
95-99	6.69	7.04	5.78	4.76	4.02	7.10	6.34	5.76	4.51	4.03
100 and over	7.00	8.69	5.71	5.38	3.21	8.20	6.73	7.72	4.63	4.04
Age not stated	5.00	..	8.00	..	0.50	5.00	..	5.50	5.00	0.00
All ages	4.44	3.91	3.39	2.98	2.81	4.72	4.22	3.68	3.22	2.99

(a) Includes widowed or divorced. (b) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967.

Age at marriage of deceased males and females, and issue

The following table shows the average issue of males and females according to the age at marriage of the deceased.

**AVERAGE ISSUE: DECEASED MALES AND FEMALES, BY AGE AT MARRIAGE
AUSTRALIA, 1931 TO 1967^(a)**

Age at marriage (years) ^(b)	Average issue									
	Males					Females				
	1931	1941	1951	1961	1967	1931	1941	1951	1961	1967
Under 15	6.36	7.80	4.88	4.45	5.77
15-19	6.79	6.10	5.41	4.74	4.45
20-24	..	6.15	5.40	4.63	4.11	3.99	5.23	4.80	4.28	3.41
25-29	..	5.56	4.89	4.23	3.65	3.46	3.79	3.51	3.14	2.85
30-34	..	4.70	4.21	3.65	3.16	2.95	2.42	2.35	2.23	1.98
35-39	..	3.96	3.41	3.00	2.64	2.44	1.40	1.26	1.16	1.14
40-44	..	3.14	2.80	2.45	2.11	1.95	0.39	0.35	0.36	0.31
45-49	..	2.36	2.01	1.69	1.49	1.37	0.12	0.01	0.07	0.06
50-54	..	1.96	1.52	1.33	1.11	0.94	..	..	..	..
55-59	..	1.60	1.05	0.80	0.71	0.42	..	..	..	0.01
60-64	..	0.95	0.79	0.49	0.25	0.24	..	..	..	..
65 and over	..	0.63	0.29	0.24	0.25	0.26	..	..	..	..
Age not stated	..	0.18	0.01	0.29	0.24	0.17	..	..	..	..
All ages	..	3.64	2.95	2.81	2.40	2.26	3.96	2.45	3.17	2.44
All ages	..	4.44	3.91	3.39	2.98	2.81	4.72	4.22	3.68	3.22

(a) Excludes particulars of full-blood Aborigines before 1967. (b) In cases where the deceased was married more than once this represents age at first marriage.

Vital statistics of External Territories

The following table shows, for the year 1967, the number of marriages, births and deaths registered in the External Territories under the control of Australia. More detailed information will be found in a series of tables in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 85.

EXTERNAL TERRITORIES: VITAL STATISTICS, 1967

Territory	Marriages	Births	Deaths
Christmas Island(a)	6	47	9
Cocos (Keeling) Islands(a)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Norfolk Island(a)	7	10	10
Territory of Papua and New Guinea(b)	320	1,088	102

(a) Total population. (b) Non-indigenous population only.

International vital statistics

In the following table vital statistics rates for selected countries are shown. Crude marriage, birth, and death rates represent the number of 'events' reported for the year stated per 1,000 of the population. Infant mortality rates are the number of deaths which occurred under one year of age per 1,000 live births. The true death rates (reciprocals of the expectation of life at birth) have been computed from the life tables for the respective countries as published in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1967 (see explanation of true death rates, pages 184-5).

In many instances the rates shown in the following table are estimates and the results of sample surveys only. Reference should be made to the detailed comments contained in the United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1967 (see particularly Technical Notes on Statistical Tables and footnotes to the tables). The countries are arranged in the same order as in the table on pages 160-1 of the Population chapter.

VITAL STATISTICS RATES: SELECTED COUNTRIES—LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

(Source: United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1967)

Country	Year	Rates(a)				True death rates(b)		
		Marriage	Birth	Death	Infant mortality	Year	Male	Female
Africa—								
United Arab Republic	1967	7.3	39.3	14.3	83.2	1960	19.4	18.6
South Africa—								
Asian population	1966	(c)7.5	33.9	7.3	42.6	1950-52	17.9	18.3
Coloured population	1966	(c)6.1	45.6	14.9	127.6	1950-52	22.3	20.9
White population	1966	(c)9.7	22.8	8.6	(c)25.9	1950-52	15.5	14.3
Morocco(d)	1962	n.a.	46.1	18.7	149	1962	21.3	
Upper Volta(d)	1960-61	n.a.	53	35	182	1960-61	31.2	32.2
Southern Rhodesia(d)(e)	1962	n.a.	48.1	14.0	(f)122	1962	20.0	
Ivory Coast(d)(e)	1961	n.a.	56.1	33.3	n.a.	1957-58	28.6	
Zambia(d)(e)	1963	n.a.	51.4	19.6	(g)259	1963	25.0	
Senegal(d)	1960-61	n.a.	43.3	16.7	92.9	1957	27.0	
Dahomey(d)(e)	1961	n.a.	54.0	26.0	109.6	1961	26.8	
Central African Republic(d)(e)	1959-60	n.a.	48	30	190	1959-60	30.3	27.8
North America—								
United States of America	1967	9.7	17.9	9.4	22.1	1966	15.0	13.6
Mexico	1960-65	(h)6.8	(d)44-45	(d)10-11	(j)62.9	1956	18.1	17.3
Canada	1967	8.0	18.0	7.3	(j)23.1	1960-62	14.6	13.3
Guatemala	1960-65	(i)3.5	(d)46-48	(d)18-20	(i)91.5	1964	20.7	20.1
Haiti(d)	1960-65	n.a.	45-50	20-24	n.a.	1950	30.7	
El Salvador	1960-65	(h)3.3	(d)47-49	(d)14-16	(j)62.0	1960-61	17.7	16.6
Puerto Rico	1967	9.7	26.2	5.5	(j)36.7	1959-61	14.9	13.9
Jamaica	1960-65	(i)4.1	(d)39-40	(d)8-9	(i)35.4	1959-61	16.0	15.0
Costa Rica	1960-65	(i)5.8	(d)44.46	(d)8-9	(i)69.9	1962-64	16.2	15.4

For footnotes see next page.

VITAL STATISTICS RATES: SELECTED COUNTRIES—LATEST AVAILABLE
YEAR—continued

Country	Year	Rates(a)				True death rates(b)		
		Marriage	Birth	Death	Infant mortality	Year	Male	Female
South America—								
Brazil(d)	1960-65	n.a.	41-43	10-12	n.a.	1940-50	25.4	22.0
Argentina	1960-65	6.9	22.5	8.8	58.3	1960-65	15.7	14.4
Colombia(d)	1960-65	(j)4.6	41-44	12-14	(i)80.0	1950-52	22.6	21.8
Peru(d)(j)	1960-65	(j)4.3	44-45	12-14	(i)63.0	1961	19.3	18.6
Venezuela(d)(j)	1960-65	(h)5.6	46-48	9-10	(h)45.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Chile	1966	7.5	30.6	10.4	127.5	1952	20.1	18.6
Bolivia(d)	1960-65	(h)5.5	43-45	20-22	(k)86.0	1949-51	20.1	20.1
Asia—								
China (mainland)(d)	1957	n.a.	34	11	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
India(d)	1951-61	n.a.	41.7	22.8	139	1951-60	23.9	24.7
Indonesia	1962	10.6	(d)43.0	(d)21.4	(d)125	1960	21.1	21.1
Pakistan(d)	1965	n.a.	49	18	(b)142	1962	18.6	20.5
Japan	1967	9.5	19.3	6.7	(i)19.3	1965	14.8	13.7
Thailand	1965	3.6 (d)(m)	46.0 (d)(m)	12.9	31.2	1959-61	18.6	17.0
Korea, Republic of(d)	1955-60	n.a.	44.7	16.0	n.a.	1955-60	19.6	18.6
China, Republic of (Taiwan)	1967	7.4	28.5	5.5	(i)(n)20.2	1963	15.3	14.8
Ceylon	1967	(j)5.9	31.5	8.2	(o)55.8	1962	16.2	16.3
West Malaysia (Malaya)	1966	(c)1.1	37.3	7.6	(c)50.0	1956-58	17.9	17.2
Hong Kong	1967	n.a.	23.0	5.1	25.6	1961	15.7	14.2
Israel	1966	7.9	25.5	6.3	25.3	(p)1965	14.2	13.7
Jordan	1959-63	(i)7.8	47	16	(i)36.3	1959-63	19.0	19.2
Singapore	1967	6.3	(i)29.8	(i)5.5	(i)25.8	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Europe—								
Germany, Federal Republic of	1967	8.0	17.3	11.2	(h)23.5	1964-65	14.8	13.6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1967	8.0	17.5	11.2	18.8	1963-65	14.7	13.5
England and Wales	1967	8.0	17.2	11.2	19.0	1963-65	14.6	13.4
Northern Ireland	1967	7.3	22.4	9.8	23.4	1964-66	14.8	13.7
Scotland	1967	8.1	18.6	11.5	21.0	1964-66	15.0	13.8
Italy	1967	7.3	18.1	9.7	(i)34.3	1960-62	14.9	13.8
France	1967	6.9	16.8	10.8	17.1	1965	14.7	13.3
Spain	1967	7.2	21.1	8.7	33.2	1960	14.9	13.9
Poland	1967	7.4	16.3	7.7	38.0	1960-61	15.4	14.2
Yugoslavia	1967	8.5	19.5	8.7	(i)61.3	1961-62	16.0	15.2
Romania	1967	8.0	27.1	9.3	46.8	1963	15.3	14.2
Czechoslovakia	1966	8.1	15.6	10.0	23.7	1964	14.8	13.6
Netherlands	1967	9.1	18.9	7.9	(i)14.7	1961-65	14.1	13.2
Hungary	1967	9.4	14.5	10.7	(i)38.4	1964	14.9	13.9
Belgium	1967	7.0	15.2	12.2	23.7	1959-63	14.8	13.6
Portugal	1967	8.4	21.1	10.0	59.3	1959-62	16.5	15.1
Greece	1967	8.6	18.5	8.3	34.7	1960-62	14.8	14.1
Bulgaria	1967	8.7	15.0	9.0	32.9	1960-62	14.7	14.0
Sweden	1967	7.4	15.5	10.1	(i)12.6	1961-65	14.0	13.2
Austria	1967	7.7	17.4	13.0	26.4	1966	15.0	13.6
Switzerland	1967	7.4	17.7	9.0	(c)17.8	1958-63	14.6	13.5
Denmark	1966	8.6	18.4	10.3	16.9	1964-65	14.2	13.4
Finland	1967	8.8	16.5	9.4	(i)15.0	1956-60	15.4	14.0
Norway	1967	7.3	18.0	9.2	(c)16.8	1961-65	14.1	13.2
Ireland	1967	(i)5.8	21.1	10.7	24.4	1960-62	14.7	13.9
Albania	1966	6.8	34.0	8.6	86.8	1960-61	15.7	15.2
Oceania—								
Australia	1968	8.8	20.0	9.1	17.8	1960-62	14.7	13.5
New Zealand	1967	8.6	22.4	8.4	18.0	1960-62	14.6	13.6
U.S.S.R.—								
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1967	9.0	17.4	7.6	26.0	1964-65	15.2	13.5

(a) Crude marriage, birth and death rates, i.e. number of marriages, births and deaths per 1,000 of population. Infant mortality—number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. (b) Number of deaths per 1,000 males and 1,000 females respectively in stationary population (see explanation on pp. 184-5). (c) 1965. (d) Estimated. (e) African population only. (f) 1954. (g) 1950. (h) 1967. (i) 1966. (j) Excluding Indian jungle population. (k) 1958. (l) 1962-65. (m) 1964. (n) Excludes live born infants dying before registration of birth. (o) 1963. (p) Jewish population.