

CHAPTER XXVII.

VITAL STATISTICS.

NOTE.—The rates published in this chapter in relation to the population since the year 1921 have been adjusted in accordance with the preliminary results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933.

§ 1. Births.

1. Births, 1933.—The number of male and female births and the total births registered in Australia during the year ended the 31st December, 1933, are shown in the tables hereunder. The numerical relation which these births bear to the population, and various other associated features, are given in later tables :—

BIRTHS, 1933.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
MALE BIRTHS.									
Single births	22,319	14,172	8,641	4,588	3,887	2,310	40	67	56,024
Twins ..	469	318	146	63	94	34	..	..	1,124
Triplets ..	11	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Total ..	22,799	14,491	8,787	4,651	3,981	2,344	40	67	57,160

FEMALE BIRTHS.

Single births	20,919	13,595	8,185	4,172	3,813	2,181	34	60	52,959
Twins ..	461	301	178	77	80	28	..	4	1,129
Triplets ..	16	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
Total ..	21,396	13,901	8,363	4,249	3,893	2,209	34	64	54,109

TOTAL BIRTHS.

Single births	43,238	27,767	16,826	8,760	7,700	4,491	74	127	108,983
Twins ..	(a) 930	(b) 619	(c) 324	140	(d) 174	62	..	4	(e) 2,253
Triplets ..	27	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	33
Total ..	44,195	28,392	17,150	8,900	7,874	4,553	74	131	111,269

TOTAL CONFINEMENTS.

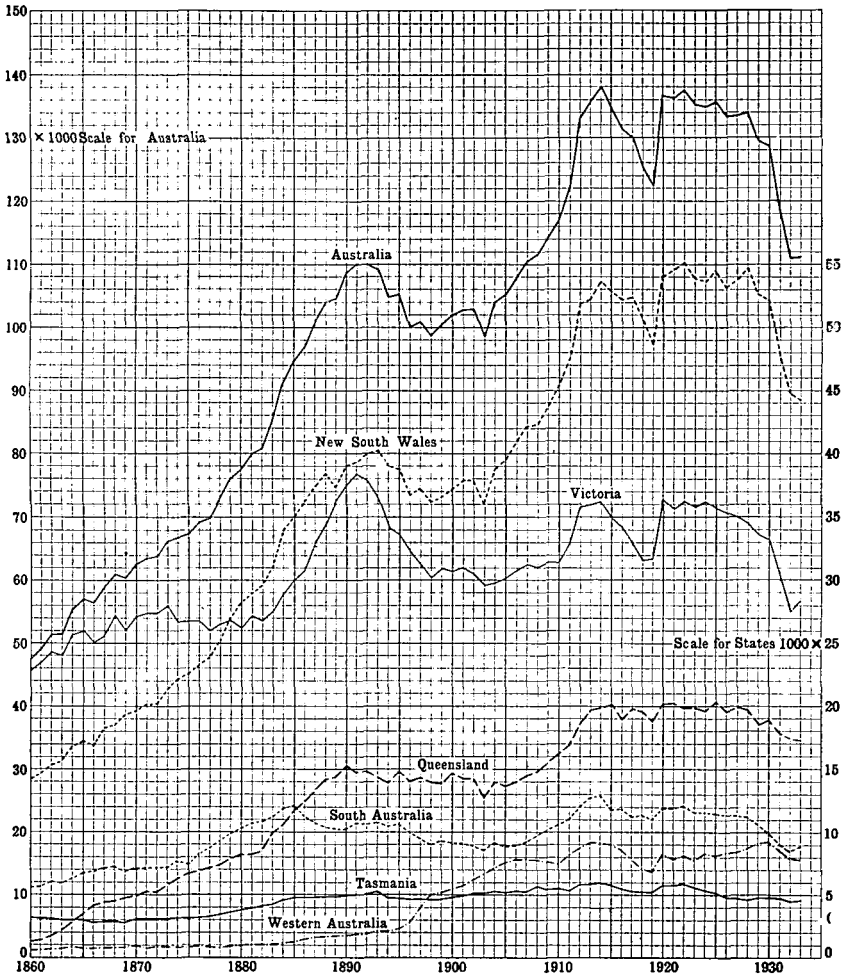
Nuptial Mothers ..	41,495	26,849	16,128	8,544	7,446	4,285	60	129	104,936
Ex-nuptial Mothers ..	2,224	1,233	861	286	346	237	14	..	5,201
Total Mothers	43,719	28,082	16,989	8,830	7,792	4,522	74	129	110,137

(a) Fourteen stillborn twins not included.
stillborn twins not included.

(b) Seven stillborn twins not included.
(d) Ten stillborn twins not included.

(c) Two
(e) Thirty-three stillborn
twins not included.

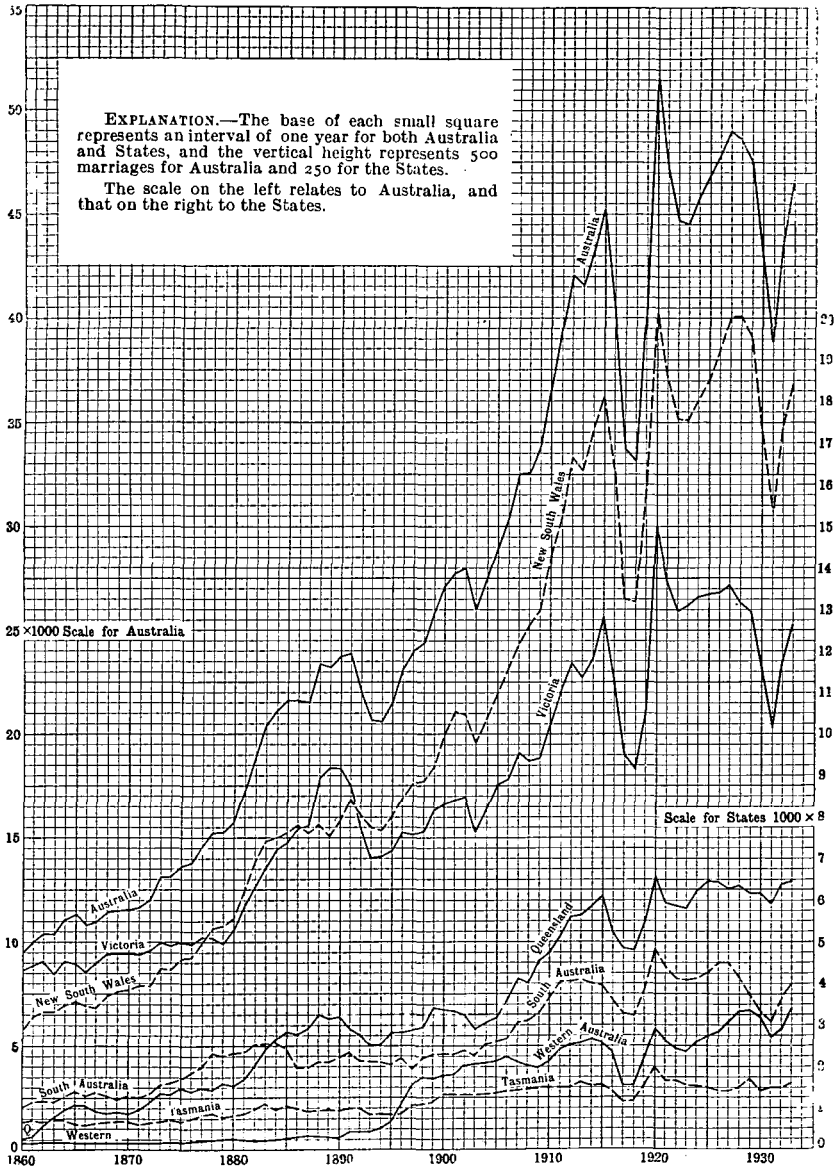
BIRTHS—1860 TO 1933:



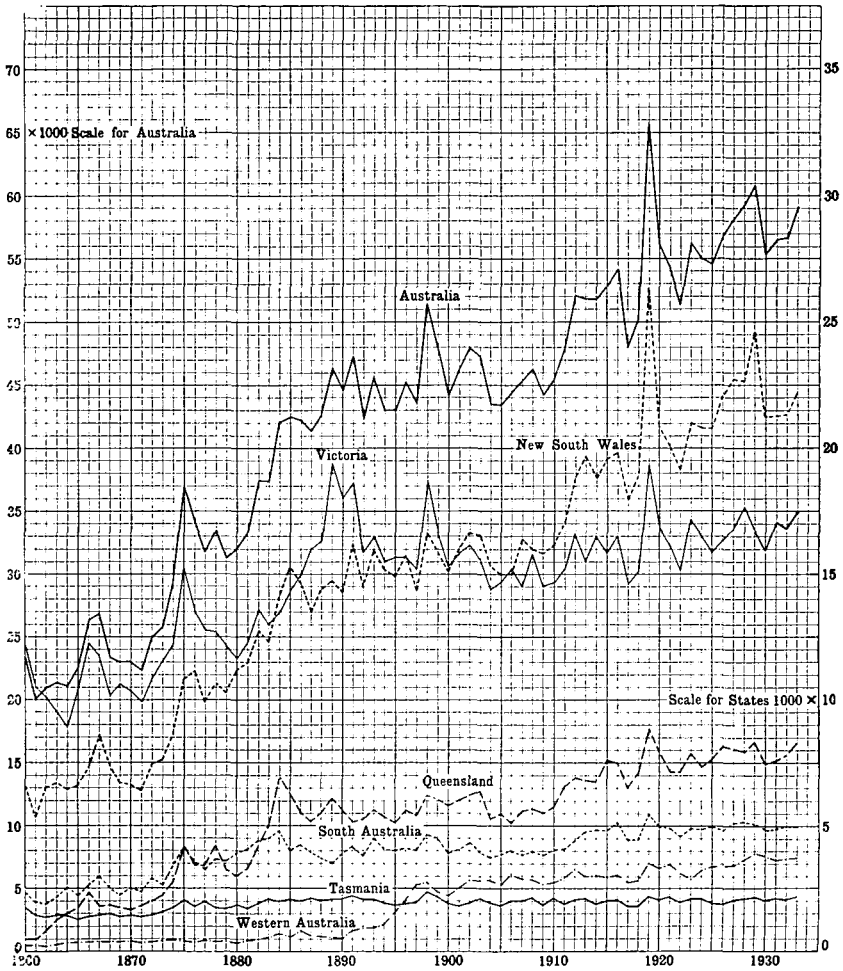
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Australia and States, and the vertical height represents 2,000 persons for Australia and 1,000 for the States.

The scale on the left relates to Australia and that on the right to the States.

MARRIAGES, 1850 TO 1933.



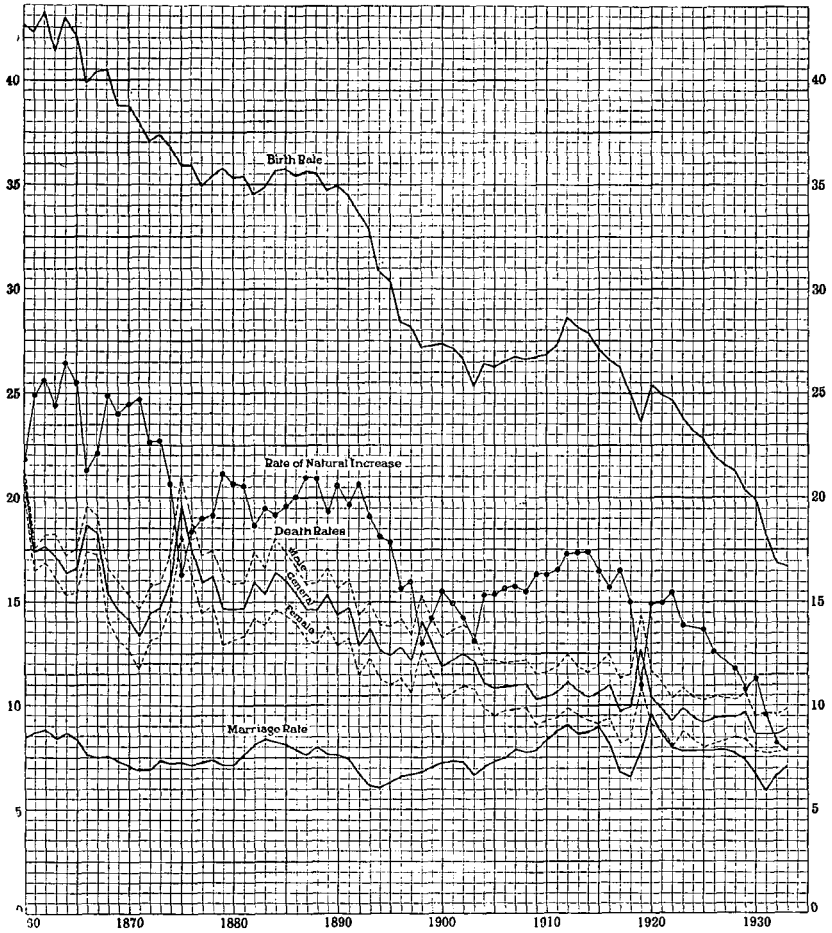
DEATHS, 1860 TO 1933.



EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Australia and States, and the vertical height represents 1,000 persons for Australia and 500 for the States.

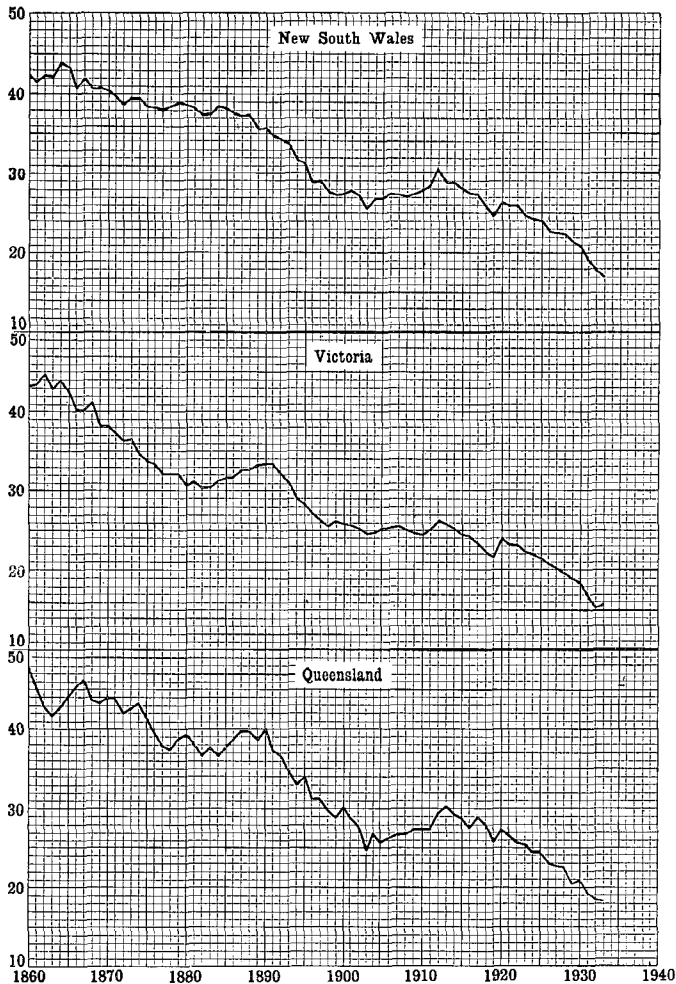
The scale on the left relates to Australia, and that on the right to the States.

RATES—BIRTHS, NATURAL INCREASE, DEATH (MALE GENERAL AND FEMALE) AND MARRIAGE—AUSTRALIA 1860 TO 1933.



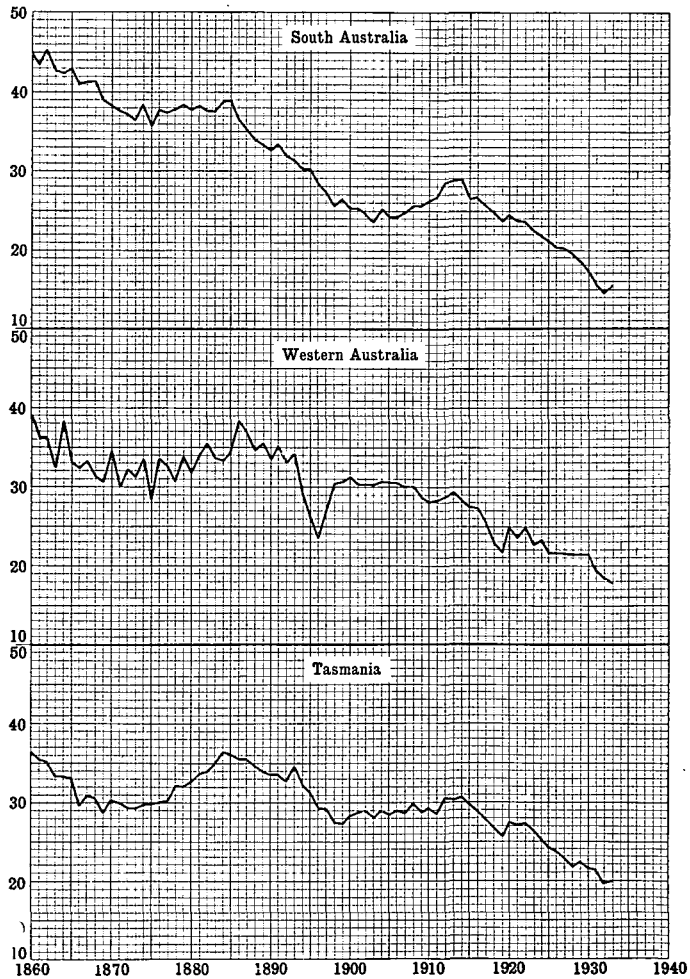
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval and the vertical height one-half per thousand of the population.

BIRTH RATES—STATES, 1860-1933.



STATE BIRTH-RATE GRAPHS.

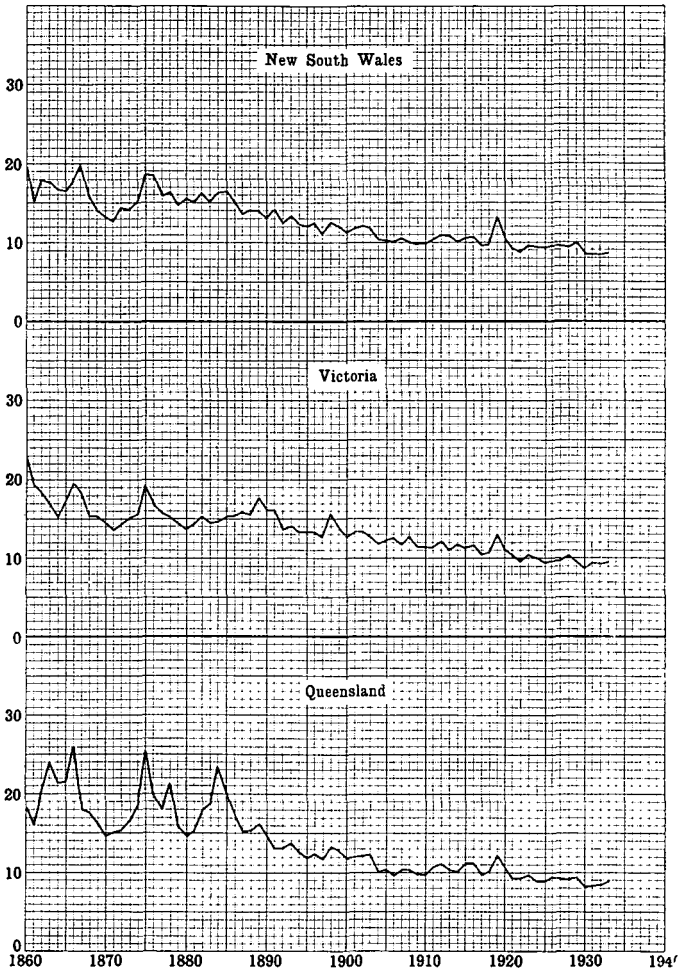
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one birth per thousand of the population—the basic line for each State being twenty per thousand of the population.

BIRTH RATES—STATES, 1860-1933—*continued.*

STATE BIRTH-RATE GRAPHS.

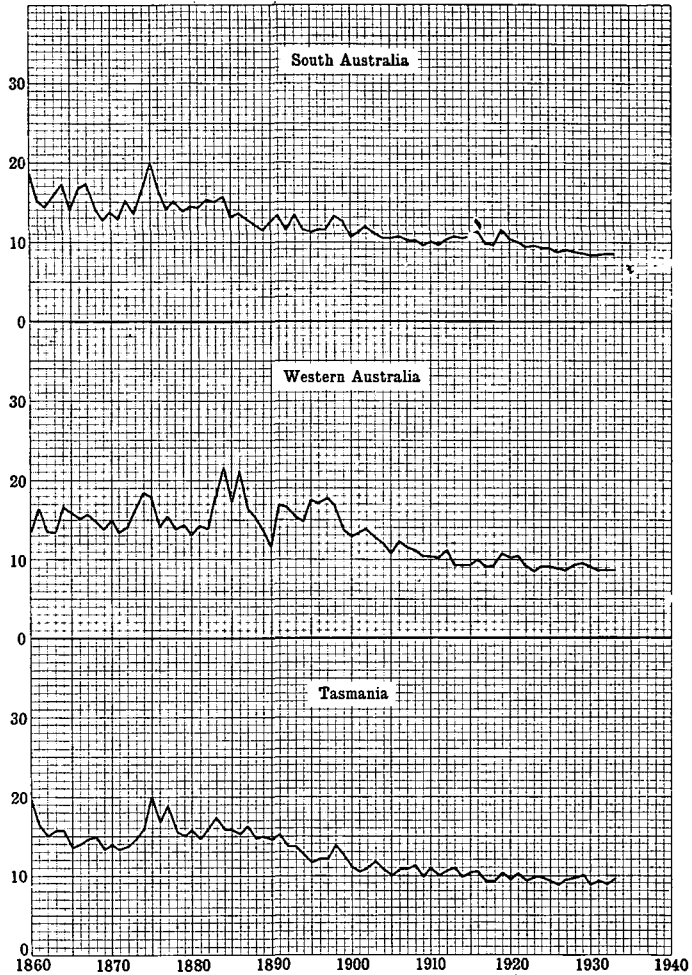
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one birth per thousand of the population—the basic line for each State being twenty per thousand of the population.

DEATH RATES—STATES, 1860-1933.



STATE DEATH-RATE GRAPHS

EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one death per thousand of the population. The zero for each State is shown by a thickened line.

DEATH RATES—STATES, 1860-1933—*continued.*

STATE DEATH-RATE GRAPHS.

EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one death per thousand of the population. The zero for each State is shown by a thickened line.

2. Birth Rates.—The next table gives the crude birth rates from 1901 to 1933:—

CRUDE BIRTH RATE.(a)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory	Australia.
1901 ..	27.78	25.77	28.52	25.41	30.39	28.58	6.72	(b)	27.16
1911 ..	28.58	25.01	27.63	28.86	28.22	28.60	9.36	16.84	27.20
1921 ..	25.91	23.16	26.68	24.09	23.37	26.97	20.18	10.86	24.95
1922 ..	25.59	23.10	25.73	23.77	23.82	27.01	18.93	11.28	24.68
1923 ..	24.56	22.31	25.13	22.69	22.39	26.14	19.51	5.65	23.75
1924 ..	23.93	22.01	24.21	22.01	22.86	24.89	15.33	10.48	23.21
1925 ..	23.79	21.49	24.24	21.22	21.94	24.21	16.95	9.77	22.86
1926 ..	22.63	20.84	23.06	20.73	21.79	23.33	18.48	12.07	21.97
1927 ..	22.40	20.30	22.78	20.33	21.63	22.68	15.26	10.31	21.62
1928 ..	22.27	19.69	22.35	19.98	21.35	21.77	18.58	14.64	21.27
1929 ..	21.04	18.98	20.59	18.63	21.51	22.03	11.84	17.91	20.25
1930 ..	20.58	18.55	20.80	17.42	21.44	21.65	14.23	18.35	19.86
1931 ..	18.67	16.86	19.28	15.77	19.77	21.18	14.49	18.29	18.16
1932 ..	17.40	15.18	18.56	14.74	18.30	19.78	16.03	16.92	16.86
1933 ..	16.98	15.59	18.13	15.32	17.95	19.93	15.20	14.47	16.78

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

(b) Part of New South Wales.

The preceding table shows a progressive reduction from 1901 to 1933, broken only by a slight rise in 1911 in some of the States and in Australia as a whole. The rate for Australia for 1933 represents only 62 per cent. of that for 1901 and is the lowest yet recorded.

The principal factor in determining the crude birth rate is the proportion of *married* women of child-bearing age in the community, but as the fecundity of women varies with age, the birth rate per 1,000 married women will vary according to the age composition of the group, and, other things being equal, the rate generally should be highest where the average age of married women is lowest. For the purposes of the following table the child-bearing age has been taken as from 15-44 years inclusive, and all births of which the mothers were stated to be over 45 years have been counted in the group 40-44. Exact information in respect of ages in this table is only available at census dates. An estimate based on a projection of data obtained at the Census of 1921 has, however, been made of married and unmarried women for the period 1930-1932, and the accompanying rates have been calculated thereon.

BIRTH RATES, AND FACTORS AFFECTING THEM.

Particulars.	1920-22. (Age Distribution at Census of 1921.)							1930-1932.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.	Australia.
Crude birth rate per 1,000 persons	25.99	23.54	26.72	24.23	24.14	26.99	25.15	18.36
Birth rate per 100 women 15-44 inclusive	11.04	9.79	11.83	10.25	11.05	11.91	10.74	7.92
Birth rate per 100 married women 15-44 incl. (a)	19.39	19.29	21.26	18.71	19.62	21.83	19.65	14.49
Birth rate per 100 married women 15-44 incl. (corrected for age variation)	19.14	19.44	20.77	18.99	20.44	21.24	19.65	14.49
Ex-nuptial births—per cent. on all births	4.82	4.84	5.00	3.28	4.02	5.11	4.69	4.77
Ex-nuptial births per 100 unmarried women 15-44 incl.	1.16	0.92	1.26	0.72	0.92	1.26	1.05	0.79
Women 15-44 incl.—per cent. all persons	23.54	24.02	22.57	23.65	21.83	22.67	23.41	23.19
Average age of all women 15-44 incl.	28.67	28.61	28.09	28.73	28.45	28.10	28.54	29.17
Married women 15-44 incl.—per cent. on all persons	12.75	11.61	11.93	12.53	11.81	11.73	12.20	12.06
Average age of married women 15-44 incl.	32.24	32.74	32.16	32.67	33.02	32.16	32.48	33.20b

(a) Nuptial births only.

(b) Approximate.

The following figures give a comparison for Australia, based on data obtained at Census periods, of the total births per 1,000 women (married and unmarried) and of the nuptial births per 1,000 married women of ages 15 to 44 inclusive :—

Particulars.	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1930-32.
Births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 ..	169.7	158.8	117.3	117.2	107.4	79.2
Nuptial births per 1,000 married women 15-44	321.0	332.0	235.8	236.0	196.5	144.9

3. Birth Rates of Various Countries.—(i) *Crude Rates*. A comparison with other countries shows that the Australian States occupy a midway position. The rates for the pre-war period 1908-1913 have been added for purposes of comparison :—

CRUDE BIRTH RATES.(a)—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908 to 1913.	1933.	Country.	1908 to 1913.	1933.
Egypt	43.6	42.9(e)	Queensland ..	28.2	18.1
Soviet Union ..	45.6	42.7(e)	Western Australia ..	28.9	18.0
Ceylon	36.9	38.6	Scotland	26.2	17.6
Rumania	43.1	32.0	Denmark	27.1	17.3
Japan	32.9	31.6	New South Wales ..	28.2	17.0
Portugal	34.6	29.0	Australia	27.4	16.8
Spain	32.1	27.6	New Zealand	26.5	16.6
Poland	37.4	26.5	Belgium	23.4	16.5
Argentina	37.1	25.7	U.S. of America(b) ..	(c)	16.4
Union of South Africa			Switzerland	24.7	16.4
(whites)	(c)	23.7	France	19.5	16.3
Italy	32.4	23.5	Victoria	25.3	15.6
Canada	(c)	20.9	South Australia ..	27.1	15.3
Netherlands	29.1	20.8	Norway	26.0	14.9
Tasmania	29.6	19.9	Great Britain and		
Finland	29.5	19.8	Ireland	24.6	14.9
Northern Ireland ..	23.1	19.4	Germany	29.5	14.7
Czechoslovakia	31.1	19.2	England and Wales..	24.9	14.4
Irish Free State ..	23.1	19.2	Sweden	24.4	13.7

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the mean population.
registration area." (c) Not available.

(b) Figures for "existing birth-
(e) For 1932.

(ii) *Nuptial Birth Rates at Child-bearing Ages*. The wide discrepancies between the crude birth rates of the various countries are, to some extent, due to differences in sex and age constitution and in conjugal condition. If the birth rates are calculated per 1,000 women of child-bearing ages, the comparison gives more reliable results. A table of results so calculated appeared in Year Book No. 22, p. 941, and showed that Australia, with a rate of 198 nuptial births per 1,000 married women aged 15 to 49 years, was midway between the maximum and minimum of the countries for which these rates were obtained.

4. *Masculinity of Births*.—(i) *General*. The masculinity of births, i.e., the number of males per 100 females registered, varies considerably from State to State and from year to year. For 1933 the figures ranged from 102.26 in Western Australia to 109.46 in South Australia. The averages for the last inter-censal period were as follow—New South Wales 105.33, Victoria 106.19, Queensland 105.34, South Australia 105.08, Western Australia 105.66, Tasmania 105.59, Australia 105.57. Greater variations are recorded among ex-nuptial births than among nuptial births. The following table shows the figures for Australia at intervals since 1901 :—

MASCULINITY(a) OF BIRTHS REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Total Births ..	104.11	104.73	105.86	105.99	105.39	106.15	105.59	105.64
Ex-nuptial Births ..	105.50	103.10	106.09	105.61	105.15	102.60	106.47	102.83

(a) Number of male per 100 female births.

(ii) *Masculinity of Nuptial and Ex-nuptial Births—Various Countries.* A table showing the masculinity of nuptial and ex-nuptial births for various countries appeared on p. 942 of Official Year Book No. 22.

5. *Ex-nuptial Births.*—(i) *General.* The number of ex-nuptial births reached its maximum, 7,438, in 1913, but it has since fallen considerably. On the average of the five years 1910–1914, the number of ex-nuptial births in Australia was 7,171, while for the period 1929–1933 it was only 5,681, a decline of 20.8 per cent., whereas the annual average total births for the same period declined by 7.3 per cent., from 129,156 to 119,718; hence a comparison between the results for these two periods shows that the proportion of ex-nuptial births has fallen from 5.55 to 4.74 per cent. of all births.

The numbers of births and the rates from 1901 to 1933 are shown below :—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Number ..	6,165	7,074	6,463	6,088	5,935	5,841	5,300	5,239
Percentage on Total Births ..	5.99	5.79	4.75	4.70	4.62	4.93	4.78	4.71

It is, of course, possible that the number of ex-nuptial births is somewhat understated, owing to diffidence in proclaiming the fact of ex-nuptiality, and it is not unlikely that the majority of unregistered births are ex-nuptial.

The variations of the ex-nuptial birth rates as between the individual States and Territories for 1933 are as follow :—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE, 1933.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
Number ..	2,238	1,244	869	288	349	237	14	..	5,239
Percentage on Total Births	5.06	4.38	5.07	3.24	4.43	5.21	18.92	..	4.71

(ii) *Rate of Ex-nuptiality.* A further comparison is obtained by calculating the number of ex-nuptial births per thousand of the single and widowed female population between the ages of 15 and 45. The number of ex-nuptial births per 1,000 unmarried women of ages 15 to 45 has been found to be as follows:—Years 1880–82, 14.49; years 1890–92, 15.93; years 1900–02, 13.30; years 1910–12, 12.53; and years 1920–22, 10.50. The estimated number for the years 1930–32 was 7.87. The comparative results for various countries given on p. 944 of Official Year Book No. 22 were taken from the *Annuaire International de Statistique*, Vols. II. and V., and showed that ex-nuptial births varied from 38 per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 49 years in Hungary to 4 in Ireland and Bulgaria. The rate for Australia was 12 per thousand.

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

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

Rates.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Ex-nuptial ..	1.62	1.57	1.18	0.95	0.92	0.90	0.80	0.79
Nuptial ..	25.52	25.64	23.77	19.30	18.94	17.26	16.06	15.99
Total ..	27.14	27.21	24.95	20.25	19.86	18.16	16.86	16.78

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

6. *Legitimations.*—In the several States Acts have been passed to legitimize children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Acts, any child who comes within the scope of their intentions, born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimized from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. (During 1933, 831 children were legitimized in Australia.)

7. *Multiple Births.*—Among the total number of 111,269 births registered in Australia in 1933, there were 108,983 single births, 2,253 twins, and 33 triplets. The number of cases of twins was 1,143, there being 33 stillbirths, and there were 11 cases of triplets. The total number of mothers was, therefore, 110,137, the proportion of mothers of twins being one in every 96, of mothers of triplets one in every 10,012, and of mothers of all multiple births one in every 95 mothers. Multiple births occurred in 1.01 per cent. of confinements.

The proportion of multiple births to total births does not vary greatly from year to year and exhibits no constant tendency towards increase or decrease:—

MULTIPLE BIRTHS—AUSTRALIA.

Heading.	1911.	1921.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Mothers of Multiple Births..	1,236	1,465	1,320	1,439	1,271	1,107	1,154
Percentage on Total Mothers	1.02	1.09	1.03	1.13	1.08	1.01	1.05
Number of Mothers to each Multiple Birth ..	98	92	97	88	92	99	95

8. **Ages of Parents.**—The relative ages of the parents of children registered in 1933 have been tabulated separately for male and female births, twins and triplets being distinguished from single births. For total births and for multiple births the relative single ages of parents are shown in the Bulletin of "Australian Demography," No. 51, published by this Bureau. In the present work the exigencies of space allow the insertion of a table showing the relative ages of parents of all births in groups of five years only:—

AGES OF PARENTS—ALL BIRTHS.—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Ages of Fathers and Type of Birth.		Total Births.	Ages of Mothers.								Un-specified.
			Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.	
Under 20	Single	792	..	559	222	11	..	..	..	..	..
	Twins	5	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 24	Single	13,684	2	3,646	8,587	1,322	107	18	1	1	..
	Twins	85	..	15	60	8	2	..	..	..	..
	Triplets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 29	Single	27,818	1	1,433	11,734	12,473	1,929	226	22	..	..
	Twins	233	..	6	75	132	15	5	..	..	..
	Triplets	5	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
30 to 34	Single	26,207	..	361	4,133	10,893	9,191	1,508	118	2	1
	Twins	291	..	1	28	123	114	24	1	..	..
	Triplets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 to 39	Single	17,080	..	92	1,018	3,554	6,554	5,204	643	14	1
	Twins	253	..	..	3	35	126	84	5	..	..
	Triplets	4	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..
40 to 44	Single	10,893	..	30	372	1,170	2,667	4,189	2,194	70	1
	Twins	142	..	..	3	15	38	66	20	..	..
	Triplets	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
45 to 49	Single	4,837	..	6	126	401	882	1,663	1,551	207	1
	Twins	58	..	..	..	6	10	25	17	..	..
	Triplets	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
50 to 54	Single	1,722	..	7	42	126	294	577	538	137	1
	Twins	24	..	..	..	2	5	10	5	2	..
	Triplets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 to 59	Single	517	..	2	15	40	70	162	187	41	..
	Twins	8	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	1	..
60 to 64	Single	185	..	1	4	12	26	55	63	24	..
	Twins	3	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..
65 and upwards	Single	86	..	1	3	5	12	32	29	4	..
	Twins	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Unspecified	Single	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	Twins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mothers of nuptial children	Single	103,822	3	6,138	26,256	30,008	21,932	13,634	5,346	500	5
	Twins	1,103	..	26	170	323	312	218	51	31	..
	Triplets	11	..	..	2	2	2	4	1	..	..
	Total	104,936	3	6,164	26,428	30,333	22,246	13,856	5,398	503	5
Mothers of extra-nuptial children	Single	5,161	25	1,555	1,779	772	493	353	150	20	14
	Twins	40	..	5	14	7	8	4	2	..	..
	Triplets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total	5,201	25	1,560	1,793	779	501	357	152	20	14
Total Mothers	Single	108,983	28	7,693	28,035	30,780	22,425	13,987	5,496	520	19
	Twins	1,143	..	31	184	330	320	222	53	3	..
	Triplets	11	..	..	2	2	2	4	1	..	..
	Total	110,137	28	7,724	28,221	31,112	22,747	14,213	5,550	523	19

9. **Birthplaces of Parents.**—The birthplaces of the parents of children whose births were registered during the year 1933 will be found in the Bulletin of "Australian Demography," published by this Bureau. A summary of the results of the tabulation with the addition of the corresponding figures for 1911 follows:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	Fathers.		Mothers of Nuptial Children.		Mothers of Ex-nuptial Children.	
	1911.	1933.	1911.	1933.	1911.	1933.
AUSTRALASIA—						
Australia	94,834	38,898	102,073	92,726	6,570	4,795
New Zealand	1,257	671	1,201	573	68	33
EUROPE—						
England and Wales ..	9,849	8,986	6,067	7,061	210	224
Scotland	2,289	2,451	1,486	2,030	46	73
Ireland	2,138	1,014	1,374	588	46	18
Other British Possessions ..	49	174	20	100	1	..
Western Europe	607	218	165	69	9	4
Central Europe	1,185	350	606	194	8	4
Southern Europe	360	1,253	203	924	6	8
Eastern Europe	168	143	81	70	..	1
ASIA—						
British Possessions ..	217	167	114	110	2	6
Foreign Countries ..	317	165	139	109	3	2
AFRICA—						
British Possessions ..	111	164	116	140	2	6
Foreign Countries ..	11	17	13	17	..	..
AMERICA—						
Canada	59	71	34	47	3	1
Other British Possessions ..	8	2	5	4	..	..
United States of America ..	182	115	87	81	3	2
Other Foreign Countries ..	70	18	19	30	1	..
POLYNESIA—						
British	30	24	21	44	1	1
Foreign	39	21	13	10	6	2
Indefinite	159	14	102	9	33	21
Total	113,939	104,936	113,939	104,936	7,018	5,201

10. Occupations of Fathers.—A summary of the main groups of occupations of the fathers of all nuptial children whose births were registered in 1921, 1931, and 1933, and the percentage of each class on the total are given in the following table:—

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Class.	Number of Fathers.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1933.	1921.	1931.	1933.
Professional	6,204	5,991	6,033	4.84	5.37	5.75
Domestic	2,319	2,146	1,848	1.81	1.93	1.76
Commercial	18,298	16,030	11,024	14.26	14.38	10.51
Transport and Communication	15,351	12,302	10,403	11.96	11.04	9.91
Industrial	53,567	49,902	17,739	41.74	44.76	16.90
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	32,405	24,760	23,516	25.25	22.21	22.41
Indefinite	182	349	34,373 ^a	0.14	0.31	32.76 ^a
Total	128,326	111,480	104,936	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 34,047 (32.44 per cent.) clerks, labourers, etc., where industry was not given, which were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

The outstanding feature of the above table is the rapid decline of the agricultural etc., class as disclosed in both sections of the table. The domestic class also shows a smaller percentage in 1933 than in 1921. On the other hand the industrial class has increased rapidly, while the remaining groups have also grown, but at a slower rate. These results, however, merely reflect the changes which have taken place in the occupations of the people. The figures for 1933 are not comparable in all respects with those for previous years as is indicated in the footnote to the preceding table.

11. Mother's Age, Duration of Marriage, and Issue.—(i) General. The total number of nuptial confinements in 1933 was 104,936, viz., 103,822 single births, 1,103 cases of twins, and 11 cases of triplets. Ex-nuptial children—previous issue by the same father—are included as previous issue, but children by former marriages, and stillborn children are excluded. The tables cannot be given *in extenso*, but the following are their most salient features. More complete tabulations are shown in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 51 issued by this Bureau.

(ii) Duration of Marriage and Issue of Mothers. The following table shows that the duration of marriage of mothers of nuptial children ranged from less than one year up to between 32 and 33 years, and that the average family increased fairly regularly with the duration of marriage. The average issue of married mothers who bore children in 1933 was 2.89, the corresponding figures for 1932 and for 1931 being 2.95; for 1930, 2.92; for 1929, 2.96 :—

DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.	Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.
Years.				Years.			
0-1 ..	18,103	18,215	1.01	18-19 ..	1,080	7,650	7.08
1-2 ..	10,375	13,145	1.27	19-20 ..	854	6,361	7.45
2-3 ..	9,626	17,017	1.77	20-21 ..	717	5,689	7.93
3-4 ..	9,005	18,766	2.08	21-22 ..	521	4,460	8.56
4-5 ..	8,380	20,208	2.41	22-23 ..	419	3,776	9.01
5-6 ..	7,384	20,009	2.71	23-24 ..	270	2,506	9.28
6-7 ..	6,340	19,098	3.01	24-25 ..	184	1,828	9.93
7-8 ..	5,261	17,670	3.36	25-26 ..	116	1,179	10.16
8-9 ..	4,444	16,374	3.68	26-27 ..	60	643	10.72
9-10 ..	4,018	16,055	4.00	27-28 ..	29	290	10.00
10-11 ..	3,475	14,898	4.29	28-29 ..	18	194	10.78
11-12 ..	3,121	14,550	4.66	29-30 ..	10	120	12.00
12-13 ..	2,937	14,572	4.96	30-31 ..	7	62	8.86
13-14 ..	2,459	13,004	5.29	31-32 ..	2	27	13.50
14-15 ..	1,862	10,576	5.68	32-33 ..	1	15	15.00
15-16 ..	1,430	8,563	5.99				
16-17 ..	1,249	7,764	6.22				
17-18 ..	1,179	7,823	6.64				
				Total ..	104,936	303,107	2.89

(iii) Ages of Mothers and Issue. The following table shows the average number of children borne by mothers of different ages. In the younger ages there is, naturally, little difference in the average number of children to each mother, but with the increase of the age of the mother the number of issue has fallen in comparison with past years. During the period 1911 to 1933 the average issue of mothers of all ages has fallen by 13.46 per cent.—from 3.34 in 1911 to 2.89 in 1933 :—

AGES AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA.

Ages of Mothers.	Average Number of Children.				Ages of Mothers.	Average Number of Children.			
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1933.		1911.	1921.	1931.	1933.
Under 20 years ..	1.18	1.16	1.21	1.20	40-44 years ..	6.97	6.27	6.00	6.11
20-24 years ..	1.77	1.64	1.74	1.74	45 years and over ..	8.52	8.04	7.48	7.57
25-29 " ..	2.64	2.44	2.46	2.42					
30-34 " ..	3.82	3.57	3.44	3.41					
35-39 " ..	5.28	4.95	4.71	4.60	All ages ..	3.34	3.08	2.95	2.89

(iv) *Previous Issue of Mothers, Various Ages.* The previous issue, according to the age of the mother, is given in the following table :—

PREVIOUS ISSUE OF MOTHERS OF VARIOUS AGES.—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Previous Issue.	Mothers' Ages.							Total.
	Under 20 Years.	20-24 Years.	25-29 Years.	30-34 Years.	35-39 Years.	40-44 Years.	45 Years and Over.	
0	5,053	13,616	9,440	3,620	1,272	306	15	33,322
1	1,000	7,911	9,039	5,077	1,936	385	18	25,366
2	106	3,535	5,768	4,475	2,209	563	30	16,686
3	8	1,063	3,361	3,333	2,130	655	33	10,583
4	..	252	1,659	2,335	1,774	632	50	6,702
5	..	44	709	1,580	1,449	597	57	4,436
6	..	7	253	969	1,108	527	50	2,914
7	..	..	82	507	851	472	57	1,969
8	..	..	20	220	531	415	56	1,242
9	..	..	1	93	310	297	43	744
10	..	..	1	25	141	216	33	416
11	..	..	..	9	82	172	22	285
12	..	..	..	..	33	74	16	123
13	..	..	..	3	17	49	18	87
14	..	..	..	..	6	19	7	32
15	..	..	..	..	6	12	2	20
16	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	6
17	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Total Mothers	6,167	26,428	30,333	22,246	13,856	5,398	508	104,936

(v) *Previous Issue of Mothers of Twins and Triplets.* Figures regarding the previous issue of mothers of twins and triplets show that 235 mothers had twins at their first confinement; 255 at their second; 198 at their third; 144 at their fourth; 90 at their fifth; 63 at their sixth; 39 at their seventh; 26 at their eighth; 21 at their ninth; 14 at their tenth; 8 at their eleventh; 5 at their twelfth; 4 at their thirteenth; and 1 at her seventeenth.

Of the 11 cases of triplets registered during 1933, 2 were first, 2 second, 3 third, 1 was fourth, 1 fifth, 1 seventh and 1 ninth confinements.

12. *Interval between Marriage and First Birth.*—(i) *Interval.* The following table shows the interval between marriage and first birth for the years 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1933 respectively. Twins, triplets and quadruplets are included, the eldest born only being enumerated :—

INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH.—AUSTRALIA.

Interval.	Number of First Children.				Percentage on Total.			
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1933.
Under 1 month ..	562	437	395	316	1.81	1.07	1.15	0.95
1 month ..	668	538	523	419	1.96	1.31	1.52	1.26
2 months ..	817	735	750	661	2.63	1.79	2.17	1.98
3 ..	1,125	1,017	1,135	1,029	3.63	2.48	3.29	3.09
4 ..	1,299	1,336	1,409	1,495	4.19	3.26	4.09	4.49
5 ..	1,651	1,781	1,968	2,107	5.33	4.34	5.71	6.32
6 ..	2,089	2,420	2,517	2,790	6.74	5.90	7.30	8.37
7 ..	1,602	2,231	2,022	2,185	5.17	5.44	5.86	6.56
8 ..	1,529	1,950	1,139	1,275	4.93	4.75	3.30	3.83
9 ..	3,361	4,222	2,272	2,347	10.84	10.29	6.59	7.04
10 ..	2,623	3,630	1,859	1,948	8.46	8.85	5.39	5.85
11 ..	1,893	2,645	1,636	1,434	6.11	6.45	4.74	4.30
Total under 1 year	19,159	22,942	17,625	18,006	61.80	55.93	51.11	54.04
1-2 years ..	7,400	11,149	8,888	7,693	23.87	27.18	25.77	23.08
2-3 ..	2,101	2,923	3,441	2,901	6.78	7.13	9.98	8.70
3-4 ..	908	1,413	1,823	1,759	2.93	3.45	5.29	5.28
4-5 ..	471	837	967	1,048	1.52	2.04	2.80	3.15
5-9 ..	762	1,473	1,424	1,603	2.46	3.59	4.13	4.81
10-14 ..	159	223	262	263	0.51	0.54	0.76	0.79
15-19 ..	31	54	50	45	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.14
20 years and over	9	4	6	4	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01
Total ..	31,000	41,018	34,486	33,322	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The masculinity of first births was 106.21 as compared with 105.59 for total births.

(ii) *Ages of Mothers and Interval.* The previous issue of mothers of ex-nuptial children is not recorded, but for the purposes of the following table all ex-nuptial births have been assumed to be first births. The table shows in a condensed form the ages of mothers in cases of ex-nuptial births, of nuptial first births occurring less than nine months after marriage, and of nuptial first births occurring nine months or more after marriage. A comparison of the combined total of the first two columns with the total of nuptial children born nine months or more after marriage shows that for all ages the ratio was 5 to 6. At all ages up to and including 21, however, there was a great preponderance of ex-nuptial births and of births following on ante-nuptial conception. It must, of course, be understood that a certain number of premature births is necessarily included among the births which occurred less than nine months after marriage, but information in connexion therewith is not available, and the figures in the table must be accepted with this reservation. The tabulation in single ages of mothers appears in Demography Bulletin No. 51, published by this Bureau.

The last four columns show the percentage of births following ante-nuptial conception on the total nuptial first births and ex-nuptial births. These columns disclose the remarkable fact that the percentage of births due to ante-nuptial conception diminishes rapidly from 80 per cent. among mothers under 20 years of age to a minimum among mothers 30 to 34 years and then rises rapidly to mothers 45 years and over. In 1931 the minimum was among mothers 25 to 29 years. There was a very slight increase for the group 30-34 years and a rapid rise thereafter:—

AGES OF MOTHERS AND INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH, ETC.—AUSTRALIA.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	1933.				Percentage Column III. on Column IV.			
	Ex-nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births less than nine months after Marriage.	Total of two preceding columns.	Nuptial First Births and Ex-nuptial Births.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1933.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.				
Under 20 years	1,585	3,902	5,487	6,638	83.12	79.23	82.60	82.66
20 to 24 years	1,793	6,034	7,827	15,409	53.91	45.82	48.43	50.79
25 to 29 "	779	1,712	2,491	10,219	32.50	25.60	21.89	24.38
30 to 34 "	501	440	941	4,121	28.06	23.05	22.20	22.83
35 to 39 "	357	154	511	1,629	32.64	29.43	30.86	31.37
40 to 44 "	152	35	187	458	36.56	35.31	38.95	40.83
45 and over ..	20	..	20	35	60.47	54.84	48.89	57.14
Total ..	5,187	12,277	17,464	38,509	48.14	39.74	43.80	45.35

13. *Interval between Birth and Registration of Birth.*—Information was obtained for the years 1911 to 1921 regarding the period which elapsed between birth and registration. A detailed table giving the results for 1921 is contained in Demography Bulletin No. 39, issued by this Bureau. The payment of the maternity allowance tended to accelerate the registration of births; and during the year under review it was found that approximately 35 per cent. were registered in the first week.

Since the granting of the maternity allowance, the average interval between the dates of birth and registration has been found to be about 13 days for all children.

§ 2. Marriages.

i. *Marriages, 1933.*—The number of marriages registered in Australia during the year ended the 31st December, 1933, was 46,595, giving a rate of 7.03 per 1,000 of the mean population for the year. The number of marriages in each State during 1933 together with the crude marriage rate for a series of years are given hereunder:—

MARRIAGES.

—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
No. 1933..	18,399	12,668	6,471	3,973	3,374	1,629	28	53	46,595
Crude Rate—(a)									
1901 ..	7.73	6.99	6.66	6.45	9.68	7.76	1.05	..	7.32
1911 ..	9.19	8.40	8.41	9.80	8.44	7.77	3.02	2.81	8.79
1921 ..	8.78	8.90	7.82	8.82	7.95	7.82	3.83	0.80	8.59
1922 ..	8.16	8.27	7.57	8.21	7.16	7.77	3.52	..	8.03
1923 ..	7.96	8.16	7.31	7.95	6.77	7.36	1.90	1.19	7.82
1924 ..	8.05	8.10	7.66	7.82	7.15	7.07	4.57	1.02	7.89
1925 ..	8.07	8.00	7.73	7.88	7.36	6.98	5.22	2.29	7.89
1926 ..	8.19	7.99	7.50	8.13	7.47	6.71	3.54	2.74	7.90
1927 ..	8.34	7.88	7.21	7.96	7.93	6.72	5.84	3.88	7.93
1928 ..	8.16	7.53	7.14	7.26	8.12	6.97	5.15	3.54	7.71
1929 ..	7.80	7.31	6.87	6.50	8.00	7.86	4.47	5.03	7.43
1930 ..	6.86	6.52	6.81	5.78	7.47	6.56	6.21	3.79	6.69
1931 ..	6.02	5.66	6.43	5.33	6.34	6.68	5.03	4.09	5.96
1932 ..	6.73	6.49	6.86	6.29	6.67	6.64	4.46	4.82	6.63
1933 ..	7.07	6.96	6.84	6.84	7.69	7.13	5.75	5.85	7.03

(a) Number of marriages (not persons married) per 1,000 of mean annual population.

As in some international tabulations the marriage rates are calculated per 1,000 of the unmarried population of 15 years and over, the corresponding rates have been worked out for Australia for the last four census periods for which the particulars are available. The figures comprise in each case the census year with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following, and are as follow:—Years 1880–82, 48.98; years 1890–92, 45.74; years 1900–02, 42.14; years 1910–12, 50.44; and years 1920–22, 56.02. For years 1930–32 the figure is estimated at 39.21. These rates refer, of course, to persons married and not to marriages, as is the case in the preceding table.

2. *Marriage Rates in Various Countries.*—The following table shows the marriage rate for Australia in comparison with the rates for various other countries:—

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES (a).—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908 to 1913.	1933.	Country.	1908 to 1913.	1933.
Soviet Union ..	8.6	10.6(f)	New South Wales ..	8.8	7.1
Germany ..	7.8	9.7	Tasmania ..	7.9	7.1
Denmark ..	7.3	8.8	Scotland ..	6.7	7.0
Rumania ..	9.5	8.3	Sweden ..	6.0	7.0
Czechoslovakia ..	7.7	8.3	Australia ..	8.4	7.0
Union of South Africa(c)	(d)	8.3(e)	Victoria ..	8.0	7.0
Poland ..	7.0	8.3	Queensland ..	8.2	6.8
United States (b) ..	(d)	7.9(e)	Italy ..	7.7	6.8
Switzerland ..	7.3	7.8	South Australia ..	9.1	6.8
Japan ..	9.3	7.8(e)	Finland ..	6.1	6.6(e)
England and Wales ..	7.6	7.8	Portugal ..	6.9	6.5
Great Britain and			Argentina ..	6.8	6.2
Ireland ..	7.3	7.7	Spain ..	7.0	6.2
Western Australia ..	8.1	7.7	Norway ..	6.2	6.2
Belgium ..	7.9	7.6(e)	Canada ..	(d)	6.0
France ..	7.9	7.5	Northern Ireland ..	5.2	5.8
Netherlands ..	7.5	7.2	Ceylon ..	5.2	5.1
New Zealand ..	8.5	7.2	Irish Free State ..	5.2	4.7

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

(d) Not available.

(e) For 1932.

(b) Registration area.
(f) For 1929.

(c) White

3. *Ages and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.*—(i) *General.* The ages at marriage of bridegrooms and brides will be found in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 51, published by this Bureau. A summary in age groups is given in the table hereunder, which also shows the previous conjugal condition of the contracting parties. There were 2,671 males who were less than twenty-one years of age married during 1933, while the corresponding number of females was 10,881. At the other extreme there were 54 men of sixty-five years and upwards who described themselves as bachelors, and 13 spinsters of corresponding age.

The information regarding the percentage distribution of bridegrooms and brides is shown in the last five lines of the table for the years 1911, 1921, 1931, 1932 and 1933.

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Ages at Marriage.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 20..	1,257	..	..	1,257	7,597	4	1	7,602
20-24 years	14,547	18	12	14,577	20,366	31	49	20,446
25-29 "	16,323	101	106	16,530	10,710	164	212	11,086
30-34 "	6,680	285	179	7,144	3,208	213	243	3,664
35-39 "	2,392	339	204	2,935	1,180	268	178	1,626
40-44 "	1,029	349	195	1,573	494	264	127	885
45-49 "	502	364	121	987	261	253	73	587
50-54 "	256	289	79	624	122	177	27	326
55-59 "	118	246	23	387	67	112	13	191
60-64 "	64	175	15	254	29	70	3	102
65 years and over ..	54	268	5	327	13	64	2	79
Total ..	43,222	2,434	939	46,595	44,047	1,620	928	46,595
Percentage on Total								
1911 ..	93.70	5.84	0.46	100.00	94.60	4.68	0.72	100.00
1921 ..	92.43	6.37	1.20	100.00	92.85	5.91	1.24	100.00
1931 ..	92.04	6.09	1.87	100.00	93.89	4.02	2.09	100.00
1932 ..	92.36	5.75	1.89	100.00	94.36	3.73	1.91	100.00
1933 ..	92.76	5.22	2.02	100.00	94.53	3.48	1.99	100.00

(ii) *Relative Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides are shown for single years in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 51; a condensation into age-groups of five years is given below:—

RELATIVE AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Ages.		Total Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.							
			Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.
Ages of Bridegrooms.	Under 20 years ..	1,257	1	894	338	23	1	..	..	6
	20 to 24 ..	14,577	7	4,410	8,593	1,402	135	19	5	6
	25 to 29 ..	16,530	3	1,710	8,357	5,482	819	122	24	13
	30 to 34 ..	7,144	..	402	2,275	2,780	1,312	289	66	20
	35 to 39 ..	2,935	..	116	582	904	691	461	128	53
	40 to 44 ..	1,573	..	34	176	288	386	343	227	119
	45 to 49 ..	987	..	9	81	119	184	189	198	207
	50 to 54 ..	624	..	7	27	44	80	102	126	238
	55 to 59 ..	387	..	7	7	20	33	61	54	205
	60 to 64 ..	254	..	1	4	17	13	22	24	173
65 years and over		327	..	1	6	7	10	18	33	252
Total Brides		46,595	11	7,591	20,446	11,086	3,664	1,626	885	1,286

(iii) *Average Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The age at marriage of brides has declined slightly during recent years to an average of about 25½ years. The figures for the five years are:—1929, 25.62; 1930, 25.49; 1931, 25.30; 1932, 25.41; and 1933, 25.42. For the five years 1907-11 the average age was 25.70 years compared with 25.92 years for the five years 1912-16, 26.07 years for the five years 1917-21, and 25.76 years for the five years 1925-29. The average age of bridegrooms was in 1929, 29.18; in 1930, 29.20; in 1931, 28.99; in 1932, 29.06; and in 1933, 29.07 years. It follows, therefore, that brides are, generally speaking, three and one-half years younger than bridegrooms.

4. Previous Conjugal Condition.—The number of bachelors and spinsters, widowed and divorced persons, who were married during the year 1933 has already been given. The following table shows the conjugal condition of the contracting parties:—

PREVIOUS CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Conjugal Condition.		Total Bridegrooms.	Brides.		
			Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
Bridegrooms {	Bachelors ..	43,222	41,691	890	641
	Widowers ..	2,434	1,649	620	165
	Divorced ..	939	707	110	122
Total Brides ..		46,595	44,047	1,620	928

5. Birthplaces of Persons Married.—The following table shows the birthplaces of persons who were married in 1911, 1921 and 1933. In "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 51, the relative birthplaces of bridegrooms and brides married in 1933 will be found tabulated in detail:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
AUSTRALASIA—						
Australia ..	31,298	37,925	39,087	33,922	40,137	41,782
New Zealand ..	450	405	443	303	280	326
EUROPE—						
England and Wales ..	3,023	3,590	4,316	1,675	2,488	2,791
Scotland ..	739	867	1,124	460	656	844
Ireland ..	494	470	383	363	281	221
Other British Possessions ..	16	30	47	9	14	15
Western Europe ..	205	175	114	45	45	33
Central Europe ..	311	149	197	92	61	86
Southern Europe ..	62	139	376	21	56	157
Eastern Europe ..	47	83	77	18	21	32
ASIA—						
British Possessions ..	59	59	101	27	24	61
Foreign Countries ..	83	57	48	16	12	27
AFRICA—						
British Possessions ..	42	58	114	20	39	85
Foreign Countries ..	1	3	5	2	5	12
AMERICA—						
Canada ..	44	45	51	6	11	28
Other British Possessions ..	6	8	5	..	5	..
United States of America ..	58	90	56	16	25	43
Other Foreign Countries ..	44	11	11	15	10	16
POLYNESIA—						
British ..	13	9	17	7	11	18
Foreign ..	25	18	8	7	13	4
Indefinite ..	41	22	15	37	19	14
Total ..	37,061	44,213	46,595	37,061	44,213	46,595

6. Occupations and Ages of Bridegrooms.—On the experience of 1931, the average ages at marriage of bridegrooms in the larger classes of occupations were as follow:— Professional, 30.01 years; Domestic, 30.47 years; Commercial, 29.20 years; Transport, 28.71 years; Industrial, 28.08 years; and Primary Producers, 30.15 years

7. **Fertility of Marriages.**—The quotient obtained by division of the nuptial births registered, e.g., during the five years 1929 to 1933, by the number of marriages registered during the five years 1924 to 1928, i.e., the period antecedent by five years to the period of the births, has been called the "fertility of marriages." The quotient for this period is 2.91—in other words, the number of children to be expected from every marriage in Australia is about three. This method, while not absolutely accurate, generally furnishes results which agree fairly well with those found by more elaborate and careful investigation. For the following five-yearly periods the results were:—1924–28, 2.81; 1925–29, 2.84; 1926–30, 2.88; 1927–31, 2.80; 1928–32, 2.53; and 1929–33, 2.91.

8. **Celebration of Marriages.**—In all the States marriages may be celebrated either by ministers of religion whose names are registered for that purpose with the Registrar-General, or by certain civil officers—in most cases district registrars. Most of the marriages are celebrated by ministers of religion. The registered ministers in 1933 belonged to more than forty different denominations, some of which, however, can hardly be regarded as having any valid existence. A number of these have been omitted from the tabulation and are bracketed under the heading "Other Christian." The figures for 1933 are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION, 1933.

Denomination.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.	
									No.	Per Cent.
Church of Eng- land ..	7,372	3,454	1,924	914	1,224	639	1	19	15,547	33.37
Roman Catholic ..	3,968	2,304	1,484	439	589	249	6	17	9,056	19.44
Methodist ..	2,133	1,803	1,002	1,205	516	269	6	3	6,998	15.02
Presbyterian ..	2,248	2,155	1,030	157	291	119	..	6	6,006	12.89
Baptist ..	337	587	207	150	53	77	..	3	1,414	3.03
Congregational ..	381	210	109	206	91	58	..	..	1,055	2.26
Church of Christ ..	119	422	76	200	53	14	6	..	890	1.91
Lutheran ..	47	74	147	185	6	..	..	..	459	0.99
Salvation Army ..	97	114	47	41	27	14	..	1	341	0.73
Seventh-Day Adventist ..	39	17	19	8	12	5	..	..	100	0.22
Greek Catholic ..	30	13	6	6	14	..	1	..	70	0.15
Unitarian ..	6	1	..	7	..	..	..	..	14	0.03
Other Christian ..	98	45	180	32	17	30	..	..	402	0.86
Hebrew ..	39	67	5	..	7	..	..	..	118	0.25
Registrar's Office ..	1,485	1,342	235	422	474	155	8	4	4,125	8.85
Total ..	18,399	12,668	6,471	3,973	3,374	1,629	28	53	46,595	100.00
Marriages cele- brated by Ministers of Religion per cent.	91.93	89.41	96.37	89.38	85.95	90.48	71.43	92.45	91.15	..
Marriages cele- brated by Civil Officers per cent.	8.07	10.59	3.63	10.62	14.05	9.52	28.57	7.55	8.85	..

§ 3. Deaths.

1. Deaths, 1933.—The following table shows the number of deaths, male and female, registered in each State during the year :—

DEATHS, 1933.

Sex.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australa.
Male ..	12,727	9,308	4,915	2,638	2,373	1,211	53	25	33,250
Female ..	9,595	8,148	3,439	2,266	1,417	981	8	13	25,867
Total ..	22,322	17,456	8,354	4,904	3,790	2,192	61	38	59,117

2. Crude Death Rates.—The crude death rates for the period 1901 to 1933 show a gratifying decrease in the later years though this decrease is modified somewhat when allowance is made for the altered age composition of the population. (*Vide* para 3.)

CRUDE DEATH RATES.(a)

Year and Sex.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1901 ..	11.75	13.22	11.98	11.12	13.39	10.51	19.10	(b)	12.22
1911 ..	10.31	11.52	10.65	9.81	10.19	10.14	19.63	5.61	10.66
1921 ..	9.50	10.52	9.37	10.02	10.42	10.30	20.43	1.61	9.91
1922 ..	8.89	9.65	9.21	9.13	9.28	9.27	16.22	2.11	9.21
1923 ..	9.56	10.71	9.93	9.63	8.35	9.87	10.30	2.98	9.88
1924 ..	9.28	10.05	9.00	9.25	8.98	9.82	11.83	3.83	9.46
1925 ..	9.07	9.47	9.02	9.22	8.89	9.26	16.18	2.50	9.18
1926 ..	9.44	9.63	9.58	8.81	8.79	8.94	16.20	6.60	9.40
1927 ..	9.46	9.71	9.28	9.07	8.65	9.54	17.06	6.96	9.42
1928 ..	9.21	10.11	9.01	9.02	8.93	9.89	15.89	5.73	9.42
1929 ..	9.82	9.44	9.26	8.80	9.34	9.99	14.52	4.57	9.52
1930 ..	8.39	8.93	8.19	8.46	8.79	8.82	15.43	3.57	8.56
1931 ..	8.32	9.47	8.13	8.49	8.51	9.15	14.09	4.09	8.67
1932 ..	8.27	9.29	8.35	8.58	8.54	8.90	14.81	3.25	8.63
1933—									
Male ..	9.65	10.30	9.91	9.07	10.14	10.50	15.63	5.12	9.87
Female ..	7.48	8.89	7.65	7.81	6.92	8.68	5.41	3.11	7.93
Total ..	8.58	9.59	8.83	8.44	8.64	9.60	12.53	4.20	8.92

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of annual mean population. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

3. Index of Mortality.—(i) *General.* The death rates quoted above are crude rates, i.e., they simply show the number of deaths per thousand of mean population without taking the age constitution into consideration. Other conditions being equal, however the death rate of a country will be lower if it contains a large percentage of young people (not infants). In order to obtain a comparison of the mortality of various countries on a uniform basis so far as sex and age constitution are concerned, the standard population compiled by the International Institute of Statistics, according to age distribution (eleven age-groups) of the population of nineteen European countries at their censuses nearest to the year 1900 is used in the computation of the "Index of Mortality" as distinguished from the crude death rate. Full details of the "Standard Population" will be found in Year Book No. 22, page 962.

(ii) *Comparison of Rates.* For the year 1933, on the basis of the crude rates, there is a range of 1.16 per 1,000 persons between the lowest rate in South Australia (8.44) and the highest rate in Tasmania (9.60), whereas the standardized rates increase the range to 2.28 per 1,000, i.e., between 8.76 in South Australia and 11.04 in Western Australia. In its application to the figures for 1933 the process of adjustment slightly altered the relative positions of Western Australia, Victoria and Tasmania, from those determined by the crude rates. Thus Western Australia which was second in the crude rates became sixth; Victoria which was fifth became third and Tasmania was altered from sixth to fifth in order. The index of mortality for each State for 1933 and previous years is shown in the following table :—

INDEX OF MORTALITY.(a)

Year.	States.						Territories.		Australia.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
1921	10.35	10.79	10.24	10.38	11.88	10.83	13.71	1.89	10.58
1929	10.96	9.77	10.52	9.09	11.43	10.78	14.53	5.27	10.35
1930	9.37	9.36	9.33	8.80	10.89	9.47	13.01	4.43	9.34
1931	9.41	9.86	9.36	8.81	10.69	9.92	14.49	4.56	9.52
1932	9.36	9.76	9.65	8.91	10.82	9.64	18.77	8.61	9.50
1933	9.75	10.02	10.28	8.76	11.04	10.39	13.47	6.08	9.86

(a) Amended to allow for adjustments to total population figures made necessary by the preliminary results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933, but not for changed age distribution as revealed by the latter Census.

4. *Crude Death Rates of Various Countries.*—The following table gives the crude death rates of various countries for a pre-war period and the latest available year :—

CRUDE DEATH RATES.(a)—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908-13.	1933.	Country.	1908-13.	1933.
New Zealand ..	9.3	8.0	Argentina ..	17.5	11.5
South Australia ..	10.1	8.4	England and Wales ..	14.1	12.3
New South Wales ..	10.3	8.6	Great Britain and Ireland ..	14.5	12.5
Western Australia ..	10.3	8.6	Belgium ..	15.7	13.1
Queensland ..	10.3	8.8	Scotland ..	15.5	13.2
Netherlands ..	13.9	8.8	Finland ..	16.4	13.3(e)
Australia ..	10.7	8.9	Italy ..	20.4	13.5
Union of South Africa (Whites) ..	(c)	9.3	Irish Free State ..	16.9	13.6
Tasmania ..	10.7	9.6	Czechoslovakia ..	21.0	13.7
Victoria ..	11.7	9.6	Poland ..	21.0	14.2
Canada (including Quebec) ..	(c)	9.6	Northern Ireland ..	16.9	14.3
Norway ..	13.6	10.2	France ..	18.6	15.8
United States (b) ..	(c)	10.6	Spain ..	22.8	16.3
Denmark ..	13.2	10.6	Japan ..	20.5	17.8
Germany ..	16.5	11.2	Rumania ..	24.7	18.7
Sweden ..	14.0	11.2	Soviet Union ..	28.9	18.8(d)
Switzerland ..	15.2	11.4	Ceylon ..	31.4	21.2
			Egypt ..	25.8	28.8

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

(d) For year 1928.

(e) For year 1932.

(b) Registration area.

(c) Not

5. **Infantile Deaths and Death Rates.**—(i) *Australia, 1901 to 1933.* The universal experience that during the first few years of life the higher death rate of male infants tends to counteract the excess of male births is confirmed by the fact that out of 307,662 male infants born from 1929 to 1933, 15,302 (49.74 per 1,000) died during their first year of life, while of 298,928 female infants only 11,351 (39.02 per 1,000) died during the first year.

INFANTILE DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Registered deaths under one year.			Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901 ..	5,888	4,778	10,666	112.13	94.73	103.61
1911 ..	4,745	3,624	8,369	75.91	60.72	68.49
1921 ..	5,111	3,841	8,952	72.97	58.06	65.73
1929 ..	3,873	2,743	6,616	58.13	43.64	51.10
1930 ..	3,419	2,646	6,065	51.90	42.33	47.24
1931 ..	2,889	2,105	4,994	47.34	36.62	42.14
1932 ..	2,621	1,960	4,581	46.00	36.32	41.30
1933 ..	2,500	1,897	4,397	43.74	35.06	39.52

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

(ii) *States, 1901 to 1933.* For the States and Territories the rates of infantile mortality during the period 1901-33 were as follow :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.(a)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Aus-tralia.
1901-05..	97.02	95.91	94.35	86.60	124.79	90.00	149.35	(c)	96.91
1906-10..	77.30	79.90	71.27	68.38	89.80	83.18	143.79	(c)	77.61
1911-15..	71.05	72.23	65.68	67.26	72.43	70.91	85.11	32.56	70.32
1916-20..	64.82	67.18	63.04	61.93	61.73	63.84	67.15	40.40	64.67
1921-25..	58.11	61.93	50.99	54.19	59.14	60.44	40.82	60.24	57.88
1926-30..	54.74	52.34	47.41	46.95	49.27	53.37	66.09	71.31	51.99
1929 ..	56.44	47.23	46.03	40.88	56.13	53.16	18.87	19.61b	51.10
1930 ..	49.84	46.61	39.97	48.38	46.74	50.56	70.42	24.39b	47.24
1931 ..	43.48	44.47	36.67	36.35	41.53	45.90	83.33	37.27b	42.14
1932 ..	40.98	43.00	40.19	36.62	44.57	41.19	75.95	19.87b	41.30
1933 ..	39.35	40.43	42.74	32.13	36.83	41.07	94.59	45.80b	39.52

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births registered. (b) Based on deaths of infants born in the Federal Capital Territory. (c) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES—UNDER ONE MONTH AND UNDER ONE YEAR.

State.	Under one month.			One month and under one year.		
	1911-15.	1921-25.	1933.	1911-15.	1921-25.	1933.
New South Wales ..	31.75	29.97	27.47	39.30	28.14	11.88
Victoria ..	33.07	32.19	27.65	39.16	29.74	12.78
Queensland ..	30.73	27.44	28.63	34.95	23.55	14.11
South Australia ..	29.07	27.83	22.25	38.19	26.36	9.88
Western Australia..	30.87	27.56	23.11	41.56	31.58	13.72
Tasmania ..	32.68	31.73	27.67	38.23	28.71	13.40
Australia..	31.69	29.91	27.02	38.63	27.97	12.50

These tables disclose the striking decrease in infantile mortality, the rate for 1933 being less than half that of 1901-05. The second table reveals the fact that relatively little improvement has taken place in the first month of life, but that the principal decrease has occurred among the older children and has been due to the decline in preventable diseases.

The deaths of infants under one year of age during 1933 numbered 4,397, the mortality rate being 39.52, which is the lowest recorded in Australia. Among the States in 1933 South Australia had the lowest and Queensland the highest rate.

(iii) *Districts.* The total number of births and of deaths of children under one year of age for 1933 are shown in Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 51, Tables 20 and 79, for each of the sixty-four districts for which the vital statistics have been tabulated.

(iv) *Various Countries and Cities.* Compared with other countries, the States of Australia occupy a very favourable position, being surpassed by New Zealand only. The best of the Australian cities, Adelaide, Perth and Sydney are among the cities having the ten lowest rates in the list shown on the next page. The list is headed by Oslo (28), Amsterdam (31) and Adelaide (32), the next seven cities being Stockholm, Auckland, Perth, Sydney, Wellington, San Francisco, and Cape Town. The highest rate recorded in 1933 was 270 in Bombay. A study of the respective rates shows that a high birth rate is often, though not invariably, accompanied by a high infantile death rate:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES. (a)—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Infantile Mortality Rate.(a)		Crude Birth Rate.(b) 1933.	Country.	Infantile Mortality Rate.(a)		Crude Birth Rate.(b) 1933.
	1906-15.	1933.			1906-15.	1933.	
New Zealand ..	61	32	16.6	Great Britain and Ireland ..	..	66	14.9
South Australia..	68	32	15.3	Denmark ..	103	72(e)	17.3
Western Australia	81	37	18.0	Canada (including Quebec) ..	(c)	73	20.9
New South Wales	74	39	17.0	France ..	122	75	16.3
Australia ..	74	40	16.8	Germany ..	168	76	14.7
Victoria ..	76	40	15.6	Northern Ireland	92	79	19.4
Tasmania ..	77	41	19.9	Scotland ..	113	81	17.6
Queensland ..	68	43	18.1	Belgium ..	139	87(e)	16.5
Netherlands ..	115	44	20.8	Italy ..	144	111(e)	23.5
Norway ..	68	47(e)	14.9	Spain ..	156	112	27.6
Switzerland ..	108	48	16.4	Japan ..	151	118(e)	31.6
Sweden ..	74	50	13.7	Czechoslovakia	(c)	127	19.2
United States (Registration Area)	(c)	58	16.4	Hungary ..	205	139	21.5
Union of South Africa (Whites)	(c)	60	23.7	Ceylon ..	(c)	157	38.6
England and Wales ..	113	63	14.4	Soviet Union ..	(c)	173(d)	42.7(e)
Irish Free State	92	65	19.2	Rumania ..	(c)	174	32.0
				Egypt ..	(c)	175(e)	42.9(e)

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births registered. (b) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population. (c) Not available. (d) For year 1930. (e) For year 1932.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.(a)—VARIOUS CITIES.

City.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.(a)		City.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.(a)	
	1921.	1933.		1921.	1933.
Oslo	54	28	Sheffield	99	63
Amsterdam ..	54	31	Hamburg	95	66
Adelaide ..	74	32	Birmingham ..	82	66
Stockholm ..	61	34	Edinburgh ..	96	66
Auckland ..	54	35	Washington ..	83	67
Perth	81	35	Berlin	135	68
Sydney	62	37	Cologne	140	70
Wellington ..	61	38	Breslau	170	74
San Francisco ..	50	40	Manchester ..	94	75
Cape Town ..	82	40	Leipzig	136	75
Melbourne ..	74	41	Munich	126	77
Christchurch ..	54	42	Paris	95	78
Brisbane ..	62	43	Aberdeen ..	108	79
Copenhagen ..	67	43	Leeds	98	81
Newcastle, N.S.W ..	70	46	Johannesburg ..	101	81
Hobart	75	48	Dublin	123	83
Antwerp	98	48	Madrid .. ..	..	84
Philadelphia ..	78	49	Glasgow	106	97
Chicago	84	50	Liverpool	105	98
Detroit	83	51	Montreal	158	98
New York City ..	72	53	Belfast	115	102
Los Angeles ..	68	57	Cairo .. ..	..	201
Toronto	91	58	Madras	281	263
London	80	60	Bombay	402	270
Dresden	115	61			

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births registered.

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Age at Death.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Meningococcal Meningitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tuberculosis, other forms.	Syphilis.	Meningitis.	Convulsions.	Acute Bronchitis.
Under 1 week ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	13	2
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3
2 weeks .. 3 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	3
3 .. 1 month ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5
1 month .. 2 months ..	..	12	2	3	..	..	..	..	2	4	1	13
2 months .. 3 ..	1	12	1	2	..	1	..	..	4	3	..	2
3 .. 4 ..	..	12	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	2	2	..
4 .. 5 ..	1	2	2	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	2
5 .. 6 ..	1	5	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	2
6 .. 7 ..	..	3	2	1	..	1	..	..	2	3	2	2
7 .. 8 ..	..	6	3	2	..	..	1	1	..	4	1	1
8 .. 9 ..	..	6	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 .. 10 ..	..	4	3	..	..	..	2	1	..	5	2	..
10 .. 11 ..	1	4	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	2
11 .. 1 year ..	2	3	6	..	2	..	1	..	2	2	1	..
Total under 1 year ..	6	71	23	12	6	3	7	7	23	30	28	37
Infantile Mortality (a)—												
1911	0.34	1.57	0.25	0.16	..	0.08	0.31	0.22	0.85	1.83	2.55	2.34
1921	0.15	1.97	0.59	0.24	0.03	0.07	0.18	0.08	0.56	1.10	1.45	1.50
1931	0.10	1.58	0.25	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.22	0.04	0.20	0.32	0.39	0.32
1933	0.05	0.64	0.21	0.11	0.05	0.03	0.06	0.06	0.21	0.27	0.25	0.33
Ex-nuptial deaths under 1 year included in above ..	1	2	3	..	..	..	1	1	3	1	1	5
Infantile Mortality (b)—												
1925	0.16	2.06	0.32	0.16	0.48	..	0.32	..	1.27	0.32	2.38	0.48
1931	0.51	1.71	0.34	..	0.17	..	0.34	..	0.51	..	0.51	0.86
1933	0.19	0.38	0.57	..	..	..	0.19	0.19	0.57	0.19	0.19	0.96

(a) Rate per 1,000 total births.

(b) Rate per 1,000 ex-nuptial births.

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.—AUSTRALIA,
1933—continued.

Age at Death.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	Other Diseases of Stomach.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Hernia and Intestinal Obstruction.	Malformation.	Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema.	Premature Birth.	Injury at Birth.	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy.	Other Causes.	Total.
Under 1 week	26	13	1	2	..	291	149	1,324	255	302	54	2,437
1 week and under 2 weeks	11	6	..	2	1	59	20	101	18	32	20	279
2 weeks	12	10	..	4	..	30	12	44	8	17	17	161
3 " " 1 month	22	5	..	3	1	23	10	19	4	14	18	120
1 month " 2 mths	43	24	2	16	3	49	23	21	3	11	36	268
2 months " 3 "	19	11	1	19	1	25	17	10	1	2	23	155
3 " " 4 "	30	14	1	22	2	13	12	6	1	1	31	155
4 " " 5 "	18	8	1	16	4	18	6	1	1	..	14	102
5 " " 6 "	23	13	..	27	3	5	5	3	..	2	15	110
6 " " 7 "	19	11	1	18	4	5	6	1	1	..	22	104
7 " " 8 "	24	11	..	27	3	7	2	..	..	..	22	115
8 " " 9 "	17	13	1	23	6	6	4	..	..	..	19	97
9 " " 10 "	17	6	1	26	3	7	1	..	..	1	28	107
10 " " 11 "	15	10	..	14	4	9	1	1	..	..	16	84
11 " " 1 year	20	5	..	11	3	5	2	1	..	..	28	94
Total under 1 year	316	160	9	230	38	552	270	1,532	292	382	363	4,397
Infantile Mortality (a)—												
1911	2.86	1.90	0.47	16.99	0.72	2.99	..	22.41	4.07	5.58	68.49	
1921	3.08	2.08	0.71	15.01	0.57	3.74	7.64	15.29	5.53	4.16	65.73	
1931	2.82	1.62	0.13	3.26	0.41	4.23	2.60	14.04	2.81	3.29	42.14	
1933	2.85	1.44	0.08	2.07	0.34	4.96	2.43	13.77	2.62	3.43	39.52	
Ex-nuptial deaths under 1 year included in above	12	15	2	27	..	33	29	128	16	14	49	343
Infantile Mortality (b)—												
1925	8.09	2.38	1.11	19.18	0.47	3.64	9.51	20.93	1.90	2.69	6.98	84.83
1931	5.31	3.43	0.34	8.39	0.17	4.28	7.19	21.92	3.08	3.77	5.82	68.65
1933	2.30	2.86	0.38	5.15	..	16.30	5.54	24.43	3.06	2.67	9.35	65.47

(a) Rate per 1,000 total births.

(b) Rate per 1,000 ex-nuptial births.

(v) *Causes of Deaths of Children under one Year.* The preceding table gives for twenty-three causes the ages of all children who died under one year of age during 1933. The infantile mortality rates for 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1933, have been added for all births, and for 1925, 1931 and 1933, for ex-nuptial births. Particulars for males and females may be found in Bulletin No. 51 of "Australian Demography."

Pre-natal influences, such as malformation, congenital debility, and premature birth, together with injuries at birth, accounted for 2,646, or 60 per cent. of all deaths under one year; and of these 2,646 deaths, 2,019 or 76 per cent., occurred within a week of birth. Among the survivors of the first week, broncho-pneumonia caused the greatest number of deaths. This disease was responsible for 316 deaths, representing 7 per cent. of all deaths under one year, or 2.85 per 1,000 births. Diarrhoea and enteritis caused 230 deaths representing 5 per cent. of all deaths under one year, or 2.07 per 1,000 births.

(vi) *Deaths of Ex-nuptial Children under one Year.* The deaths of ex-nuptial children were tabulated by this Bureau for the first time in 1925. The causes of death of these children in 1933 and the rates in respect of 1925, 1931 and 1933 are shown as an addendum to the preceding table.

7. Deaths at Single Ages and in Age-Groups.—(i) *General.* The 59,117 deaths registered in Australia in the year 1933 will be found tabulated in groups of five years for each State and Territory in Bulletin No. 51 "Australian Demography, 1933." The deaths during the first two years of life have been tabulated in shorter periods. A summary for Australia is given in the following table :—

DEATHS AT SINGLE AGES AND IN AGE-GROUPS.—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Ages.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Under 1 week ..	1,397	1,040	2,437	Total 5-9 years ..	467	360	827
1 week and under 2 ..	159	120	279	" 10-14 " ..	367	264	631
2 weeks and under 3 ..	86	75	161	" 15-19 " ..	525	405	930
3 weeks and under 1 month ..	71	58	129	" 20-24 " ..	678	573	1,251
Total under 1 month ..	1,713	1,293	3,006	" 25-29 " ..	688	663	1,351
1 month and under 3 ..	250	173	423	" 30-34 " ..	746	703	1,449
3 months and under 6 ..	206	161	367	" 35-39 " ..	880	908	1,788
6 months and under 12 ..	331	270	601	" 40-44 " ..	1,218	980	2,198
Total under 1 year ..	2,500	1,897	4,397	" 45-49 " ..	1,682	1,169	2,851
1 year and under 2 ..	413	351	764	" 50-54 " ..	1,991	1,367	3,358
2 years ..	225	183	408	" 55-59 " ..	2,377	1,491	3,868
3 " ..	163	136	299	" 60-64 " ..	3,030	1,991	5,021
4 " ..	126	128	254	" 65-69 " ..	3,755	2,614	6,369
Total under 5 years ..	3,427	2,695	6,122	" 70-74 " ..	4,237	2,984	7,221
				" 75-79 " ..	3,475	2,822	6,297
				" 80-84 " ..	2,184	1,950	4,134
				" 85-89 " ..	1,069	1,266	2,335
				" 90-94 " ..	354	517	871
				" 95-99 " ..	60	125	185
				" 100 and over ..	11	15	26
				Age Unspecified ..	29	5	34
				Total All Ages ..	33,250	25,867	59,117

(ii) *Rates.* The death rate per 1,000 living at each age in each State for the three years 1920, 1921, and 1922, i.e., the Census year 1921, and the years immediately preceding and following, may be found in Official Year Book No. 22, page 975.

8. Deaths of Centenarians.—Particulars concerning the twenty-six persons—eleven males and fifteen females—who died in 1933 aged 100 years and upwards, are given in the following table. While the Registrars-General of the various States verify the figures as far as possible, absolute reliance cannot be placed on their accuracy, owing to the well-known tendency of very old people to overstate their ages. In connexion with this question it may be noted that while parish registers in the United Kingdom often date very far back, compulsory registration of births dates practically from 1874 only, the Act of 1836 having left many loopholes for those unwilling to register the births of their children.

DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS.—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Age.	Locality where Death occurred.	State.	Cause of Death.	Occupation.	Birthplace.	Length of Residence in Australia.	Conjugal Condition.
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MALES.

105	Crystal Brook	Sth. Aust.	Senility ..	Farmer ..	England ..	86 years ..	Married
104	Yalgoo ..	West. Aust.	" ..	Old-age ..	" ..	80 years ..	Single
				Pensioner			
103	Liverpool ..	N.S.W. ..	" ..	Gardener ..	China ..	75 years ..	"
102	Wellington ..	" ..	" ..	Labourer ..	Ireland ..	50 years ..	Married
102	Hanson ..	Sth. Aust.	" ..	Farmer ..	" ..	75 years ..	"
101	Launceston	Tasmania	" ..	Taxidermist	Scotland ..	79 years ..	"
101	Cairns ..	Queensland	" ..	Not stated	China ..	50 years ..	Single
100	Hawthorn	Victoria ..	" ..	Merchant	Ireland ..	81 years ..	Married
100	Rockahampton	Queensland	" ..	Not stated	Germany ..	56 years ..	"
100	Ipswich ..	" ..	" ..	Farmer ..	Ireland ..	Unknown	"
100	Burnside ..	Sth. Aust.	" ..	Carpenter	England ..	78 years ..	"

FEMALES.

106	Moree ..	N.S.W. ..	Senility ..	..	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	Single
103	Redfern ..	" ..	Fall ..	..	Ireland ..	71 years ..	Married
103	Marrickville	" ..	Senility ..	..	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	"
103	Hobart ..	Tasmania	" ..	..	Tasmania	" ..	Single
102	Newtown ..	Victoria ..	" ..	..	England ..	100 years	Married
102	Prahran ..	" ..	" ..	..	Tasmania	Native ..	"
102	Walgett ..	N.S.W. ..	Pneumonia ..	..	N.S.W. ..	" ..	"
101	Latrobe ..	Tasmania	Senility ..	..	Ireland ..	80 years ..	"
100	English ..	Sth. Aust.	Arterio-	..	Germany ..	84 years ..	"
			Sclerosis				
100	Brisbane ..	Queensland	Fractured Femur (Fall)	..	Scotland ..	49 years ..	"
100	Ipswich ..	" ..	Senility ..	..	England ..	60 years ..	"
100	Essendon ..	Victoria ..	" ..	..	Ireland ..	82 years ..	"
100	Camberwell	" ..	" ..	..	" ..	55 years ..	"
100	Orbost ..	" ..	" ..	..	Unknown	Unknown	"
100	Lithgow ..	N.S.W. ..	" ..	..	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	"

NOTE.—The particulars shown in this table are those given in the death certificates, and no attempt has been made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics to verify them.

9. Length of Residence in Australia of Persons who Died.—The length of residence in Australia of all persons whose deaths were registered in the year 1933 is shown in the following table:—

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1933.

Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.
Born in Australia ..	22,463	18,835	41,298	Resident 25 to 29 years	303	129	432
Resident under 1 year ..	38	12	50	" 30 to 34 " ..	386	154	540
" 1 year ..	13	4	17	" 35 to 39 " ..	327	132	459
" 2 years ..	20	11	31	" 40 to 44 " ..	843	440	1,283
" 3 " ..	29	16	45	" 45 to 49 " ..	1,206	720	1,926
" 4 " ..	43	27	70	" 50 to 54 " ..	1,537	883	2,420
" 5 " ..	66	37	103	" 55 to 59 " ..	663	416	1,079
" 6 " ..	82	63	145	" 60 to 64 " ..	515	453	968
" 7 " ..	76	50	126	" 65 yrs. and over	1,403	1,753	3,156
" 8 " ..	72	78	150	Length of residence not stated ..	1,490	443	1,933
" 9 " ..	74	52	126				
" 10 to 14 years ..	349	314	663				
" 15 to 19 " ..	239	188	427				
" 20 to 24 " ..	1,013	657	1,670	Total ..	33,250	25,867	59,117

10. **Birthplaces of Persons who Died.**—The following table provides a summary of birthplaces of persons whose deaths were registered in 1911 and 1933. More detailed information in respect of 1933 will be found in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 51 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS WHO DIED.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	1911.			1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australasia—						
Australia	14,476	12,279	26,755	22,463	18,835	41,298
New Zealand	126	79	205	252	191	443
Europe—						
England and Wales	5,639	3,541	9,180	5,164	3,567	8,731
Scotland	1,666	1,112	2,778	1,370	1,008	2,378
Ireland	2,837	2,528	5,365	1,556	1,448	3,004
Other British Possessions	40	26	66	34	29	63
Western Europe	365	62	427	379	88	467
Central Europe	678	292	970	518	296	814
Southern Europe	122	15	137	211	43	254
Eastern Europe	71	6	77	95	22	117
Asia—						
British Possessions	102	28	130	111	34	145
Foreign Countries	470	8	478	259	22	281
Africa—						
British Possessions	29	18	47	41	27	68
Foreign Countries	2	1	3	8	1	9
America—						
Canada	73	15	88	46	13	59
Other British Possessions	5	6	11	19	4	23
United States of America	72	18	90	76	36	112
Other Foreign Countries	35	12	47	18	4	22
Polynesia—						
British	47	4	51	18	10	28
Foreign	44	10	54	43	7	50
Indefinite	692	218	910	569	182	751
Total	27,591	20,278	47,869	33,250	25,867	59,117

11. **Occupations of Males who Died.**—Information as to the main groups of the occupations of the 33,250 males who died in Australia in 1933 is contained in the following table. Corresponding data for 1921 and 1931 have been added for purposes of comparison.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupations in Classes.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1933.	1921.	1931.	1933.
Professional	1,307	1,534	1,899	4.26	4.82	5.71
Domestic	830	846	828	2.71	2.66	2.49
Commercial	2,739	3,727	2,879	8.94	11.72	8.66
Transport and Communica- tion	1,841	2,189	2,300	6.01	6.89	6.92
Industrial	8,613	10,330	4,870	28.10	32.49	14.65
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining, &c.	5,711	6,157	6,780	18.63	19.36	20.39
Indefinite	1,436	1,802	(a)9,075	4.68	5.67	(a)27.29
Dependent	8,175	5,211	4,619	26.67	16.39	13.89
Total Male Deaths ..	30,652	31,796	33,250	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes clerks, labourers, &c., where industry was not given, which were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial" as follow :—1933, 6,889 (20.72 per cent.)

12. Causes of Death.—(i) *General.* The classification adopted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics is that of the International Institute of Statistics, as amended by the Committees of Revision which met in Paris in 1909, 1920, and 1929.

(ii) *Mortality Statistics for 1907 and Subsequent Years.* The statistics relating to causes of death in Australia from the year 1907 onward have been tabulated in the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics in accordance with the above-mentioned classification, and the system is being employed also in the various State statistical offices.

(iii) *Classification of Causes of Death, 1929 to 1933, according to Abridged International Classification.* An abridged classification, which enumerates forty-three diseases and groups of diseases according to the revised classification, is in use in many European countries and American States, and a table has been prepared showing the causes of death according to the abridged classification, so that the results may be compared with those of countries which use the abridged index.

The compilations for the years 1929 to 1933 will be found in full in Bulletins Nos. 47 to 51 of "Australian Demography." In the following tables the abridged classification has been employed. Tables A, B and C show deaths of males, females and persons for the year 1933. Table D shows the number of persons who died in each of the years 1929 to 1933 and gives the rate per million of population for the last-named year.

Since death rates are subject to continual fluctuation, it is unsafe to base deductions on the figures relating to a single year. In order, therefore, to furnish a valid basis for comparison, Table E giving the number of deaths and the rates per 1,000,000 persons for three quinquennial periods has been prepared. While the absolute number of deaths has increased, the death rate has shown a very satisfactory decrease, which is reflected in the great majority of the causes specified in the table.

A—CAUSES OF DEATH.—MALES, 1933.

Abridged Classification:	General Classification Numbers	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	17	9	4	1	7	1	..	..	39
2. Typhus Fever	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
3. Small-pox	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Measles	7	20	6	20	6	..	..	..	..	52
5. Scarlet Fever	8	22	4	1	3	1	1	..	..	32
6. Whooping Cough	9	9	14	10	5	9	5	..	..	52
7. Diphtheria	10	76	57	27	10	9	10	..	..	189
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic	11 (a)	121	67	91	12	17	7	..	1	316
8b. Influenza—Other	11 (b)	59	25	56	7	11	6	..	..	164
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	606	401	221	142	149	59	1	..	1,579
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	24	21	18	3	5	2	..	..	..	49
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	25-32	42	53	15	14	4	8	..	..	136
12. Syphilis	34	43	37	20	4	18	3	..	..	123
13. Malaria	38	..	1	6	..	1	..	3	..	11
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	*	107	86	48	33	22	14	1	2	313
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	45-53	1,394	1,034	499	346	254	128	2	2	3,659
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	54, 55	62	32	26	18	10	1	..	..	149
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	57, 58	17	19	10	6	5	..	..	..	57
18. Diabetes Mellitus	59	168	110	57	47	24	10	..	..	416
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	75	21	7	9	3	1	..	..	..	41
20. Other General Diseases	2	185	127	77	37	30	17	..	1	474
21. Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of Insane	80, 83	79	38	18	10	12	1	..	..	158
22. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, etc.	82	566	415	170	150	122	57	..	..	1,480
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	*	273	160	117	60	33	29	..	3	675
24. Diseases of the Heart	90-95	2,860	1,879	946	450	447	285	2	3	6,872
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	96-103	577	447	178	115	89	42	1	2	1,451
26a. Acute Bronchitis	106(a)(c)	59	23	19	9	6	1	..	..	117
26b. Chronic Bronchitis	106(b)(d)	142	100	46	35	20	16	1	1	361
27. Pneumonia (all forms)	107-109	803	733	317	164	147	104	..	2	2,270
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	104, 105, 110-114	145	218	121	63	49	28	1	..	625
29a. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years of age)	119	82	43	28	7	29	11	..	..	200
29b. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (two years and over)	120	69	53	23	10	18	13	..	..	186
30. Appendicitis	121	137	82	60	20	32	11	..	..	342
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	52	73	32	16	13	4	..	..	190
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	125-127	66	61	27	6	9	6	1	..	176
32a. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	122	112	92	50	22	22	11	2	1	312
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	*	215	162	82	29	48	20	..	1	557
33. Nephritis	130-132	809	546	281	161	113	40	3	..	1,953
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	133-139	280	207	141	62	53	27	1	..	771
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.	151-156	109	51	20	10	16	12	2	..	220
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, etc.	157-161	711	478	279	121	110	72	6	4	1,781
39. Senility	162	373	490	303	154	132	31	9	..	1,492
40. Suicide	163-171	262	149	102	48	57	14	..	1	633
41. Homicide	172-175	23	21	7	5	2	..	2	..	60
42. Accidental or Violent Death (except Suicide and Homicide)	176-198	864	642	311	155	207	95	7	1	2,282
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	199-200	68	38	37	57	12	11	8	..	231
Total—Males .. ..	..	12,727	9,308	4,915	2,638	2,373	1,211	53	25	33,250

* No. 14:—4, 5, 12, 13, 15-22, 33, 35-37, 39-44; No. 20:—56, 60-74, 76, 77; No. 23:—78, 79, 84-89; No. 32b:—115-118, 123, 128, 129.

B—CAUSES OF DEATH.—FEMALES, 1933.

Abridged Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	11	7	2	1	1	3	..	..	25
2. Typhus Fever	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3. Measles	7	25	8	16	5	..	..	..	..	53
4. Scarlet Fever	8	32	8	1	1	3	..	..	..	48
5. Whooping Cough	9	17	24	19	6	4	2	..	..	72
6. Diphtheria	10	93	69	28	9	11	6	..	..	216
7. Influenza—Pneumonic ..	11(a)	70	63	82	9	13	7	..	1	245
8. Influenza—Other	11(b)	58	40	42	6	5	3	..	..	154
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	345	336	105	119	58	53	1	..	1,017
11a. Tubercular Meningitis ..	24	17	21	3	6	2	..	..	..	51
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	25-32	32	30	9	15	1	5	..	..	92
12. Syphilis	134	9	9	8	3	2	2	..	..	33
13. Malaria	38	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	*	73	71	33	12	9	5	1	..	204
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	45-53	1,226	1,115	358	332	158	122	..	1	3,312
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	54, 55	68	56	33	21	15	5	..	..	198
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout ..	57, 58	28	42	17	10	3	1	..	..	101
18. Diabetes Mellitus	59	242	186	84	70	37	25	..	..	644
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism ..	75	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	7
20. Other General Diseases	*	216	165	85	54	28	19	..	..	567
21. Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of Insane	80, 83	10	8	2	..	1	..	..	..	21
22. Cerebral Haemorrhage, Embolism, etc.	82	615	578	168	190	101	73	1	..	1,726
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs ..	*	183	138	92	52	32	25	1	1	524
24. Diseases of the Heart	90-95	2,156	1,545	598	368	250	211	1	1	5,130
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	96-103	475	510	131	99	59	53	..	..	1,327
26a. Acute Bronchitis	106(a)(c)	70	21	13	10	..	3	..	..	117
26b. Chronic Bronchitis	106(b)(d)	70	77	35	15	10	9	..	..	216
27. Pneumonia (all forms)	107-109	593	499	253	161	97	59	1	1	1,664
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	104, 105, 110-114	90	146	44	39	43	15	..	1	378
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	119	57	34	22	5	16	5	..	..	139
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	120	42	68	33	11	16	8	..	..	178
30. Appendicitis	121	75	45	23	12	12	8	..	..	175
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	21	21	12	5	4	1	..	..	64
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	125-127	118	98	40	30	15	9	..	..	310
32a. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ..	122	83	63	32	19	15	15	..	..	227
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	*	121	91	44	34	21	14	..	..	325
33. Nephritis	130-132	585	550	246	129	66	32	..	1	1,609
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	133-139	100	72	52	11	24	11	..	..	275
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	140(a)	32	7	9	14	5	..	..	1	68
35b. Criminal Abortion	140(b)	34	28	3	2	2	3	..	..	72
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia	145	34	30	7	9	8	4	..	..	92
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	141-144, 146-150	146	61	67	23	26	15	..	1	339
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc. ..	151-156	56	38	15	10	6	4	..	..	129
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, etc. ..	157-161	534	358	235	90	79	63	..	2	1,361
39. Senility	162	364	550	193	161	80	47	..	..	1,395
40. Suicide	163-171	65	37	23	12	16	4	..	..	157
41. Homicide	172-175	15	9	3	8	..	2	..	..	37
42. Accidental or Violent Death (except Suicide and Homicide) ..	176-198	271	192	105	55	55	17	..	2	697
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	199-200	15	23	12	12	7	8	2	..	79
Total—Females .. ..	..	9,595	8,148	3,439	2,266	1,417	981	8	13	25,867

* No. 14:—4, 5, 12, 13, 15-22, 33, 35-37, 39-44; No. 20:—56, 60-74, 6, 7; No. 23:—78, 79, 81, 84-89; No. 32b:—113-118, 123, 128, 129.

C—CAUSES OF DEATH.—PERSONS, 1933.

Abridged Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus-tralia.
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	28	16	6	2	8	4	..	..	64
2. Typhus Fever	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3
3. Small-pox	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Measles	7	45	13	36	11	..	..	..	..	105
5. Scarlet Fever	8	54	12	2	4	4	4	..	..	80
6. Whooping Cough	9	26	38	29	11	13	7	..	..	124
7. Diphtheria	10	169	126	55	19	20	16	..	..	405
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic	11(a)	191	130	173	21	30	14	..	2	561
8b. Influenza—Other	11(b)	117	65	98	13	16	9	..	..	318
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	951	737	326	261	207	112	2	..	2,596
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	24	38	39	6	11	4	2	..	..	100
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	25-32	74	83	24	29	5	13	..	..	228
12. Syphilis	34	52	46	28	7	20	5	..	..	158
13. Malaria	38	..	2	6	..	1	..	3	..	12
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	*	180	157	81	45	31	19	2	2	517
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	45-53	2,620	2,149	857	678	412	250	2	3	6,971
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	54, 55	130	88	59	39	25	6	..	..	347
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	57, 58	45	61	27	16	8	1	..	..	158
18. Diabetes Mellitus	59	410	296	141	117	61	35	..	..	1,066
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	75	24	8	11	4	1	..	..	..	48
20. Other General Diseases	*	401	292	162	91	58	36	..	1	1,041
21. Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of Insane	80-83	89	46	20	10	13	1	..	..	179
22. Cerebral Hemorrhage, Embolism, etc.	82	1,181	993	338	340	223	130	1	..	3,206
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	*	456	298	209	112	65	54	1	4	1,199
24. Diseases of the Heart	90-95	5,016	3,424	1,544	818	697	496	3	4	12,002
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	96-103	1,052	957	309	214	148	95	1	2	2,778
26a. Acute Bronchitis	106(a)(c)	129	44	32	19	6	1	..	..	234
26b. Chronic Bronchitis	106(b)(d)	212	177	81	50	30	25	1	1	577
27. Pneumonia (all forms)	107-109	1,396	1,232	570	325	244	163	1	3	3,934
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	104, 105, 110-114	235	364	163	102	92	43	1	1	1,003
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	119	139	77	50	12	45	16	..	..	339
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	120	111	121	56	21	34	21	..	..	364
30. Appendicitis	121	212	127	83	32	44	19	..	..	517
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	73	94	44	21	17	5	..	..	254
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	125-127	184	159	67	36	24	15	1	..	486
32a. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	122	195	155	82	41	37	26	2	1	539
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	*	336	253	126	63	69	34	..	1	882
33. Nephritis	130-132	1,394	1,096	527	290	179	72	3	1	3,562
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	133-139	380	279	193	73	77	38	1	..	1,041
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	140(a)	32	7	9	14	5	..	..	1	68
35b. Criminal Abortion	140(b)	34	28	3	2	2	3	..	..	72
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia	145	34	30	7	9	8	4	..	..	92
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	141-144, 146-150	146	61	67	23	26	15	..	1	339
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.	151-156	165	89	35	20	22	16	2	..	349
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, etc.	157-161	1,245	836	514	211	189	135	6	6	3,142
39. Senility	162	737	1,040	496	315	212	78	9	..	2,887
40. Suicide	163-171	327	186	125	60	73	18	..	1	790
41. Homicide	172-175	38	30	10	13	2	2	2	..	97
42. Accidental or Violent Death (except Suicide and Homicide)	176-198	1,135	834	416	210	262	112	7	3	2,979
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	199-200	83	61	49	69	19	19	10	..	310
Total—Persons .. ..	..	22,322	17,456	8,354	4,904	3,790	2,192	61	38	59,117

* No. 14:—4, 5, 12, 13, 15-22, 33, 35-37; No. 20:—56, 60-74, 76, 77; No. 23:—78, 79, 81, 84-89; No. 32b:—115-118, 123, 128, 129.

D—CAUSES OF DEATH.—AUSTRALIA, 1929 TO 1933.

Abridged Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1933—Rate per 1,000,000 Population.
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	106	113	103	81	64	10
2. Typhus Fever	3	..	2	1	5	3	1
3. Small-pox	6	..	..	..	1	..	..
4. Measles	7	143	146	45	35	105	16
5. Scarlet Fever	8	101	79	74	106	80	12
6. Whooping Cough	9	345	330	304	153	124	19
7. Diphtheria	10	460	387	423	425	405	61
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic	11(a)	646	137	586	195	501	85
8b. Influenza—Other	11(b)	373	141	260	154	318	48
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	3,002	2,850	2,823	2,661	2,596	392
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	24	185	153	152	138	100	15
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	25-32	277	255	192	205	228	34
12. Syphilis	34	146	166	146	164	158	24
13. Malaria	38	17	22	24	16	12	2
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	..	674	562	535	609	517	78
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	45-53	6,256	6,120	6,589	6,875	6,971	1,051
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	54, 55	332	349	345	360	347	52
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	57, 58	162	139	171	152	158	24
18. Diabetes Mellitus	59	823	722	902	999	1,060	160
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	2	104	74	52	52	48	7
20. Other General Diseases .. .. .	..	1,131	1,093	1,102	1,072	1,041	157
21. Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of Insane	80-83	174	142	169	144	179	27
22. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, etc.	82	3,017	2,810	2,884	3,021	3,206	484
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs .. .. .	..	1,457	1,149	1,105	1,176	1,199	181
24. Diseases of the Heart	90-95	9,281	8,626	10,382	11,074	12,002	1,810
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	96-103	2,453	2,145	2,537	2,622	2,778	419
26a. Acute Bronchitis	106(a)(c)	307	216	216	211	234	35
26b. Chronic Bronchitis	106(b)(d)	821	625	640	551	577	87
27. Pneumonia (all forms)	107-109	4,948	3,328	3,795	3,441	3,934	593
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	104, 105, 110-114	1,073	956	1,008	960	1,003	151
29a. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years of age)	119	963	1,078	530	472	339	51
29b. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (two years and over)	120	442	464	413	404	364	55
30. Appendicitis	121	481	508	518	491	517	78
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	301	276	252	267	254	38
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	125-127	440	462	422	477	486	73
32a. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	122	583	560	523	550	539	81
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System .. .. .	..	843	791	832	871	882	133
33. Nephritis	130-132	3,406	3,182	3,306	3,440	3,562	537
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	133-139	1,076	1,011	1,027	1,079	1,041	157
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	140(a)	†	†	76	71	68	10
35b. Criminal Abortion	140(b)	†	†	71	88	72	11
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia	145	222	242	103	84	92	14
36. Other diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	141-144, 146-150	436	438	400	375	339	51
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.	151-156	384	364	324	339	349	53
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, etc.	157-161	3,945	3,742	3,259	3,174	3,142	474
39. Senility	162	3,532	3,071	2,750	2,750	2,887	435
40. Suicide	163-171	785	943	827	754	790	119
41. Homicide	172-175	118	103	128	91	97	15
42. Accidental or Violent Death (except Suicide and Homicide)	176-198	3,550	3,356	2,937	3,042	2,979	449
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	199, 200	536	401	287	276	310	47
Total .. .. .	..	60,857	55,331	56,560	56,757	59,117	8,916

* No. 14:—4, 5, 12, 13, 15-22, 33, 35-37; No. 20:—56, 60-74, 76, 77; No. 23:—78, 79, 81, 84-89;
 No. 32b:—115-118, 123, 128, 129.

† Not available, included in 35c and 36.

E—CAUSES OF DEATH.—AUSTRALIA, NUMBERS AND RATES.

Abridged Classification.	General Classification. Numbers.	Number of Deaths.			Rate per 1,000,000 of Population.		
		1911-15.	1921-25.	1929-33.	1911-15.	1921-25.	1929-33.
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	2,848	1,209	467	119	42	14
2. Typhus Fever	3	..	4	11	..	..	..
3. Small-pox	6	6	4	3	..	..	..
4. Measles	7	1,595	582	474	63	20	15
5. Scarlet Fever	8	237	235	440	10	8	13
6. Whooping Cough	9	1,657	1,612	1,256	69	57	39
7. Diphtheria	10	3,677	2,565	2,100	154	90	64
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic	11(a)	1,894	1,508	2,125	79	64	65
8b. Influenza—Other	11(b)						
9. Plague	14	1	72	1,246	3	47	38
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	15,737	15,321	13,932	659	538	427
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	24	1,156	876	728	48	31	22
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	25-32	1,460	1,404	1,157	61	49	35
12. Syphilis	34	837	632	780	35	22	24
13. Malaria	38	112	150	91	5	5	3
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	*	2,820	3,063	2,897	118	108	89
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	45-53	17,838	25,794	32,811	746	906	1,007
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	54, 55	546	633	1,733	23	22	53
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	57, 58	552	862	782	23	30	24
18. Diabetes Mellitus	59	2,322	3,355	4,506	97	118	138
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	75	920	763	330	38	27	10
20. Other General Diseases	*	4,039	5,355	5,439	169	188	167
21. Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of Insane	80-83	1,074	1,118	808	45	39	25
22. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, etc.	82	10,957	13,637	14,938	458	479	458
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	*	12,550	10,323	6,086	525	363	187
24. Diseases of the Heart	90-95	24,358	31,588	51,365	1,019	1,109	1,576
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	96-103	7,869	7,191	13,040	329	253	400
26a. Acute Bronchitis	106(a)(c)	2,250	1,580	1,193	94	56	37
26b. Chronic Bronchitis	106(b)(d)	4,962	4,053	3,214	203	142	99
27. Pneumonia (all forms)	107-109	15,201	18,400	19,446	636	646	597
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	104, 105 110-114	4,583	5,781	5,000	192	203	153
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	119	15,207	9,866	3,382	636	346	104
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	120	4,027	3,144	2,087	169	110	64
30. Appendicitis	121	1,761	2,035	2,515	74	71	77
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	1,932	1,531	1,350	81	54	41
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	125-127	1,445	1,796	2,287	60	63	70
32a. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	122	2,336	2,648	2,755	98	93	85
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	*	3,968	4,053	4,219	166	142	129
33. Nephritis	130-132	10,751	12,803	16,896	450	450	518
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	133-139	3,065	4,146	5,234	128	146	161
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	140(a)	†	†	215†	†	†	7†
35b. Criminal Abortion	140(b)	†	†	231†	†	†	7†
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia	145	1,072	1,138	743	45	40	23
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	141-144 146-150	2,060	2,321	1,988	86	82	61
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.	151-156	994	1,556	1,760	42	55	54
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, etc.	157-161	21,410	21,511	17,262	896	755	530
39. Senility	162	20,940	20,429	14,990	875	717	460
40. Suicide	163-171	3,123	3,106	4,099	131	109	126
41. Homicide	172-175	446	439	537	19	15	16
42. Accidental or Violent Death (except Suicide and Homicide)	176-198	14,842	13,875	15,864	621	487	487
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	199, 200	3,026	3,460	1,810	127	122	55
Total .. .. .	..	256,337	271,171	288,622	10,726	9,522	8,854

* No. 14:—4, 5, 12, 13, 15-22, 33, 35-37, 39-44; No. 20:—56, 60-74, 76, 77; No. 23:—78, 79, 81, 84-89; No. 32b:—115-118, 123, 128, 129. † 1931 to 1933 only. ‡ Not available, included in 35c and 36.

13. *Deaths from Specific Causes.*—(i) *Typhoid Fever.* The number of deaths from typhoid fever declined from 106 in 1929 to 64 in 1933, the rate for the latter year being ten per 1,000,000 living, and much lower than the average of 14 for the last five years. Of the 64 who died, 39 were males and 25 females. During the quinquennium 1911 to 1915 the death rate from typhoid fever was 119 per 1,000,000.

(ii) *Typhus.* Deaths from typhus have been rare in Australia. In 1933 three deaths were recorded—one in New South Wales, and two in Western Australia. In 1932 one death was recorded in New South Wales, one in South Australia and three in Western Australia. Only one death, which occurred in Western Australia, was recorded during 1931. During 1930, two deaths were recorded from this cause, both of which occurred in Western Australia.

(iii) *Small-pox.* The number of deaths from small-pox in Australia is very small. During the five years under review only three deaths were recorded from this cause, one of which occurred in 1932 in Queensland and the other two in 1930 in Western Australia.

(iv) *Measles.* Of the deaths from measles in the last five years the greatest number occurred during 1930, when 146 were registered, while the minimum of 35 was in 1932. There were 105 deaths in 1933 of which 52 were males and 53 females. The death rate for the last five years, viz., 15 per 1,000,000, was slightly less than that for the years 1921 to 1925, but much less than the 63 per 1,000,000 recorded in 1911 to 1915.

(v) *Scarlet Fever.* The number of deaths had decreased each year since 1929 until 1932 when it rose to 106 compared with 74 in 1931; but it fell again to 80 in 1933. The increase in 1932 was confined to females, there being 33 male and 73 female deaths in that year compared with 35 male and 39 female deaths in 1931. Of the 80 deaths registered in 1933, 54 occurred in New South Wales and 12 in Victoria. The rate per 1,000,000 in 1929–33, viz., 13, was the highest for the three periods reviewed on the previous page. The rate for 1933 was 12.

(vi) *Whooping Cough.* During 1933, deaths from whooping cough numbered only 124 (52 males and 72 females) representing a death rate of 19 per 1,000,000 persons, which is less than half the rate for the last five years. The death rate for this disease is almost invariably heavier for females than for males. For both sexes combined it has declined from 69 in 1911–15, to 39 per 1,000,000 in 1929–33.

(vii) *Diphtheria.* The number of deaths due to diphtheria was 405 in 1933. Of these deaths (representing a death rate of 61 per 1,000,000 persons) 189 were males and 216 females. The death rate is now less than half of that experienced during the five years ended 1915.

(viii) *Influenza.* The deaths from influenza during 1933 were heavy and were well above the average of the years 1929 to 1933. Of the 879 deaths during 1933 from this disease, 561 were ascribed to pneumonic influenza and 318 to ordinary influenza.

(ix) *Plague.* Since 1911 deaths from this disease numbered 1 in 1912; 57 in 1921; 14 in 1922; and 1 in 1923.

(x) *Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.* Of the various forms of tuberculosis prevalent in Australia, phthisis, or tuberculosis of the lungs, has attracted the most attention. The intimate relation, however, between tuberculosis of the lungs and of other parts of the respiratory system renders it desirable that all forms of tuberculosis of the respiratory system should be brought under one head for investigations concerning the age incidence and duration of this disease.

The decline in the toll levied by this disease on the community is plainly disclosed by the table on page (824), which shows how both the number of deaths and the death rate have declined since the period 1911 to 1915.

During 1933 there were 2,596 deaths (1,579 males and 1,017 females) from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, which compares favourably with the average of 2,907 for the preceding five years. The deaths in 1933 represented a rate of 392 per 1,000,000 persons.

(xia) *Tuberculosis of the Meninges.* The number of deaths ascribed to this cause in 1933 was 100, which is below the average for the preceding five years.

(xib) *Other Forms of Tuberculosis.* The deaths in 1933 include the following :—Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum, 49 ; spinal column, 52 ; other bones and joints, 13 ; skin, 1 ; genito-urinary system, 34 ; other organs, 4 ; acute disseminated tuberculosis, 61 ; chronic disseminated tuberculosis, 3 ; and disseminated tuberculosis not specified as acute or chronic, 11.

(xic) *All Forms of Tuberculosis.*—(a) *General.* The total number of deaths in 1933 was 2,924, viz., 1,764 males and 1,160 females.

(b) *Ages at Death.* The following table shows the ages of the 2,924 persons. Corresponding figures are also given for the year 1911 :—

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—DEATHS IN AGE-GROUPS, AUSTRALIA.

Ages.	1911.			1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	124	114	238	41	47	88
5 years and under 10	30	31	61	15	10	25
10 " " 15	44	42	86	15	20	35
15 " " 20	70	148	218	46	83	129
20 " " 25	168	260	428	101	167	268
25 " " 30	219	255	474	118	190	308
30 " " 35	220	206	426	148	134	282
35 " " 40	187	176	363	172	123	295
40 " " 45	246	140	386	184	91	275
45 " " 50	223	100	323	208	75	283
50 " " 55	164	49	213	198	50	248
55 " " 60	140	49	189	182	42	224
60 " " 65	89	43	132	133	46	179
65 " " 70	64	37	101	106	36	142
70 " " 75	42	19	61	69	27	96
75 " " 80	15	6	21	22	11	33
80 " " over	7	6	13	4	8	12
Age unspecified	3	..	3	2	..	2
Total	2,055	1,681	3,736	1,764	1,160	2,924

(c) *Occupations at Death, Males.* A tabulation of occupations of the males who died from tubercular diseases and the percentage which each class bears on the total male deaths from these diseases in 1921, 1931 and 1933 is given hereunder :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Class.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1933.	1921.	1931.	1933.
Professional	167	107	118	7.69	5.83	6.69
Domestic	95	64	59	4.38	3.48	3.34
Commercial	292	270	161	13.45	14.71	9.13
Transport and Communication	165	170	141	7.60	9.26	7.99
Industrial	784	694	291	36.11	37.80	16.50
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	404	303	315	18.61	16.50	17.86
Indefinite	80	157	559(a)	3.68	8.55	31.69(a)
Dependent	184	71	120	8.48	3.87	6.80
Total Male Deaths	2,171	1,836	1,764	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 433 (24.54 per cent.) clerks, labourers, &c., not specified as belonging to any industry, which were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

(d) *Length of Residence in Australia.* The length of residence in Australia of persons who died from tubercular diseases in 1933 is given in the next table :—

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES, 1933.

Length of Residence in Australia.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Length of Residence in Australia.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Born in Australia ..	1,314	1,007	2,321	Resident 10 years & under 15 ..	34	26	60
Resident under 1 year ..	3	..	3	" 15 " & under 20 ..	39	12	51
" 1 year ..	1	..	1	" 20 " & over ..	245	78	323
" 2 years ..	5	1	6	Length of residence not stated ..	67	3	70
" 3 " ..	1	2	3				
" 4 " ..	8	4	12				
" 5 " and under 10 ..	47	27	74	Total Deaths ..	1,764	1,160	2,924

(e) *Death Rates.* The preceding table and the table on page 817 show that among persons who have lived less than five years in Australia, 213 deaths occurred, and of these, 25, or 11.7 per cent., were due to tubercular diseases.

In order to show the prevalence of tuberculosis in the several States and the change in the incidence in recent years, the death rates from tubercular diseases in respect of the years 1911 and 1933 are given in the following table, together with the proportion which deaths from tuberculosis bear to 10,000 deaths from all causes :—

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).—DEATH RATES (a) AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS.

State or Territory.	Death Rate per 100,000 of Mean Population.					
	1911.			1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	85	67	76	51	31	41
Victoria ..	101	97	99	52	42	47
Queensland ..	74	58	67	48	26	38
South Australia ..	81	91	86	55	48	52
Western Australia ..	84	71	78	66	30	49
Tasmania ..	90	82	86	58	53	56
Northern Territory ..	293	..	241	30	68	41
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	131	56	..	..	..
Australia ..	88	78	83	52	36	44

State or Territory.	Proportion per 10,000 Deaths from all Causes.					
	1911.			1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	737	737	737	526	411	476
Victoria ..	801	936	862	507	475	492
Queensland ..	613	648	626	486	340	426
South Australia ..	775	995	877	610	618	614
Western Australia ..	718	870	770	653	430	570
Tasmania ..	839	854	846	553	612	579
Northern Territory ..	1,356	..	1,231	187	1,250	328
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	2,000	1,000	..	..	..
Australia ..	745	829	780	531	448	495

(a) Number of deaths from tuberculosis per 100,000 of mean population.

(f) *Death Rates, Various Countries.* The following comparative table for various countries shows that Australia occupies a very favourable position as regards the death rate from this disease:—

TUBERCULOSIS.—DEATHS PER 100,000 PERSONS LIVING, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Respiratory System.	All Forms.	Country.	Year.	Respiratory System.	All Forms.
Union of South Africa (Whites) ..	1932	31	37	Egypt	1927	66	85
Queensland	1933	35	38	Great Britain and Northern Ire-			
New South Wales ..	1933	37	41	land	1932	68	85
New Zealand	1933	32	42	Belgium	1931	71	94
Australia	1933	39	44	Italy	1932	76	103
Victoria	1933	41	47	Northern Ireland ..	1932	83	112
Western Australia ..	1933	47	49	Irish Free State ..	1933	91	115
South Australia ..	1933	45	52	Sweden	1932	(a)	116
Ceylon	1932	(a)	55	Switzerland	1932	86	116
Tasmania	1933	49	56	Spain	1931	104	130
United States (Registration Area) ..	1933	54	60	Norway	1932	111	136
Netherlands	1933	43	60	Czechoslovakia ..	1932	132	150
Canada (including Quebec)	1933	53	65	France	1931	131	152
Denmark	1932	(a)	69	Greece	1931	130	162
Germany	1930	68	79	Poland(b)	1933	148	172
Scotland	1933	60	80	Japan	1932	132	180
England and Wales ..	1932	69	84	Hungary	1932	165	195
				Finland	1932	191	223

(a) Not available.

(b) In towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

(xii) *Syphilis.*—In 1933, 158 persons—125 males and 33 females—died from syphilis. The rate per 1,000,000 persons was 24 in 1933 compared with average rates of 24, 22, and 35 for the year groups 1929–33; 1921–25 and 1911–15, respectively.

(xiii) *Malaria.* Deaths from malarial diseases are mainly confined to the tropical districts of Northern Queensland and Western Australia, and to the Northern Territory; 6 out of the 12 deaths registered in 1933 occurred in Queensland, 3 in Northern Territory, 2 in Victoria and 1 in Western Australia. The death rate was 2 per 1,000,000 for the quinquennium 1929–33, as compared with a rate of 5 for 1911 to 1915, and 1921 to 1925.

(xiv) *Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.* The deaths registered under this heading numbered 517 in 1933, including 43 from dysentery, erysipelas 62, lethargic encephalitis 38, acute poliomyelitis 21, meningococcal meningitis 20, tetanus 102, leprosy 5, purulent infection and septicæmia 109, hydatid cysts 53, and other infectious or parasitic diseases 64.

(xv) *Cancer and other Malignant Tumours.*—(a) *General.* The number of deaths from cancer increased continuously to 6,256 in 1929, but declined slightly to 6,120 in 1930, and rose again to 6,589 in 1931, 6,875 in 1932 and 6,971 in 1933. Of the deaths registered, 3,659 were of males, viz., 1,394 in New South Wales, 1,034 in Victoria, 499 in Queensland, 346 in South Australia, 254 in Western Australia, 128 in Tasmania, 2 in the Northern Territory and 2 in Federal Capital Territory; while 3,312 were of females, viz., 1,226 in New South Wales, 1,115 in Victoria, 358 in Queensland, 332 in South Australia, 158 in Western Australia, 122 in Tasmania and 1 in the Federal Capital Territory.

(b) *Type and Seat of Disease.* Tables showing the type and seat of disease, in conjunction with age, and with conjugal condition, of the persons dying from cancer in 1933 will be found in Bulletin No. 51 of "Australian Demography." A summary regarding type and seat of disease for the year 1933 is given on the next page.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—TYPE AND SEAT OF DISEASE, AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Type of Disease.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females	Persons.
Cancer	332	287	619	Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ..	348	43	391
Carcinoma—				Digestive Tract and Peritoneum ..	2,182	1,491	3,673
Carcinoma Simplex	2,672	2,463	5,135	Respiratory Organs	215	88	303
Epithelioma ..	171	83	254	Uterus .. ..	..	504	504
Scirrhus .. ..	..	40	40	Other Female Genital Organs ..	..	194	194
Rodent Ulcer ..	37	20	57	Breast	4	623	627
Adeno-Carcinoma	22	43	65	Male Genito-Urinary Organs ..	533	..	533
Colloid Carcinoma	1	4	5	Skin	140	88	228
Paget's Disease ..	..	2	2	Other or Unspecified Organs ..	237	281	518
X-Ray Carcinoma ..	1	..	1				
Sarcoma—							
Sarcoma	151	110	261				
Myeloma	2	3	5				
Endothelioma ..	6	6	12				
Melanoma—							
Melanotic Sarcoma	14	18	32				
Melano-Carcinoma	2	7	9				
Embryonic Tumours—							
Hypernephroma	10	12	22				
Teratoma	1	..	1				
Chorio-Epithelioma	..	3	3				
Malignant Disease..	237	211	448				
Total Deaths	3,659	3,312	6,971	Total Deaths	3,659	3,312	6,971

(c) *Ages at Death.* The ages of the persons who died from cancer in 1911 and 1933 are given in the following table, which shows that while the ages below 35 are not immune from the disease, the great majority of deaths occurred at ages from 35 upwards, the maximum being found in the age-group 65 to 69 in 1911 and 70 to 74 in 1933. The table also reveals the very great increase in numbers dying from cancer. The increase in the death rate is shown in a succeeding table :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—AGES, AUSTRALIA.

Ages.	1911.			1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	21	8	29	19	16	35
15 years and under 20 ..	10	6	16	12	6	18
20 " " 25 ..	10	7	17	25	9	34
25 " " 30 ..	12	17	29	23	29	52
30 " " 35 ..	25	35	60	33	43	76
35 " " 40 ..	29	59	88	49	105	154
40 " " 45 ..	81	100	181	99	195	294
45 " " 50 ..	132	173	305	158	266	424
50 " " 55 ..	208	203	411	242	350	592
55 " " 60 ..	203	179	382	331	368	699
60 " " 65 ..	243	177	420	542	429	971
65 " " 70 ..	306	194	500	675	453	1,128
70 " " 75 ..	203	160	363	730	437	1,167
75 " " 80 ..	150	136	286	453	344	797
80 " " 85 ..	83	67	150	194	156	350
85 years and over ..	44	39	83	74	106	180
Unspecified	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total Deaths	1,761	1,560	3,321	3,659	3,312	6,971

(d) *Occupations.* A tabulation in summarized form of occupations of the males who died from cancer in 1921, 1931 and 1933, together with the percentage of each class on the total male deaths from this disease, is given hereunder:—

OCCUPATION OF MALES WHO DIED FROM CANCER.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Class.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1933.	1921.	1931.	1933.
Professional	133	188	218	5.45	5.40	5.96
Domestic	76	97	121	3.11	2.78	3.31
Commercial	275	446	352	11.27	12.80	9.62
Transport and Communica- tion	212	295	324	8.69	8.47	8.85
Industrial	940	1,346	632	38.52	38.63	17.27
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	639	843	855	26.19	24.20	23.37
Indefinite	129	130	1,123 ^a	5.29	3.73	30.69 ^a
Dependent	36	139	34	1.48	3.99	0.93
Total Male Deaths ..	2,440	3,484	3,659	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 866 (23.68 per cent.) clerks, labourers, &c., not specified as belonging to any industry, which were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

(e) *Death Rates.* The following table shows the death rates per 100,000 of mean population from cancer in each State for the years 1911 and 1933:—

The substantial increase in the death rate since 1911 is reflected in both sexes and in all States.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—RATES.(a)

State or Territory.	1911.			1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ..	77	71	74	106	96	101
Victoria	80	85	82	114	122	118
Queensland	71	56	64	101	80	91
South Australia ..	70	76	73	119	115	117
Western Australia ..	65	57	62	109	77	94
Tasmania	77	60	69	111	108	109
Northern Territory ..	37	..	30	59	..	41
Federal Capital Territory ..	99	..	56	41	24	33
Australia	75	72	74	109	102	105

(a) Number of deaths from cancer per 100,000 of mean population.

(f) *Proportion of Total Deaths.* While the death rate from all causes has diminished substantially in recent years, the rate from cancer has risen almost continuously, the result being that out of 10,000 deaths from all causes, 1,179 were due to cancer in 1933, as against 693 per 10,000 total deaths in 1911.

DEATHS FROM CANCER—PROPORTIONS ON 10,000 DEATHS.

State or Territory.	1911.			1933.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ..	662	783	713	1,095	1,278	1,174
Victoria ..	637	819	719	1,111	1,368	1,231
Queensland ..	586	628	602	1,015	1,041	1,026
South Australia ..	675	828	745	1,312	1,465	1,383
Western Australia ..	557	700	605	1,070	1,115	1,087
Tasmania ..	723	629	680	1,057	1,244	1,141
Northern Territory ..	170	..	154	377	..	328
Federal Capital Territory ..	2,000	..	1,000	800	769	789
Australia ..	638	769	693	1,100	1,280	1,179

(g) *Comparison with Tuberculosis.* In recent years the death rate from tuberculosis has shown a tendency to decrease, while that from cancer has displayed an almost continuous increase. The table hereunder shows that for each of the periods under review the decline in the death rate from tuberculosis has been accompanied by an almost equal increase in the rate for cancer. Thus the death rate for tuberculosis declined by 41 while the rate for cancer increased by 38 per 100,000 persons. This equal but opposite tendency may be demonstrated by stating that the death rate from tuberculosis and cancer combined remains almost constant from period to period, the figures being:—1901–05, 152 per 100,000; 1906–10, 145; 1911–1915, 152; 1916–20, 154; 1921–25, 153; and 1929–33, 149.

TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER.—DEATH RATES(a)—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Death Rate (a) from Tuberculosis.			Death Rate (a) from Cancer.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901–05 ..	100	77	89	64	61	63
1906–10 ..	81	69	75	71	70	70
1911–15 ..	84	69	77	75	74	75
1916–20 ..	84	59	71	86	80	83
1921–25 ..	71	52	62	93	88	91
1929–33 ..	56	41	48	104	97	101

(a) Number of deaths per 100,000 of mean population.

(h) *Death Rates, Various Countries.* The following table shows the Australian death rate from cancer in comparison with that for other countries:—

CANCER.—DEATHS PER 100,000 PERSONS LIVING, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Egypt ..	1927	20	Hungary ..	1932	102
Greece ..	1931	41	Australia ..	1933	105
Japan ..	1932	68	Irish Free State ..	1933	105
Spain ..	1933	68	New Zealand ..	1933	111
Italy ..	1932	72	Czechoslovakia ..	1932	119
Finland ..	1932	80	Northern Ireland ..	1932	124
Ceylon ..	1932	83	Sweden ..	1931	125
Union of South Africa (Whites) ..	1932	89	Netherlands ..	1933	125
France ..	1931	96	Norway ..	1932	129
Poland(a) ..	1933	99	Germany ..	1930	134
Belgium ..	1931	100	Denmark ..	1932	146
Canada (including Quebec) ..	1933	100	Switzerland ..	1932	148
United States (Registration Area) ..	1933	102	Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	1932	151
			England and Wales ..	1932	151
			Scotland ..	1933	153

(a) In towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

(xvi) *Tumours, Non-malignant or of Unspecified Nature.* The number of deaths in 1933 was 347, including 143 deaths from non-malignant tumours, viz.—female genital organs 72, brain 37, other organs 34; and 204 deaths from tumours of undetermined nature, viz.—female genital organs 4, brain 133, other organs 67. The rate per million was 52 for 1933 and 53 for the period 1929–33. Comparison with earlier periods is vitiated by the omission from this cause prior to 1928 of tumours of the brain.

(xvii) *Chronic Rheumatism, Gout.* Deaths from this cause in 1933 numbered 158, viz.—57 males and 101 females. The rate per million for 1929–33 was lower than for 1921–25, but higher than for 1911–15.

(xviii) *Diabetes Mellitus.* Table E, page 824, shows that both the number of deaths and the rate per million persons have been steadily increasing. The rate per million for 1929–33 was 138 as compared with 97 for 1911–15. In 1933, the number of deaths from this cause was 1,060, viz.—416 males, and 644 females—representing a rate of 160 per million persons.

(xix) *Acute and Chronic Alcoholism.* Deaths from this cause have been decreasing rapidly. The number of deaths in 1933 was 48, with a rate per million persons of only 7. The rate for the period 1911–15, was 38.

(xx) *Other General Diseases.* Under this head are included rheumatic fever, diseases of the thyroid gland, anæmia, leucæmia, and a number of less important diseases. For the number of deaths under each sub-head see Table F, page 842.

(xxi) *Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of the Insane.* The number of deaths in 1933 was 179, viz.—locomotor ataxy 55 males, 5 females; general paralysis of the insane, 103 males, 16 females. The rate per million persons was 25 for the period 1929–33, as compared with 45 for the period 1911–15.

(xxii) *Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism and Softening of the Brain.* The deaths under this heading have increased in number during the period under review. The figures for 1933 are made up as follows:—Cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy, 1,080 males, 1,239 females; cerebral embolism, 27 males, 43 females; cerebral thrombosis, 253 males, 335 females; softening of the brain, 18 males, 19 females; hemiplegia and paralysis without specified cause, 102 males, 90 females.

Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc., associated with arterio-sclerosis is not now included in this group but forms part of group (xxv.), q.v.

The total of the group, viz., 3,206, ranks sixth in magnitude of the causes shown on p. 823 and corresponds to a death rate of 484 per million.

(xxiii) *Other Diseases of Nervous System.* Deaths in this group have declined from a rate per million of 525 in 1911–15 to 187 in 1929–33. The number of deaths in 1933 was 1,199 representing a rate of 181 per million persons.

(xxiv) *Diseases of the Heart.* The number of deaths in 1933 was 12,002, viz., 6,872 males and 5,130 females. Of these deaths, 44 were attributed to pericarditis, 153 to acute infective endocarditis, 31 to other acute endocarditis, 335 to aortic valve disease, 731 to mitral valve disease, 76 to aortic and mitral valve disease, 142 to endocarditis not returned as acute or chronic, 788 to other and unspecified valve disease, 83 to acute myocarditis, 130 to fatty heart, 4,717 to other myocardial degeneration, 1,746 to myocarditis not returned as acute or chronic, 1,065 to diseases of coronary arteries, 652 to angina pectoris, 359 to disordered action of the heart, 77 to cardiac dilatation (cause unspecified), and 873 to heart disease undefined. The sex and territorial distribution of the deaths will be found in the tables on pages 820 to 822. This class is the largest

among causes of death, the death rate having grown from 1,019 per million in 1911-15 to 1,576 in 1929-33. The death rates and proportions per 10,000 deaths in 1933 were as follow :—

**DEATH RATES(a) FROM DISEASES OF THE HEART AND PROPORTION OF
10,000 TOTAL DEATHS, 1933.**

State or Territory.	Death Rates (a) from Diseases of the Heart.			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ..	217	168	193	2,247	2,247	2,247
Victoria	208	169	188	2,019	1,896	1,962
Queensland	191	133	163	1,925	1,739	1,848
South Australia	155	127	141	1,706	1,624	1,668
Western Australia	191	122	159	1,884	1,764	1,842
Tasmania	247	187	217	2,353	2,151	2,258
Northern Territory	59	68	62	377	1,250	492
Federal Capital Territory	62	24	44	1,200	769	1,053
Australia	204	157	181	2,067	1,983	2,030

(a) Number of deaths from diseases of the heart per 100,000 of mean population.

(xxv) *Other Diseases of the Circulatory System.* The principal cause of death under this head was arterio-sclerosis. In 1933 the number of deaths from arterio-sclerosis with record of cerebral vascular lesion (i.e., in association with cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.) was 1,340 and without such record, 984. For further particulars see Table F, p. 842.

(xxvia) *Acute Bronchitis.* Deaths from bronchitis are classified under the following headings :—(a) Acute, (b) chronic, (c) unspecified, under five years of age, and (d) unspecified, five years and over. For the purpose of the abridged classification, (a) and (c) are treated as "acute," and (b) and (d) as "chronic" bronchitis. Acute bronchitis caused 234 deaths in 1933, viz., 117 males and 117 females.

(xxvib) *Chronic Bronchitis.* (See xxvia) The deaths from this cause in 1933 numbered 577, viz., 361 males and 216 females, which was below the average for the previous four years, and much lower than the average for earlier periods.

(xxvii) *Pneumonia (all forms).* The deaths from pneumonia (all forms) during 1933 were 3,934—2,270 males and 1,664 females—and were equivalent to a rate of 593 per million persons. The average rate for 1929-33 was 597, and for 1911-15 636 per million persons. The total of 3,934 deaths is made up of 1,722 from broncho-pneumonia, 19 from capillary bronchitis, 1,270 from lobar pneumonia and 923 from pneumonia, other and unspecified.

(xxviii) *Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.* Deaths under this heading in 1929 numbered 1,073; in 1930, 956; in 1931, 1,008; in 1932, 960; and in 1933, 1,003. For causes of death included under this head see Table F, p. 842.

The experience of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system in 1933 was favourable, the number being 4 per cent. below the average of the previous five years, though somewhat higher than in 1932. The death rate of 866 per million shows a gratifying decrease on those of 886, 1,048, and 1,130 for the respective periods 1929-33, 1921-25, and 1911-15.

(xxixa) *Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Children under two years of age).* The number of deaths due to these causes was 339 in 1933, and was the lowest number recorded for many years. During 1933, 5,161 children died before reaching their second birthday, and of these 339, or 6.6 per cent., died from diarrhoea and enteritis. The ages of children dying from these diseases during the first year of life will be found on page 814.

The number of deaths (under 2 years of age), the death rates, and proportions of 10,000 deaths due to diarrhoea and enteritis for 1911-15, 1921-25, 1929-33, and 1933 are given below. Reference to the last four lines of the table will reveal the very satisfactory decrease in the number of deaths due to these diseases. In view of changed birth-rates, however, the death-rates per 100,000 of mean population are not true measures of changes in the force of mortality. A better measure would be the estimated number of children in every 1,000 born who died from these diseases before reaching their second birthday. The numbers are estimated to be as follow:—

Period—	1911-15	Males, 24.6	Females, 20.9	Total, 22.8
"	1921-25	" 16.5	" 13.3	" 14.9
"	1929-33	" 7.0	" 5.5	" 6.3

DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), ETC., DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS (UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE).—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

State.	Number of Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (Under 2 years of age.)			Death Rates (a) from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (Under 2 years of age.)			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	82	57	139	6	4	5	64	59	62
Victoria ..	43	34	77	5	4	4	46	42	44
Queensland ..	28	22	50	6	5	5	57	64	60
South Australia..	7	5	12	2	2	2	27	22	24
Western Australia	29	16	45	12	8	10	122	113	119
Tasmania ..	11	5	16	2	4	7	91	51	73
Australia, 1933 ..	200	139	339	6	4	5	60	54	57
Annual Average—									
1911-15 ..	1,687	1,354	3,041	68	59	64	569	627	593
1921-25 ..	1,114	859	1,973	38	31	35	362	306	364
1929-33 ..	393	283	676	12	9	10	121	112	117

(a) Number of deaths from these diseases per 100,000 of mean population.

(xxixb) *Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over)*. The number of deaths from the same causes in older ages, viz., 364, compared favourably with the average of 417 for the period 1929 to 1933.

(xxx) *Appendicitis and Typhlitis*. Deaths under this heading numbered 517 in 1933, including 342 males and 175 females. The death rate has remained fairly constant during the periods under review, being 74 per million in 1911-15, 72 in 1921-25, 77 in 1929-33, and 78 in 1933.

(xxxia) *Cirrhosis of the Liver*. The deaths from this cause during 1933 numbered 254, and included 28 deaths from alcoholic cirrhosis.

(xxxib) *Other Diseases of the Liver, and Biliary Calculi*. Under this heading are included deaths from acute yellow atrophy of the liver 14, from other diseases of the liver 46, from biliary calculi 211, and from other diseases of the gall bladder and ducts 215—giving a total of 486 for the group.

(xxxia) *Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction*. The deaths under this heading have not varied greatly from year to year, the number registered in 1933 being 539, viz., hernia, 177, and intestinal obstruction, 362.

(xxxib) *Other Diseases of the Digestive System*. For causes included, see Table F, p. 842. The total number of deaths in 1933 was 882.

(xxxiii) *Acute and Chronic Nephritis*. Of the 3,562 deaths registered in 1933, 176 were ascribed to acute nephritis, and 3,386 to chronic nephritis. Nephritis is amongst the most prolific causes of death, and accounted in 1933 for a death rate of 537 per million persons. The death rate for the period 1929-33, viz., 518 per million, shows a considerable increase on the rates of 450 per million for the periods 1911-15 and 1921-25.

(xxxiv) *Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System*. This group of diseases accounted for 1,041 deaths in 1933, the most frequent cause being diseases of the prostate with 452 deaths. For further particulars see Table F, p. 842.

(xxxv) *Puerperal Septicæmia* (including Post-Abortive Sepsis, 354, but excluding Criminal Abortion, 358). The 160 deaths from puerperal septicæmia during 1933 showed a decrease from the average of the previous five years. The rate was 1.44 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rates during the preceding five years were:—1928, 2.05; 1929, 1.71, 1930, 1.88; 1931, 1.51; and 1932, 1.40. It is probable that some of the deaths now included under "Criminal Abortion" and excluded from figures affecting the rate for 1933, may have been classified with puerperal septicæmia in previous years. The rate in 1933 per 1,000 live births of 232 deaths from puerperal septicæmia, including criminal abortion, was 2.09. The 232 deaths mentioned above were made up as follow:—Post-abortion sepsis 68, criminal abortion 72, puerperal septicæmia 92. The following table shows the death rate per 1,000 live births from puerperal causes in various countries:—

CHILDBIRTH.—DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rates per 1,000 Live Births from—		
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	All Puerperal Causes.
Japan	1932	0.76	1.78	2.54
Norway	1932	1.00	1.62	2.62
Sweden	1932	1.01	1.65	2.66
France.	1931	0.94	1.75	2.69
Italy	1932	1.17	1.81	2.98
Netherlands	1933	0.94	2.22	3.16
Hungary	1932	2.12	1.62	3.74
Spain	1931	2.33	1.47	3.80
Egypt	1927	1.52	2.28	3.80
Denmark	1930	1.18	2.65	3.83
England and Wales	1932	1.55	2.49	4.04
Czechoslovakia	1932	2.52	1.76	4.28
Irish Free State	1933	1.36	2.96	4.32
Switzerland	1932	1.57	2.78	4.36
New Zealand	1933	1.64	2.80	4.44
Victoria	1933	1.31	3.14	4.45
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1932	1.75	2.77	4.52
Tasmania	1933	0.88	3.95	4.83
Canada (including Quebec)	1933	1.55	3.42	4.97
Belgium	1931	1.64	3.33	4.97
Queensland	1933	0.93	4.08	5.01
Australia	1933	1.44	3.70	5.14
Western Australia	1933	1.66	3.55	5.21
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1932	2.80	2.51	5.32
Northern Ireland	1932	1.55	3.79	5.34
South Australia	1933	2.58	2.80	5.38
Germany	1930	2.75	2.63	5.38
New South Wales	1933	1.49	4.07	5.56
Greece	1931	2.97	2.65	5.62
Scotland	1933	2.46	3.47	5.93
United States (Registration Area)	1933	2.31	3.93	6.24
Ceylon	1927	6.48	11.02	17.50

(xxxvi) *Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour.* The deaths under this heading numbered 436 in 1929; 438 in 1930; 400 in 1931; 375 in 1932; and 339 in 1933. Included in the 339 deaths in 1933 were the following:—Abortion not returned as septic, 31; ectopic gestation, 27; other accidents of pregnancy, 6; puerperal hæmorrhage, 61; puerperal albuminuria and convulsions, 91; other toxæmias of pregnancy, 30; phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism or sudden death, 40; other accidents of childbirth, 43; *other or unspecified conditions of the puerperal state*, 10.

(xxxvii) *All Puerperal Causes.* The 571 deaths in 1933 under the two preceding headings correspond to a death rate of 17.5 per 100,000 females. The death rate may be expressed in other terms by stating that 1 of every 193 women confined in 1933 died from puerperal causes. The corresponding ratios for married women were 1 of every 206, and for single women 1 of every 84. More detailed information will be found in a series of tables in Bulletin No. 51 "Australian Demography."

A tabulation of these causes according to age at death for married and single women separately will be found in the abovementioned Bulletin.

The total number of children left by the married mothers was 1,466, an average of 2.6 children per mother

Thirty of the mothers who died had been married less than one year, 55 between one and two years, and 27 between two and three years. The duration of marriage ranged up to 29 years, apart from 3 cases in which the date of marriage was not stated. A tabulation, distinguishing the ages at marriage, will be found in Bulletin, No. 51 "Australian Demography," which also includes a table showing in combination the duration of marriage and previous issue.

(xxxvii) *Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.* The number of deaths in 1933 was 349, made up as follows:—Carbuncle 47, cellulitis 81, other diseases of the skin and annæxa 46, osteomyelitis 123, other diseases of the bones (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted) 21, diseases of the joints and other organs of locomotion 31.

(xxxviii) *Congenital Malformation, Debility, and Premature Birth.* The deaths under this heading in 1933 numbered 3,142, of which 3,028 were of children under one year of age. Of all deaths of children under one year of age 69 per cent. were due to those causes. The number of deaths for 1933 is given in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM CONGENITAL DEBILITY, ETC., AND MALFORMATION, 1933.

State or Territory.	Congenital Malformation.			Premature Birth and Injury at Birth.			Congenital Debility and other diseases peculiar to early infancy.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	141	122	263	425	323	748	145	89	234
Victoria ..	104	77	181	258	189	447	116	92	208
Queensland ..	64	44	108	161	154	315	54	37	91
South Australia	27	15	42	67	59	126	27	16	43
Western Australia	25	17	42	59	52	111	26	10	36
Tasmania ..	21	8	29	37	36	73	14	19	33
Northern Territory	..	..	..	1	..	1	5	..	5
Federal Capital Territory ..	1	..	1	1	2	3	2	..	2
Australia ..	383	283	666	1,009	815	1,824	389	263	652
Number of deaths under one year	326	226	552	1,009	815	1,824	389	263	652
Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births	5.70	4.18	4.96	17.65	15.06	16.39	6.81	4.86	5.86

(xxxix) *Senility.* In 1933, 2,887 deaths were attributed to this cause:—1 492 males and 1,395 females.

Of the deaths described as due to senility, 9 males and 11 females were stated to be aged 100 years or over.

The death rate from senility in 1933 was 435 per million. For the three quinquennia tabulated on page 824 the rate has declined from 875 per million in 1161-15 to 717 in 1921-25 and to 460 in 1929-33, but this decrease is, no doubt, partly due to greater accuracy of classification.

(xl) *Suicide.*—(a) *General.* Deaths by suicide have shown an increase each year since 1922 until 1930 since when they have shown decreases and increases in alternate years. The number of suicides in 1928, was 777—635 males and 142 females; in 1929, 785—644 males and 141 females; in 1930, 943—791 males and 152 females; in 1931, 827—689 males and 138 females; in 1932, 754—598 males and 156 females; and in 1933, 790—633 males and 157 females.

(b) *Modes Adopted.* The modes adopted by persons who committed suicide in the years 1926-30, 1932 and 1933 were as follow :—

SUICIDES, MODES ADOPTED.—AUSTRALIA.

Mode of Death.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Average of 5 years, 1926-30.	1932.	1933.	Average of 5 years, 1926-30.	1932.	1933.	Average of 5 years, 1926-30.	1932.	1933.
Poisoning	156	127	129	62	70	72	218	197	201
Poisonous gas	25	32	40	9	24	18	34	55	58
Hanging or Strangulation	93	83	87	22	15	16	115	98	103
Drowning	41	45	46	18	23	23	59	68	69
Firearms	197	169	196	7	5	9	204	174	205
Cutting or piercing instruments	104	97	83	12	9	9	116	106	92
Jumping from a high place	9	19	21	4	5	7	13	24	28
Crushing	15	14	20	4	1	2	19	15	22
Other Modes	10	13	11	3	4	1	13	17	12
Total	650	598	693	141	156	157	791	754	790

(c) *Death Rates.* The death rates from suicide and the proportion per 10,000 of total deaths are given in the following table for 1933 : corresponding rates for the periods 1911-15, 1921-25, 1926-30, 1931, and 1932, are shown at the foot of the table :—

SUICIDE.—DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1933.

State or Territory.	Number of Deaths.			Death Rates (a) from Suicide.			Proportion of 10,000 Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	262	65	327	20	5	13	206	68	146
Victoria	149	37	186	17	4	10	160	45	107
Queensland	102	23	125	21	5	13	208	67	150
South Australia	48	12	60	17	4	10	182	53	122
Western Australia	57	16	73	24	8	17	240	113	193
Tasmania	14	4	18	12	4	8	116	41	82
Northern Territory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Federal Capital Territory	1	..	1	21	..	11	400	..	263
Australia—1933	633	157	790	19	5	12	190	61	134
„ 1932	598	156	754	18	5	12	188	63	133
„ 1931	689	138	827	21	4	13	217	56	146
Average—1926-30	650	141	791	20	5	13	198	56	136
„ 1921-25	509	112	621	18	4	11	166	48	114
„ 1911-15	509	115	624	21	5	13	172	53	122

(a) Number of deaths from suicide per 100,000 of mean population.

(d) *Ages.* From the following table, which shows the ages of the persons who committed suicide in 1933, it will be seen that both extreme youth and extreme old age are represented :—

AGES OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Ages.	M.	F.	Total.	Ages.	M.	F.	Total.
10 years and under 15	..	..	..	60 years and under 65	49	2	51
15 " " 20	17	11	28	65 " " 70	38	5	43
20 " " 25	42	19	61	70 " " 75	24	4	28
25 " " 30	57	22	79	75 " " 80	19	..	19
30 " " 35	43	19	62	80 " " 85	4	2	6
35 " " 40	61	17	78	85 " " 90	..	..	..
40 " " 45	58	14	72	90 " " 95	..	..	..
45 " " 50	72	16	88	95 " " 100	..	..	..
50 " " 55	81	11	92	Not stated	..	..	..
55 " " 60	65	15	80		3	..	3
				Total Deaths	633	157	790

(e) *Occupations of Males.* The next table gives the occupations of the males who committed suicide in 1921, 1931 and 1933 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Class.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1933.	1921.	1931.	1933.
Professional	32	29	48	6.27	4.21	7.58
Domestic	20	22	23	3.92	3.19	3.63
Commercial	81	106	80	15.88	15.38	12.64
Transport and Communica- tion	42	52	48	8.24	7.55	7.58
Industrial	180	256	81	35.29	37.16	12.79
Agricultural, Pastoral, Min- ing, etc.	131	182	126	25.69	26.41	19.91
Indefinite	21	39	225a	4.12	5.66	35.55a
Dependent	3	3	2	0.59	0.44	0.32
Total Male Deaths ..	510	689	633	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 189 (29.86 per cent.) clerks, labourers, etc., not specified as belonging to any industry which were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

(f) *Death Rates, Various Countries.* The following comparative table for various countries shows that Australia occupies a fairly favourable position as regards the death rate from suicide :—

SUICIDE.—DEATHS PER 100,000 PERSONS LIVING, VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Egypt	1927	3.2	Queensland	1933	13.2
Irish Free State ..	1932	3.7	Great Britain and Nor- thern Ireland ..	1932	13.6
Spain	1931	3.8	New Zealand	1933	13.6
Greece	1931	5.0	England and Wales ..	1932	14.3
Northern Ireland ..	1932	5.6	United States	1933	15.9
Norway	1932	6.5	Sweden	1931	16.5
Tasmania	1933	7.9	Western Australia ..	1933	16.6
Netherlands	1933	8.1	Denmark	1932	17.1
Canada	1933	9.0	Belgium	1931	17.7
Italy	1932	9.7	France	1931	19.0
Victoria	1933	10.2	Japan	1932	22.2
South Australia ..	1933	10.3	Poland(b)	1933	24.0
Scotland	1933	10.6	Germany	1930	28.0
Australia	1933	11.9	Switzerland	1932	29.6
New South Wales ..	1933	12.6	Czechoslovakia ..	1932	29.9
Union of South Africa (a)	1932	13.0	Hungary	1932	35.8

(a) White population only.

(b) In towns with over 100,000 inhabitants.

(xli) *Homicide.* Deaths from homicide in 1933 numbered 97, equivalent to 88 per cent. of the average for the previous five years. See paragraph (xlii).

(xlii) *Accidental or Violent Deaths (except Suicide and Homicide).* Deaths from accidents in 1933 numbered 2,979, compared with an average of 3,253 for the previous five years. Of the deaths in 1933, 1,135 occurred in New South Wales; 834 in Victoria; 416 in Queensland; 210 in South Australia; 262 in Western Australia; 112 in Tasmania; 7 in Northern Territory; and 3 in the Federal Capital Territory. See paragraph (xliia).

(xliia) *Accidental or Violent Deaths (including Homicide and Suicide).* The following table shows the various kinds of violent deaths, including homicides and suicides, recorded in Australia for the year 1933.

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL VIOLENCE.—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Suicide (see paragraph (xl))	633	157	790
Infanticide (murder of children under 1 year) ..	4	5	9
Homicide by firearms	20	13	33
Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments ..	6	9	15
Homicide by other means	30	10	40
Homicide, Total	60	37	97
Poisoning by venomous animals—			
(a) Snakebite	4	2	6
(b) Other .. .. .	..	3	3
Poisoning by food	7	5	12
Accidental absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas	14	5	19
Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted) ..	21	13	34
Conflagration	13	2	15
Accidental burns (conflagration excepted) ..	107	101	208
Accidental mechanical suffocation	30	19	49
Accidental drowning	269	54	323
Accidental injury by firearms	76	6	82
Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments	5	2	7
Accidental injury by falling, crushing, etc.—			
In mines and quarries	83	..	83
By machinery	51	4	55
Connected with methods of transport—			
Railways	114	21	135
Tramways	36	17	53
Automobiles	614	163	777
Other land vehicles	161	23	184
Transport by water	14	..	14
Transport by air	5	..	5
Fall not otherwise specified	204	172	376
Other crushings	100	3	103
Cataclysm .. .. .	..	..	..
Injuries by animals (not poisoning)	35	3	38
Starvation, thirst, fatigue	12	..	12
Excessive cold	7	..	7
Excessive heat	17	9	26
Lightning	8	..	8
Other accidental electric shocks	37	6	43
Other and unstated forms of accidental violence—			
Inattention at birth	3	1	4
Other	93	20	113
Violent deaths of unstated nature (open verdict)—			
Drowning	82	22	104
Firearms	13	1	14
Cutting or piercing instruments	1	..	1
Fall	5	2	7
Crushing	6	6	12
Other	31	12	43
War wounds	4	..	4
Capital punishment .. .. .	..	..	..
External Violence, excluding Suicide and Homicide	2,282	697	2,979
Total Deaths from External Violence	2,973	891	3,864

The following table of death rates per million of mean population reveals for External Violence (excluding Suicide and Homicide), i.e., "Accidents", a decrease to 1921-25, but an increase in the rates for 1926-30 to which the growth of automobile accidents has contributed very largely. The rates for 1931, 1932, and 1933, however, indicate favorable progress.

DEATH RATES (a) ETC., EXTERNAL VIOLENCE.—AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Death Rates (a) from Homicide.			Death Rates (a) from External Violence excluding Suicide and Homicide.			Death Rates (a) from all External Violence.			All External Violence Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Persons.
1933 ..	18	11	15	678	214	449	883	273	583	654
1932 ..	19	9	14	700	220	464	898	277	593	685
1931 ..	25	14	20	690	204	452	923	261	599	688
1926-30 ..	10	15	17	843	240	549	1,070	300	690	746
1921-25 ..	17	13	15	753	211	488	950	260	610	643
1911-15 ..	21	16	19	948	268	621	1,170	330	770	718

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

(xliii) *Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases.* The number of deaths included under this heading was 536 in 1929, 401 in 1930, 287 in 1931, 276 in 1932, and 310 in 1933, of which 231 were males and 79 females. The detailed classification shows these ill-defined diseases under two headings—sudden death, including syncope; and unspecified or ill-defined causes, of which the following are specimens:—Heart failure, asthenia, anasarca, atrophy, exhaustion, dropsy, ascites, and general oedema, etc. In 1933, the number of deaths which came under the first of these categories was 35, and under the second, 275. It is inevitable that cases will occur regarding which the available information is insufficient to permit of a clear definition of the fatal disease in the certificate of death. In the majority of cases, however, there is little doubt that more satisfactory certificates might have been given.

(xliv) *"Other Diseases."* The abridged classification of causes of death used in Tables A to E in the preceding pages differs from that used in the Official Year Books previous to No. 25 in that no residue of "other diseases" is shown at the foot. The items are ranged in classes or groups of classes and each class or group of classes is made complete by the addition of an "other diseases" item for that class or group of classes. These "other diseases" items are expanded into their constituent causes in the following table, viz. :—

F.—DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Causes.	G.C.N. (a)	M.	F.	Total.
14. OTHER INFECTIOUS OR PARASITIC DISEASES.				
Dysentery—				
Amoebic	13a	4	..	4
Bacillary	13b	4	6	10
Other	13c	17	12	29
Erysipelas	15	35	27	62
Acute Poliomyelitis	16	14	7	21
Encephalitis Lethargica	17	21	17	38
Cerebrospinal Fever	18	6	14	20
Anthrax	20	..	..	..
Tetanus	22	83	19	102
Leprosy	33	4	1	5
Other Venereal Diseases	35	5	2	7
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	36	58	51	109
Other Diseases due to Protozoa	39	2	..	2
Ankylostomiasis	40	1	1	2
Hydatid Cysts—				
Liver	41a	18	12	30
Other Organs	41b	15	8	23
Other Diseases due to Helminths	42	2	1	3
Mycoses	43	2	4	6
Mumps	44a	3	6	9
Other	44b	19	16	35
Total .. .. .	..	313	204	517
20. OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.				
Rheumatic Fever	56	100	82	182
Scurvy	60	1	1	2
Beri-beri	61	7	..	7
Pellagra	62	..	1	1
Rickets	63	..	..	..
Osteomalacia	64	..	1	1
Diseases of the Pituitary Gland	65	2	2	4
Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands—				
Exophthalmic Goitre	66a	22	108	130
Other Diseases of Thyroid Gland	66b	9	46	55
Diseases of Parathyroid Gland	66c	3	..	3
Diseases of the Thymus Gland	67	9	4	13
Diseases of the Adrenals (Addison's Disease)	68	11	20	31
Other General Diseases	69	11	17	28
Hæmorrhagic Conditions	70	25	25	50
Anæmia, Chlorosis—				
Pernicious	71a	110	132	242
Others	71b	18	20	38
Leucæmia, Lymphadenoma—				
Leucæmia	72a	75	50	125
Alucæmia (Lymphadenoma)	72b	47	27	74
Diseases of the Spleen	73	11	21	32
Other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	74	2	3	5
Chronic Poisoning by Organic Substances	76	2	..	2
Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Substances—				
Chronic Lead Poisoning	77a	9	7	16
Other	77b	..	..	..
Total .. .. .	..	474	567	1,041

(a) G.C.N. = General Classification Number.

F.—DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1933—*continued*.

Causes.	G.C.N. (a)	M.	F.	Total.
23. OTHER DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.				
Encephalitis (not epidemic)—				
Cerebral Abscess	78a	30	10	40
Others	78b	28	27	55
Simple Meningitis—				
Simple Meningitis	79a	95	66	161
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	79b	9	6	15
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	81	104	80	184
Other Forms of Insanity	84	37	74	111
Epilepsy	85	105	67	172
Convulsions of Infants under Five years of Age	86	27	21	48
Other Diseases of the Nervous System—				
Chorea	87a	2	4	6
Neuralgia and Neuritis	87b	10	4	14
Paralysis Agitans	87c	85	62	147
Disseminated Sclerosis	87d	44	23	67
Idiocy, Imbecility	87e	14	5	19
Other Diseases	87f	39	32	71
Diseases of the Eye and Annexa	88	4	2	6
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus	89	42	41	83
Total .. .. .	..	675	524	1,199
25. OTHER DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.				
Aneurysm (other than of Heart)	96	132	43	175
Arterio-sclerosis (of coronary arteries excepted)—				
With record of Cerebro-Vascular Lesion	97a	617	723	1,340
Without record of Cerebro-Vascular Lesion	97b	554	430	984
Gangrene	98	36	37	73
Other Diseases of the Arteries	99	44	25	69
Diseases of the Veins (Varices, Hæmorrhoids, Phlebitis, etc.)	100	13	21	34
Diseases of the Lymphatic System, Lymphangitis, etc.	101	6	4	10
Abnormalities of Blood Pressure	102	40	35	75
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	103	9	9	18
Total .. .. .	..	1,451	1,327	2,778
28. OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.				
Diseases of the Nasal Fossæ and Annexa	104	16	14	30
Diseases of the Larynx	105	10	7	17
Pleurisy	110	105	57	162
Congestion, Hæmorrhagic Infarction of Lung	111	174	191	365
Asthma	112	70	67	137
Pulmonary Emphysema	113	13	..	13
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System, Tuberculosis excepted—				
Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia	114a	193	16	209
Gangrene of the Lung	114b	10	4	14
Other Diseases	114c	34	22	56
Total .. .. .	..	625	378	1,003

(a) G.C.N.—General Classification Number.

F.—DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1933—*continued*.

Causes.				G.C.N. (a)	M.	F.	Total.
32B. OTHER DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.							
Diseases of the Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, etc.—							
Buccal Cavity and Annexa	..	..	..	115a	14	14	28
Pharynx and Tonsils	..	..	..	115b	40	60	100
Diseases of the Oesophagus	..	..	..	116	3	5	8
Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum—							
Stomach	..	..	..	117a	220	67	287
Duodenum	..	..	..	117b	131	28	159
Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	..	..	..	118	39	46	85
Other Diseases of the Intestines	..	..	..	123	38	33	71
Diseases of the Pancreas	..	..	..	128	32	37	69
Peritonitis (without specified cause)	..	..	..	129	40	35	75
Total	..	..	..	..	557	325	882
34. OTHER DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.							
Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa							
Calculi of the Urinary Passages	..	..	..	133	152	127	279
Diseases of the Bladder	..	..	..	134	53	27	80
Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.	..	..	..	135	72	15	87
Diseases of the Prostate	..	..	..	136	38	1	39
Diseases of the Male Genital Organs, not stated as Venereal	..	..	..	137	452	..	452
Diseases of the Female Genital Organs, not stated as Venereal—	..	..	..	138	4	..	4
Ovary, Fallopian Tubes and Parametrium	..	..	..	139a	..	65	65
Uterus	..	..	..	139d	..	28	28
Breast	..	..	..	139c	..	1	1
Others	..	..	..	139d	..	6	6
Total	..	..	..	..	771	270	1,041

(a) G.C.N.—General Classification Number.

14. Causes of Deaths in Classes.—The figures in the preceding sub-sections relate to specific causes of death, and are of greater value in medical statistics than a mere grouping under general headings. The classification under eighteen general headings adopted by the compilers of the International Nomenclature is, however, shown in the following table, together with the death rates and proportions on total deaths pertaining to those classes. A further table furnishes the death rates for the quinquennia 1911-15, 1921-25 and 1926-30 :—

DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), ETC., IN CLASSES.—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Class.	Total Deaths.			Deaths Rates.(a)			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Parasitic and Infectious Diseases	3,059	2,212	5,271	91	68	79	920	855	892
2. Cancer and Other Tumours	3,808	3,510	7,318	113	108	110	1,145	1,357	1,238
3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands, and Other General Diseases	648	1,027	1,675	19	31	25	195	397	283
4. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	288	278	566	9	9	9	87	108	96
5. Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications	52	14	66	2	..	1	16	5	11
6. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Sense	2,313	2,771	4,584	69	70	69	666	878	775
7. Diseases of the Circulatory System	8,223	6,457	14,780	247	198	223	2,503	2,496	2,500
8. Diseases of the Respiratory System	3,373	2,375	5,748	100	73	87	1,014	918	972
9. Diseases of the Digestive System	1,993	1,418	3,381	58	43	51	590	548	572
10. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	2,724	1,879	4,603	81	58	69	819	726	779
11. Pregnancy, Labour and Puerperal State	..	571	571	..	17	9	..	221	..
12. Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	90	84	174	3	3	3	27	33	..
13. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	130	45	175	4	1	3	39	17	..
14. Congenital Malformations	383	283	666	11	9	10	115	109	113
15. Early Infancy	1,398	1,078	2,476	41	33	37	421	417	419
16. Old Age	1,492	1,395	2,887	44	43	44	449	539	488
17. External Causes	2,975	891	3,866	88	27	58	895	345	654
18. Causes of Death not Determined	231	79	310	7	2	5	69	31	52
Total	33,250	25,867	59,117	987	793	802	10,000	10,000	10,000

(a) Number of deaths per 100,000 of mean population.

QUINQUENNIAL DEATH RATES IN CLASSES.—AUSTRALIA.

Class.	Number of Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.								
	1911 to 1915.			1921 to 1925.			1926 to 1930.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Parasitic and Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	86	97
2. Cancer and Other Tumours	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	98	100
3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands, and Other General Diseases	261	236	249	248	222	236	19	29	24
4. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	8
5. Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2
6. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Sense	112	93	103	93	83	88	78	77	77
7. Diseases of the Circulatory System	147	116	132	150	118	134	186	150	168
8. Diseases of the Respiratory System	132	93	113	121	88	105	116	85	101
9. Diseases of the Digestive System	135	123	130	97	81	89	79	63	71
10. Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	72	46	59	72	49	61	77	56	67
11. Puerperal Condition	..	27	13	..	25	12	..	24	12
12. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	6	5	6	6	4	5	4	3	3
13. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	2	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	1
14. Congenital Malformations	12	9	10	12	10	11	12	9	10
15. Early Infancy	87	71	79	72	56	65	60	46	54
16. Old Age	94	80	88	76	68	72	55	53	54
17. External Causes	117	33	77	95	26	61	107	39	69
18. Causes of Death not Determined	16	9	13	15	9	12	12	6	9
Total	1,103	742	1,073	1,061	841	953	1,026	827	928

15. Ages at Death of Married Males and Females, and Issue.—Bulletin No. 51 "Australian Demography" contains a number of tables showing the ages at marriage, ages at death, birthplaces, and occupations, in combination with the issue of married

persons who died in Australia in 1933. A summary of those tables is given hereunder. Deaths of married males in 1933 numbered 20,882, and of married females, 18,526. The tabulations which follow deal, however, with only 20,538 males and 18,315 females, the information in the remaining 555 cases being incomplete. The total number of children in the families of the 20,538 males was 89,885, and of the 18,315 females, 85,454. The average number of children is shown for various age-groups in the following table :—

**AGES AT DEATH OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, AND: AVERAGE ISSUE.—
AUSTRALIA.**

Age at Death.	Average Issue.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Under 20 years	0.33	..	0.50	0.94	0.77	0.61
20 to 24 "	0.77	0.84	0.97	1.27	1.22	1.13
25 " 29 "	1.25	1.29	1.25	1.82	1.86	1.55
30 " 34 "	2.05	2.06	1.81	2.74	2.45	2.35
35 " 39 "	2.80	2.58	2.36	3.64	3.29	2.95
40 " 44 "	3.47	3.23	2.68	4.09	3.66	3.24
45 " 49 "	4.09	3.48	3.16	4.54	3.76	3.56
50 " 54 "	4.75	3.76	3.26	5.35	4.23	3.63
55 " 59 "	5.44	4.41	3.63	5.86	4.69	3.82
60 " 64 "	5.95	4.98	3.91	5.99	5.39	4.24
65 " 69 "	6.23	5.50	4.39	6.50	5.86	4.64
70 " 74 "	6.41	6.06	4.89	6.38	6.30	5.19
75 " 79 "	6.75	6.66	5.47	6.72	6.56	5.82
80 " 84 "	6.68	6.89	6.02	6.22	6.76	6.02
85 " 89 "	6.67	7.18	6.52	5.97	6.93	6.58
90 " 94 "	6.03	7.21	6.93	5.69	6.53	6.54
95 " 99 "	7.30	6.97	7.00	5.05	6.05	6.37
100 years and upwards ..	9.33	9.20	4.73	5.17	5.11	7.06
Age not stated	4.33	5.36	2.25	4.60	5.80	2.67
All ages	5.42	4.97	4.38	5.35	5.05	4.67

The figures in the preceding table include the issue both living and dead, the proportion between them, taking the issue of deceased males and females together, being about 1,000 to 247. The totals are shown in the following table :—

ISSUE OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES.—AUSTRALIA, 1933.

Issue of Married Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Issue of Married Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Living ..	37,262	36,727	73,989	Living ..	33,112	33,469	66,581
Dead ..	9,122	6,774	15,896	Dead ..	10,664	8,209	18,873
Total ..	46,384	43,501	89,885	Total ..	43,776	41,678	85,454

16. Ages at Marriage of Deceased Males and Females, and Issue.—While the table giving the average issue of married males and females naturally shows an increase in the averages with advancing ages at death, the following table, which gives the average

issue of males and females according to the age at marriage of the deceased parents shows a corresponding decrease in the averages as the age at marriage advances:—

AGES AT MARRIAGE OF DECEASED MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.—AUSTRALIA.

Age at Marriage.	Average Issue.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1911.	1921.	1933.	1911.	1921.	1933.
Under 15 years ..	..	..	..	9.74	7.60	7.33
15 to 19 ..	6.97	6.32	6.01	7.10	6.97	6.65
20 " 24 ..	6.34	6.05	5.42	5.77	5.50	5.20
25 " 29 ..	5.70	5.17	4.63	4.27	4.09	3.81
30 " 34 ..	4.92	4.45	3.79	3.04	2.66	2.47
35 " 39 ..	4.05	3.90	3.24	1.68	1.61	1.44
40 " 44 ..	3.43	2.67	2.25	0.72	0.62	0.53
45 " 49 ..	2.59	2.20	1.81	0.26	0.03	0.18
50 " 54 ..	2.45	1.70	1.42	..	..	..
55 " 59 ..	1.66	1.30	1.20	..	..	..
60 " 64 ..	2.00	0.33	0.31	..	..	..
65 years and upwards ..	1.00	0.25	0.18	..	..	..
Age unspecified ..	5.40	4.93	3.82	5.23	5.41	3.66
All Ages ..	5.42	4.97	4.38	5.35	5.05	4.67

17. Birthplaces of Deceased Married Males and Females, and Issue.—The following table shows the birthplaces of married males and females who died in 1911 and 1933, together with the average issue. No generalizations can, of course, be made in those cases in which the number of deaths was small, but where the figures are comparatively large, as in the case of natives of Australia and the British Isles, differences occur between the average of these individual countries, which appear inexplicable on any other ground than that of different age constitution of the locally born population. It will be noted that the differences occur both in the male and female averages.

BIRTHPLACES OF DECEASED MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	Married Males.				Married Females.			
	1911.		1933.		1911.		1933.	
	Deaths.	Average Issue.	Deaths.	Average Issue.	Deaths.	Average Issue.	Deaths.	Average Issue.
Australasia—								
Australia ..	4,074	4.71	12,959	4.30	4,566	4.57	12,224	4.53
New Zealand ..	64	3.89	172	3.42	56	3.84	150	3.61
Europe—								
England and Wales ..	4,079	5.87	4,109	4.44	3,152	5.86	3,195	4.78
Scotland ..	1,133	5.89	1,036	4.48	1,002	6.09	896	4.85
Ireland ..	1,766	6.12	1,016	5.20	2,118	5.83	1,203	5.39
Other British Possessions ..	23	6.52	21	6.38	24	5.75	25	4.96
Western ..	109	4.33	257	4.17	55	5.07	75	4.45
Central ..	484	5.81	381	5.53	270	6.56	272	6.42
Southern ..	58	5.09	115	3.42	12	4.92	40	3.90
Eastern ..	35	4.37	57	4.37	6	4.50	20	5.00
Asia—								
British Possessions ..	32	3.87	62	3.44	17	6.41	26	4.23
Foreign Countries ..	74	2.46	89	3.25	5	2.60	20	5.05
Africa—								
British Possessions ..	16	3.56	30	3.57	15	4.80	19	4.10
Foreign Countries ..	..	..	4	3.50	..	..	..	..
America—								
British Possessions ..	42	5.55	48	3.92	17	6.47	10	5.00
United States ..	40	3.78	53	3.66	17	4.94	33	3.58
Other Foreign Countries ..	17	4.53	9	1.78	10	4.50	3	4.00
Polynesia ..	5	4.00	12	2.59	9	3.33	14	3.42
Indefinite ..	72	4.28	103	3.69	72	4.85	90	5.29
Total ..	12,273	5.42	20,538	4.38	12,423	5.35	18,343	4.67

18. Occupations of Deceased Married Males, and Issue.—The following tabulation shows the average issue in combination with the occupation of deceased males:—

**OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED MARRIED MALES AND AVERAGE ISSUE—
AUSTRALIA.**

Occupation Class.	Deaths of Married Males.			Average Issue.		
	1921.	1931.	1933.	1921.	1931.	1933.
Professional	926	1,194	1,518	4.04	3.78	3.72
Domestic	552	621	598	3.55	3.64	3.50
Commercial	1,977	2,962	2,346	4.18	3.55	3.63
Transport and Communica- tion	1,254	1,742	1,828	4.63	4.15	4.11
Industrial	5,086	6,883	3,874	4.95	4.49	4.26
Agricultural, Pastoral, Min- ing, etc.	3,983	4,495	5,066	5.83	5.31	5.26
Indefinite	739	936	5,266a	5.49	4.68	4.31a
Dependants	15	39	42	4.00	3.85	5.24
Total	14,552	18,872	20,538	4.97	4.44	4.38

(a) Includes clerks, labourers, &c., not specified as belonging to any industry, which were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial" as follow: 1933, 4,134 (average issue 4.24).

§ 4. Australian Life Tables.

The Official Year Book, No. 20, pp. 952 and 969 to 973, contained a synopsis of the various Australian Life Tables, also comparisons with other countries of the expectation of life at various ages. Considerations of space, however, do not permit of their repetition herein. The compilation of Life Tables based on the age distribution of the population at the census of the 30th June, 1933, is now in progress.

§ 5. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages in the Territory for the Seat of Government.

Up to the end of 1929 the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act of 1899 and the Marriage Act of 1890 of New South Wales applied to the Territory for the Seat of Government. Births, deaths and marriages occurring within the Territory were registered by the District Registrars, Queanbeyan and Nowra, and were incorporated in the New South Wales records.

Towards the end of 1929, however, the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinances were enacted, providing for the assumption by the Commonwealth Government of the function of registration within the Territory as from 1st January, 1930. The Commonwealth Statistician is the Principal Registrar, and all registrations are made at Canberra.

Marriages within the Territory are celebrated according to the conditions prescribed by the Marriage Ordinance, 1929. This Ordinance, which closely follows the provisions of the Marriage Act of New South Wales, which it supersedes as regards the Territory for the Seat of Government, came into operation on 1st January, 1930.

§ 6. Graphical Representation of Vital Statistics.

(See Graphs pp. 787 to 794.)

1. **General.**—The progressive fluctuations of the number of births, marriages, and deaths are important indexes of the economic conditions and social ideals of a community. Graphs have accordingly been prepared which show these fluctuations. It should be remembered, however, that, normally, the increase of births and marriages should be proportional to the growth of population. The graphs showing rates have been revised in respect of the years 1921 to 1933 in accordance with the preliminary results of the census of the 30th June, 1933.

2. **Graphs of Annual Births, Marriages, and Deaths.**—The outstanding features of the graph representing births are:—An almost continuous rise in the numbers from 1860 to 1891; a decline till 1898, associated with the commercial crisis of 1891–93; a sharp fall in 1903 which accompanied a severe drought; an uninterrupted increase from 1903 to 1914, the total for 1914 being the highest recorded; a rapid decline until 1920, the result of war conditions. The figures for the last thirteen years show a tendency to greater stability, though with a general downward tendency, which was very marked in the years 1931 to 1933.

The graph for marriages up to 1914 discloses approximately the same features as that for births—financial crises and droughts having a similar effect. The numbers for 1914 and 1915 showed a considerable increase over previous years. From 1916 to 1918 there was a rapid fall, the numbers being much below those of pre-war years. During 1919 and 1920 the recovery was very rapid, the total for the latter year being the highest ever recorded. The totals for 1921 to 1933 were lower but fairly steady except in the depression years 1930–32 when unusually low figures were recorded.

The characteristic feature of the graph of deaths is its irregular nature. On the whole, however, there is an increase which is due to the growth of population.

3. **Graphs of Annual Birth, Marriage, and Death Rates, and Rate of Natural Increase.**—The graph of the birth rate indicates a well marked decline throughout the whole period. This reduction of rate has been subject to fluctuations, there being two periods of arrested decline, viz., from 1877 to 1890, and from 1903 to 1912.

The variations in the marriage rates, though less abrupt than those in the birth and death rates, have ranged from a minimum of 6.08 per 1,000 which marked the culmination of a commercial depression in 1894 to a maximum of 9.62 per 1,000 in 1920. The depression of 1931, however, was responsible for the establishment of a new minimum of 5.96 per 1,000 in that year. There was a recovery to 7.03 per 1,000 in 1933.

On the whole, the graph for the death rate furnishes clear evidence of a satisfactory decline during the period. The graph brings into prominence six years in which the rates were very high when compared with adjacent years, viz., 1860, 1866, 1875, 1884, 1898, and 1919. Epidemics of measles were largely responsible for the high rates in the first five years, while influenza caused the increase during 1919.

The graph of natural increase shows roughly the same variations as that for the birth rate, but the influence of the death rate is indicated by the very low rates of natural increase for 1875, 1898, and 1910, which resulted from the exceptionally high death rates of those years. The rate shows a rapid decline during the years 1931 to 1933.