

CHAPTER XVI. 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 revised results of the Census of the 30th June, 1933.

§ 1. Births.

r. Births, 1935.—The number of male and female births and the total births registered in Australia during the year ended the 31st December, 1935, are shown in the table hereunder. The numerical relation which these births bear to the population, and various other associated features, are given in later tables.

BIRTHS, 1935.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia.
MALE BIRTHS.									
Single births	22,340	13,902	8,882	4,206	4,112	2,215	43	82	55,782
Twins ..	445	292	182	80	71	30	..	4	1,104
Triplets ..	5	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total ..	22,790	14,194	9,065	4,286	4,183	2,245	43	86	56,892
FEMALE BIRTHS.									
Single births	21,435	13,398	8,473	3,918	3,824	2,163	40	59	53,310
Twins ..	450	292	148	66	110	48	1	3	1,118
Triplets ..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	5
Total ..	21,886	13,690	8,623	3,984	3,936	2,211	41	62	54,433
TOTAL BIRTHS.									
Single births	43,775	27,300	17,355	8,124	7,936	4,378	83	141	109,092
Twins ..	(a) 895	(b) 584	(c) 330	146	(d) 181	(e) 78	(f) 1	(f) 7	(g) 2,222
Triplets ..	6	..	3	..	(h) 2	..	..	..	(h) 11
Total ..	44,676	27,884	17,688	8,270	8,119	4,456	84	148	111,325
TOTAL CONFINEMENTS.									
Nuptial Mothers ..	42,248	26,410	16,666	7,918	7,724	4,213	69	144	105,392
Ex-nuptial Mothers ..	2,004	1,187	858	279	308	205	15	1	4,857
Total Mothers	44,252	27,597	17,524	8,197	8,032	4,418	84	145	110,249

(a) 55 stillborn twins not included. (b) 10 stillborn twins not included. (c) 6 stillborn twins not included. (d) 9 stillborn twins not included. (e) 2 stillborn twins not included. (f) 1 stillborn twin not included. (g) 84 stillborn twins not included. (h) 1 stillborn triplet not included.

2. Birth Rates.—The next table gives the crude birth rates at intervals from 1901 to 1935 :—

CRUDE BIRTH RATES.(a)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	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
1923 ..	24.56	22.32	25.13	22.69	22.39	26.14	19.52	5.65	23.75
1924 ..	23.93	22.01	24.21	22.01	22.86	24.89	15.34	10.48	23.21
1925 ..	23.79	21.49	24.24	21.22	21.95	24.21	16.98	9.77	22.86
1926 ..	22.63	20.84	23.06	20.73	21.79	23.33	18.50	12.07	21.98
1927 ..	22.40	20.30	22.78	20.33	21.63	22.68	15.28	10.31	21.62
1928 ..	22.27	19.69	22.36	19.98	21.36	21.77	18.61	14.64	21.27
1929 ..	21.04	18. S	20.60	18.63	21.51	22.03	11.86	17.91	20.25
1930 ..	20.59	18.55	20.80	17.42	21.44	21.66	14.26	18.30	19.86
1931 ..	18.67	16.86	19.28	15.77	19.77	21.18	14.52	18.29	18.16
1932 ..	17.40	15.19	18.56	14.74	18.31	19.78	16.07	16.92	16.86
1933 ..	16.99	15.60	18.14	15.32	17.95	19.93	15.23	14.47	16.78
1934 ..	16.52	15.20	18.17	14.50	17.66	19.51	17.84	14.47	16.39
1935 ..	16.89	15.16	18.31	14.14	18.23	19.41	16.47	15.77	16.55

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the mean population for the year. (b) Part of New South Wales.

NOTE.—The birth rates in the above table are based on births registered in the respective States and Territories. About 20 per cent. of births in respect of which the mother's usual residence is the Federal Capital Territory take place in Queanbeyan just over the New South Wales border, while the number of births in respect of which the mother's usual residence is New South Wales which take place in the Federal Capital Territory is practically negligible. Consequently the following rates based on births in respect of which the mother's usual residence is the Federal Capital Territory are a fairer measure of birth rates in the Federal Capital Territory :—

1921 ..	14.96	1924 ..	17.26	1927 ..	21.10	1930 ..	22.07	1933 ..	19.11
1922 ..	20.46	1925 ..	20.87	1928 ..	23.38	1931 ..	21.40	1934 ..	17.93
1923 ..	11.79	1926 ..	22.41	1929 ..	23.28	1932 ..	20.09	1935 ..	20.25

The variations similarly caused in the birth rates for the States and Northern Territory by referring the birth registrations to the State or Territory in which the mother was usually resident are not so great as in the Federal Capital Territory, as shown by the following corrected rates for 1935 :—New South Wales, 16.95; Victoria, 15.05; Queensland, 18.32; South Australia, 14.06; Western Australia, 18.24; Tasmania, 19.47; and Northern Territory, 17.64.

The preceding table shows a marked reduction in the birth rate since 1901. In the earlier years of the century the rate fluctuated somewhat and 28.60 was recorded in 1912, but from that year onwards, with the exception of 1920 and the latest year under review, namely, 1935, the decline has been continuous. The prevailing economic conditions have, of course, seriously affected the birth rate during recent years.

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. The calculations have been made for the last two Census periods and cover in each case the Census year together with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following.

BIRTH RATES, AND FACTORS AFFECTING THEM.

Particulars.	1932-34. (Age Distribution at Census of 1933.)							1920-1922.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.	Australia.
Crude birth rate per 1,000 persons	16.97	15.33	18.29	14.85	17.97	19.74	16.68	25.15
Birth rate per 100 women 15-44 inclusive	7.25	6.46	7.93	6.31	8.05	8.71	7.14	10.74
Birth rate per 100 married women 15-44 incl. (a)	12.98	12.34	14.46	12.01	14.67	16.08	13.14	19.65
Ex-nuptial births—per cent. on all births	5.03	4.35	4.99	3.18	4.15	5.37	4.66	4.69
Ex-nuptial births per 100 unmarried women 15-44 incl.	0.78	0.56	0.83	0.41	0.70	0.96	0.69	1.05
Women 15-44 incl.—per cent. all persons	23.41	23.73	23.05	23.54	22.34	22.66	23.35	23.41
Average age of all women 15-44 incl.	29.06	29.42	28.88	29.12	28.62	28.54	29.10	28.54
Married women 15-44 incl.—per cent. on all persons	12.41	11.88	12.02	11.97	11.74	11.61	12.10	12.20
Average age of married women 15-44 incl.	33.38	34.00	33.41	33.98	33.21	32.98	33.58	32.48

(a) Nuptial births only.

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 years inclusive:—

Particulars.	1880-82.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1910-12.	1920-22.	1932-34
Births per 1,000 women aged 15-44	169.7	158.8	117.3	117.2	107.4	71.4
Nuptial births per 1,000 married women 15-44	321.0	332.0	235.8	236.0	196.5	131.4

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. In most countries the rates for 1935 are provisional or approximate figures only:—

CRUDE BIRTH RATES.(a)—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908 to 1913.	1935.	Country.	1908 to 1913.	1935.
Soviet Union	45.6	42.7(d)	Queensland	28.2	18.3
Egypt	43.6	42.6(e)	Western Australia	28.9	18.2
Ceylon	36.9	37.2(e)	Scotland	26.2	17.8
Rumania	43.1	30.7	Czechoslovakia	31.1	17.7
Japan	32.9	29.9(e)	Denmark	27.1	17.7
Portugal	34.6	28.3	U.S. of America(b)	(c)	17.1(e)
Poland	37.4	25.9	New South Wales	28.2	16.9
Argentine Republic	37.1	25.5(e)	Australia	27.4	16.6
Spain	32.1	25.2	New Zealand	26.5	16.1
Union of South Africa (whites)	(c)	24.8	Belgium	23.4	16.0(e)
Italy	32.4	23.3	Switzerland	24.7	16.0
Netherlands	29.1	20.2	France	19.5	15.2
Canada	(c)	20.1	Great Britain and Ireland	24.6	15.2
Tasmania	29.6	19.4	Victoria	25.3	15.2
Northern Ireland	23.1	19.2	England and Wales	24.9	14.7
Irish Free State	23.1	19.2	Norway	26.0	14.5
Finland	29.5	19.1(e)	South Australia	27.1	14.1
Germany	29.5	18.9	Sweden	24.4	13.8

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the mean population. (b) Figures for "existing birth-registration area." (c) Not available. (d) For 1932. (e) For 1934.

(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 1935 the figures ranged from 101.54 in Tasmania to 107.58 in South Australia. The averages for the last inter-censal period were as follows:—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.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Total Births ..	104.11	104.73	105.86	106.15	105.59	105.64	104.14	104.52
Ex-nuptial Births ..	105.50	103.10	106.09	102.60	106.47	102.83	105.72	107.14

(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 1931-1935 it was only 5,241, a decline of 26.9 per cent., whereas the annual average total births for the same period declined by 13.0 per cent., from 129,156 to 112,302; hence a comparison between the results for these two periods shows that the proportion of ex-nuptial births has fallen from 5.55 to 4.66 per cent. of all births.

The numbers of births and the rates at intervals from 1901 to 1935 are shown below:—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Number of Ex-Nuptial Births ..	6,165	7,074	6,463	5,841	5,300	5,239	4,925	4,901
Percentage on Total Births ..	5.99	5.79	4.75	4.93	4.78	4.71	4.50	4.40

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 1935 are as follows:—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATES, 1935.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia.
Number ..	2,024	1,197	865	284	308	207	15	1	4,901
Percentage on Total Births	4.53	4.29	4.89	3.43	3.79	4.65	17.86	0.68	4.40

(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 years. 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 on the average of the years 1906–15.

(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.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Ex-nuptial ..	1.62	1.57	1.18	0.90	0.80	0.79	0.74	0.73
Nuptial ..	25.52	25.64	23.77	17.26	16.06	15.99	15.65	15.82
Total ..	27.14	27.21	24.95	18.16	16.86	16.78	16.39	16.55

(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 legitimate from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. During 1934, 833 children were legitimized in Australia.

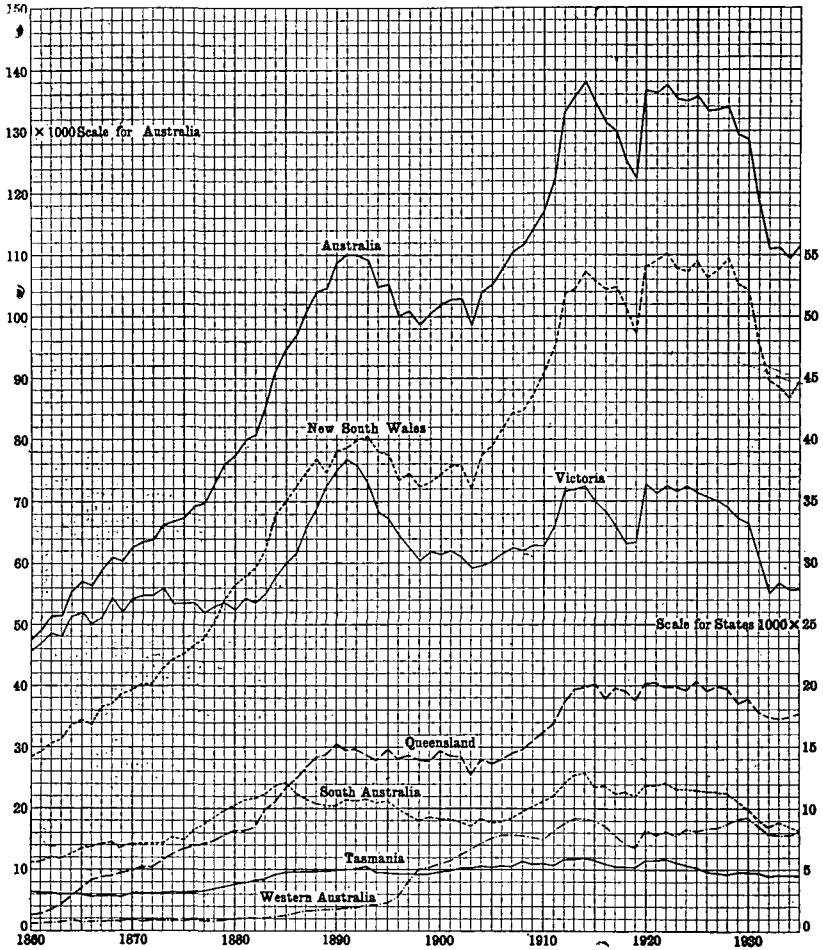
7. *Multiple Births.*—Among the total number of 111,325 births registered in Australia in 1935, there were 109,092 single births, 2,222 twins, and 11 triplets. The number of cases of twins was 1,153, and of triplets 4, there being 84 stillborn twins and 1 stillborn triplet. The total number of mothers was, therefore, 110,249, the proportion of mothers of twins being one in every 96, of mothers of triplets one in every 27,562, and of mothers of all multiple births one in every 95 mothers. Multiple births occurred in 1.05 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.

Particulars.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
Mothers of Multiple Births	1,236	1,465	1,271	1,107	1,154	1,171	1,157
Percentage on Total Mothers	1.02	1.09	1.08	1.01	1.05	1.08	1.05
Number of Mothers to each Multiple Birth ..	98	92	92	99	95	93	95

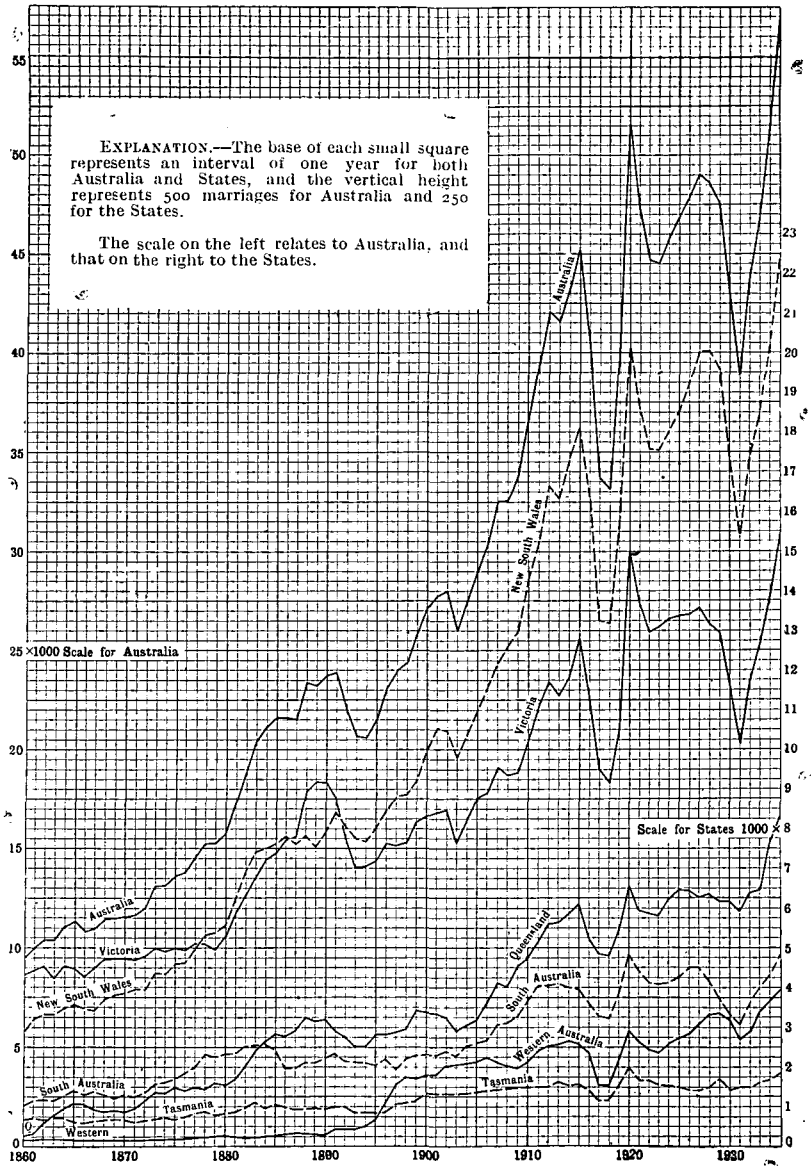
BIRTHS, 1860 TO 1935.



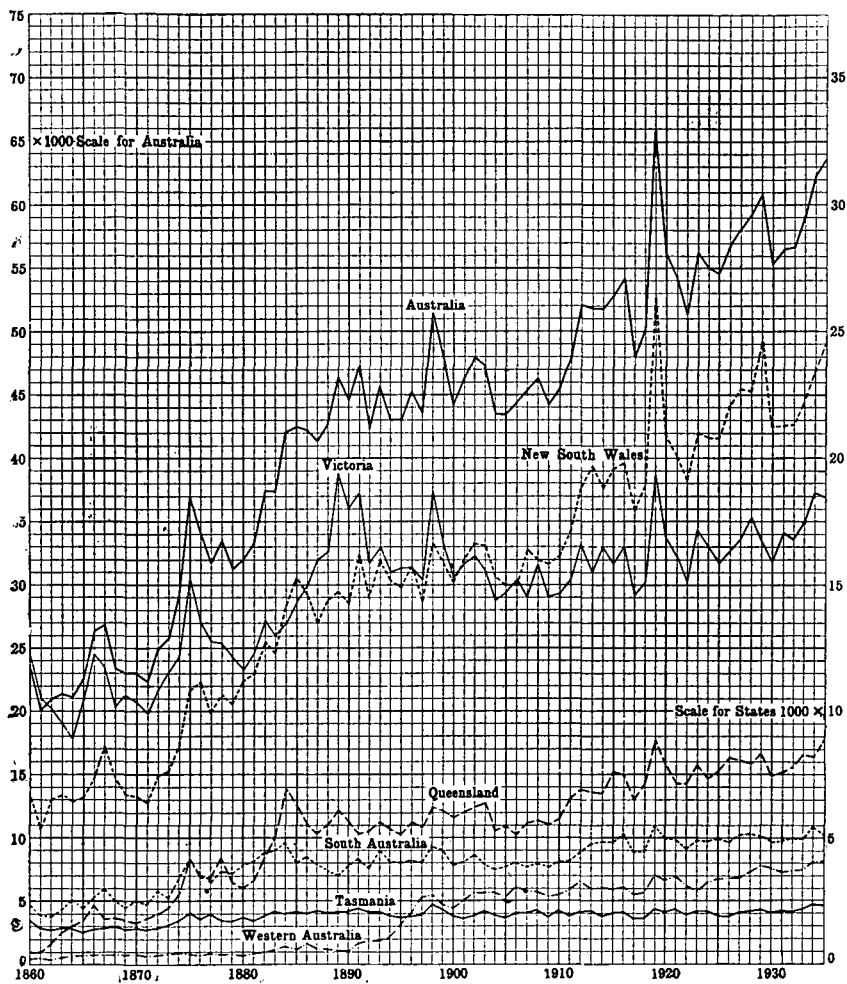
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Australia and States, and the vertical height represents 2,000 persons for Australia and 1,000 for the States.

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

MARRIAGES, 1860 TO 1935.

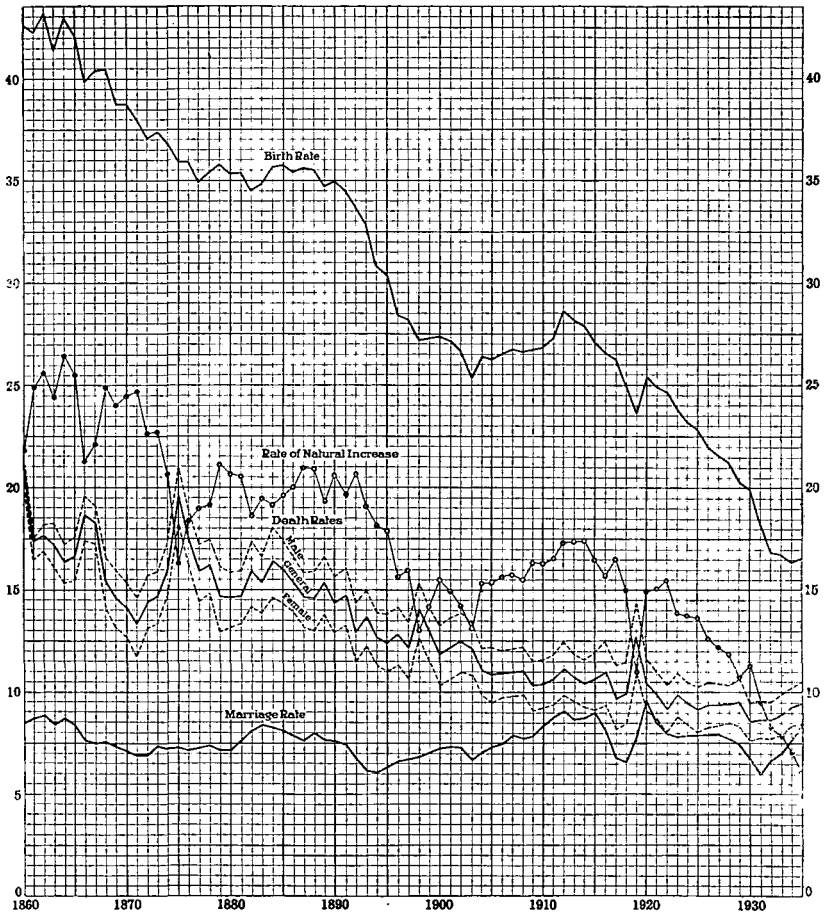


DEATHS, 1860 TO 1935.



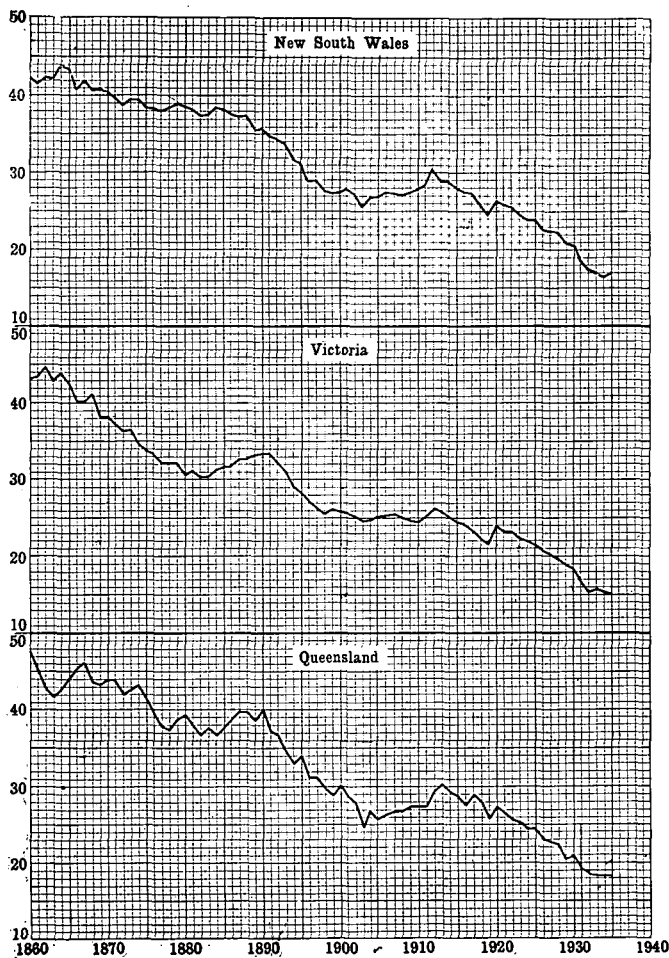
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Australia and States, and the vertical height represents 1,000 persons for Australia and 500 for the States.
The scale on the left relates to Australia, and that on the right to the States.

RATES—BIRTH, NATURAL INCREASE, DEATH (MALE, GENERAL AND FEMALE) AND MARRIAGE—AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1935.



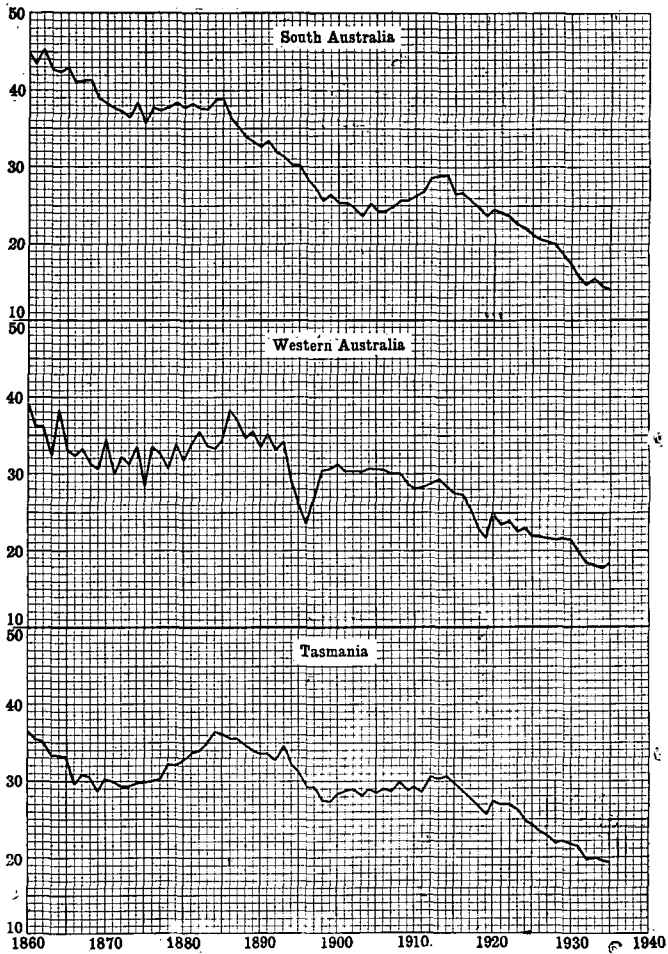
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one-half per thousand of the population.

BIRTH RATES—STATES, 1860 TO 1935.



STATE BIRTH-RATE GRAPHS.

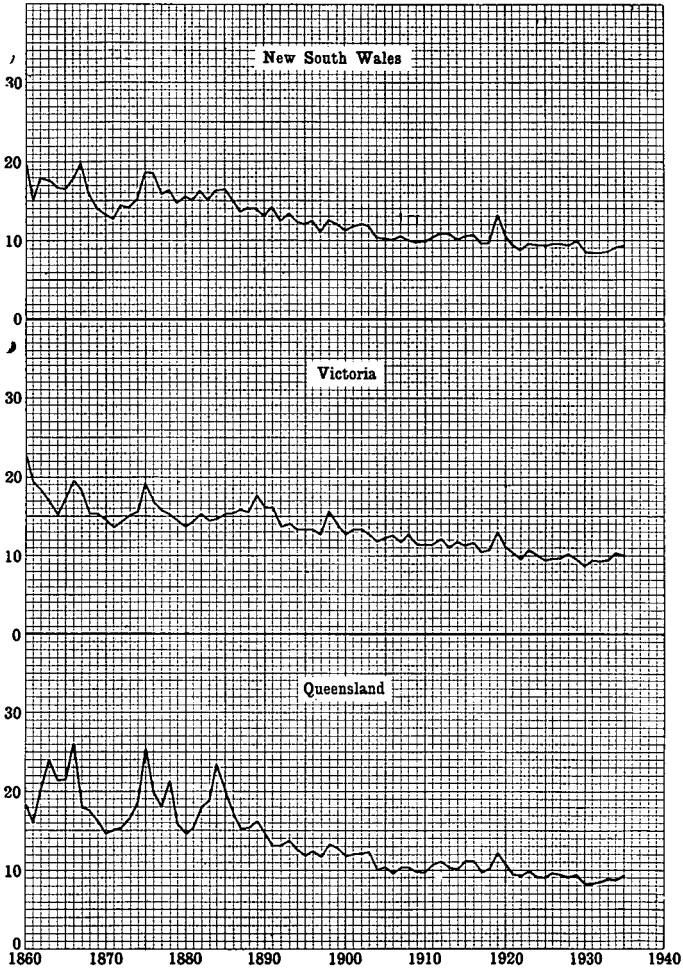
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one birth per thousand of the population—the basic line for each State being ten per thousand of the population.

BIRTH RATES—STATES, 1860 TO 1935—*continued.*

STATE BIRTH-RATE GRAPHS.

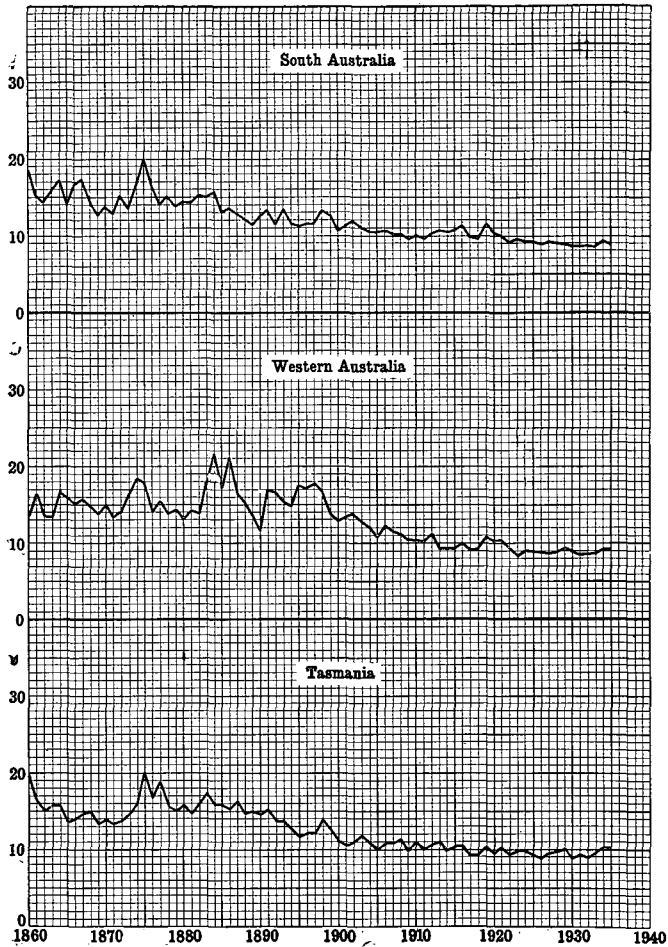
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one birth per thousand of the population—the basic line for each State being ten per thousand of the population.

DEATH RATES—STATES, 1866 TO 1935.



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 TO 1935—*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.

8. Ages of Parents.—The relative ages of the parents of children registered in 1935 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 Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 53, 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, 1935.

Ages of Fathers and Type of Birth.	Total.	Ages of Mothers.								
		Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.	Un-specified.
Under 20 { Single	632	1	422	196	11	2	..	..	..	..
{ Twins	6	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 24 { Single	13,817	5	3,256	9,009	1,422	114	10	1	..	..
{ Twins	94	..	12	68	12	1	1	..	..	..
{ Triplets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 29 { Single	28,935	3	1,549	12,572	12,596	1,983	210	21	1	..
{ Twins	260	..	10	96	127	22	4	1	..	..
{ Triplets	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 34 { Single	26,931	..	391	4,377	11,551	9,026	1,460	124	2	..
{ Twins	302	..	1	31	124	117	26	3	..	..
{ Triplets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 to 39 { Single	17,171	..	101	1,157	3,806	6,639	4,903	553	12	..
{ Twins	226	..	1	7	43	87	83	5	..	..
{ Triplets	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
40 to 44 { Single	9,775	..	39	336	1,105	2,529	3,766	1,943	57	..
{ Twins	112	..	..	2	11	27	56	16	..	..
{ Triplets	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
45 to 49 { Single	4,725	..	10	126	408	901	1,641	1,441	198	..
{ Twins	66	..	..	..	2	13	29	21	1	..
{ Triplets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 to 54 { Single	1,547	..	5	60	114	270	449	526	123	..
{ Twins	29	..	..	..	3	7	7	9	3	..
{ Triplets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55 to 59 { Single	502	..	1	17	57	85	156	142	44	..
{ Twins	4	..	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..
{ Triplets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 to 64 { Single	156	..	2	7	21	16	41	61	8	..
{ Twins	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
65 and upwards { Single	90	..	..	2	14	19	24	22	9	..
{ Twins	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Unspecified { Single	5	..	..	..	2	..	3	..	..	..
{ Twins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mothers of Nuptial Children { Single	104,286	9	5,776	27,859	31,107	21,584	12,663	4,834	454	..
{ Twins	1,102	..	29	205	323	274	210	56	5	..
{ Triplets	4	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	..
{ Total	105,392	9	5,805	28,064	31,432	21,859	12,874	4,890	459	..
Mothers of ex-nuptial Children { Single	4,806	24	1,336	1,674	840	450	342	125	11	4
{ Twins	51	..	9	12	14	8	7	1	..	..
{ Triplets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Total	4,857	24	1,345	1,686	854	458	349	126	11	4
Total Mothers { Single	109,092	33	7,112	29,533	31,947	22,034	13,005	4,959	465	4
{ Twins	1,153	..	38	217	337	282	217	57	5	..
{ Triplets	4	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..
Total ..	110,249	33	7,150	29,750	32,286	22,317	13,223	5,016	470	4

9. Birthplaces of Parents.—The birthplaces of the parents of children whose births were registered during the year 1935 will be found in the Australian Demography Bulletin, 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.	1935.	1911.	1935.	1911.	1935.
AUSTRALASIA—						
Australia	94,834	89,578	102,073	94,049	6,570	4,517
New Zealand	1,257	765	1,201	625	68	36
EUROPE—						
England and Wales	9,849	8,676	6,067	6,339	210	204
Scotland	2,289	2,450	1,486	1,853	46	43
Ireland	2,138	877	1,374	518	46	12
Other British Possessions	49	137	20	92	1	3
Western Europe	607	218	165	76	9	1
Central Europe	1,185	354	606	158	8	2
Southern Europe	360	1,409	203	1,035	6	11
Eastern Europe	168	96	81	42	..	3
ASIA—						
British Possessions	217	170	114	98	2	2
Foreign Countries	317	166	139	116	3	3
AFRICA—						
British Possessions	111	196	116	171	2	6
Foreign Countries	11	15	13	10	..	..
AMERICA—						
Canada	59	82	34	48	3	1
Other British Possessions	8	9	5	2	..	..
United States of America	182	112	87	68	3	1
Other Foreign Countries	70	19	19	28	1	1
POLYNESIA—						
British	30	31	21	36	1	4
Foreign	39	14	13	16	6	1
Indefinite	159	18	102	12	33	6
Total	113,939	105,392	113,939	105,392	7,018	4,857

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 1935, together with the percentage of each class on the total is given in the following table:—

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Group.	Number of Fathers.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1935.	1921. %	1931. %	1935. %
Professional	6,204	5,991	5,734	4.84	5.37	5.44
Domestic	2,319	2,146	1,682	1.81	1.93	1.60
Commercial	18,298	16,030	10,709	14.26	14.38	10.16
Transport and Communica- tion	15,351	12,302	9,880	11.96	11.04	9.37
Industrial	53,567	49,902	19,589	41.74	44.76	18.59
Agricultural, Pastoral, Min- ing, etc.	32,405	24,760	22,382	25.25	22.21	21.24
Indefinite	182	349	435,416	0.14	0.31	433.60
Total	128,326	111,480	105,392	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 35,073 (33.28 per cent.) clerks, labourers, etc., not specified as belonging to any industry, who were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

11. *Mother's Age, Duration of Marriage, and Issue.*—(i) *General.* The total number of nuptial confinements excluding stillbirths in 1935 was 105,392, viz., 104,286 single births, 1,102 cases of twins, and 4 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 detail but the following are their most salient features. More complete tabulations are shown in the Australian Demography Bulletin No. 53 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 31 and 32 years, and that the average family increased fairly regularly with the duration of marriage. The average issue of married mothers who bore children in 1935 was 2.74, compared with 2.83 in 1934, 2.89 in 1933, and 2.95 in 1932 and 1931.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

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 ..	19,156	19,321	1.01	17-18 ..	967	6,461	6.68
1-2 ..	12,822	15,811	1.23	18-19 ..	822	5,744	6.99
2-3 ..	10,698	18,223	1.70	19-20 ..	756	5,408	7.15
3-4 ..	8,257	17,056	2.07	20-21 ..	660	5,051	7.65
4-5 ..	7,161	17,089	2.39	21-22 ..	510	4,112	8.06
5-6 ..	6,762	18,013	2.66	22-23 ..	370	3,231	8.73
6-7 ..	6,072	18,022	2.97	23-24 ..	275	2,458	8.94
7-8 ..	5,440	17,728	3.26	24-25 ..	161	1,561	9.70
8-9 ..	4,407	15,697	3.56	25-26 ..	114	1,127	9.89
9-10 ..	3,923	15,115	3.85	26-27 ..	46	495	10.76
10-11 ..	3,316	14,183	4.28	27-28 ..	30	324	10.80
11-12 ..	2,808	12,771	4.55	28-29 ..	17	178	10.47
12-13 ..	2,479	12,059	4.86	29-30 ..	8	91	11.38
13-14 ..	2,276	11,654	5.12	30-31 ..	3	32	10.67
14-15 ..	2,049	11,267	5.50	31-32 ..	2	27	13.50
15-16 ..	1,785	10,602	5.94				
16-17 ..	1,240	7,842	6.32				
				Total ..	105,392	288,753	2.74

(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 1935 the average issue of mothers of all ages has fallen by 17.96 per cent.—from 3.34 in 1911 to 2.74 in 1935 :—

AGES AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA.

Ages of Mothers.	Average Number of Children.				Ages of Mothers.	Average Number of Children.			
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1935.		1911.	1921.	1931.	1935.
Under 20 years ..	1.18	1.16	1.21	1.18	40-44 years ..	6.97	6.27	6.00	6.06
20-24 years ..	1.77	1.64	1.74	1.67	45 years and over ..	8.52	8.04	7.48	7.45
25-29 " ..	2.64	2.44	2.46	2.33					
30-34 " ..	3.82	3.57	3.44	3.24					
35-39 " ..	5.28	4.95	4.71	4.49	All Ages ..	3.34	3.08	2.95	2.74

(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, 1935.

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	4,853	15,463	11,130	4,359	1,356	282	19	37,462
1	883	8,113	8,918	5,085	1,810	375	21	25,205
2	760	3,113	5,512	4,228	2,168	493	30	15,620
3	2	1,055	3,193	3,076	1,883	580	41	9,830
4	..	255	1,588	2,128	1,640	568	40	6,219
5	..	54	706	1,395	1,236	514	49	3,954
6	..	9	277	847	1,079	537	32	2,781
7	..	2	76	432	716	443	38	1,707
8	..	..	22	202	457	302	41	1,084
9	..	..	9	78	255	305	48	695
10	..	..	1	23	159	186	40	409
11	..	..	..	3	65	110	22	200
12	..	..	..	2	27	69	18	116
13	..	..	..	..	13	30	10	53
14	..	..	..	..	6	19	7	32
15	..	..	..	..	4	4	2	10
16	..	..	..	..	..	7	..	7
17	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7
18	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Total Mothers	5,814	28,064	31,432	21,859	12,874	4,890	459	105,392

(v) *Previous Issue of Mothers of Twins and Triplets.* Figures regarding the previous issue of married mothers of twins and triplets show that 322 mothers had twins at their first confinement; 236 at their second; 179 at their third; 140 at their fourth; 76 at their fifth; 56 at their sixth; 36 at their seventh; 28 at their eighth; 9 at their ninth; 9 at their tenth; 6 at their eleventh; 1 at her twelfth; 2 at their thirteenth; 1 at her fourteenth; and 1 at her eighteenth.

Of the 4 cases of triplets registered during 1935, 1 was a second, 1 a third, 1 a fifth, and 1 an eleventh confinement.

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 1935 respectively. Twins, triplets and quadruplets are included, the eldest only being enumerated :—

INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH.—AUSTRALIA.

Interval.	Number of First Children.				Percentage on Total.			
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1935.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1935.
Under 1 month ..	562	437	395	257	% 1.81	% 1.07	% 1.15	% 0.69
1 month ..	608	538	523	410	1.96	1.31	1.52	1.09
2 months ..	817	735	750	633	2.63	1.79	2.17	1.69
3 " ..	1,125	1,017	1,135	991	3.63	2.48	3.29	2.64
4 " ..	1,299	1,336	1,409	1,355	4.19	3.26	4.09	3.62
5 " ..	1,651	1,781	1,968	2,039	5.33	4.34	5.71	5.44
6 " ..	2,089	2,420	2,517	2,883	6.74	5.90	7.30	7.70
7 " ..	1,602	2,231	2,022	2,222	5.17	5.44	5.86	5.93
8 " ..	1,529	1,950	1,139	1,445	4.93	4.75	3.30	3.86
9 " ..	3,361	4,222	2,272	2,678	10.84	10.29	6.59	7.15
10 " ..	2,623	3,630	1,859	2,209	8.46	8.85	5.39	5.90
11 " ..	1,893	2,645	1,636	1,904	6.11	6.45	4.74	5.08
Total under 1 year ..	19,159	22,942	17,625	19,026	61.80	55.93	51.11	50.79
1-2 years ..	7,400	11,149	8,888	9,944	23.87	27.18	25.77	26.54
2-3 " ..	2,101	2,923	3,441	3,790	6.78	7.13	9.98	10.12
3-4 " ..	908	1,413	1,823	1,723	2.93	3.45	5.29	4.60
4-5 " ..	471	837	967	940	1.52	2.04	2.80	2.53
5-9 " ..	762	1,473	1,424	1,751	2.46	3.59	4.13	4.67
10-14 " ..	159	223	262	241	0.51	0.54	0.76	0.64
15-19 " ..	31	54	50	36	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.10
20 years and over ..	9	4	6	5	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.01
Total ..	31,000	41,018	34,486	37,462	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The masculinity of first births was 106.79 as compared with 104.52 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 all nuptial and ex-nuptial first births. 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 3 to 4. At all ages up to and including 21, however, there was a 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. 53, 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 about 80 per cent. among mothers under 20 years of age to a minimum of about 20 per cent. among mothers 25 to 34 years and then rises rapidly to over double for mothers 45 years and over.

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

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	1935.				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.	1935.
	I	II.	III.	IV.	%	%	%	%
Under 20 years	1,369	3,558	4,927	6,222	83.12	79.23	82.60	79.19
20 to 24 years	1,686	6,290	7,976	17,149	53.91	45.82	48.43	46.51
25 to 29 "	854	1,749	2,603	11,984	32.50	25.60	21.89	21.72
30 to 34 "	458	459	917	4,817	28.06	23.05	22.20	19.04
35 to 39 "	349	146	495	1,705	32.64	29.43	30.86	29.03
40 to 44 "	126	32	158	408	36.56	35.31	38.95	38.73
45 and over ..	11	1	12	30	60.47	54.84	48.89	40.00
Total ..	4,853	12,235	17,088	42,315	48.14	39.74	43.80	40.38

13. Interval between Birth and Registration of Birth.—Detailed information for the years 1911 to 1921 regarding the period which elapsed between birth and registration of birth was contained in Demography Bulletins issued by this Bureau for those years. The average interval for the year 1921 was 14.22 days for all children. Although no complete measurements have been made since 1921 it may be assumed that the interval has decreased to about 13 days.

§ 2. Marriages.

i. Marriages, 1935.—The number of marriages registered in Australia during the year ended the 31st December, 1935, was 56,826, giving a rate of 8.45 per 1,000 of the mean population for the year. The number of marriages in each State during 1935 together with the crude marriage rates for a series of years is given hereunder:—

MARRIAGES.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia.
Marriages in 1935..	22,361	15,409	8,280	4,845	3,940	1,875	42	74	56,826
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
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	7.90	7.50	8.13	7.47	6.71	3.55	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	5.16	3.54	7.71
1929 ..	7.80	7.31	6.87	6.50	8.00	7.86	4.48	5.03	7.43
1930 ..	6.86	6.52	6.81	5.78	7.47	6.56	6.23	3.79	6.69
1931 ..	6.02	5.66	6.43	5.33	6.34	6.68	5.04	4.09	5.96
1932 ..	6.73	6.49	6.86	6.29	6.68	6.64	4.47	4.82	6.63
1933 ..	7.07	6.96	6.84	6.84	7.69	7.13	5.76	5.85	7.03
1934 ..	7.70	7.57	7.99	7.39	8.34	7.32	6.08	6.26	7.71
1935 ..	8.45	8.38	8.57	8.28	8.85	8.16	8.23	7.89	8.45

(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 follows:—Years 1880–82, 48.98; years 1890–92, 45.74; years 1900–02, 42.14; years 1910–12, 50.44; years 1920–22, 56.02; and years 1932–34, 42.88. 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. In most countries the rates for 1935 are provisional or approximate figures only:—

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES. (a)—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908 to 1913.	1935.	Country.	1908 to 1913.	1935.
Union of South Africa(c)	(d)	10.7	United States (b)	(d)	7.9(f)
Soviet Union ..	8.6	10.6(e)	Finland ..	6.1	7.8(g)
Germany ..	7.8	9.7	Scotland ..	6.7	7.7
Denmark ..	7.3	9.3	Belgium ..	7.9	7.6(g)
Western Australia ..	8.1	8.8	Japan ..	9.3	7.5(g)
Rumania ..	9.5	8.7	Czechoslovakia ..	7.7	7.4
Queensland ..	8.2	8.6	Switzerland ..	7.3	7.3
England and Wales ..	7.6	8.5	Netherlands ..	7.5	7.2
Australia ..	8.4	8.4	Norway ..	6.2	7.1
Great Britain and Ireland ..	7.3	8.4	France ..	7.9	6.8
New South Wales ..	8.8	8.4	Portugal ..	6.9	6.8
Victoria ..	8.0	8.4	Italy ..	7.7	6.7
Poland ..	7.0	8.3	Argentine Republic ..	6.8	6.7(g)
South Australia ..	9.1	8.3	Northern Ireland ..	5.2	6.9
Sweden ..	6.0	8.2	Spain ..	7.0	6.0(g)
New Zealand ..	8.5	8.2	Canada ..	(d)	6.8(g)
Tasmania ..	7.9	8.2	Ceylon ..	5.2	5.5(g)
			Irish Free State ..	5.2	4.7

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Registration area. (c) White population only. (d) Not available. (e) For 1929. (f) For 1932. (g) For 1934.

3. Ages and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—(i) *General.* The ages at marriage of bridegrooms and brides will be found in the Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 53, 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 2,555 males who were less than twenty-one years of age married during 1935, while the corresponding number of females was 11,895. At the other extreme there were 62 men of sixty-five years and upwards who described themselves as bachelors, and 21 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, 1934 and 1935.

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Ages at Marriage.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 20 ..	1,173	..	..	1,173	7,937	1	..	7,938
20-24 years	17,135	26	10	17,171	24,972	62	84	25,118
25-29 "	20,166	125	112	20,403	13,721	136	263	14,120
30-34 "	8,798	247	262	9,307	4,213	222	345	4,780
35-39 "	3,152	331	273	3,756	1,552	294	280	2,126
40-44 "	1,273	391	227	1,891	683	285	166	1,134
45-49 "	608	434	172	1,214	346	280	102	728
50-54 "	275	366	78	719	141	178	49	368
55-59 "	123	301	50	474	61	155	20	236
60-64 "	70	220	12	302	36	104	13	153
65 years and over ..	62	336	18	416	21	102	2	125
Total ..	52,835	2,777	1,214	56,826	53,683	1,819	1,324	56,826
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
1934 ..	92.79	5.26	1.95	100.00	94.47	3.40	2.13	100.00
1935 ..	92.98	4.89	2.13	100.00	94.47	3.20	2.33	100.00

(ii) *Relative Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides are shown for single years in the Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 53; a condensation into age-groups of five years is given below:—

RELATIVE AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	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.	
Under 20 years ..	1,173	3	804	345	21	..	..	..	..
20 to 24 "	17,171	12	4,631	10,605	1,743	143	24	9	4	
25 to 29 "	20,403	9	1,849	10,218	7,084	1,057	157	22	7	
30 to 34 "	9,307	..	449	2,940	3,581	1,805	424	79	29	
35 to 39 "	3,756	..	123	680	1,098	1,000	617	173	65	
40 to 44 "	1,891	..	35	200	354	423	419	296	164	
45 to 49 "	1,214	..	13	79	142	224	261	236	259	
50 to 54 "	719	..	4	28	49	74	132	150	282	
55 to 59 "	474	..	3	13	33	38	52	72	263	
60 to 64 "	302	..	2	7	8	11	24	52	198	
65 years and over ..	416	..	1	3	7	5	16	45	339	
Total Brides ..	56,826	24	7,914	25,118	14,120	4,780	2,126	1,134	1,610	

(iii) *Average Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The age at marriage of brides has declined slightly during recent years to an average of slightly over 25½ years. The figures for the five years are:—1931, 25.30; 1932, 25.41; 1933, 25.42; 1934, 25.65; and 1935, 25.70. 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 1931, 28.99; in 1932, 29.06; in 1933, 29.07; in 1934, 29.24; and in 1935, 29.25 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 1935, has already been given. The following table shows the conjugal condition of the contracting parties:—

PREVIOUS CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Conjugal Condition of Bridegrooms.	Total Bridegrooms.	Brides.		
		Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
Bachelors	52,835	50,991	944	900
Widowers	2,777	1,783	756	238
Divorced	1,214	909	119	186
Total Brides	56,826	53,683	1,819	1,324

5. **Birthplaces of Persons Married.**—The following table shows the birthplaces of persons who were married in 1911, 1921 and 1935. In the Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 53, the relative birthplaces of bridegrooms and brides married in 1935 will be found tabulated in detail:—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	1911.	1921.	1935.	1911.	1921.	1935.
AUSTRALASIA—						
Australia	31,298	37,925	48,190	33,922	40,137	51,755
New Zealand	450	405	535	303	280	422
EUROPE—						
England and Wales	3,023	3,590	4,886	1,675	2,488	2,898
Scotland	739	867	1,317	460	656	837
Ireland	494	470	438	363	281	201
Other British Possessions	16	30	46	9	14	12
Western Europe	205	175	129	45	45	43
Central Europe	311	149	181	92	61	67
Southern Europe	62	139	500	21	56	229
Eastern Europe	47	83	85	18	21	41
ASIA—						
British Possessions	59	59	106	27	24	50
Foreign Countries	83	57	47	16	12	37
AFRICA—						
British Possessions	42	58	139	20	39	92
Foreign Countries	1	3	12	2	5	8
AMERICA—						
Canada	44	45	67	6	11	32
Other British Possessions	6	8	3	..	5	..
United States of America	58	90	87	16	25	32
Other Foreign Countries	44	11	13	15	10	7
POLYNESIA—						
British	13	9	22	7	11	22
Foreign	25	18	7	7	13	18
Indefinite	41	22	16	37	19	23
Total	37,061	44,213	56,826	37,061	44,213	56,826

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 follows :—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 1931 to 1935, by the number of marriages registered during the five years 1926 to 1930, 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 2.54—in other words, the number of children to be expected from every marriage in Australia is under 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 :—1926–30, 2.88 ; 1927–31, 2.80 ; 1928–32, 2.53 ; 1929–33, 2.91 ; 1930–34, 2.58 ; and 1931–35, 2.54.

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 1935 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 1935 are shown in the following table :—

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION, 1935.

Denomination.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia.	
									No.	Per Cent.
Church of Eng- land ..	9,060	4,422	2,549	1,158	1,534	721	1	28	19,473	34.27
Roman Catholic	4,731	2,955	1,964	562	667	290	11	27	11,207	19.72
Methodist ..	2,602	2,381	1,311	1,472	651	314	9	7	8,747	15.39
Presbyterian ..	2,718	2,571	1,268	200	315	125	..	5	7,202	12.68
Baptist ..	391	593	201	212	63	75	..	..	1,535	2.70
Congregational..	471	272	133	250	89	58	..	..	1,273	2.24
Church of Christ	152	414	67	221	69	21	15	..	959	1.69
Lutheran ..	64	76	158	240	2	..	..	..	540	0.95
Salvation Army	93	121	62	45	32	17	..	1	371	0.65
Seventh-Day Adventist ..	59	30	20	10	12	7	..	..	138	0.24
Greek Catholic ..	31	15	21	12	14	..	..	..	93	0.16
Unitarian ..	4	17	..	8	..	..	..	..	29	0.05
Other Christian	129	109	241	45	18	21	..	..	563	0.99
Hebrew ..	48	61	1	2	9	..	..	..	121	0.22
Registrar's Office	1,808	1,372	284	408	465	226	6	6	4,575	8.05
Total ..	22,361	15,409	8,280	4,845	3,940	1,875	42	74	56,826	100.00
Marriages cele- brated by Ministers of Religion per cent.	91.91	91.10	96.57	91.58	88.20	87.95	85.71	91.89	91.95	..
Marriages cele- brated by Civil Officers per cent.	8.09	8.90	3.43	8.42	11.80	12.05	14.29	8.11	8.05	..

§ 3. Deaths.

1. Deaths, 1935.—The following table shows the number of deaths, male and female, registered in each State during the year :—

DEATHS, 1935.

Sex.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia.
Male ..	13,891	9,856	5,242	2,831	2,511	1,273	63	24	35,691
Female ..	10,656	8,600	3,609	2,332	1,607	1,080	7	17	27,908
Total ..	24,547	18,456	8,851	5,163	4,118	2,353	70	41	63,599

2. Crude Death Rates.—The crude death rates at intervals from 1901 to 1935 are shown in the following table :—

CRUDE DEATH RATES.(a)

Year and Sex.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	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	20.44	1.61	9.91
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	8.99	9.82	11.84	3.83	9.46
1925 ..	9.07	9.47	9.02	9.22	8.89	9.26	16.19	2.50	9.18
1926 ..	9.44	9.63	9.58	8.81	8.79	8.94	16.22	6.60	9.40
1927 ..	9.46	9.71	9.28	9.07	8.65	9.54	17.07	6.96	9.42
1928 ..	9.21	10.11	9.01	9.02	8.93	9.89	15.92	5.73	9.42
1929 ..	9.82	9.44	9.26	8.80	9.34	9.99	14.55	4.57	9.52
1930 ..	8.39	8.93	8.19	8.46	8.80	8.82	15.46	3.57	8.56
1931 ..	8.32	9.47	8.14	8.49	8.51	9.15	14.12	4.09	8.67
1932 ..	8.27	9.29	8.35	8.58	8.54	8.90	14.85	3.25	8.63
1933 ..	8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	12.55	4.20	8.92
1934 ..	8.95	10.19	8.57	9.26	9.23	10.23	12.16	3.35	9.32
1935—									
Male ..	10.37	10.83	10.36	9.67	10.62	10.94	17.98	4.75	10.47
Female ..	8.16	9.26	7.84	7.98	7.69	9.53	4.38	3.93	8.42
Total ..	9.28	10.08	9.16	8.83	9.25	10.25	13.72	4.37	9.46

(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 low 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 1935 on the basis of the crude rates there is a range of 1.42 per 1,000 persons between the lowest rate in South Australia (8.83) and the highest rate in Tasmania (10.25). On the standardized rates the range was 1.50 per 1,000, i.e., between 7.97 in South Australia and 9.47 in Western Australia. In its application to the figures for 1935 the process of adjustment altered the relative positions of the middle States, particularly that of Victoria, from those determined by the crude rates. Thus Victoria which was second highest in the crude rates became fifth while Western Australia and Queensland, which were fourth and fifth respectively, were advanced to second and third positions respectively. The index of mortality for each State for 1921, 1931, 1934 and 1935 is shown in the following table :—

INDEX OF MORTALITY.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	Australia.
1921	10.35	10.79	10.24	10.38	11.88	10.83	13.71	1.89	10.58
1931	8.41	8.78	8.36	7.85	8.66	8.58	16.37	5.27	8.49
1934	8.96	9.30	8.84	8.39	9.45	9.43	10.97	5.14	9.04
1935	9.18	9.08	9.39	7.97	9.47	9.54	10.91	6.60	9.10

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. In most countries the rates for 1935 are provisional or approximate figures only :—

CRUDE DEATH RATES.(a)—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908-13.	1935.	Country.	1908-13.	1935.
New Zealand ..	9.3	8.2	Germany ..	16.5	11.8
Netherlands ..	13.9	8.7	Great Britain and Ireland ..	14.5	12.0
South Australia ..	10.1	8.8	Switzerland ..	15.2	12.1
Queensland ..	10.3	9.2	Belgium ..	15.7	12.2(e)
Western Australia ..	10.3	9.2	Finland ..	16.4	13.1
New South Wales ..	10.3	9.3	Scotland ..	15.5	13.2
Australia ..	10.7	9.5	Czechoslovakia ..	21.0	13.4
Canada (including Quebec) ..	(c)	9.6	Irish Free State ..	16.9	13.7
Victoria ..	11.7	10.0	Italy ..	20.4	13.9
Norway ..	13.6	10.2	Poland ..	21.0	13.9
Tasmania ..	10.7	10.2	Northern Ireland ..	16.9	14.4
Union of South Africa (Whites) ..	(c)	10.7	Spain ..	22.8	15.3
United States (b) ..	(c)	11.0(e)	France ..	18.6	15.7
Denmark ..	13.2	11.2	Japan ..	20.5	18.1(e)
Sweden ..	14.0	11.7	Soviet Union ..	28.9	18.8(d)
Argentine Republic ..	17.5	11.7(e)	Rumania ..	24.7	21.1
England and Wales ..	14.1	11.7	Ceylon ..	31.4	22.9(e)
			Egypt ..	25.8	28.1(e)

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. available. (d) For year 1928. (e) For year 1934.

(b) Registration area.

(c) Not

5. *Infantile Deaths and Death Rates.*—(i) *Australia, 1901 to 1935.* 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 287,896 male infants born from 1931 to 1935, 13,244 (46.00 per 1,000) died during their first year of life, while of 273,615 female infants only 9,929 (36.29 per 1,000) died during the first year.

INFANTILE DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	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
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
1934 ..	2,697	2,075	4,772	48.29	38.69	43.59
1935 ..	2,537	1,892	4,429	44.59	34.76	39.78

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

(ii) States, 1901 to 1935. For the States and Territories the rates of infantile mortality during the period 1901-35 were as follows:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.(a)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F.C.T.	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
1931 ..	43.48	44.47	36.67	36.35	41.53	45.90	83.33	37.27 ^b	42.14
1932 ..	40.98	43.00	40.19	36.62	44.57	41.19	75.95	19.87 ^b	41.30
1933 ..	39.35	40.43	42.74	32.13	36.83	41.07	94.59	45.80 ^b	39.52
1934 ..	46.36	44.63	40.61	35.58	40.89	42.28	68.18	7.46 ^b	43.59
1935 ..	39.44	41.17	37.26	34.95	40.15	51.84	83.33	47.30 ^b	39.78

(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.	1935.	1911-15.	1921-25.	1935.
New South Wales ..	31.75	29.97	27.76	39.30	28.14	11.68
Victoria ..	33.07	32.19	27.61	39.16	29.74	13.56
Queensland ..	30.73	27.44	27.19	34.95	23.55	10.07
South Australia ..	29.07	27.83	23.70	38.19	26.36	11.25
Western Australia ..	30.87	27.56	25.49	41.56	31.58	14.66
Tasmania ..	32.68	31.73	35.91	38.23	28.71	15.93
Australia ..	31.69	29.91	27.52	38.63	27.97	12.26

These tables disclose the striking decrease in infantile mortality, the rate for 1935 being much 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 1935 numbered 4,429, the mortality rate being 39.78. Among the States, South Australia had the lowest and Tasmania the highest rate.

(iii) *Districts.* The total numbers of births and of deaths of children under one year of age for 1935 are shown in the Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 53, 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 only by New Zealand, although in 1935 an exceptionally high rate of infant mortality in Tasmania placed this State below the Netherlands, Sweden, Norway and Switzerland. The Australian cities, Adelaide, Sydney and Perth, are among the cities having the ten lowest rates in the list shown on the next page. The list is headed by Oslo (26), Amsterdam (28), and Wellington (33), the next seven cities being San Francisco, Stockholm, Adelaide, Sydney, Christchurch, Auckland and Perth. The highest rate recorded in 1935 of the cities named in the table was 245 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) 1935.	Country.	Infantile Mortality Rate.(a)		Crude Birth Rate, (b) 1935.
	1906-15.	1935.			1906-15.	1935.	
New Zealand ..	61	32	16.1	Denmark ..	103	64(f)	17.7
South Australia ..	68	35	14.1	Irish Free State..	92	67	19.2
Queensland ..	68	37	18.3	Germany ..	168	68	18.9
New South Wales	74	39	16.9	France ..	122	69	15.2
Western Australia	81	40	18.2	Canada (includ-			
Netherlands ..	115	40	20.2	ing Quebec) ..	(c)	71	20.1
Australia ..	74	40	16.6	Scotland ..	113	77	17.8
Victoria ..	76	41	15.2	Northern Ireland	92	86	19.2
Sweden ..	74	47	13.8	Belgium ..	139	96(f)	16.0(f)
Switzerland ..	108	48	16.0	Italy ..	144	101	23.3
Norway ..	68	48(f)	14.5	Spain ..	156	110	25.2
Tasmania ..	77	52	19.4	Czechoslovakia ..	(c)	123	17.7
England and				Japan ..	151	125(f)	29.9(f)
Wales ..	113	57	14.7	Hungary ..	205	154	20.8
United States (Re-	(c)	60(f)	17.1(f)	Egypt ..	(c)	166(f)	42.6(f)
gistration Area)				Ceylon ..	(c)	173(f)	37.2(f)
Great Britain and				Soviet Union ..	(c)	173(d)	42.7(e)
Ireland ..		60	15.2	Rumania ..	(c)	192	30.7
Union of South							
Africa (Whites)	(c)	64	24.8				

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

(b) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population.
 (e) For year 1932. (f) For year 1934.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.(a)—VARIOUS CITIES.

City.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.(a)		City.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.(a)	
	1921.	1935.		1921.	1935.
Oslo	54	26	Cape Town	82	55
Amsterdam	54	28	Washington	83	60
Wellington	61	33	Breslau	170	61
San Francisco	50	35	Munich	126	63
Stockholm	61	35	Berlin	135	64
Adelaide	74	35	Leeds	98	64
Sydney	62	36	Birmingham	82	65
Christchurch	54	38	Leipzig	136	66
Auckland	54	40	Paris	95	66
Perth	81	40	Cologne	140	67
Chicago	84	40	Edinburgh	96	70
Antwerp	98	41	Manchester	94	71
Brisbane	62	42	Hobart	75	73
Melbourne	74	43	Liverpool	105	84
Detroit	83	44	Johannesburg	101	89
Copenhagen	67	47	Aberdeen	108	90
New York City	72	47	Montreal	158	91
Dresden	115	48	Dublin	123	93
Philadelphia	78	48	Madrid .. ..	..	98
Los Angeles	68	51	Glasgow	106	98
Toronto	91	51	Belfast	115	112
London	80	51	Cairo .. ..	..	190
Sheffield	99	52	Madras	281	224
Hamburg	95	52	Bombay	402	245

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

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Age at Death.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Meningococcal Meningitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tuberculosis, other forms.	Syphilis.	Meningitis.	Convulsions.	Acute
Under 1 week .. ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	1
1 week and under 2 weeks .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
2 weeks " 3 .. ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
3 " " 1 month .. ..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
1 month " 2 months .. ..	..	15	..	4	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
2 months " 3 " .. ..	..	14	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	5	1	..
3 " " 4 " .. ..	..	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	2	..
4 " " 5 "	1	8	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
5 " " 6 " .. ..	..	10	1	1	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..
6 " " 7 "	1	12	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	2
7 " " 8 " .. ..	..	9	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	8	1	1
8 " " 9 "	2	7	3	..	..	..	4	2	..	2	1	..
9 " " 10 "	6	6	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
10 " " 11 " .. ..	..	6	2	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	1	..
11 " " 1 year	4	2	1	..	3	..	1	1	..	1	2	..
Total under 1 year	14	96	18	11	9	1	10	7	11	33	23	10
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
1935	0.13	0.86	0.16	0.10	0.08	0.01	0.09	0.06	0.10	0.30	0.21	0.09
Ex-nuptial deaths under 1 year included in above	1	4	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1
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
1935	0.20	0.82	0.61	..	..	..	..	..	0.41	..	0.41	0.20

(a) Rate per 1,000 total births.

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

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.—AUSTRALIA,
1935—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 ..	21	13	1	2	2	285	147	1,247	364	367	61	2,528
1 week and under 2 weeks	18	6	..	7	2	45	17	115	29	38	24	304
2 weeks " 3 "	18	4	..	4	1	11	11	30	6	16	17	124
3 " " 1 month	12	6	1	7	..	20	4	23	5	8	14	108
1 month " 2 mths	55	15	2	16	3	41	10	21	4	2	42	239
2 months " 3 "	24	17	..	13	1	40	8	6	2	..	23	155
3 " " 4 "	24	7	..	10	2	17	5	2	1	3	27	121
4 " " 5 "	26	11	..	30	2	12	5	1	..	..	16	117
5 " " 6 "	27	5	..	14	5	10	5	..	2	..	18	104
6 " " 7 "	26	8	..	17	7	13	1	1	..	1	13	111
7 " " 8 "	25	12	..	17	6	4	1	..	..	..	21	107
8 " " 9 "	23	14	1	14	2	4	2	1	..	..	21	102
9 " " 10 "	20	12	1	16	3	6	2	1	1	..	31	112
10 " " 11 "	23	11	..	27	2	6	..	..	..	..	29	113
11 " " 1 year	21	7	1	18	2	..	..	..	..	..	20	84
Total under 1 year ..	363	148	7	221	40	514	218	1,449	414	435	377	4,429
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	3.29	42.14
1935 ..	3.26	1.33	0.06	1.99	0.36	4.62	1.96	13.02	3.72	3.91	3.39	39.78
Ex-nuptial deaths under 1 year included in above ..	37	19	1	20	2	29	17	103	18	22	49	330
Infantile Mortality (b)—												
1925 ..	8.09	2.38	1.11	19.18	0.47	3.64	9.51	20.93	1.90	2.60	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
1935 ..	7.55	3.88	0.20	4.08	0.41	5.92	3.47	21.02	3.67	4.49	10.00	67.33

(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 1935. The infantile mortality rates for 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1935 have been added for all births, and for 1925, 1931 and 1935 for ex-nuptial births. Particulars for males and females may be found in the Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 53.

Pre-natal influences, such as malformation, congenital debility and premature birth, together with injuries at birth, accounted for 3,030 or 68 per cent. of all deaths under one year; and of these 3,030 deaths, 2,410 or 80 per cent., occurred less than a week after birth. Among the survivors of the first week, broncho-pneumonia caused the greatest number of deaths. This disease was responsible for 363 deaths, representing 8 per cent. of all deaths under one year, or 3.26 per 1,000 births. Diarrhoea and enteritis caused 221 deaths and whooping cough 96 deaths.

(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 1935 and the rates in respect of 1925, 1931 and 1935 are shown as an addendum to the preceding table.

7. Deaths at Single Ages and in Age-Groups.—(i) *General.* The 63,599 deaths registered in Australia in the year 1935 will be found tabulated in groups of five years for each State and Territory in the latest Australian Demography Bulletin. The deaths during the first fifteen years of life have been tabulated in single ages and for the first year of life in shorter periods. A summary for Australia is given in the following table :—

DEATHS AT SINGLE AGES AND IN AGE-GROUPS.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Ages.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Under 1 week ..	1,427	1,101	2,528	Total 5- 9 years ..	493	375	868
1 week and under 2 ..	186	118	304	" 10-14 " ..	432	256	688
2 weeks and under 3 ..	77	47	124	" 15-19 " ..	562	387	949
3 weeks and under 1 month ..	70	38	108				
Total under 1 month	1,760	1,304	3,064	" 20-24 " ..	700	617	1,317
				" 25-29 " ..	675	700	1,375
				" 30-34 " ..	782	728	1,510
				" 35-39 " ..	983	902	1,885
				" 40-44 " ..	1,309	1,021	2,330
				" 45-49 " ..	1,767	1,219	2,986
1 month and under 3 ..	243	151	394	" 50-54 " ..	2,179	1,465	3,644
3 months and under 6 ..	191	151	342	" 55-59 " ..	2,656	1,658	4,314
6 months and under 12 ..	343	286	629	" 60-64 " ..	3,194	2,067	5,261
Total under 1 year ..	2,537	1,892	4,429	" 65-69 " ..	3,991	2,900	6,891
				" 70-74 " ..	4,449	3,333	7,782
				" 75-79 " ..	3,987	3,290	7,277
				" 80-84 " ..	2,511	2,296	4,807
				" 85-89 " ..	1,160	1,387	2,547
1 year and under 2 ..	372	345	717	" 90-94 " ..	381	505	886
2 years ..	196	198	394	" 95-99 " ..	88	129	217
3 " ..	148	123	271	" 100 and over ..	6	19	25
4 " ..	121	94	215	Age Unspecified ..	12	2	14
Total under 5 years ..	3,374	2,652	6,026	Total All Ages ..	35,691	27,908	63,599

(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. Similar details, based on the 1933 Census results, are in the process of compilation for the years 1932 to 1934 and will be found in the Appendix to this Year Book.

8. Deaths of Centenarians.—Particulars concerning the twenty-five persons—six males and nineteen females—who died in 1935 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, 1935.

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

100	Herberton ..	Queensland	Arterio-Sclerosis Myocarditis	Not Stated	China ..	Not Stated	Not Stated
100	Prospect ..	Sth. Aust.	Arterio-Sclerosis Cerebral Thrombosis	„	Scotland ..	96 years ..	Married
101	Rockhampton	Queensland	Myocardial Degeneration	Gardener ..	South Sea Islands	Not Stated	Single
103	Swan ..	West. Aust.	Senility ..	Farm Lab- ourer	England ..	86 years ..	Married
104	Mansfield ..	Victoria ..	Senile Myo- carditis	Hawker ..	India ..	54 years ..	Not Stated
106	Portland ..	Tasmania	Influenza ..	Retired Clergyman	England ..	Not Stated	Single

FEMALES.

100	Bombala ..	N.S.W. ..	Senility ..	„	England ..	96 years ..	Married
100	Frahan ..	Vic. ..	Broncho- Pneumonia	„	Tasmania	Native ..	„
100	Prahran ..	„ ..	Senility ..	„	Ireland ..	85 years ..	Single
100	Heidelberg	„ ..	„ ..	„	„ ..	70 years ..	„
100	Castlemaine	„ ..	Broncho- Pneumonia	„	England ..	78 years ..	Married
100	Arapiles ..	„ ..	Fractured Hip; Fall	„	„ ..	88 years ..	„
100	Tullaroop ..	„ ..	Senility ..	„	Victoria ..	Native ..	„
100	Cranbourne	„ ..	„ ..	„	Scotland	77 years ..	„
100	Campbelltown	Sth. Aust.	„ ..	„	England ..	85 years ..	Single
100	Campbelltown	„ ..	Senile Myo- carditis	„	„ ..	80 years ..	Married
100	West Torrens	„ ..	Myocardial Degeneration	„	„ ..	80 years ..	„
100	Table Cape	Tasmania	Senility ..	„	Scotland ..	85 years ..	„
101	Ashfield ..	N.S.W. ..	Chronic En- docarditis	„	„ ..	73 years ..	„
101	Auburn ..	„ ..	Senility ..	„	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	„
101	Woodend ..	Vic. ..	„ ..	„	England ..	73 years ..	„
102	Melbourne ..	„ ..	Cerebral Thrombosis	„	Ireland ..	82 years ..	Single
103	Kyogle ..	N.S.W. ..	Senility ..	„	Queensland	Native ..	Married
104	Brisbane ..	Queensland	„ ..	„	„ ..	„ ..	„
106	Moana ..	N.S.W. ..	„ ..	„	N.S.W. ..	„ ..	„

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 1935 is shown in the following table:—

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1935.

Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.
Born in Australia ..	24,528	20,695	45,223	Resident 25 to 29 years	551	301	852
Resident under 1 year ..	37	25	62	" 30 to 34 ..	400	142	542
" 1 year ..	27	8	35	" 35 to 39 ..	341	169	510
" 2 years ..	22	11	33	" 40 to 44 ..	713	304	1,017
" 3 ..	20	13	33	" 45 to 49 ..	1,009	636	1,645
" 4 ..	13	4	17	" 50 to 54 ..	1,794	1,044	2,838
" 5 ..	22	17	39	" 55 to 59 ..	697	502	1,199
" 6 ..	31	37	68	" 60 to 64 ..	629	476	1,105
" 7 ..	70	50	120	" 65 yrs. and over	1,297	1,660	2,957
" 8 ..	83	60	143	Length of residence not			
" 9 ..	89	60	149	stated ..	1,664	513	2,177
" 10 to 14 years ..	467	339	806				
" 15 to 19 ..	216	174	390				
" 20 to 24 ..	971	668	1,639				
				Total ..	35,691	27,908	63,599

10. Birthplaces of Persons who Died.—The following table provides a summary of birthplaces of persons whose deaths were registered in 1911 and 1935. More detailed information in respect of 1935 will be found in Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 53 :—

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS WHO DIED.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	1911.			1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
AUSTRALASIA—						
Australia	14,476	12,279	26,755	24,528	20,695	45,223
New Zealand	126	79	205	311	221	532
EUROPE—						
England and Wales	5,639	3,541	9,180	5,261	3,727	8,988
Scotland	1,666	1,112	2,778	1,445	992	2,437
Ireland	2,837	2,528	5,365	1,590	1,362	2,952
Other British Possessions	40	26	66	50	26	76
Western Europe	365	62	427	373	81	454
Central Europe	678	292	970	527	274	801
Southern Europe	122	15	137	223	74	297
Eastern Europe	71	6	77	83	24	107
ASIA—						
British Possessions	102	28	130	129	42	171
Foreign Countries	470	8	478	269	27	296
AFRICA—						
British Possessions	29	18	47	39	30	69
Foreign Countries	2	1	3	3	2	5
AMERICA—						
Canada	73	15	88	46	11	57
Other British Possessions	5	6	11	8	6	14
United States of America	72	18	90	91	44	135
Other Foreign Countries	35	12	47	16	5	21
POLYNESIA—						
British	47	4	51	11	6	17
Foreign	44	10	54	37	6	43
Indefinite	692	218	910	651	253	904
Total	27,591	20,278	47,869	35,691	27,908	63,599

11. Occupations of Males who Died.—Information as to the main groups of the occupations of the 35,691 males who died in Australia in 1935 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.

Occupation Group.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1935.	1921.	1931.	1935.
Professional	1,307	1,534	2,076	4.26	4.82	5.82
Domestic	830	846	814	2.71	2.66	2.28
Commercial	2,739	3,727	3,109	8.94	11.72	8.71
Transport and Communica- tion	1,841	2,189	2,499	6.01	6.89	7.00
Industrial	8,613	10,330	5,776	28.10	32.49	16.18
Agricultural, Pastoral and Mining, &c.	5,711	6,157	7,144	18.63	19.36	20.01
Indefinite	1,436	1,802	(a)9,635	4.68	5.67	(a)27.00
Dependent	8,175	5,211	4,638	26.67	16.39	13.00
Total Male Deaths ..	30,652	31,796	35,691	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 7,233 (20.27 per cent.) clerks, labourers, etc., not specified as belonging to any industry, who were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial."

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, according to the Intermediate and the Abridged International Classifications.* An abridged classification, which enumerates forty-three diseases and groups of diseases according to the revised classification, has been in use in many European countries and American States until recently, and a table has been prepared in past issues of the Year Book showing the causes of death according to the abridged classification, so that the results may be compared with those of other countries which used the abridged index.

As the result of an international treaty signed in London in 1934, the intermediate classification of causes of death or the "minimum nomenclature", covering 85 main causes or groups of causes, has now been adopted in most countries for the purpose of making international comparisons. This classification appears in the pages following and shows the number of deaths during 1935 in Australia for each cause enumerated. To preserve continuity with former statistics, particulars for 1935 have been compiled in the abridged form also and are shown on p. 498 in conjunction with those for the four previous years, while averages over quinquennial periods to 1931-35 are shown in the same form on p. 499.

The compilations for the years 1931 to 1935 will be found in full detail in Bulletins Nos. 49 to 53 of Australian Demography. In the following tables in which the intermediate classification has been employed, tables A, B and C show deaths of males, females and persons for the year 1935. Table D shows in the abridged form the number of persons who died in each of the years 1931 to 1935 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, 1935.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSIFICATION.

Intermediate Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F. C. T.	Aus-tralia.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever (1)	1, 2	15	13	7	3	3	2	..	..	43
2. Typhus Fever (2)	3	1	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	5
3. Small-pox (3)	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Measles (4)	7	47	11	1	..	9	3	..	..	71
5. Scarlet Fever (5)	8	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
6. Whooping Cough (6)	9	31	13	9	8	2	..	..	..	63
7. Diphtheria (7)	10	99	49	23	11	16	11	..	..	209
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic (8a)	11 (a)	238	65	102	14	17	18	..	2	456
8b. Influenza—Other (8b)	11 (b)	78	35	28	6	5	7	..	..	159
9. Dysentery (14)	13	9	6	5	2	1	5	..	..	28
10. Plague (9)	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (10)	23	589	430	201	134	152	55	2	..	1,563
12a. Tubercular Meningitis (11a)	24	17	20	3	4	4	6	..	..	54
12b. Other forms of Tuberculosis (11b)	25-32	33	42	7	10	6	8	1	..	107
13. Syphilis (12)	34	57	36	12	9	13	3	..	..	130
14. Purulent Infection, Septicæmia (non-puerperal) (14)	36	22	17	11	1	4	3	..	..	58
15. Malaria (13)	38	2	..	10	..	2	..	2	..	16
16. Diseases due to other Protozoal Parasites or Helminths (14)	39-42	12	11	3	5	3	1	..	..	35
17. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (14)	*	34	40	29	24	6	3	..	..	186
18. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors (15)	45-53	1,451	1,062	515	309	260	128	4	1	3,730
19. Tumors, Non-malignant or of which the nature is not specified (16)	54-55	57	40	28	23	20	2	..	..	170
20. Acute Rheumatic Fever (20)	56	36	40	23	7	7	2	..	..	115
21. Chronic Rheumatism and Gout (17)	57, 58	20	24	6	4	2	2	..	..	58
22. Diabetes Mellitus (18)	59	154	110	51	32	31	8	..	1	387
23. Nutritional Diseases (20)	60-64	1	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	5
24. Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands (20)	66	9	6	4	3	1	4	..	..	27
25. Other General Diseases (20)	65, 67-69	10	11	6	9	2	2	..	..	40
26. Anaemias (20)	71	50	34	20	8	8	2	1	..	123
27. Leucaemias, Pseudoleucaemias, and other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-making Organs (20)	70, 72-74	71	52	24	11	10	6	..	..	174
28. Alcoholism (acute or chronic) (19)	75	17	6	7	2	1	1	..	..	34
29. Other Chronic Poisonings (20)	76, 77	4	..	4	2	1	..	..	..	11
30. Meningitis (23)	79	38	29	13	7	8	7	..	..	102
31. Progressive Locomotor Ataxia (21) (<i>tubes dorsalis</i>)	80	24	12	2	5	3	2	..	..	48
32. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (22)	82	441	398	214	160	114	53	4	..	1,384
33. General Paralysis of the Insane (21)	83	51	20	13	5	3	1	..	..	93
34. Dementia Præcox and other Psychoses (23)	84	12	2	22	4	2	1	..	..	43
35. Epilepsy (23)	85	51	26	18	9	11	6	..	..	121
36. Other Diseases of the Nervous System (23)	*	136	89	58	25	22	10	2	..	342
37. Diseases of the Eye, Ear and their Annexa (23)	88, 89	26	19	7	4	7	1	..	..	64
38. Pericarditis (24)	90	10	4	4	1	..	3	..	..	22
39. Acute Endocarditis (24)	91	43	22	13	5	4	2	..	..	89
40. Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Diseases (24)	92	443	293	176	99	69	53	..	2	1,135
41. Diseases of the Myocardium (24)	93	1,986	1,126	573	314	205	166	4	3	4,377
42. Diseases of the Coronary Arteries and Angina Pectoris (24)	94	673	509	207	105	95	40	..	..	1,629
43. Other Diseases of the Heart (24)	95	280	232	124	48	55	22	..	..	761
44. Aneurysm (except of the Heart) (25)	96	71	38	16	6	21	5	..	..	157
45. Arteriosclerosis and Gangrene (25)	97, 98	664	449	180	103	105	49	..	..	1,550

* No. 17:—4, 5, 12, 15-22, 33, 35, 37, 43, 44; No. 36:—78, 81, 86, 87.

A.—CAUSES OF DEATH.—MALES, 1935—continued.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSIFICATION.

Intermediate Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F. C. T.	Australia.
46. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System (25)	99-103	27	44	16	6	11	7	..	..	111
47a. Acute Bronchitis (26a)	106 (a) (c)	44	21	13	7	1	4	..	..	90
47b. Chronic Bronchitis (26b)	106 (b) (d)	125	103	58	21	22	9	3	..	341
48. Pneumonias (27)	107-109	999	756	396	213	216	121	3	3	2,707
49. Pleurisy (28)	110	33	37	27	18	9	7	..	..	131
50. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (28) (Tuberculosis excepted)	104, 105, 111-114	105	175	72	48	70	26	..	..	496
51. Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum (32b)	117	148	109	46	34	19	15	..	..	371
52. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) (29a)	119	81	38	27	4	34	8	..	..	192
53. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over) (29b)	120	38	59	32	8	16	1	..	..	154
54. Appendicitis (30)	121	165	91	65	32	29	9	..	..	391
55. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction (32a)	122	102	86	48	31	21	12	1	..	301
56. Cirrhosis of the Liver (31a)	124	83	58	31	15	13	2	..	..	202
57. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages, including Biliary Calculi (31b)	125-127	68	43	20	15	20	4	..	..	170
58. Other Diseases of the Digestive System (32b)	*	75	70	28	13	19	11	..	..	216
59. Nephritis (33)	130-132	886	555	313	160	125	65	4	2	2,110
60. Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Ureters (34)	133	47	42	29	12	16	4	..	..	150
61. Calculi of the Urinary Passages (34)	134	19	23	8	6	1	1	..	..	58
62. Diseases of the Bladder (tumors excepted) (34)	135	17	17	16	6	5	1	1	..	63
63. Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c. (34)	136	14	4	6	2	1	..	..	..	27
64. Diseases of the Prostate (34)	137	165	146	73	56	34	18	..	..	492
65. Diseases of the Genital Organs, not specified as Venereal	138, 139	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
71. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue (37)	151-153	28	24	17	17	8	2	..	..	96
72. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) (37)	154-156	41	22	14	10	5	2	..	..	94
73. Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths not included) (38)	157	131	98	66	31	20	15	..	1	362
74. Congenital Debility (38)	158	49	39	16	8	9	11	..	..	132
75. Premature Birth (Stillbirths not included) (38)	159	324	182	145	53	41	47	1	1	794
76. Injury at Birth (Stillbirths not included) (38)	160	107	62	44	9	19	12	..	2	255
77. Other Diseases Peculiar to Early Infancy (38)	161	95	76	37	14	14	12	1	1	250
78. Senility (39)	162	429	480	202	157	99	37	5	..	1,409
79. Suicide (40)	163-171	268	125	103	46	54	11	4	1	612
80. Homicide (41)	172-175	33	15	15	2	2	3	..	..	70
81. Accident (42)	176-194	861	687	432	164	213	87	7	3	2,454
82. Violent Deaths of which the nature (Accident, Suicide, Homicide) is unknown (42)	195	56	71	2	5	5	4	3	..	146
83. Wounds of War (Execution of Civilians by Belligerent Armies included) (42)	196, 197	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	5
84. Legal Executions (42)	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85. Cause of Death not specified or ill-defined (43)	199, 200	53	55	43	64	27	..	9	1	252
Total Males .. .. .	..	13,891	9,856	5,242	2,831	2,511	1,273	63	24	35,691

* No. 58:—113, 116, 118, 123, 128, 129.

NOTE:—Figures in parentheses indicate the abridged classification number in each instance.

B—CAUSES OF DEATH.—FEMALES, 1935.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSIFICATION.

Intermediate Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F. C. T.	Australia.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever (1)	1, 2	5	3	6	2	3	1	..	..	20
2. Typhus Fever (2)	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
3. Small-pox (3)	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Measles (4)	7	36	9	..	..	9	..	..	..	58
5. Scarlet Fever (5)	8	8	4	1	..	1	1	..	..	15
6. Whooping Cough (6)	9	32	37	13	15	2	..	..	..	99
7. Diphtheria (7)	10	95	45	22	9	19	13	..	..	203
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic (8a)	11 (a)	199	93	84	5	18	16	..	..	415
8b. Influenza—Other (8b)	11 (b)	63	28	32	1	5	9	..	..	138
9. Dysentery (14)	13	5	1	5	1	3	..	..	..	15
10. Plague (9)	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (10)	23	350	331	104	95	58	50	1	1	990
12a. Tubercular Meningitis (11a)	24	14	22	1	8	2	4	..	..	51
12b. Other forms of Tuberculosis (11b)	25-32	26	33	9	9	4	7	..	..	88
13. Syphilis (12)	34	9	11	3	4	3	2	..	..	32
14. Purulent Infection, Septicæmia (non-puerperal) (14)	36	5	9	6	3	1	1	..	..	23
15. Malaria (13)	38	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
16. Diseases due to other Protozoal Parasites or Helminths (14)	39-42	9	8	3	1	1	2	..	..	24
17. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (14)	•	49	23	14	12	13	4	..	1	116
18. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors (15)	45-53	1,321	1,197	410	301	214	133	2	2	3,580
19. Tumors, Non-malignant or of which the nature is not specified (16)	54, 55	100	61	35	26	11	6	..	..	239
20. Acute Rheumatic Fever (20)	56	28	39	22	7	4	8	..	..	108
21. Chronic Rheumatism and Gout (17)	57, 58	29	55	10	9	8	5	..	..	116
22. Diabetes Mellitus (18)	59	299	199	96	56	33	18	..	..	701
23. Nutritional Diseases (20)	60-64	1	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	5
24. Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands (20)	66	79	43	21	18	12	8	..	..	181
25. Other General Diseases (20)	65, 67-69	14	23	6	6	..	5	..	..	54
26. Anaemias (20)	71	41	47	16	9	9	5	..	..	127
27. Leucæmias, Pseudoleucæmias, and other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-making Organs (20)	70, 72-74	64	35	15	21	12	2	..	..	149
28. Alcoholism (acute or chronic) (19)	75	4	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	7
29. Other Chronic Poisonings (20)	76, 77	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
30. Meningitis (23)	79	26	15	8	6	4	1	..	..	60
31. Progressive Locomotor Ataxia (21) (<i>tabes dorsalis</i>)	80	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
32. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (22)	82	498	545	207	200	118	77	..	..	1,645
33. General Paralysis of the Insane (21)	83	7	4	1	2	1	..	..	..	15
34. Dementia Præcox and other Psychoses (23)	84	14	8	17	6	3	1	..	..	49
35. Epilepsy (23)	85	37	11	9	1	3	5	..	1	67
36. Other Diseases of the Nervous System (23)	•	102	83	38	31	19	6	..	..	279
37. Diseases of the Eye, Ear and their Annexa (23)	88, 89	17	12	8	3	..	4	..	1	45
38. Pericarditis (24)	90	3	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	10
39. Acute Endocarditis (24)	91	32	21	13	4	6	2	..	..	78
40. Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Diseases (24)	92	376	297	98	94	37	49	..	1	952
41. Diseases of the Myocardium (24)	93	1,595	1,013	401	260	149	165	..	3	3,586
42. Diseases of the Coronary Arteries and Angina Pectoris (24)	94	304	216	80	57	24	12	..	..	693
43. Other Diseases of the Heart (24)	95	146	209	85	41	28	21	..	..	530
44. Aneurysm (except of the Heart) (23)	96	15	18	9	3	..	2	..	..	47
45. Arteriosclerosis and Gangrene (23)	97, 98	630	530	131	81	76	42	..	..	1,490
46. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System (23)	99-103	20	36	14	7	10	6	..	..	93
47a. Acute Bronchitis (26a)	106 (a) (c)	45	24	7	10	3	1	..	..	90

* No. 17:—4, 5, 12, 15-22, 33, 35, 37, 43, 44; No. 36:—78, 81, 86, 87.

B—CAUSES OF DEATH.—FEMALES 1935—continued.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSIFICATION.

Intermediate Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F. C. T.	Australia.
47b. Chronic Bronchitis (26b) ..	106 (b) (d)	96	99	28	21	15	6	..	..	265
48. Pneumonias (27) ..	107-109	713	597	233	177	113	86	1	2	1,922
49. Pleurisy (28) ..	110	21	25	9	9	2	3	..	..	69
50. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (28) (Tuberculosis excepted) ..	104, 105, 111-114	77	95	51	38	21	16	..	..	298
51. Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum (32b) ..	117	37	33	8	7	5	3	..	..	93
52. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) (29a) ..	119	46	24	23	4	24	4	..	..	125
53. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over) (29b) ..	120	49	52	30	11	12	6	..	..	160
54. Appendicitis (30) ..	121	110	48	32	8	14	5	..	..	217
55. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction (32a) ..	122	107	83	53	22	21	11	..	..	297
56. Cirrhosis of the Liver (31a) ..	124	29	26	14	8	8	2	..	..	87
57. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages including Biliary Calculi (31b) ..	125-127	110	87	45	22	12	11	..	..	287
58. Other Diseases of the Digestive System (32b) ..	*	79	75	40	15	15	8	1	..	233
59. Nephritis (33) ..	130-132	652	500	245	114	65	34	1	..	1,611
50. Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Ureters (34) ..	133	54	49	35	20	12	4	..	..	174
61. Calculi of the Urinary Passages (34) ..	134	12	9	4	..	1	1	..	..	27
62. Diseases of the Bladder (Tumors excepted) (34) ..	135	6	3	4	..	1	1	..	..	15
63. Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, &c. (34) ..	136	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
64. Diseases of the Prostate (34) ..	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65. Diseases of the Genital Organs, not specified as Venereal (34) ..	138, 139	67	37	27	11	15	2	..	..	159
66. Accidents of Pregnancy (36) ..	141-143	13	14	18	8	4	1	..	1	59
67. Puerperal Hæmorrhage (36) ..	144	39	16	6	4	5	7	..	..	77
68a. Post-abortive Sepsis (35a) ..	140 (a)	28	8	7	6	5	4	..	..	58
68b. Criminal Abortion (35b) ..	140 (b)	52	35	4	3	4	..	..	..	98
68c. Puerperal Septicæmia (35c) ..	145	44	19	10	7	4	5	..	..	89
69. Toxæmia of Pregnancy: Albuminuria, Eclampsia, etc (36) ..	146, 147	60	25	12	10	6	3	..	2	118
70. Other Puerperal Causes (36) ..	148-150	46	14	16	11	3	1	..	..	91
71. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue (37) ..	151-153	35	18	23	8	6	2	..	..	92
72. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) (37) ..	154-156	15	12	7	1	7	1	..	..	43
73. Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths not included) (38) ..	157	118	81	34	14	22	14	..	..	283
74. Congenital Debility (38) ..	158	32	18	17	7	7	5	..	..	86
75. Premature Birth (Stillbirths not included) (38) ..	159	262	170	93	48	53	27	1	1	655
76. Injury at Birth (Stillbirths not included) (38) ..	160	83	28	23	6	15	4	..	..	159
77. Other Diseases peculiar to early Infancy (38) ..	161	67	61	29	9	10	9	..	..	185
78. Senility (39) ..	*162	340	530	169	165	91	52	..	..	1,347
79. Suicide (40) ..	163-171	67	41	35	13	13	10	..	..	179
80. Homicide (41) ..	172-175	15	9	7	2	2	1	..	..	36
81. Accident (42) ..	176-194	281	187	139	62	54	30	..	1	754
82. Violent Deaths of which the Nature (Accident, Suicide, Homicide) is unknown (42) ..	195	16	28	..	4	3	1	..	..	52
83. Wounds of War (Execution of Civilians by Belligerent Armies included) (42) ..	196, 197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84. Legal Executions (42) ..	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85. Cause of Death not specified or Ill-defined (43) ..	199, 200	18	36	11	30	10	2	..	..	107
Total—Females ..	..	10,656	8,600	3,609	2,332	1,607	1,080	7	17	27,908

* No. 58:—115, 116, 118, 123, 128, 129.

NOTE.—Figures in parentheses indicate the abridged classification number in each instance.

C—CAUSES OF DEATH.—PERSONS, 1935.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSIFICATION.

Intermediate Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	F. C. T.	Australia.
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever (1)	1, 2	20	16	13	5	6	3	..	..	63
2. Typhus Fever (2)	3	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	6
3. Small-pox (3)	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Measles (4)	7	83	20	1	..	18	7	..	..	129
5. Scarlet Fever (5)	8	18	5	1	..	1	1	..	..	26
6. Whooping Cough (6)	9	63	50	22	23	4	..	..	..	162
7. Diphtheria (7)	10	194	94	45	20	35	24	..	..	412
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic (8a)	11a	437	158	186	19	35	34	..	2	871
8b. Influenza—Other (8b)	11b	141	63	60	7	10	16	..	..	297
9. Dysentery (14)	13	14	7	10	3	4	5	..	..	43
10. Plague (9)	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (10)	23	939	761	305	229	210	105	3	1	2,553
12a. Tubercular Meningitis (11a)	24	31	42	4	12	6	10	..	..	105
12b. Other forms of Tuberculosis (11b)	25-32	59	75	16	19	10	15	1	..	195
13. Syphilis (12)	34	66	47	15	13	16	5	..	..	162
14. Purulent Infection, Septicæmia (non-puerperal) (14)	36	27	26	17	4	5	4	..	..	83
15. Malaria (13)	38	2	..	11	..	2	..	2	..	17
16. Diseases due to other Protozoal Parasites or Helminths (14)	39-42	21	19	6	6	4	3	..	..	59
17. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases (14)	*	133	63	43	36	19	7	..	1	302
18. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors (15)	45-53	2,772	2,259	925	610	474	261	6	3	7,310
19. Tumors, non-malignant or of which the nature is not specified (16)	54, 55	157	101	63	49	31	8	..	..	409
20. Acute Rheumatic Fever (20)	56	64	79	45	14	11	10	..	..	223
21. Chronic Rheumatism and Gout (17)	57, 58	49	79	16	13	10	7	..	..	174
22. Diabetes Mellitus (18)	59	453	309	147	88	64	26	..	1	1,088
23. Nutritional Diseases (20)	60-64	2	2	1	1	3	..	1	..	10
24. Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands (20)	66	88	49	25	21	13	12	..	..	208
25. Other General Diseases (20)	65, 67-69	24	34	12	15	2	7	..	..	94
26. Anaemias (20)	71	91	81	36	17	17	7	1	..	250
27. Leucaemias, Pseudoleucaemias, and other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-making Organs (20)	70, 72-74	135	87	39	32	22	8	..	..	323
28. Alcoholism (acute or chronic) (19)	75	21	7	9	2	1	1	..	..	41
29. Other Chronic Poisonings (20)	76, 77	5	..	5	2	1	..	..	..	13
30. Meningitis (23)	79	64	44	21	13	12	8	..	..	162
31. Progressive locomotor ataxia (21) (<i>tabes dorsalis</i>)	80	27	14	3	5	3	2	..	..	54
32. Cerebral Hemorrhage, Cerebral Embolism and Thrombosis (22)	82	939	943	421	360	232	130	4	..	3,029
33. General Paralysis of the Insane (21)	83	58	24	14	7	4	1	..	..	108
34. Dementia Praecox and other Psychoses (23)	84	26	10	39	10	5	2	..	..	92
35. Epilepsy (23)	85	88	37	27	10	14	11	..	1	183
36. Other Diseases of the Nervous System (23)	*	238	172	96	56	41	16	2	..	621
37. Diseases of the Eye, Ear and their Annexa (23)	88, 89	43	31	15	7	7	5	..	1	109
38. Pericarditis (24)	90	13	7	5	3	1	3	..	..	32
39. Acute Endocarditis (24)	91	75	43	26	9	10	4	..	..	167
40. Chronic Endocarditis, Valvular Diseases (24)	92	819	590	274	193	106	102	..	3	2,087
41. Diseases of the Myocardium (24)	93	3,581	2,139	974	574	354	331	4	6	7,963
42. Diseases of the Coronary Arteries and Angina Pectoris (24)	94	977	725	287	162	119	52	..	..	2,322
43. Other Diseases of the Heart (24)	95	426	441	209	89	83	43	..	..	1,291
44. Aneurysm (except of the heart) (25)	96	86	56	25	9	21	7	..	..	204
45. Arteriosclerosis and Gangrene (25)	97, 98	1,294	979	311	184	181	91	..	..	3,040
46. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System (25)	99-103	47	80	30	13	21	13	..	..	204
47a. Acute Bronchitis (26a)	106 (a) (c)	89	45	20	17	4	5	..	..	180
47b. Chronic Bronchitis (26b)	106 (b) (d)	221	202	86	42	37	15	3	..	606
48. Pneumonias (27)	107-109	1,712	1,353	629	390	329	207	4	5	4,629

* No. 17:—4, 5, 12, 15-22, 33, 35, 37, 43, 44; No. 36:—78, 81, 86, 87

C—CAUSES OF DEATH.—PERSONS, 1935—continued.

INTERMEDIATE CLASSIFICATION.

Intermediate Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	P. C. T.	Aus-tralia.
49. Pleurisy (28)	110	54	62	36	27	11	10	..	..	200
50. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (28) (Tuberculosis excepted)	104, 105, 111-114	182	270	123	86	91	42	..	..	794
51. Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum (32b)	117	185	142	54	41	24	18	..	..	464
52. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age (29a)	119	127	62	50	8	58	12	..	..	317
53. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over) (29b)	120	87	111	62	19	28	7	..	..	314
54. Appendicitis (30)	121	275	139	97	40	43	14	..	..	608
55. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction (32a)	122	209	169	101	53	42	23	1	..	598
56. Cirrhosis of the Liver (31a)	124	112	84	45	23	21	4	..	..	289
57. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Passages, including Biliary Calculi (31b)	125-127	178	130	65	37	32	15	..	..	457
58. Other Diseases of the Digestive System (32b)	*	154	145	68	28	34	19	1	..	449
59. Nephritis (33)	130-132	1,538	1,055	558	274	190	99	5	2	3,721
60. Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Ureters (34)	133	101	91	64	32	28	8	..	..	324
61. Calculi of the Urinary Passages (34)	134	31	32	12	6	2	2	..	..	85
62. Diseases of the Bladder (Tumors excepted) (34)	135	23	20	20	6	6	2	1	..	78
63. Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc. (34)	136	18	6	6	2	1	..	..	..	33
64. Diseases of the Prostate (34)	137	165	146	73	56	34	18	..	..	492
65. Diseases of the Genital Organs, not specified as Venereal	138, 139	69	37	27	11	15	2	..	..	161
66. Accidents of Pregnancy (36)	141-143	13	14	18	8	4	1	..	1	59
67. Puerperal Hæmorrhage (36)	144	39	16	6	4	5	7	..	..	77
68a. Post-abortive Sepsis (35a)	140(a)	28	8	7	6	5	4	..	..	58
68b. Criminal Abortion (35b)	140(b)	52	35	4	3	4	..	..	..	98
68c. Puerperal Septicæmia (35c)	145	44	19	10	7	4	5	..	..	89
69. Toxæmias of Pregnancy: Albuminuria, Eclampsia, etc. (36)	146, 147	60	25	12	10	6	3	..	2	118
70. Other Puerperal Causes (36)	148-150	46	14	16	11	3	1	..	..	91
71. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue (37)	151-153	63	42	40	25	14	4	..	..	188
72. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) (37)	154-156	56	34	21	11	12	3	..	..	137
73. Congenital Malformations (Stillbirths not included) (38)	157	249	179	100	45	42	29	..	1	645
74. Congenital Debility (38)	158	81	57	33	15	16	16	..	..	218
75. Premature Birth (Stillbirths not included) (38)	159	586	352	238	101	94	74	2	2	1,449
76. Injury at Birth (Stillbirths not included) (38)	160	190	90	67	15	34	16	..	2	414
77. Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy (38)	161	162	137	66	23	24	21	1	1	435
78. Senility (39)	162	769	1,010	371	322	190	89	5	..	2,756
79. Suicide (40)	163-171	335	166	138	59	67	21	4	1	791
80. Homicide (41)	172-175	48	24	22	4	4	4	..	..	106
81. Accident (42)	176-194	1,142	874	571	226	267	117	7	4	3,208
82. Violent Deaths of which the Nature (Accident, Suicide, Homicide) is unknown (42)	195	72	99	2	9	8	5	3	..	193
83. Wounds of War (Execution of Civilians by Belligerent Armies included) (42)	196, 197	..	1	..	2	..	2	..	..	5
84. Legal Executions (42)	198	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
85. Cause of Death not Specified or Ill-defined (43)	199, 200	71	91	54	94	37	2	9	1	359
Total .. .. .	..	24,547	18,456	8,851	5,163	4,118	2,353	70	41	63,599

* No. 58.—115, 116, 118, 123, 128, 129.

NOTE:—Figures in parentheses indicate the abridged classification number in each instance.

D—CAUSES OF DEATH.—ABRIDGED CLASSIFICATION, AUSTRALIA, 1931 TO 1935.

Abridged Classification.	General Classification Numbers	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1935—Rate per 1,000,000 Population.
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	103	81	64	68	63	9
2. Typhus Fever	3	1	5	3	..	6	1
3. Small-pox	6	..	1	..	..	..	..
4. Measles	7	45	35	105	77	129	19
5. Scarlet Fever	8	74	106	80	45	26	4
6. Whooping Cough	9	304	153	124	443	162	24
7. Diphtheria	10	423	425	405	418	412	61
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic	11(a)	586	195	561	616	871	129
8b. Influenza—Other	11(b)	260	154	318	297	297	44
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	2,823	2,661	2,596	2,588	2,553	380
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	24	152	138	100	123	105	16
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	25-32	192	205	228	196	195	29
12. Syphilis	34	146	164	158	173	162	24
13. Malaria	38	24	16	12	28	17	3
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	*	535	609	517	501	487	72
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumors	45-53	6,589	6,875	6,971	7,080	7,310	1,087
16. Tumors, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	54, 55	345	360	347	356	409	61
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	57, 58	171	152	158	192	174	26
18. Diabetes Mellitus	59	902	999	1,060	1,046	1,088	162
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	75	52	52	48	42	41	6
20. Other General Diseases	*	1,102	1,072	1,041	1,101	1,121	166
21. Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of Insane	80, 83	169	144	179	143	162	24
22. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, etc.	82	2,834	3,021	3,206	3,124	3,029	450
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	*	1,105	1,176	1,199	1,319	1,172	174
24. Diseases of the Heart	90-95	10,382	11,074	12,002	12,907	13,862	2,061
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	96-103	2,537	2,626	2,778	3,122	3,448	512
26a. Acute Bronchitis	106(a)(c)	226	211	234	227	180	27
26b. Chronic Bronchitis	106(b)(d)	640	551	577	592	606	90
27. Pneumonia (all forms)	107-109	3,795	3,441	3,934	4,358	4,629	688
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	104, 105, 110-114	1,008	960	1,003	1,080	994	148
29a. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years of age)	119	530	472	339	385	317	47
29b. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (two years and over)	120	413	404	364	427	314	47
30. Appendicitis	121	518	491	517	546	608	90
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	252	267	254	259	289	43
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	125-127	422	477	486	484	457	68
32a. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	122	523	550	539	582	598	89
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	*	832	871	882	906	913	136
33. Nephritis	130-132	3,306	3,440	3,562	3,725	3,721	553
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	133-139	1,027	1,079	1,041	1,068	1,173	175
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	140(a)	76	71	68	63	58	9
35b. Criminal Abortion	140(b)	71	88	72	96	98	15
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia	145	103	84	92	98	89	13
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	141-144, 146-150	400	375	339	374	345	52
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.	151-156	324	339	349	359	325	48
38. Congenital Deblity, Malformations, Premature Birth, etc.	157-161	3,259	3,174	3,142	3,173	3,161	470
39. Senility	162	2,750	2,750	2,887	2,878	2,756	410
40. Suicide	163-171	827	754	790	826	791	118
41. Homicide	172-175	128	91	97	108	106	16
42. Accidental or Violent Death (except Suicide and Homicide)	176-198	2,937	3,042	2,979	3,270	3,411	507
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	199, 200	287	276	310	310	359	53
Total .. .. .	..	56,560	56,757	59,117	62,229	63,599	9,456

* 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.

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

Abridged Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	Number of Deaths.			Average Rate per 1,000,000 of Population.		
		1911-15.	1921-25.	1931-35.	1911-15.	1921-25.	1931-35.
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	2,848	1,209	379	119	42	12
2. Typhus Fever	3	..	4	15	..	..	1
3. Small-pox	6	6	4	1	..	..	..
4. Measles	7	1,505	582	391	63	20	12
5. Scarlet Fever	8	237	235	331	10	8	10
6. Whooping Cough	9	1,657	1,612	1,186	69	57	36
7. Diphtheria	10	3,677	2,565	2,083	154	90	63
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic	11(a)	1,894	1,808	2,859	79	64	86
8b. Influenza—Other	11(b)							1,344	1,326	47	40
9. Plague	14	1	72	..	..	3	..
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	15,737	15,321	13,221	659	538	400
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	24	1,156	876	618	48	31	19
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	25-32	1,460	1,404	1,016	61	49	31
12. Syphilis	34	837	632	803	35	22	24
13. Malaria	38	112	150	97	5	5	3
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	*	2,820	3,063	2,649	118	108	80
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	45-53	17,838	25,794	34,825	746	906	1,053
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	54, 55	546	633	1,817	23	22	55
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	57, 58	552	862	847	23	30	26
18. Diabetes Mellitus	59	2,322	3,355	5,095	97	118	154
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	75	920	763	235	38	27	7
20. Other General Diseases	*	4,039	5,355	5,437	169	188	164
21. Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of Insane	80, 83	1,074	1,118	797	45	39	24
22. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, etc.	82	10,957	13,637	15,264	458	479	461
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	*	12,550	10,323	5,971	525	363	181
24. Diseases of the Heart	90-95	24,358	31,588	60,227	1,019	1,109	1,817
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	96-103	7,869	7,191	14,511	329	253	438
26a. Acute Bronchitis	106(a)(c)	2,250	1,580	1,078	94	56	33
26b. Chronic Bronchitis	106(b)(d)	4,962	4,053	2,966	208	142	90
27. Pneumonia (all forms)	107-109	15,201	18,400	20,157	636	646	608
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	104, 105, 110-114	4,583	5,781	5,045	192	203	152
29a. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years of age)	119	15,207	9,866	2,043	636	346	62
29b. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (two years and over)	120	4,027	3,144	1,922	169	110	58
30. Appendicitis	121	1,761	2,035	2,680	74	71	81
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	1,932	1,531	1,321	81	54	40
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	125-127	1,445	1,796	2,326	60	63	70
32a. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	122	2,336	2,648	2,792	98	93	84
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	*	3,968	4,053	4,404	166	142	133
33. Nephritis	130-132	10,751	12,803	17,754	450	450	536
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	133-130	3,065	4,146	5,388	128	146	163
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	140(a)	†	†	336	†	†	10
35b. Criminal Abortion	140(b)	†	†	425	†	†	13
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia	145	1,072	1,138	466	45	40	14
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	141-144, 146-150	2,060	2,321	1,833	86	82	56
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.	151-156	994	1,556	1,696	42	55	51
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, etc.	157-161	21,410	21,511	15,909	896	755	481
39. Senility	162	20,904	20,429	14,021	875	717	424
40. Suicide	163-171	3,123	3,106	3,988	131	109	121
41. Homicide	172-175	446	439	530	19	15	16
42. Accidental or Violent Death (except Suicide and Homicide)	176-198	14,842	13,875	15,639	621	487	472
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	199, 200	3,026	3,460	1,542	127	122	46
Total .. .. .	..	256,337	271,171	298,262	10,726	9,522	9,011

* 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. † Not available, included in 35c and 36.

13. Deaths from Principal Specific Causes.—(i) *General*. In the preceding tables particulars have been given for each of the causes of death comprising the Intermediate and the Abridged Classifications. The more important of these causes are treated in detail hereunder. The intermediate classification number is indicated in parentheses for each cause or group of causes.

(ii) *Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System (11)*. 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 499, which shows how both the number of deaths and the death rate have declined since the period 1911 to 1915.

During 1935 there were 2,553 deaths (1,563 males and 990 females) from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, which compares favourably with the average of 2,704 for the preceding five years. The deaths in 1935 represented a rate of 380 per 1,000,000 persons living.

(iii) *Tuberculosis of the Meninges (12a)*. The number of deaths ascribed to this cause in 1935 was 105, which is below the average of 133 for the preceding five years.

(iv) *Other Forms of Tuberculosis (12b)*. The 195 deaths in 1935 comprise the following:—Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum, 39; spinal column, 48; other bones and joints, 16; lymphatic system, 2; genito-urinary system, 21; other organs, 4; acute disseminated tuberculosis, 56; and disseminated tuberculosis not specified as acute or chronic, 9.

(v) *All Forms of Tuberculosis (11, 12)*—(a) *General*. The total number of deaths in 1935 was 2,853, viz., 1,724 males and 1,129 females.

(b) *Ages at Death*. The following table shows the ages of the 2,853 persons. Corresponding figures are also given for the year 1911:—

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

Ages.	1911.			1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	124	114	238	39	48	87
5 years and under 10	30	31	61	18	10	28
10 " " 15	44	42	86	15	14	29
15 " " 20	70	148	218	35	60	95
20 " " 25	168	260	428	81	145	226
25 " " 30	219	255	474	114	163	277
30 " " 35	220	206	426	131	147	278
35 " " 40	187	176	363	163	127	290
40 " " 45	246	140	386	188	89	277
45 " " 50	223	100	323	200	69	269
50 " " 55	164	49	213	179	67	246
55 " " 60	140	49	189	178	65	243
60 " " 65	89	43	132	135	46	181
65 " " 70	64	37	101	118	30	148
70 " " 75	42	19	61	76	28	104
75 " " 80	15	6	21	43	14	57
80 " " over	7	6	13	11	6	17
Age unspecified	3	..	3	..	1	1
Total	2,055	1,681	3,736	1,724	1,129	2,853

(c) *Occupations at Death, Males*. A tabulation of occupations of the males who died from tubercular diseases in 1921, 1931 and 1935, together with the percentage which each class bears on the total male deaths from these diseases, is given hereunder:—

**OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—
AUSTRALIA.**

Occupation Group.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1935.	1921.	1931.	1935.
Professional	167	107	83	% 7.69	% 5.83	% 4.81
Domestic	95	64	53	4.38	3.48	3.07
Commercial	292	270	169	13.45	14.71	9.80
Transport and Communication	165	170	150	7.60	9.26	8.70
Industrial	784	694	343	36.11	37.80	19.90
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	404	303	288	18.61	16.50	16.71
Indefinite	80	157	(a) 527	3.68	8.55	(a) 30.57
Dependent	184	71	111	8.48	3.87	6.44
Total Male Deaths ..	2,171	1,836	1,724	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 420 (24.36 per cent.) clerks, labourers, etc., not specified as belonging to any industry, who 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 1935 is given in the next table:—

**LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM
TUBERCULAR DISEASES, 1935.**

Length of Residence in Australia.	Male.			Female.			Total.	Length of Residence in Australia.	Male.			Female.			Total.
	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.			Male.	Fem.	Total.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Born in Australia ..	1,301	992	2,293	Resident 10 years & under 15	45	16	61	Length of residence not stated	20	11	31	Total Deaths ..	1,724	1,129	2,853
Resident under 1 year ..	5	..	5	" 15 " & over ..	20	68	88		244	68	312				
" 1 year	3	..	3	" 20 " & over ..	66	15	81								
" 2 years	3	..	3												
" 3 "	3	..	3												
" 4 "	3	..	3												
" 5 "	3	..	3												
" 5 " and under 10	33	25	58												

The preceding table and the table on page 490 show that among persons who have lived less than five years in Australia, 180 deaths occurred, and of these, 17, or 9.5 per cent., were due to tubercular diseases.

(e) *Death Rates.* In order to show the relative occurrence 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 1935 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.			1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	85	67	76	48	30	39
Victoria	101	97	99	54	42	48
Queensland	74	58	67	42	25	34
South Australia	81	91	86	51	38	44
Western Australia	84	71	78	69	31	51
Tasmania	90	82	86	59	54	57
Northern Territory	293	..	241	86	63	78
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	131	56	..	23	11
Australia	88	78	83	51	34	42

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

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

State or Territory.	Proportion per 10,000 Deaths from all Causes.					
	1911.			1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	737	737	737	460	366	419
Victoria ..	801	936	862	499	449	476
Queensland ..	613	648	626	403	316	367
South Australia ..	775	995	877	523	480	504
Western Australia ..	718	870	770	645	398	549
Tasmania ..	839	854	846	542	565	552
Northern Territory ..	1,356	..	1,231	476	1,429	571
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	2,000	1,000	..	588	244
Australia ..	745	829	780	483	495	449

(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.
Queensland ..	1935	32	34	Belgium ..	1933	61	80
Union of South Africa (Whites) ..	1934	31	35	Egypt ..	1927	66	85
New South Wales ..	1935	35	39	Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	1932	68	85
New Zealand ..	1934	33	42	Italy ..	1934	69	92
Australia ..	1935	38	42	Sweden ..	1934	(a)	102
South Australia ..	1935	39	44	Northern Ireland ..	1935	80	105
Victoria ..	1935	41	48	Switzerland ..	1933	79	106
Western Australia ..	1935	47	51	Spain ..	1932	92	117
Netherlands ..	1934	39	55	Irish Free State ..	1935	100	120
Tasmania ..	1935	46	57	Norway ..	1932	111	136
United States (Registration Area) ..	1934	51	57	Czechoslovakia ..	1933	127	144
Ceylon ..	1933	(a)	58	France ..	1931	131	152
Canada (including Quebec) ..	1933	53	65	Greece ..	1932	130	161
Denmark ..	1932	(a)	69	Hungary ..	1933	143	170
Scotland ..	1935	57	74	Poland (b) ..	1933	148	172
Germany ..	1932	62	75	Japan ..	1933	139	188
England and Wales ..	1934	64	76	Finland ..	1932	191	223

(a) Not available.

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

(vi) *Cancer and other Malignant Tumours (18).*—(a) *General.* The number of deaths from cancer increased continuously to 6,256 in 1929, declined slightly to 6,120 in 1930, but rose again progressively to 7,310 in 1935. Of the deaths registered during 1935, 3,730 were of males, viz., 1,451 in New South Wales, 1,062 in Victoria, 515 in Queensland, 309 in South Australia, 260 in Western Australia, 128 in Tasmania, 4 in the Northern Territory and 1 in the Federal Capital Territory; while 3,580 were of females, viz., 1,321 in New South Wales, 1,197 in Victoria, 410 in Queensland, 301 in South Australia, 214 in Western Australia, 133 in Tasmania, 2 in the Northern Territory and 2 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 1935 will be found in Bulletin No. 53 of Australian Demography. A summary regarding type and seat of disease for the year 1935 is given below:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—TYPE AND SEAT OF DISEASE, AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Type of Disease.	Males.			Fem.			Persons.		
	Males.	Fem.	Persons.	Seat of Disease.			Males.	Fem.	Persons.
Cancer	340	331	671	Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ..	380	42	422		
Carcinoma—				Digestive Tract and Peritoneum—					
Carcinoma Simplex	2,766	2,693	5,459	Stomach and Duodenum ..	1,072	584	1,656		
Epithelioma ..	152	62	214	Rectum ..	214	139	353		
Scirrhus ..	1	27	28	Colon ..	209	258	467		
Rodent Ulcer ..	41	18	59	Other ..	677	663	1,340		
Adeno-Carcinoma	21	35	56	Respiratory Organs	235	77	312		
Colloid Carcinoma	..	2	2	Uterus ..	..	524	524		
Paget's Disease ..	..	1	1	Other Female Genital Organs ..	..	204	204		
Sarcoma—				Breast ..	9	692	701		
Sarcoma ..	145	129	274	Male Genito-Urinary Organs ..	545	..	545		
Myeloma ..	3	5	8	Skin ..	134	77	211		
Endothelioma ..	6	3	9	Other or Unspecified Organs ..	255	320	575		
Melanoma—									
Melanotic Sarcoma	10	15	25						
Melano-Carcinoma	8	4	12						
Embryonic Tumours—									
Hypernephroma	12	13	25						
Teratoma ..	2	1	3						
Chorio-Epithelioma	..	1	1						
Malignant Disease..	223	240	463						
Total Deaths	3,730	3,580	7,310	Total Deaths	3,730	3,580	7,310		

(c) *Ages at Death.* The ages of the persons who died from cancer in 1911 and 1935 are given below. - Inferences drawn from the great increase in the number of deaths from cancer in 1935 compared with 1911 need qualification in view of the altered age constitution of the population since the earlier year. The number of people reaching the older ages at which cancer risks are greatest has more than doubled in the last twenty years, and it is only in the extreme old age groups from 70 onwards that the rate of mortality has definitely increased. For all groups up to age 70 there has been no increase in mortality rates since 1911.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—AGES, AUSTRALIA.

Ages.	1911.			1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	21	8	29	20	16	36
15 years and under 20 ..	10	6	16	7	10	17
20 " " 25 ..	10	7	17	18	15	33
25 " " 30 ..	12	17	29	13	24	37
30 " " 35 ..	25	35	60	41	48	89
35 " " 40 ..	29	59	88	42	108	150
40 " " 45 ..	81	100	181	103	198	301
45 " " 50 ..	132	173	305	173	253	426
50 " " 55 ..	208	203	411	245	332	577
55 " " 60 ..	203	179	382	359	383	742
60 " " 65 ..	243	177	420	502	431	933
65 " " 70 ..	306	194	500	680	553	1,233
70 " " 75 ..	203	160	363	719	508	1,227
75 " " 80 ..	150	136	286	475	377	852
80 " " 85 ..	83	67	150	244	205	449
85 years and over ..	44	39	83	89	119	208
Unspecified	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total Deaths ..	1,761	1,560	3,321	3,730	3,580	7,310

(d) *Occupations.* A tabulation in summarized form of occupations of the males who died from cancer in 1921, 1931 and 1935, 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 Group.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1935.	1921.	1931.	1935.
				%	%	%
Professional	133	188	264	5.45	5.40	7.08
Domestic	76	97	97	3.11	2.78	2.60
Commercial	275	446	365	11.27	12.80	9.79
Transport and Communication	212	295	261	8.69	8.47	7.00
Industrial	940	1,346	680	38.52	38.63	18.23
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	639	843	875	26.19	24.20	23.45
Indefinite	129	130	(a)1,146	5.29	3.73	(a) 30.72
Dependent	36	139	42	1.48	3.99	1.13
Total Male Deaths ..	2,440	3,484	3,730	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 868 (23.27 per cent.) clerks, labourers, etc., not specified as belonging to any industry, who 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 1935. 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.			1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ..	77	71	74	108	101	105
Victoria	80	85	82	117	129	123
Queensland	71	56	64	102	89	96
South Australia ..	70	76	73	106	103	104
Western Australia ..	65	57	62	110	102	106
Tasmania	77	60	69	110	117	114
Northern Territory ..	37	..	30	114	125	118
Federal Capital Territory ..	99	..	56	20	46	32
Australia	75	72	74	109	108	109

(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, 1,149 were due to cancer in 1935, as against 693 per 10,000 total deaths in 1911.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—PROPORTIONS ON 10,000 DEATHS.

State or Territory.	1911.			1935.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	662	783	713	1,045	1,240	1,129
Victoria	637	819	719	1,078	1,392	1,224
Queensland	586	628	602	982	1,136	1,045
South Australia	675	828	745	1,091	1,291	1,181
Western Australia	557	700	605	1,035	1,332	1,151
Tasmania	723	629	680	1,005	1,231	1,109
Northern Territory	170	..	154	635	2,857	857
Federal Capital Territory	2,000	..	1,000	417	1,176	732
Australia	638	769	693	1,045	1,283	1,149

(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 44 while the rate for cancer increased by 42 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 1931–35, 150.

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
1931–35	52	37	45	108	102	105

(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	Belgium	1933	106
Greece	1932	41	Irish Free State	1934	108
Spain	1933	68	Australia	1935	109
Japan	1933	70	New Zealand	1933	111
Italy	1934	80	Czechoslovakia	1933	120
Finland	1932	80	Sweden	1932	125
Ceylon	1933	83	Netherlands	1934	125
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1934	92	Northern Ireland	1934	129
France	1931	96	Norway	1932	129
Poland (a)	1933	99	Germany	1932	134
Canada (including Quebec)	1933	100	Denmark	1932	146
United States (Registration Area)	1934	101	Switzerland	1933	149
Hungary	1933	103	Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1932	151
			Scotland	1934	153
			England and Wales	1934	156

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

(vii) *Diseases of the Heart* (38 to 43). The number of deaths in 1935 was 13,862 viz., 8,013 males and 5,849 females. Of these deaths, 32 were attributed to pericarditis, 149 to acute infective endocarditis, 18 to other acute endocarditis, 374 to aortic valve disease, 755 to mitral valve disease, 94 to aortic and mitral valve disease, 204 to endocarditis not returned as acute or chronic, 660 to other and unspecified valve disease, 142 to acute myocarditis, 121 to fatty heart, 5,627 to other myocardial degeneration, 2,073 to myocarditis not returned as acute or chronic, 1,676 to diseases of coronary arteries, 185 to angina pectoris with record of coronary disease, 461 to other angina pectoris, 342 to disordered action of the heart, 55 to cardiac dilatation (cause unspecified), and 894 to heart disease undefined. The sex and territorial distribution of the deaths will be found in the tables on pages 492 to 497. This class is the largest among causes of death, the death rate having grown from 1,019 per million in 1911-15 to 1,817 in 1931-35. The death rates and proportions per 10,000 deaths in 1935 were as follows:—

DEATH RATES(a) FROM DISEASES OF THE HEART AND PROPORTION OF 10,000 TOTAL DEATHS, 1935.

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	257	188	223	2,473	2,305	2,400
Victoria	240	189	214	2,218	2,045	2,138
Queensland	217	147	184	2,093	1,879	2,005
South Australia	195	157	176	2,020	1,964	1,995
Western Australia	181	117	151	1,705	1,525	1,634
Tasmania	246	220	233	2,247	2,306	2,274
Northern Territory	64	111	78	353	2,540	572
Federal Capital Territory	178	..	97	3,751	..	2,196
Australia	235	176	206	2,245	2,096	2,180

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

(viii) *Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Children under two years of age)* (52). The number of deaths due to these causes was 317 in 1935 and is the lowest number recorded for many years. During 1935, 5,146 children died before reaching their second birthday, and of these 317, or 6.2 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 486.

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, 1931-35 and 1935 are given in the following table. 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 follows:—

Period—	1911-15	Males, 24.6	Females, 20.9	Total, 22.8
„	1921-25	„ 16.5	„ 13.3	„ 14.9
„	1931-35	„ 3.7	„ 2.8	„ 3.3

DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), ETC., DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS (UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE).—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

State.	Number of Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis. (Under 2 years of age.)			Death Rates (a) from Diarrhœa and Enteritis. (Under 2 years of age.)			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	81	46	127	6	4	5	58	43	52
Victoria ..	38	24	62	4	3	3	39	28	34
Queensland ..	27	23	50	5	5	5	52	64	56
South Australia ..	4	4	8	1	1	1	14	17	15
Western Australia	34	24	58	14	11	13	135	149	141
Tasmania ..	8	4	12	7	3	5	63	37	51
Australia, 1935 ..	192	125	317	6	4	5	54	45	50
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	366	364
1931-35 ..	234	175	409	7	5	6	70	68	69

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

(ix) *Puerperal Septicæmia* (including Post-Abortive Sepsis, but excluding Criminal Abortion) (68a,c). The 147 deaths from puerperal septicæmia and post-abortive sepsis during 1935 showed a decrease from the average of the previous five years. The rate was 1.32 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rates during the preceding five years were:—1930, 1.88; 1931, 1.51; 1932, 1.40; 1933, 1.44; and 1934, 1.46. It is probable that some of the deaths now included under "Criminal Abortion" and excluded from figures affecting the rates for 1931 onwards may have been classified with puerperal septicæmia in previous years. The rate in 1935 per 1,000 live births of the 245 deaths from puerperal septicæmia, including criminal abortion, was 2.20. The 245 deaths mentioned were made up as follows:—Post-abortive sepsis 58, criminal abortion 98, puerperal septicæmia 89.

(x) *Other Diseases or Accidents of Pregnancy and Labour* (66, 67, 69, 70). The deaths under this heading numbered 400 in 1931; 375 in 1932; 339 in 1933; 374 in 1934; and 345 in 1935. Included in the 345 deaths in 1935 were the following:—Abortion not returned as septic, 24; ectopic gestation, 29; other accidents of pregnancy, 6; puerperal hæmorrhage, 77; puerperal albuminuria and convulsions, 93; other toxæmias of pregnancy, 25; phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism or sudden death, 40; other accidents of childbirth, 43; other or unspecified conditions of the puerperal state, 8.

(xi) *All Puerperal Causes* (66 to 70). The 590 deaths in 1935 under the two preceding headings, including criminal abortion, correspond to a death rate of 17.8 per 100,000 females or 5.31 per 1,000 live births. The death rate may be expressed in other terms by stating that 1 of every 187 women confined in 1935 died from puerperal causes. The corresponding ratios for married women were 1 of every 206, and for single women 1 in every 61. More detailed information will be found in a series of tables in Bulletin No. 53 of Australian Demography.

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.
Norway	1932	1.00	1.62	2.62
Japan	1933	0.68	1.97	2.65
France	1931	0.94	1.75	2.69
Italy	1934	1.06	1.67	2.73
Netherlands	1934	1.02	2.16	3.18
Hungary	1933	1.78	1.39	3.18
Sweden	1932	1.70	1.74	3.44
Spain	1932	2.10	1.42	3.52
Egypt	1927	1.52	2.28	3.80
Western Australia	1935	1.11	2.72	3.82
Denmark	1930	1.18	2.65	3.83
Queensland	1935	0.96	3.17	4.13
England and Wales	1934	1.95	2.46	4.41
Irish Free State	1934	1.59	2.84	4.43
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1932	1.75	2.77	4.52
Switzerland	1933	1.33	3.24	4.58
Victoria	1935	0.97	3.73	4.70
Tasmania	1935	2.02	2.69	4.71
New Zealand	1934	2.43	2.42	4.85
Czechoslovakia	1933	2.66	2.18	4.85
Belgium	1933	1.80	3.39	5.19
Canada (including Quebec)	1934	1.90	3.37	5.27
Germany	1932	2.54	2.74	5.28
Australia	1935	1.32	3.98	5.30
Northern Ireland	1935	2.22	3.28	5.50
Greece	1932	2.95	2.65	5.60
South Australia	1935	1.57	4.36	5.93
United States (Registration Area)	1934	2.32	3.63	5.96
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1934	2.70	3.30	6.00
New South Wales	1935	1.61	4.70	6.31
Scotland	1935	2.58	3.73	6.31
Ceylon	1927	6.48	11.02	17.50

A tabulation of puerperal causes for Australia according to age at death for married and single women separately will also be found in Bulletin No. 53 of Australian Demography.

The total number of children left by the married mothers was 1,312, an average of 2.6 children per mother.

Twenty-four of the mothers who died had been married less than one year, 70 between one and two years, and 44 between two and three years. The duration of marriage ranged up to 28 years, apart from 7 cases in which the date of marriage was not stated. A tabulation, distinguishing the ages at marriage, will be found in Bulletin No. 53 of Australian Demography, which also includes a table showing in combination the duration of marriage and previous issue.

(xii) *Congenital Malformation, Debility and Premature Birth* (73 to 77). The deaths under this heading in 1935 numbered 3,161 of which 3,030 were of children under one year of age. Of all deaths of children under one year of age 71 per cent. was due to these causes. The number of deaths for 1935 is given in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM CONGENITAL DEBILITY, ETC., AND MALFORMATION, 1935.

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	131	118	249	431	345	776	144	99	243
Victoria ..	98	81	179	244	198	442	115	79	194
Queensland ..	66	34	100	189	116	305	53	46	99
South Australia ..	31	14	45	62	54	116	22	16	38
Western Australia	20	22	42	60	68	128	23	17	40
Tasmania ..	15	14	29	59	31	90	23	14	37
Northern Territory	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	..	1
Federal Capital Territory ..	1	..	1	3	1	4	1	..	1
Australia ..	362	283	645	1,049	814	1,863	382	271	653
Number of deaths under one year	301	213	514	1,049	814	1,863	382	271	653
Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births	5.29	3.91	4.62	18.44	14.95	16.73	6.71	4.98	5.87

(xiii) *Suicide* (79).—(a) *General*. The numbers of deaths from suicide showed an increase each year from 1922 until 1930 and then fell to 1932. After rising again in 1934, the number of suicides decreased during 1935. The number of deaths in 1930 was 943—791 males and 152 females; in 1931, 827—689 males and 138 females; in 1932, 754—598 males and 156 females; in 1933, 790—633 males and 157 females; in 1934, 826—643 males and 183 females; and in 1935, 791—612 males and 179 females.

(b) *Modes Adopted*. The modes adopted by persons who committed suicide in the years 1926—30, 1934 and 1935 were as follows:—

SUICIDES, MODES ADOPTED.—AUSTRALIA.

Mode of Death.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Average of 5 years, 1926—30.	1934.	1935.	Average of 5 years, 1926—30.	1934.	1935.	Average of 5 years, 1926—30.	1934.	1935.
Poisoning	156	144	147	62	68	82	218	212	229
Poisonous gas	25	41	44	9	29	13	34	70	57
Hanging or Strangulation	93	73	81	22	18	23	115	91	104
Drowning	41	56	34	18	30	28	59	86	62
Firearms	197	202	197	7	12	12	204	214	209
Cutting or piercing instruments	104	87	78	12	14	8	116	101	86
Jumping from a high place	9	19	10	4	5	6	13	24	16
Crushing	15	13	11	4	6	2	19	19	13
Other Modes	10	8	10	3	1	5	13	9	15
Total	650	643	612	141	183	179	791	826	791

(c) *Death Rates.* The death rates from suicide and the proportion per 10,000 of total deaths are given in the following table for 1935, corresponding rates for the periods 1911-15, 1921-25, 1926-30, 1932, 1933 and 1934 being shown at the foot of the table:—

SUICIDE.—DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1935.

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	268	67	335	20	5	13	193	63	136
Victoria ..	125	41	166	14	4	9	127	48	90
Queensland ..	103	35	138	20	8	14	196	97	156
South Australia..	46	13	59	16	4	10	162	56	114
Western Australia	54	13	67	23	6	15	215	81	163
Tasmania ..	11	10	21	9	9	9	86	93	89
Northern Territory	4	..	4	114	..	78	635	..	571
Federal Capital Territory ..	1	..	1	20	..	11	417	..	244
Australia, 1935 ..	612	179	791	18	5	12	171	64	124
„ 1934 ..	643	183	826	19	6	12	186	66	133
„ 1933 ..	633	157	790	19	5	12	190	61	134
„ 1932 ..	598	156	754	18	5	12	188	63	133
Average—1926-30	650	141	791	20	5	13	198	56	136
„ 1921-25	509	112	621	18	4	11	165	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 1935, it will be seen that both extreme youth and extreme old age are represented:—

AGES OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Ages.	M.	F.	Total.	Ages.	M.	F.	Total.
10 years and under 15	2	..	2	60 years and under 65	43	4	47
15 „ „ 20	18	8	26	65 „ „ 70	31	1	32
20 „ „ 25	28	15	43	70 „ „ 75	24	9	33
25 „ „ 30	31	16	47	75 „ „ 80	16	1	17
30 „ „ 35	52	19	71	80 „ „ 85	7	2	9
35 „ „ 40	65	29	94	85 „ „ 90	2	..	2
40 „ „ 45	59	25	84	90 „ „ 95	..	..	..
45 „ „ 50	81	23	104	95 „ „ 100	1	..	1
50 „ „ 55	86	14	100	Not stated	1	..	1
55 „ „ 60	65	13	78	Total Deaths ..	612	179	791

(e) *Occupations of Males.* The next table gives the occupations of the males who committed suicide in 1921, 1931 and 1935:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Group.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1935.	1921.	1931.	1935.
				%	%	%
Professional	32	29	45	6.27	4.21	7.35
Domestic	20	22	19	3.92	3.19	3.10
Commercial	81	106	70	15.88	15.38	11.44
Transport and Communica- tion	42	52	40	8.24	7.55	6.54
Industrial	180	256	93	35.29	37.16	15.20
Agricultural, Pastoral, Min- ing, etc.	131	182	148	25.69	26.41	24.18
Indefinite	21	39	(a) 191	4.12	5.66	(a) 31.21
Dependent	3	3	6	0.59	0.44	0.98
Total Male Deaths ..	510	689	612	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 170 (27.78 per cent.) clerks, labourers, etc., not specified as belonging to any industry, who 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	New South Wales ..	1935	12.7
Irish Free State ..	1934	3.5	Great Britain and Nor- thern Ireland ..	1932	13.6
Spain	1932	3.9	England and Wales ..	1934	13.7
Northern Ireland ..	1935	4.0	Queensland	1935	14.3
Greece	1932	5.4	United States	1934	14.9
Norway	1932	6.5	Western Australia ..	1935	15.0
Netherlands	1934	8.4	Denmark	1932	17.1
Canada	1934	8.5	Sweden	1932	17.7
Italy	1934	8.6	Belgium	1933	18.2
Victoria	1935	9.0	France	1931	19.0
Tasmania	1935	9.1	Japan	1933	22.0
Union of South Africa (a)	1934	9.3	Poland (b)	1933	24.0
Scotland	1935	9.5	Switzerland	1933	27.2
South Australia ..	1935	10.1	Germany	1932	29.1
Australia	1935	11.8	Czechoslovakia ..	1933	30.3
New Zealand	1934	12.3	Hungary	1933	32.0

(a) White population only.

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

(xiv) *Homicide (80).* Deaths from homicide in 1935 numbered 106, equivalent to about the average for the previous five years. See paragraph (xvi).

(xv) *Accidental or Violent Deaths (except Suicide and Homicide).* Deaths from accidents in 1935 numbered 3,208 compared with an average of 2,941 for the previous five years. Of the deaths in 1935, 1,142 occurred in New South Wales; 874 in Victoria; 571 in Queensland; 226 in South Australia; 267 in Western Australia; 117 in Tasmania; 7 in Northern Territory; and 4 in the Federal Capital Territory. Other deaths of a violent nature numbered 203. See paragraph (xvi).

(xvi) *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 1935.

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL VIOLENCE.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Suicide (<i>see</i> paragraph (xiii))	612	179	791
Infanticide (murder of children under 1 year) ..	11	5	16
Homicide by firearms	24	17	41
Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments ..	4	4	8
Homicide by other means	31	10	41
Homicide, Total	70	36	106
Poisoning by venomous animals—			
(a) Snakebite	7	4	11
(b) Other	8	4	12
Poisoning by food	18	8	26
Accidental absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas	16	9	25
Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted) ..	19	21	40
Conflagration	18	8	26
Accidental burns (conflagration excepted) ..	106	93	199
Accidental mechanical suffocation	26	10	36
Accidental drowning	227	43	270
Accidental injury by firearms	83	9	92
Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments	9	3	12
Accidental injury by falling, crushing, etc.—			
In mines and quarries	95	..	95
By machinery	45	2	47
Connected with methods of transport—			
Railways	115	18	133
Tramways	41	12	53
Automobiles	857	203	1,060
Other land vehicles	163	29	192
Transport by water	26	..	26
Transport by air	18	4	22
Fall not otherwise specified	245	235	480
Other crushings	95	3	98
Cataclysm .. .. .	..	..	..
Injuries by animals (not poisoning)	32	4	36
Starvation, thirst, fatigue	13	1	14
Excessive cold	6	..	6
Excessive heat	23	6	29
Lightning	11	1	12
Other accidental electric shocks	33	4	37
Other and unstated forms of accidental violence—			
Inattention at birth	7	..	7
Other	92	20	112
Violent deaths of unstated nature (open verdict)—			
Drowning	67	31	98
Firearms	15	1	16
Cutting or piercing instruments .. .. .	..	..	..
Fall	10	1	11
Crushing	12	3	15
Other	42	16	58
War wounds	5	..	5
Capital punishment .. .. .	..	..	..
External Violence, excluding Suicide and Homicide	2,605	806	3,411
Total Deaths from External Violence ..	3,287	1,021	4,308

The following table of death rates per million of mean population reveals for External Violence (excluding Suicide and Homicide), which consists mainly of 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 1935 were higher than those recorded in the four preceding years.

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.	
1911-15 ..	21	16	19	948	268	621	1,170	330	770	718
1921-25 ..	17	13	15	753	211	488	950	260	610	643
1926-30 ..	19	15	17	843	240	549	1,070	300	690	746
1931 ..	25	14	20	690	204	452	923	261	599	688
1932 ..	19	9	14	700	220	464	898	277	593	685
1933 ..	18	11	15	678	214	449	883	273	583	654
1934 ..	21	11	16	738	234	490	949	301	630	676
1935 ..	21	11	16	764	243	507	964	308	641	677

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

(xvii) "Other Diseases." The intermediate and the abridged classifications of causes of death used in Tables A to E in the preceding pages differ 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 of the intermediate classification are expanded into their constituent causes in the following table:—

F.—DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Causes.	G.C.N. (a)	M.	F.	Total.
17. OTHER INFECTIOUS OR PARASITIC DISEASES.				
Erysipelas	15	31	28	59
Acute Poliomyelitis	16	23	13	36
Encephalitis Lethargica	17	14	14	28
Cerebrospinal Fever	18	8	9	17
Anthrax	20	1	..	1
Tetanus	22	79	23	102
Leprosy	33	4	..	4
Other Venereal Diseases	35	2	..	2
Mycoses	43	6	6	12
Mumps	44 ^a	7	10	17
Other	44 ^b	11	13	24
Total .. .. .	..	186	116	302

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

F.—DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1935—*continued.*

Causes.	G.C.N. (a)	M.	F.	Total.
25. OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.				
Diseases of the Pituitary Gland	65	3	4	7
Diseases of the Thymus Gland	67	10	10	20
Diseases of the Adrenals (Addison's Disease)	68	11	16	27
Other General Diseases	69	16	24	40
Total .. .. .	..	40	54	94
27. LEUCÆMIAS, ETC., AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND BLOOD-MAKING ORGANS.				
Hæmorrhagic Conditions	70	22	18	40
Leucæmia, Lymphadenoma—				
Leucæmia	72a	99	78	168
Aleucæmia (Lymphadenoma)	72b	46	32	78
Diseases of the Spleen	73	12	19	31
Other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	74	4	2	6
Total .. .. .	..	174	149	323
29. OTHER CHRONIC POISONINGS.				
Chronic Poisoning by Organic Substances	76	1	..	1
Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Substances—				
Chronic Lead Poisoning	77a	10	2	12
Total .. .. .	..	11	2	13
36. OTHER DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.				
Encephalitis (not epidemic)—				
Cerebral Abscess	78a	29	15	44
Others	78b	24	35	59
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	81	95	88	183
Convulsions of Infants under Five years of Age	86	18	18	36
Other Diseases of the Nervous System—				
Chorea	87a	1	1	2
Neuralgia and Neuritis	87b	7	2	9
Paralysis Agitans	87c	77	42	119
Disseminated Sclerosis	87d	41	32	73
Idiocy, Imbecility	87e	13	9	22
Other Diseases	87f	37	37	74
Total .. .. .	..	342	279	621
46. OTHER DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.				
Other Diseases of the Arteries				
Diseases of the Veins (Varices, Hæmorrhoids, Phlebitis, etc.)	99	36	29	65
Diseases of the Lymphatic Systems, Lymphangitis, etc.	100	18	20	38
Abnormalities of Blood Pressure	101	3	3	6
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	102	45	35	80
Total	103	9	6	15
Total .. .. .	..	111	93	204

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

F.—DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1935—*continued.*

Causes.	G.C.N. (a)	M.	F.	Total.
50. OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.				
Diseases of the Nasal Fossae and Annexa	104	15	5	21
Diseases of the Larynx	105	8	10	18
Congestion, Hæmorrhagic Infarction of Lung	111	184	214	398
Asthma	112	89	49	138
Pulmonary Emphysema	113	6	..	6
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System, Tuberculosis excepted—				
Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia	114 ^a	160	11	171
Gangrene of the Lung	114 ^b	4	3	7
Other Diseases	114 ^c	29	6	35
Total		496	298	794
58. OTHER DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.				
Diseases of the Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, etc.—				
Buccal Cavity and Annexa	115 ^a	11	18	29
Pharynx and Tonsils	115 ^b	46	57	103
Diseases of the Oesophagus	116	1	5	6
Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	118	46	25	71
Other Diseases of the Intestines	123	40	41	81
Diseases of the Pancreas	128	28	28	56
Peritonitis (without specified cause)	129	44	59	103
Total		216	233	449
70. PUERPERAL CAUSES.				
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Embolism, etc.—				
Phlegmasia Alba Dolens and Thrombosis	148 ^a	..	9	9
Embolism and Sudden Death	148 ^b	..	31	31
Other Accidents of Childbirth—				
Cæsarean Section	149 ^a	..	15	15
Other Surgical Operations and Instrumental Delivery	149 ^b	..	3	3
Others	149 ^c	..	25	25
Other or Not Specified Conditions of the Puerperal State—				
Puerperal Diseases of the Breast	150 ^a	..	2	2
Others	150 ^b	..	6	6
Total			91	91

(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, 1935.

Class.	Total Deaths.			Death Rates.(a)			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Parasitic and Infectious Diseases	3,494	2,201	5,485	94	69	82	895	821	862
2. Cancer and Other Tumours	3,900	3,819	7,719	114	115	115	1,093	1,368	1,214
3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands, and Other General Diseases	632	1,165	1,797	19	35	27	177	417	283
4. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	297	276	573	9	8	8	83	99	90
5. Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications	45	9	54	1	1	1	13	3	8
6. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Sense	2,197	2,166	4,363	64	65	65	615	776	686
7. Diseases of the Circulatory System	9,831	7,479	17,310	288	229	257	2,754	2,680	2,722
8. Diseases of the Respiratory System	3,765	2,614	6,409	111	80	95	1,055	947	1,008
9. Diseases of the Digestive System	1,097	1,499	3,406	59	45	52	500	537	550
10. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	2,092	1,992	4,894	85	60	73	813	714	769
11. Pregnancy, Labour and Puerperal State	..	590	590	..	18	9	..	212	93
12. Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	96	92	188	3	3	3	27	33	30
13. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	91	43	137	3	1	2	26	16	22
14. Congenital Malformations	362	283	645	11	9	10	101	101	101
15. Early Infancy	1,431	1,085	2,516	42	33	37	491	380	396
16. Old Age	1,409	1,347	2,756	41	41	41	395	483	433
17. External Causes	3,287	1,021	4,308	96	31	64	921	366	677
18. Causes of Death not Determined	252	107	359	7	3	5	71	38	56
Total	35,691	27,908	63,599	1,017	842	946	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
5. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands, and Other General Diseases	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	261	236	249	248	222	236	19	29	24
5. Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9	8
6. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Sense	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	2
7. Diseases of the Circulatory System	112	93	103	93	83	88	78	77	77
8. Diseases of the Respiratory System	147	116	132	150	118	134	186	159	168
9. Diseases of the Digestive System	132	93	113	121	88	105	116	85	101
10. Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	135	123	130	97	81	89	79	63	71
11. Puerperal Condition	72	46	59	72	49	61	77	56	67
12. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	..	27	13	..	25	12	..	24	12
13. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	6	5	6	6	4	5	4	3	3
14. Congenital Malformations	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	2
15. Early Infancy	12	9	10	12	10	11	12	9	10
16. Old Age	87	71	79	73	56	65	60	46	54
17. External Causes	94	80	88	70	68	72	55	53	54
18. Causes of Death not Determined	117	33	77	95	26	61	107	30	69
Total	1,193	942	1,073	1,061	841	953	1,026	827	928

15. Ages at Death of Married Males and Females, and Issue.—Bulletin No. 53 of Australian Demography contains a number of tables showing, in combination with the issue, the ages at marriage, ages at death, birthplaces and occupations of married persons who died in Australia in 1935. A summary of those tables is given hereunder. Deaths of married males in 1935 numbered 23,023, and of married females, 20,274. The tabulations which follow deal, however, with only 22,739 males and 20,117 females, the information in the remaining 441 cases being incomplete. The total number of children in the families of the 22,739 males was 95,249, and of the 20,117 females, 90,957. 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.	1935.	1911.	1921.	1935.
Under 20 years	0.33	..	..	0.94	0.77	0.83
20 to 24 "	0.77	0.84	0.71	1.27	1.22	1.11
25 " 29 "	1.25	1.29	1.29	1.82	1.86	1.59
30 " 34 "	2.05	2.06	1.89	2.74	2.45	2.22
35 " 39 "	2.80	2.58	2.26	3.64	3.29	2.72
40 " 44 "	3.47	3.23	2.62	4.09	3.66	3.14
45 " 49 "	4.09	3.48	2.96	4.54	3.76	3.19
50 " 54 "	4.75	3.76	3.21	5.35	4.23	3.60
55 " 59 "	5.44	4.41	3.54	5.86	4.69	3.87
60 " 64 "	5.95	4.98	3.82	5.99	5.39	4.06
65 " 69 "	6.23	5.50	4.08	6.50	5.86	4.36
70 " 74 "	6.41	6.06	4.56	6.38	6.30	4.92
75 " 79 "	6.75	6.66	5.11	6.72	6.56	5.61
80 " 84 "	6.68	6.89	5.80	6.22	6.76	5.93
85 " 89 "	6.67	7.18	6.24	5.97	6.93	6.13
90 " 94 "	6.03	7.21	6.43	5.69	6.53	6.88
95 " 99 "	7.30	6.97	7.07	5.05	6.05	6.43
100 years and upwards ..	9.33	9.20	4.00	5.17	5.11	6.80
Age not stated	4.33	5.36	3.00	4.60	5.80	..
All Ages	5.42	4.97	4.19	5.35	5.05	4.52

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 242. The totals are shown in the following table:—

ISSUE OF DECEASED MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES.—AUSTRALIA, 1935.

Issue of Married Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Issue of Married Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Living ..	39,592	38,952	78,544	Living ..	35,534	35,789	71,323
Dead ..	9,422	7,283	16,705	Dead ..	11,031	8,603	19,634
Total ..	49,014	46,235	95,249	Total ..	46,565	44,392	90,957

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.	1935.	1911.	1921.	1935.
Under 15 years .. ..	..	..	1.67	9.71	7.60	5.88
15 to 19 "	6.97	6.32	5.80	7.10	6.97	6.40
20 " 24 "	6.34	6.05	5.23	5.77	5.50	5.07
25 " 29 "	5.70	5.17	4.49	4.27	4.09	3.76
30 " 34 "	4.92	4.45	3.67	3.04	2.66	2.49
35 " 39 "	4.05	3.90	3.00	1.68	1.61	1.24
40 " 44 "	3.43	2.67	2.22	0.72	0.62	0.51
45 " 49 "	2.59	2.20	1.54	0.26	0.03	0.38
50 " 54 "	2.45	1.70	1.23	..	..	..
55 " 59 "	1.66	1.30	1.01	..	..	..
60 " 64 "	2.00	0.33	1.46	..	..	..
65 years and upwards	1.00	0.25	1.03	..	..	..
Age unspecified	5.40	4.93	3.23	5.23	5.41	3.51
All Ages	5.42	4.97	4.19	5.35	5.05	4.52

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 1935, 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 averages 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.		1935.		1911.		1935.	
	Deaths.	Average Issue.	Deaths.	Average Issue.	Deaths.	Average Issue.	Deaths.	Average Issue.
Australasia—								
Australia	4,074	4.71	14,753	4.18	4,566	4.57	13,868	4.42
New Zealand	64	3.89	234	2.91	56	3.84	176	3.49
Europe—								
England and Wales	4,079	5.87	4,260	4.21	3,152	5.86	3,381	4.66
Scotland	1,133	5.89	1,102	4.09	1,002	6.09	865	4.82
Ireland	1,766	6.12	1,058	4.70	2,113	5.83	1,114	5.04
Other British Possessions	23	6.52	36	4.08	24	5.75	25	4.64
Western	199	4.33	254	4.24	55	5.07	71	4.61
Central	481	5.81	401	5.25	270	6.56	257	6.04
Southern	58	5.09	138	3.70	12	4.92	69	4.07
Eastern	35	4.37	51	3.73	6	4.50	22	4.64
Asia—								
British Possessions	32	3.87	81	2.96	17	6.41	31	3.68
Foreign Countries	74	2.46	93	3.18	5	2.60	24	5.00
Africa—								
British Possessions	16	3.56	22	3.86	15	4.80	24	3.88
Foreign Countries .. ..	..	..	3	6.00	..	..	2	4.50
America—								
British Possessions	42	5.55	35	3.91	17	6.47	14	5.36
United States	40	3.78	72	2.56	17	4.94	38	4.03
Other Foreign Countries	17	4.53	14	2.86	10	4.50	4	4.00
Polynesia	5	4.00	11	3.18	9	3.33	11	3.55
Indefinite	72	4.28	121	3.66	72	4.85	121	4.76
Total	12,213	5.42	22,739	4.19	11,423	5.35	20,117	4.52

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 Group.	Deaths of Married Males.			Average Issue.		
	1921.	1931.	1935.	1921.	1931.	1935.
Professional	926	1,194	1,742	4.04	3.78	3.56
Domestic	552	621	587	3.55	3.64	3.11
Commercial	1,977	2,962	2,559	4.18	3.55	3.50
Transport and Communication	1,254	1,742	2,006	4.63	4.15	3.95
Industrial	5,086	6,883	4,644	4.95	4.49	4.10
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	3,983	4,495	5,400	5.83	5.31	4.98
Indefinite	759	936	(a) 5,758	5.49	4.68	(a) 4.18
Dependent	15	39	43	4.00	3.85	3.77
Total	14,552	18,872	22,739	4.97	4.44	4.19

(a) Includes 4,430 clerks, labourers, etc. (average issue 4.12), not specified as belonging to any industry, who were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

§ 4. Australian Life Tables.

The Official Year Book, No. 20, pp. 962 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. In Chapter XXVIII.—Miscellaneous will be found a specially contributed article by F. W. Barford, M.A., A.I.A. on the results of the tables completed to date.

§ 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 1899 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 at 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. 463 to 470.)

1. **General.**—The progressive fluctuations of the numbers 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 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 crises 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 to 1919, the result of war conditions, followed by an equally rapid increase in 1920. The numbers were fairly constant from 1920 to 1928 after which they declined steeply as the result of the world depression. A slight improvement was shown in 1935.

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. Marriages declined again to 1923 then recovered to 1927, when the experience of the period 1915 to 1920 was repeated, the graph falling sharply with the progress of the depression and making a striking recovery in the past four years.

The characteristic feature of the graph of deaths is its irregular nature. On the whole, however, there is a fairly steady increase 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. The next four years witnessed a sharp advance to 8.45 per thousand.

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. The high rate of 1919 was due to influenza, while in the other years epidemics of measles were largely responsible.

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 since 1922.