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CHAPTER X. VITAL STATISTICS.

Note.—1. In the Vital Statistics chapter of Official Year Book No. 38, tables covered 1948 and, where possible, 1947. In issue No. 39 these tables covered 1950 and where possible, 1949. In the present issue totals and rates have been shown for births, deaths, marriages and infant deaths for the year 1952, but in most cases an analysis of the figures has not been carried beyond 1951. More detailed figures will be found in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69 unless otherwise specifically indicated.

2. Figures for Australia throughout are exclusive of full-blood aboriginals.

§ 1. Marriages.

1. Number of Marriages.—The number of marriages registered in Australia during the year ended 31st December, 1952 was 74,172 giving a rate of 8.58 per 1,000 of the mean population for the year. A summary of the number of marriages registered in each State and Territory since 1901 is given in the following table. Annual averages for each five-yearly period from 1861 will be found in Official Year Book No. 39, page 575.

MARRIAGES.

Period.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
				ANNUAL	Averac	ES.	·			•
1901-1905		10,435	8,294	3,154	2,412	2,024	1,342	7	1	27,668
1906-1910		12,742	9,502	4,203	3,159	2,098	1,446	10	(a)	33,160
1911-1915		16,741	11,762	5,696	4,032	2,552	1,549	16	4	42,352
1916–1920		15,744	11,321	5,397	3,756	2,145	1,443	27	5	39,838
1921–1925	• •	18,041	13,293	6,072	4,200	2,564	1,594	14	4	45,782
1926–1930		19,253	12,955	6,279	4,036	3,167	1,506	23	30	47,249
1931-1935		18,742	12,773	6,950	3,967	3,328	1,638	29	53	47,480
1936-1940		25,295	17,784	8,982	5,726	4,399	2,187	83	85	64,541
1941-1945		28,506	19,450	10,563	6,517	4,668	2,097	71	109	71,981
1946–1950	٠.	30,162	20,453	10,666	6,581	5,205	2,529	114	181	75,891
				YEAR	LY TOTA	LS.				
1947		30,172	20,437	10,999	6,668	5,282	2,584	124	191	76,457
1948		30,164	20,035	10,125	6,704	5,186	2,428	110	150	74,902
1949		28,757	20,066	10,234	6,247	4,951	2,422	130	192	72,999
		30,036	20,320	10,304	6,585	5,434	2,560	144	216	75,599
1951		30,341	21,117	10,814	6,646	5,390	2,607	143	240	77,298
		29,351	20,220	10,056	6,241	5,389	2,553	137	225	74,172

⁽a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

2. Crude Marriage-rates.—The crude marriage-rates for each State and Territory for a series of years are given hereunder:—

CRUDE MARRIAGE-RATES.(a)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
		A	VERAGE	Annual	RATES.				
1901-1905 1906-1910 1911-1915 1916-1920 1921-1925 1926-1930 1931-1935 1936-1940 1941-1945	7·37 8.11 9·32 8.03 8.20 7.86 7.20 9.29 9.97 9.86	6.88 7.63 8.48 7.82 8.28 7.42 7.02 9.52 9.86 9.73	6.12 7.52 8.69 7.64 7.62 7.10 7.35 8.80 10.04 9.45	6.75 8.34 9.31 8.20 8.13 7.12 6.83 9.65 10.61	9.26 8.06 8.26 6.80 7.27 7.80 7.58 9.49 9.74	7.49 7.71 8.01 7.20 7.40 6.97 7.19 9.25 8.61 9.51	1.68 2.61 4.33 5.74 3.82 5.11 5.92 13.28 7.18	(b) 1.93 1.91 1.21 3.86 5.74 7.22 7.57	7.10 7.89 8.86 7.82 8.04 7.52 7.16 9.35 9.94

⁽a) Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (c) Rate based on revised mean population estimates shown on p. 335 is 9.35.

CRUDE MARRIAGE-RATES-continued.

Period.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.O.T.	Aust.
	-		-	У ЕАН	RLY RAT	ES.	·			
				,		}	1	i	(a)	
1947		10.11	9.95	9.95	10.32	10.50	10.02	11.39	11.30	10.09
1948	٠.	9.96	9.59	9.01	10.18	10.07	9.18	9.03	8.25	9.71
1949	٠.	9.23	9.38	8.92	9.27	9.29	8.88	9.65	10.05	9.23
1950		9.31	9.22	8.74	9.40	9.73	9.07	9.65	10.53	9.24
1951		9.14	9.31	8.96	9.23	9.27	8.90	8.94	9.84	9.17
1952		8.66	8.66	8.14	8.44	8.95	8.39	8.51	8.33	8.58

⁽a) Rates based on revised mean population estimates shown on p. 335 are as follows:—1947, 11.21; 1948, 7.81; 1949, 9.06; 1950, 9.16.

3. Marriage-rates based on Marriageable Population.—As the marriage-rates in some international tabulations are based on the unmarried population aged 15 years and over, the corresponding rates have been calculated for Australia for the last seven census periods. The period in each case comprises the census year with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following, and the figures are as follows:—

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

	-	1					
Pe	riod.	į	Rate.(a)	Pe	riod.		Rate.(a)
1880-82	•••		48.98 45.74 42.14 50.44	1920-22 1932-34 1946-48	••	•••	56.22 42.88 71.24

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

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

CRUDE MARRIAGE-RATES(a): VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.		1908–13.	1921-25.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1951.
United States of America	 	(b)	10.6	9.9	9.2	10.6
Yugoslavia	 	(b)	10.6	9.5	7.8	10.3
Union of South Africa(c)	 	(b)	8.0	9.3	9.4	(d) 9.9
Australia(e)	 	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.2	9.2
Canada	 	(b)	7.3	7 · 3	6.4	9.2
Austria	 	(b)	9.6	7.5	6.8	9.1
Netherlands	 	7.5	8.2	7.7	7.2	8.8
New Zealand (f)	 	8.5	8.0	7.7	7.3	8.7
Norway	 	6.2	6.3	6.1	6.5	8.3
United Kingdom	 	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.9	8.2
Denmark	 	7.3	7.9	7.8	8.7	8.1
Belgium	 	7.9	10.6	9.1	7.8	8.1
Japan	 	9.3	8.8	8.0	7.6	8.0
Finland	 	6.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	8.0
Argentine	 	6.8	7.2	7.4	6.5	8.0
Switzerland	 	7.3	7.7	7.5	7.7	7.9
Chile	 	(b)	6.9	9.3	6.9	7.8
Portugal	 ·	6.9	7.9	6.9	6.6	7.7
Sweden	 	6.0	6.3	6.7	7.3	7.6
France	 	7.9	9.5	8.2	7.4	7.5
Spain	 	7.0	7.3	7.3	6.5	7.5
Italy	 	7.7	9.0	7.3	6.8	6.9
Mexico	 	(b)'	(b)	(b)	6.1	6.1
Ireland, Republic of	 	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.6	5.4

⁽a) Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Not available. (c) White population only. (d) 1950. (e) Excludes full-blood aboriginals. (f) Excludes Maoris.

5. Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—(i) General. Age at marriage in single years of age and previous conjugal condition of bridegrooms and brides in 1951 will be found in Demography Bulletin No. 69. A summary in age groups is given hereunder. There were 5,268 males aged less than twenty-one years married during 1951 while the corresponding number of females was 22,262. At the other extreme there were 83 bachelors and 50 spinsters in the age group 65 years and over.

AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: AUSTRALIA, 1951.

Age at		Brideg	rooms.		Brides.					
Marriage (Years).	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.		
Under 20	2,318			2,318	14,555	4	2	14,561		
20-24	31,473	25	53 1	31,551	35,190	93	329	35,612		
25-29	21,091	126	66e	21,886	11,065	300	1,255	12,620		
30-34	6,892	190	1,142	8,224	3,426	528	1,325	5,279		
35-39	3,241	317	1,162	4,720	1,776	590	1,125	3,491		
40-44	1,626	363	911	2,900	884	539	732	2,155		
45-49	863	430	620	1,913	503	507	389	1,399		
50-54	471	503 '	398	1,372	286 '	458	183	927		
55-59	234	558	202	994	162	357	80,	599		
60–64	111	431	91	633	83	258	45	386		
65 and over	83	654	50	787	50	205	14	269		
Total	68,403	3,597	5,298	77,298	67,980	3,839	5,479	77,298		

(ii) Proportional Distribution. In the following table the proportional distribution of bridegrooms and brides according to previous conjugal condition is shown in five-yearly periods from 1911 to 1950 and for each year 1949 to 1951:—

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

(Per Cént.)

		Brideg	rooms.		i i	Brides.				
Period.	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.		
1911-15	93.92	5.51	0.57	100.00	94.62	4.62	0.76	100.00		
1916-20	92.82	6.33	0.85	100.00	93.44	5.59	0.97	100.00		
1921-25	92.18	6.38	1.44	100.00	92.99	5.49	1.52	100.00		
1926–30	92.31	5.93	1.76	100.00	93.46	4.55	1.99	100.00		
1931-35	92.63	5.39	1.98	100.00	94.37	3.53	2.10	100.00		
1936-40	92.59	4.82	2.59	100.00	93.94	3.38	2.68	100.00		
1941-45	91.44	4.77	3.79	100.00	92.11	3.93	3.96	100.00		
1946-50	88.82	4.74	6.44	100.00	88.71	4.74	6.55	100.00		
1949	88.61	4.92	6.47	100.00	88.49	4.74	6.77	100.00		
1950	88.34	4.82	6.84	100.00	87.98	4:92	7.10	100.00		
1951	88.49	4.65	6.86	100.00	87.94	4.97	7.09	100.00		

(iii) Relative Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides. The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides in 1951 are shown in single years in Demography Bulletin No. 69. A summary in age groups of five years is given below.

Age of	Total			A	ge of Bri	ide (Year	5).		•
Bridegroom (Years).	Bride- grooms.	Under	15–19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45 and over.
Under 20	2,318	6	1,745	537	25	3	2		
20-24	31,551	15	9,420	19,529	2,279	243	48	13	4
25-29	21,886	5	2,777	11,999	5,585	1,153	299	57	11
30-34	8,224		436	2,537	2,801	1,581	666	158	45
35-39	4,720	2	107	736	1,242	1,173	961	349	150
40-44	2,900		35	174	460	674	719	557	28τ
45-49	1,913		8	67	146	285	44I	44I	525
50-54	1,372		2	25	55	100	212	297	672
55-59	994		1	4	17	39	92	160	681
60-64	633		1	3	7	13	31	78	500
65 and over	787		1	I	3	6	20	45	711
Total									
Brides	77,298	28	14,533	35,612	12,620	5,279	3,491	2,155	3,580

RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: AUSTRALIA, 1951.

- (iv) Average Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides. The age at marriage of brides has remained fairly constant during recent years at an average of about 25½ years, although in the period 1937–39 the average rose to almost 26 years. The average ages, in years, of brides for the past six years were:—1946, 25.51; 1947, 25.60; 1948, 25.57; 1949, 25.65; 1950, 25.73; and 1951, 25.71. For the following five-yearly periods the average ages in years were:—1911–15, 25.76; 1916–20, 26.05; 1921–25, 25.76; 1926–30, 25.57; 1931–35, 25.50; 1936–40, 25.72; 1941–45, 25.68; and 1946–50, 25.61. The average ages, in years, of bridegrooms were 28.73 in 1946, 28.93 in 1947, 28.88 in 1948, 28.91 in 1949, 28.99 in 1950 and 28.92 in 1951. It follows, therefore, that brides are, generally speaking, a little more than three years younger than bridegrooms. The average age of brides and bridegrooms for the years 1940–46 showed the effects of war-time conditions. The proportion of young persons marrying during those years increased, thereby causing decreases in the average ages of both brides and bridegrooms. The difference in age between brides and bridegrooms was 3.22 years in 1946, 3.33 in 1947, 3.31 in 1948, 3.26 in 1949, 3.26 in 1950 and 3.21 in 1951.
- 6. Previous Conjugal Condition.—The number of bachelors and spinsters, widowed and divorced persons who married during 1951 is shown in the table on page 379. The following table shows the relative conjugal condition of the contracting parties.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: AUSTRALIA, 1951.

Conjugal Condition		Total	Conjugal Condition of Brides.				
of Bridegrooms.		Bridegrooms.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.		
Bachelors	·	68,403	63,215	1,839	3,349		
Widowers		3,597	1,581	1,330	686		
Divorced		5,298	3,184	670	1,444		
Total Brides		77,298	67.980	3,839	5,479		

- 7. Birthplace of Persons Marrying.—A table showing the relative birthplaces of bridegrooms and brides married in each year will be found in the Demography Bulletin.
- 8. Occupation of Bridegrooms.—The distribution of the 77,298 bridegrooms for 1951 amongst classes of occupations was as follows:—Craftsmen, 20,417; Operatives, 14,096; Commercial and Clerical, 13,345; Rural, Fishing and Hunting, 9,382; Labourers, 7,073; Domestic and Protective Service, 4,581; Professional and Semi-Professional, 3,659; Administrative, 2,612; and Not Gainfully Occupied and Not Stated, 2,133.
- 9. Celebration of Marriages.—In all the States marriages may be celebrated either by ministers of religion who are registered for that purpose with the Registrar-General, or by certain civil officers—in most cases district registrars—but most of the marriages are celebrated by ministers of religion. The registered ministers in 1951 belonged to

more than forty different denominations, some of which, however, have only very few adherents. A number of these have been bracketed under the heading "Other Christian". The figures for 1951 are shown in the following table.

M	ARRIA	GEC	IN	FACH	DENOMINATIO	N 1051	
143	ANNI	ME2	117	CAUII	DEMORINATIO	11. IYƏ1.	

]								Aust	ralia.
Denomination.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	No.	Proportion of Total.
											%
Church of England	ł	11,310	6,072	2,963	1,485	1,688	970	23	101	24,612	31.84
		6,442	4,376	2,513		984		39	58	15,852	20.51
		3,180	2,995	1,904	1,847	808	433	16	10	11,193	14.48
		3,763	4,119	2,042	380	453		19	20	10,947	14.16
Baptist		429	376	210	195	70	78		2	1,360	1.76
		310	345	136	266	126			3	1,235	1.60
		108	358	85	166	51	20			788	1.02
Lutheran		121		230	331	39	I		1	932	1.21
		98	95	115	50	19	14	5		396	0.51
Greek Orthodox		139	86	42	30	51			1	349	0.45
Seventh-Day A	d-			,					1		
		85	24	30	16	14	8		i	177	0.23
Other Christian		185	176	139	47	бо	28	1		636	0.82
Hebrew		146	232	10		11				405	0.52
Total		26,316	19,463	10,419	5,796	4,374	2,215	103	196	68,882	89.11
Civil Officers		4,025	1,654	395	850	1,016	392	40			
Grand Total		30,341	21,117	10,814			2,607	143	240	77,298	00.001

PROPORTION OF TOTAL. (Per cent.)

Denominational		86.73	92.17	96.35 87.21 81.15 84.96 72.03 81.67 3.65 12.79 18.85 15.04 27.97 18.33	89.11
Civil	٠.	13.27	7.83	3.65 12.79 18.85 15.04 27.97 18.33	10.89

10. Divorces.—Chapter XII.—Public Justice shows details of the number of marriages dissolved annually by divorce, nullity of marriage and judicial separation. The number dissolved by decrees for divorce and nullity of marriage made absolute and by judicial separation in 1951 was 7,327 or 9.5 per cent. of the number of marriages celebrated during the year. Detailed tables relating to divorce statistics for 1951 and summary tables for earlier years are shown also in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69, 1951.

In 1952, 7,106 or 9.6 per cent. of the marriages celebrated during the year were dissolved by decrees for divorce and nullity of marriage made absolute and by judicial separation.

§ 2. Fertility and Reproduction.

- 1. Introductory.—Of the two elements of increase in the population, namely, natural increase and net migration, the former has been by far the more important over the past few decades. The level of natural increase depends on the excess of births over deaths and the relation between fertility and mortality determines the rate of reproduction or replacement of the population.
- 2. Number of Live Births.—(i) Year 1951. There are various methods of measuring the fertility of the population by relating the number of births to the numbers in the population. In each the basic data are, of course, the numbers of live births.

The number of live births registered in Australia during 1951 is shown in the table below. The table shows also the number of confinements resulting in one or more live births. The figures exclude cases where the births were of still-born children only.

LIVE BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, 1951.

Particulars	.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.			
Live Births.													
Single birt	hs	70,445	49,342	29,069	17,085	14,425	7,165	404	972	188,907			
Twins		1,606	1,192	574	378	361	192	3	31	4,337			
	[18	15	9		8				50			
Quadruplete	3		4							4			
Males		36,999	26,019	15,207	8,964	7,684	3,804	210,	515	99,401			
Females		35,070	24,534	14,445	8,499	7,110	3,553	197	488	93,897			
Total		72,069	50,553	29,652	17,463	14,794	7,357	407	1,003	193,298			
Sı	ILLB	IRTHS AS	SOCIATEL	with I	MULTIPL:	в Віктн	s Incl	UDED	ABOVE				
Twins	• • •	62	20	18		131	8	I;	I	123			
Triplets	٠			• •	!	I,		-:	_ <u></u> -	ī			
		Con	FINEMENT	s Resu	LTING IN	ABOVE	BIRTH	s.					
Nuptial		68,321	48,297	27,948	16,772	14,009	6,999	364	962	183,672			
Ex-nuptial		2,964	1,657			606	266		26	7,483			
Total	1	71,285	49,954	29,368	17 274	14,615	7,265	406	988				

Note.—In Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania the registration of stillbirths is not compulsory and it is possible that in some cases where one child only of a multiple pregnancy is live-born the confinement has been treated as a single birth. This applies particularly to South Australia; where registration practice for twins, when one is live-born and one still-born, is to treat each child as a single birth, and for triplets with one still-born, to treat the two live-born as twins, and so on.

(ii) Years 1901 to 1952. The average annual number of live births in each State and Territory for each five-yearly period from 1901 to 1950 and the total number of live births in each State and Territory for each year 1947 to 1952 are given in the following table. Corresponding figures for each five-yearly period from 1861 will be found in Official Year Book No. 39, page 583.

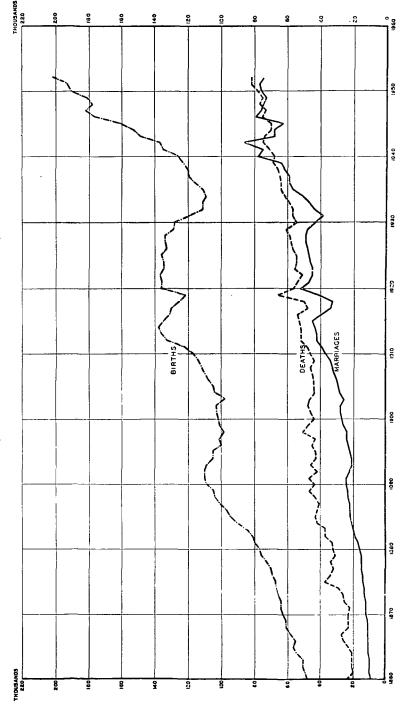
LIVE BIRTHS.

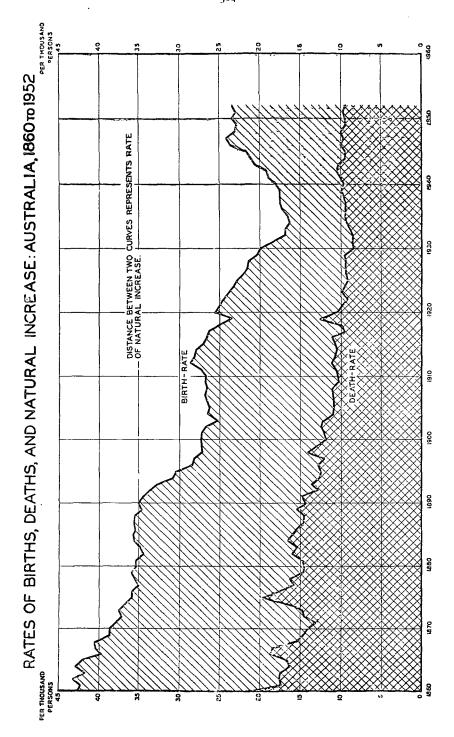
				LIV	U DIKI	15.				
Period.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
 :				Annua	L AVER	AGES.				_
1901-1905		37,968	30,182	13,770	8,883	6,682	5,128	31	í	102,644
1906-1910		42,967	31,257	15,022	9,699	7,690	5,465	31	(a)	112,131
1911-1915		51,631	35,205	19,100	12,092	8,844	5,807	47	43	132,769
1916–1920		51,543	33,339	19,438	11,526	7,728	5,469	83	40	129,166
1921-1925		54,439	35,964	20,058	11,744	8,055	5,566	68	33	135,927
			•						_	
1926–1930		53,308	34,333	19,361	11,006	8,748	4,819	70	118	131,763
1931–1935		44,964	28,380	17,480	8,646	8,061	4,547	79	145	112,302
1936-1940		47,679	30,282	19,534	9,388	8,877	4,866	125	221	120,972
1941-1945	٠.	56,583	38,002	23,431	12,546	10,409	5,418	113	384	146,886
1946–1950		68,856	47,372	28,003	16,270	13,130	7,064	289	734	181,718
- 1				YEAR	кта Тот.	ALS.				
1947	٠.	69,398	47,366	28,358	16,317	12,874	7,140	276	655	182,384
1948		67,234	46,099	27,858	15,870	12,931	6,979	280	725	177,976
1949		68,812	46,873	27,748	16,042	13,511	7,110	346	819	181,261
1950		71,592	49,830	29,028	17,306	14,228	7,242	411	954	190,591
1951		72,069	50,553	29,652	17,463	14,794	7,357	407	1,003	193,298
1952	••	74,196	53,738	30,953	17,884	15,413	7,916	4 <u>48</u>	1,102	201,650

(a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

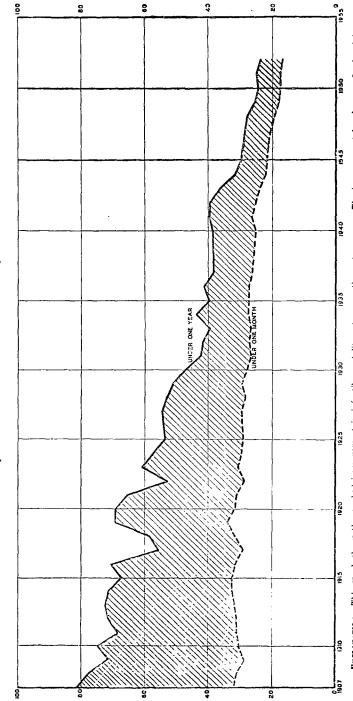
3. Crude Birth-rates.—The oldest and most popular method of measuring fertility is to relate the number of births to the total population, thus obtaining the crude birth-rate. The crude birth-rate measures the rate per thousand persons (irrespective of age or sex) at which the population had added to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

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES: AUSTRALIA, 18601952





INFANT MORTALITY RATES: AUSTRALIA, 1907 to 1952 (INFANT DEATHS PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)



Explanation.—This graph shows the marked improvement in infantile mortality rates over the past 45 years. The improvement has been confined mainly to children over one month, considerably less having occurred in the first month of life (see page 404).

Crude birth-rates for each five-yearly period from 1901 to 1950 and for each year from 1947 to 1952 for each State and Territory are set out below:—

	CRUDE BIRTH-RATES.(a)												
Period.	n.s.w.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.				
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.													
1901-1905 1906-1910 1911-1915 1916-1920 1921-1925 1926-1930 1931-1935 1936-1940 1941-1945 1946-1950	26.82 27.36 28.74 26.28 24.73 21.76 17.28 17.51 19.79 22.50	25.05 25.11 25.39 23.04 22.40 19.65 15.60 16.20 19.27 22.53	26.72 26.88 29.15 27.50 25.17 21.90 18.48 19.48 22.28 24.80	24.87 25.59 27.94 25.17 22.72 19.41 14.89 15.82 20.43 24.55	30.56 29.53 28.62 24.49 22.85 21.54 18.36 19.16 21.72 25.23	28.63 29.14 30.01 27.29 25.84 22.29 19.95 20.58 22.23 26.56	8.32 12.87 17.86 18.20 15.60 15.99 19.96 11.40	(b) 18.89 16.48 9.54 14.96 15.77 18.68 26.82 (c)40.53	20.28				
	<u> </u>	···	Yı	EARLY R	ATES.		·	·					
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	23.25 22.19 22.10 22.20 21.72 21.88	23.06 22.06 21.92 22.61 22.28 23.02	25.65 24.80 24.18 24.62 24.56 25.07	25.25 24.11 23.80 24.72 24.25 24.18	25.60 25.12 25.35 25.47 25.44 25.60	27.70 26.38 26.08 25.66 25.11 26.02	25·34 22·97 25.68 27·55 25·45 27.82	(c) 38.75 39.90 42.85 46.52 41.11 40.82	23.08 22.91 23.29 22.93				

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population.
(b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.
(c) Rates based on revised mean population estimates shown on p. 335 are as follows:—1946-50, 37.89; 1947, 38.46: 1948, 37.77; 1949, 38.65; 1959, 40.44.

Note.—The birth-rates in the table above are based on live births registered in the respective States and Territories. Some years ago a large proportion of births in respect of which the mother's usual residence was the Australian Capital Territory took place in Queanbeyan, just over the New South Wales border, but with improved hospital facilities in the Territory the movement to outside hospitals rapidly diminished and has been reversed since 1939. The following rates, based on births in respect of which the mother's usual residence is the Australian Capital Territory and on revised population figures, are a truer measure of birth-rates in the Australian Capital Territory:—

Annu	tal Averag	ge.	;	Year.	
1926-1930		22.45	1948	 	25.99
1931-1935		19.53	1949	 	27.28
1936-1940		19.29	1950	 	29.63
1941-1945		23.06	1951	 	 28.47
1946-1950		27.10	1952	 	 30.6o

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 shown by the following corrected rates for 1952:—New South Wales, 21.00; Yictoria, 23.08, Queensland, 25.14; South Australia, 24.13; Western Australia, 25.64; Tasmania, 26.06; and Northern Territory, 27.82.

In the earlier years of the present century the crude birth-rate fluctuated somewhat but from 1912, when 28.60 was recorded, there was an almost continuous decline to the very low figure of 16.39 in 1934. The decline in the depression years was to some extent occasioned by the postponement of marriages, and with subsequent improvement in economic conditions the rate rose. Since 1940 the rate has increased quite appreciably owing to a continued improvement in the economic welfare of the community and the war-time boom in marriages. The latter resulted in an abnormal number of first births but investigation indicates that rates for births other than first were generally slightly higher than might have been expected from pre-war experience. The improvement in the birth-rate has been maintained since the end of the war despite some falling off in marriage rates.

4. Crude Birth-rates of Various Countries.—The following table gives the crude birth-rates for Australia in comparison with the rates for various other countries.

CRUDE BIRTH-RATES(a): VARIOUS CO	COUNTRIES.
----------------------------------	------------

Country.			1908-13.	1921-25.	1926–30.	1931~35.	1951.
Egypt			43.6	43.0	44.3	42.9	(b) 48.8
Mexico			(c)	(d) 31.9	36.7	43.1	44.2
Ceylon			36.9	39.2	40.4	36.9	37.3
Chile			(e)·39.9	39.4	41.6	33.6	32.4
Canada			(c)	27.4	24.1	21.4	27.3
Yugoslavia			(c)	35.0	34.2	31.8	27.0
Greece			(c)	23.0	30.2	29.5	(f) 26.
Japan			32.9	34.6	33.5	31.6	25.0
Union of South Africa (g)			(e) 31.9	27.1	25.9	24.1	25.
Argentine			37.1	32.4	30.1	26.4	24.
United States of America		• •.	(h) 25.1	22.5	19.7	(i) 16.9	24.
New Zealand (j)			26.5	22.2	19.7	17.0	24.
Portugal			34.6	33.2	31.2	29.0	24.
Finland			29.5	24.7	22.5	19.5	23.
Australia (k)			27.4	23.9	21.0	16.9	22.
Czechoslovakia			31.1	27.1	23.2	19.6	(b) 22.
Netherlands			29.1	25.7	23.2	21.2	22.
Ireland, Republic of		٠.	23.1	20.3	20.1	19.4	21.
Spain			32.1	29.8	28.5	27.1	20.
France			19.5	19.3	18.2	16.5	19.
Norway			26.0	22.2	18.0	15.2	18.
Italy			32.4	29.8	26.8	23.8	18.
Denmark			27.1	22.3	19.4	17.7	17.
Switzerland	• • •		24.7	19.5	17.6	16.4	17.
Belgium			23.4	20.4	18.6	16.8	16.
United Kingdom			24.6	20.4	17.2	15.5	15.
Sweden			24.4	19.1	15.9	14.1	15.
Austria			(e) 24.9	22.2	17.6	14.4	14.

⁽a) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population. (b) 1950. (c) Not available. (d) 1922-25. (e) 1911-13. (f) 1949. (g) White population only. (h) 1915. (i) 1933-35. (j) Excludes Maoris. (k) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

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

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

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

CRUDE BIRTH-RATES AND FERTILITY-RATES: AUSTRALIA.

		Ave	rage Annual R	ates.	Index Nos	Index Nos. (Base: 1880-82 = 100).				
			Fertilit	y-rates.		Fertility-rates.				
Period.		Crude Birth- rate.(a)	Births per 1,000 Women aged 15-44 Years.	Nuptial Births per 1,000 Married Women aged 15–44 Years.	Crude Birth- rate.(a)	Births per 1,000 Women aged 15–44 Years.	Nuptial Births per 1,000 Married Women aged 15-44 Years.			
1880-82		35.3	170	321	100	100	100			
189092		34.5	159	332	98	94	103			
1900-02		27.2	117	235	77	69	73			
1910-12		27.2	117	236	77	69	74			
1920-22		25.0	107	197	71	63	61			
1932-34	;	16.7	71	131	47	42	41			
1946-48		23.6	104	167	67	61	52			

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

The table above shows how increasing proportions both of women of child-bearing age and of married women of child-bearing age inflate the crude birth-rate. Thus while the nuptial birth-rate for married women increased by only 27 per cent. over the period 1932-34 to 1946-48 the crude birth-rate rose by 41 per cent. owing principally to the greatly increased number of marriages during that period.

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

Age-specific fertility-rates are frequently expressed in age groups as well as in single ages. The following table sets out age-specific fertility-rates for Australia over the period 1921 to 1952 in five-yearly age groups.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY-RATES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Age Group (Years).	1921.	1926.	1931.	1936.	1941.	1946.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
15-19	12.83	14.02	13.08	12.18	11.90	12.63	17.41	18.11	18.59	19.07
20-24	65.45	60.23	53.08	50.33	59.42	73.52	82.11	84.32	85.84	90.93
25-29	82.24	76.82	62.47	62.02	70.78	89.51	88.13	90.53	90.24	94.52
30-34	68.50	61.90	51.25	46.33	49.72	65.03	59.30	60.34	59.16	61.51
35-39	49.48	43.55	33.23	28.89	28.69	37.43	33.32	33.89	32.29	32.61
40-44	21.66	17.63	13.61	10.19	9.52	11.87	10.24	10.35	9.97	9.95
45-49	2.10	1.90	1.45	1.11	0.80	1.03	0.80	0.73	0.80	0.84

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

The table above indicates that the most fertile age group is 25-29 years. The decline in fertility between 1921 and 1936 was general but was more pronounced in the older age groups. During the period 1936 to 1952 a rise in fertility occurred in all age groups below 40.

7. Gross and Net Reproduction Rates for Females.—A single measure of reproduction known as the gross reproduction rate is obtained by adding together the specific fertility-rates for each age in the child-bearing group. This measure indicates the number of female children who would be born on the average to women living right through the child-bearing period, if the conditions on which the rate is based continue. The rate is unaffected by the age composition of the potential mothers, and consequently it shows more clearly than the crude birth rate the reproductive propensity of the population. It is, however, an imperfect measure of reproduction because it does not take into account the females who fail to live from birth to the end of the reproductive period. A more accurate measure of this nature is obtained by multiplying the specific fertility-rates by the number of females in the corresponding age group of the stationary or life table population and summing the products. Allowance is thus made for the effect of mortality

and the result is known as the net reproduction rate. The net reproduction rate indicates the average number of female children who would be born to women during their lifetime if they were subject at each age to the fertility and mortality rates on which the calculation is based. A constant net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the population will ultimately become stationary. If it continues greater than unity, the population will ultimately increase; if less than unity, it will ultimately decrease. The following table should be read in the light of the comment which follows it and of the index of fertility in paragraph 9 hereof.

GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES: AUSTRALIA.

Year.		Gross Repro- duction Rate.	Net Repro- duction Rate.	Year.	1	Gross Repro- duction Rate.	Net Repi Ra	roduction te.
1881 (a)		2.65	(b) 1.88 1945			1.337	I.220	1.267
1891 (a)		2.30	(b) 1.73 1946			1.455	1.328	1.379
1901 (a)		1.74	(c) 1.39 1 1947			1.493	1.364	1.416
1911		1.705	(d) 1.421 1948		•••	1.451		1.376
1921		1.511	(e) 1.313 1949			1.457	!	1.382
1931		1.141	(f) 1.039 1950			1.491		1.415
1941	···	1.154	(f) 1.053 ₀ 1951		· · · · ·	1.485	<u> </u>	1.409

(a) Approximate only. (b) 1881–1890 mortality experience used. (c) 1891–1900 mortality experience used. (d) 1901–1910 mortality experience used. (e) 1920–1922 mortality experience used. (f) 1932–1934 mortality experience used. (g) 1946–48 mortality experience used.

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

Since 1881 there has been a substantial downward trend in both rates, but the gross rate has fallen considerably more than the net, showing that the decline in fertility has been offset to some extent by a decline in mortality. The net reproduction rate was below unity over the period 1932 to 1939, and if the low level of those years were to continue, ultimate population decline would be certain. The progressive rise in both gross and net reproduction rates from 1939 to 1947 was due largely to higher marriage rates during the war and early post-war years than had been experienced in the immediate pre-war years. Such fluctuations in marriage rates affect both gross and net reproduction rates substantially. When fluctuations in marriage rates are transient, reproduction rates calculated as above are not valid as indicators of relative fertility nor of the extent to which population will replace itself. Owing to various influences the number of marriages in each year since 1948 has remained at a relatively high level and the net reproduction rates have been steady at about 1.4. The fertility of marriages is measured in paragraph 9 below.

8. Gross and Net Reproduction Rates of Various Countries.—In the following table a comparison is given of the gross and net reproduction rates recorded for various countries in the period 1947 to 1949. These have been taken mainly from the United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1949–50 and represent the latest available international comparison. More recent Australian rates are shown in the table above.

GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES: VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.		duction ite.	Country.	Period.	Reproduction Rate.		
	I I	Gross.	Net.				Gross.	Net.
Canada .	. 1948	1.67	(a)	France		1947	1.46	1.31
New Zealand (b)	1949	, 1.62	1.51	Denmark		1947	1.40	1.27
United States o	\mathbf{f}	i		Switzerland		1946	1.29	1.16
America(c) .	. i 1948	1.54	1.46	Sweden		1947	1.21	1:13
Netherlands .	. 1949	1.56	1.43	Portugal		1949	1.55	1.13
Finland .	. 1948	1.67	1.40	Norway		1948	1.23	1.13
Ireland, Republi	c	•		England	\mathbf{and}	1	_	1
of	. 1945-42	7 1.63	1.38	Wales		1948	1.16	1.07
Australia(d).	. 1949	1.46	1.38	Belgium		1948	1.19	1.00
Scotland .	. 1 1947	1.50	1.35	ii -		1	1	Į

⁽a) Not available full-blood aboriginals.

⁽b) Excludes Maoris.

⁽c) White population only.

d) Excludes

In comparing the reproduction rates of the countries shown above allowance should be made for any differences in years as the rates for any one country from year to year are affected by variations in the incidence of marriage.

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

Year.		Nuptial Confine- ments per Marriage.	Year	r.	Nuptial Confine- ments per Marriage.	Year.		Nuptial Confine- ments per Marriage.
1936		2,28	1941		2.19	1946		2.55
1937		2.27	1942		2.12	1947		2.55
1938		2,22	. 1943		2.21	1948		2.44
1939		2,20	1944		2.28	1949	• •	2.45
		•		• •		1950	• •	2.56
1940	• • •	2.18	1945		2.36	1951	• •	2.55 _

NOTE .-- See NOTE to table at top of p. 390.

The figure for a particular year gives the estimated number of children which a marriage would produce according to the fertility conditions of that year. It will be noted that there was an almost continuous decline to 1942, but a pronounced increase from 1943 to 1946. Comparing this index with the net reproduction rate it is evident that the rise in the latter since 1935 has been caused by a rise in the marriage rate, due firstly to the postponed depression marriages, and secondly to war-time marriages, and only in the last six years to any increase in the fertility of marriages. The figures for 1949 and subsequent years present a somewhat inflated index as many of the births which have been used to calculate the index relate to marriages of immigrants which took place overseas and are consequently not included in Australian marriage records. Partial investigation suggests that this factor may overstate the 1951 index by as much as 6 per cent. and that a truer figure based on births from marriages contracted in Australia would be about 2.40.

10. Masculinity of Live Births.—The masculinity of live births, i.e., the number of males born for every 100 female births, has remained fairly stable for Australia at about 105. But when the number of births for which masculinity is being calculated is small (for example, State totals), considerable variation is shown. For 1952 the figures ranged from 97.36 in the Northern Territory to 108.87 in Tasmania. The averages for the ten years 1941–50 were as follows:—New South Wales, 105.49; Victoria, 105.47; Queensland, 105.49; South Australia, 105.78; Western Australia, 104.27; Tasmania, 104.45; Australia, 105.38. The following table shows the figures for Australia for each ten-yearly period from 1901 to 1950 and for each year 1949 to 1952:—

MASCULINITY(a) OF LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED: AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1901-10. 1911-20.	1921-30. 1931-40	1941–50.	1949. 1950.	1951. 1952.
Total Births Ex-nuptial Births	105.22 105.27 104.08 105.25	105.55 105.12 105.16 105.36	105.38	104.78 105.46 101.20 105.38	105.86 105.20 105.30 99.57

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

11. Ex-nuptial Live Births.—(i) General. Since 1901 the highest proportion of ex-nuptial births recorded in any one year was in 1905 when there were 6,545 ex-nuptial births representing 6.24 per cent. of total births. Since then the proportion has declined

steadily. The largest number of ex-nuptial births was recorded in 1946 when 7,613 were registered, but this number represented only 4.32 per cent. of total births. The lowest proportion was 3.78 per cent. in 1940.

The variations in the proportions of ex-nuptial births as between the individual States and Territories for 1952 are shown below. Corresponding figures for 1951 may be obtained from *Demography Bulletin* No. 69.

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS: NUMBER AND PROPORTION, 1952.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vie.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Number Proportion of	2,959	1,808	1,580	498	634	289	55	19	7,842
Total Births%	3.99	3.36	5.10	2.78	4.11	3.65	12.28	1.72	3.89

The number and proportion of ex-nuptial births at intervals from 1901 to 1952 are as follows:—

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

	!	Ann	ual Aver	age.					
Particulars.	1901-	1911 20.	1921- 30.	1931– 40.	1941- 50.	1949.	1950.	1951.	1952.
Number Proportion of Total	6,498	6,836	6,238	5,133	6,780	7,372	7,324	7,555	7,842
	6.05	5.22	4.66	4.40	4.13	4.07	3.84	3.91	3.89

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.

- (ii) Rate of Ex-nuptiality. A further comparison is obtained by calculating the number of ex-nuptial births per thousand of the single, widowed and divorced female population between the ages of 15 and 45 years. On this basis the number of ex-nuptial births per 1,000 unmarried women of ages 15 to 45 has been found to be as follows:—1880-82, 14.49; 1890-92, 15.93; 1900-02, 13.30; 1910-12, 12.53; 1920-22, 10.50; 1932-34, 6.91; and 1946-48, 11.45.
- (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.

Birth-rate.		Anr	nual Avera	ige.		70.40	7050	7057	7053
Buth-late.	1901–10.	1911-20.	1921–30.	1931–40.	1941-50.	1949.	1950	1951.	1952.
Ex-nuptial Nuptial Total	1.60 24.91 26.51	1.39 25.18 26.57	I.04 2I.40 22.44	0.76 16.47 17.23	0.90 20.98 21.88	0.93 21.98 22.91	0.90 22.39 23.29	0.90 22.03 22.93	0.9I 22.4I 23.32

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

12. 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 purposes, born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimate from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. During 1951 and 1952 the numbers of children legitimized in Australia were 1,014 and 998 respectively, compared with 883 in 1939.

13. Multiple Births.—Because the current Australian birth statistics are based only on those confinements which resulted in a live-born child the number of confinements for multiple births for Australia is understated—firstly, because in cases where all children of a multiple birth are still-born the confinement is excluded, and secondly, because of differences in registration practice where still-births are involved, from which it is evident, in recent years, that in Victoria and Queensland, some, and in South Australia. all, cases of multiple births in which only one child was live-born have been registered as single births. It is estimated that the deficiency due to this second cause is about 50 cases per annum. During 1951 multiple births recorded on the above basis comprised 2,230 cases of twins, 17 cases of triplets and one case of quadruplets, the resultant numbers of live-born and still-born children being respectively 4,337 and 123 for twins and 50 and 1 for triplets. The four quadruplet children were live-born. This represents an average of 11.67 recorded cases of twins and 0.09 recorded cases of triplets per 1,000 confinements or, alternatively, mothers of twins represented one in every 86 mothers and mothers of triplets one in every 11,244. Total cases of multiple births represented 11.76 per 1,000 confinements or one in every 85 mothers.

The proportion of mothers of multiple births to total mothers does not vary greatly from year to year on the present basis of compilation.

Detailed statistics of multiple births will be found in the Demography Bulletin.

14. Ages of Parents.—The relative ages of the parents of children registered in 1951 have been tabulated separately for male and female births, multiple births being distinguished from single births. For total births and for multiple births the relative ages of parents are shown in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69. In the present work the exigencies of space allow only the insertion of a table showing, in respect of all confinements, the relative ages of parents in groups of five years.

CONFINEMENTS: RELATIVE AGES OF PARENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1951.

Age of Father					Age of	Mother (Years).			
(Years), and Type of Birth.	Total.	Under 15.	15–19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39-	40-44.	45 and over.	Not Stated.
Under 20 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 55-59 60-64 65 and over Not Stated	1,077 26,783 58,558 45,497 29,327 14,569 5,485 1,708 424 181 63	5 3 3	792 5,409 1,912 343 99 25 11 1	273 18,221 24,827 6,670 1,679 441 128 49 3 1	8 2,890 27,550 20,493 6,722 1,832 509 147 44 17	3 222 3;866 15,492 11,873 4,109 1,143 369 67 31	1 365 2,336 8,103 5,846 2,089 558 135 59 23	5 34 163 835 2,256 1,448 504 143 61 16	157 60 157 80 31 12	
Mothers of Twins Triplets Quadru-plets Total	181,499 2,157 15 1 183,672	1	8,533 61 8,594	51,813 478 2 52,293	59,522 686 8	36,669 518 3	19,201 343 2	5,396 69 5,465	356 2 	
Mothers of Ex- nuptial Children Single Twins Triplets Total	7,408 73 2 7,483	24	1,652 9 1,661	2,425 16 2,443	1,541 28 1,569	970 7 977	574 9	197	18 18	7
$ \begin{array}{c} {\rm Total} \\ {\rm Total} \\ {\rm Mothers} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} {\rm Single} \\ {\rm Twins} \\ {\rm Triplets} \\ {\rm Quadruplets} \\ {\rm plets} \end{array} \right. $	188,907 2,230 17	33	10,185	54,238 494 4	61,063 714 8	37,639 525 3	19,775 35 ² 2	5,593 73 	374	
Total	191,155	33	10,255	54,736	61,786	38,167	20,129	5,666	376	7

- 15. Birthplaces of Parents.—A table showing birthplaces of parents of children whose births were registered during 1951 appears in Demography Bulletin No. 69.
- 16. Occupation of Fathers.—A table showing occupations of the fathers of all nuptial children registered in 1951 appears in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69.
- 17. Age, Duration of Marriage and Issue of Mothers.—(i) General. The total number of nuptial confinements resulting in live births in 1951 was 183,672, comprising 181,499 single births, 2,157 cases of twins, 15 cases of triplets and 1 case of quadruplets. The tables relating to previous issue exclude the issue of former marriages and still-born children. On the other hand, they include children by the same father which were born to the mother prior to the marriage. Children born at the present confinement are included in the total issue shown.

The tables below are shown in summarized form, more complete details for 1951 being given in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69.

(ii) Duration of Marriage and Issue of Mothers. The following table shows that in 1951 the duration of marriage of mothers of nuptial children ranged from less than one year to over 25 years, and that the average family increased fairly regularly with the duration of marriage. The average issue of married mothers who bore children in 1951 was 2.40 compared with 2.39 in 1950, 2.37 in 1949, 2.35 in 1948 and 2.31 in 1947.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS, AUSTRALIA. 1951.

Duration of Marriage (Years).	Total Married Mothers.	Total Issue	Average Issue.	Duration of Marriage (Years).	Total Married Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Issue.
о- I	24,044	24,438	1.02	14-15	2,330	11,064	4.75
I- 2	23,593	28,252	1.20	15-16			5.09
2-3	21,318	35,680	1.67	16–17	1,487		5.31
3-4	19,726	39,600	2.01	17-18	1,153	6,537	5.67
4-5	17,921	41,375	2.31	11 1			
				18–19	872	5,364	6.15
5-6	14,069	35,937	2.55	19-20	691	4,303	6.23
6- 7	10,249	28,590	2.79	20-21	525	3,544	6.75
7-8	8,773	26,443	3.01	21-22	422	3,053	7.23
8-9	8,513	26,944	3.17	22-23	306	2,192	7.16
9-10	7,747	26,20L	3.38	l _i		i	ı
	l			23-24	1 208	1,625	7.81
10-11	6,046	22,111	3.66	24-25	142	1,205	8.49
II-I2	4,961	19,559	3.94	25 and over	181	1,550	8. 5 6
12-13	3,547	14,962	4.22	i . 1	·	i	
13-14	2,888	12,996	4.50	Total	183,672	441,396	2.40

(iii) Age and Average Issue of Mothers. The following table shows the average number of children born to mothers of different ages. In the younger ages there is, naturally, little difference in the average number of children to each mother from year to year, but with the increase of the age of the mother the number of issue has fallen in comparison with past years. The average issue of mothers of all ages recorded for 1951 (namely, 2.40) is 26.5 per cent. below the average of 3.25 for the years 1911–20.

AGE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF MOTHERS: AUSTRALIA.

			Age of Mother (Years).								
Perio d .	Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45 and over.	All Ages.			
1911-20	I.2I I.20 I.20 I.17	1.75 1.71 1.68 1.56	2.61 2.46 2.30 2.15	3.74 3.48 3.19 2.85	5.11 4.80 4.41 3.67	6.69 6.27 5.89 4.79	8.16 7.74 7.40 6.19	3.25 3.04 2.71 2.37			
1951	1.20	1.65	2.27	2.94	3.69	4.54	5.98	2.40_			

(iv) Previous Issue of Methers, Various Ages. A classification of mothers by age group and previous issue is given for 1951 in the following table. Complete detailed figures appear in Demography Bulletin No. 69.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, AUSTRALIA, 1951.

								· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Pre	vious			Age of	f Mother (Y	ears).			Total
Tague		Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34-	35-39-	40-44.	45 and over.	Married Mothers.
0		7,075	28,252	17,161	6,335	2,585	636	34	62,078
I	}	1,373	16,851	22,471	10,574	3,894	791	35	55,989
2		143	5,498	12,866	9,659	4,295	938	35	33,434
3		12	1,361	4,938	5,502	3,446	815	44	16,118
4			277	1,761	2,560	2,127	671	43	7,439
5 6			41	687	1,309	1,238	467	30	3,772
6			13	234	633	752	341	17	1,990
7 8	• •	;		70	333	458	257	31	1,149
8			• •	15	173	318	186	20	712
9				9	73	193	138	22	435
10 an	d over			5	39	240	225	47	556
Total	ļ								
Ma	rried								
Mo	thers	8,603	52,293	60,217	37,190	19,546	5,465	358	183,672

(v) Previous Issue of Mothers of Twins, Triplets and Quadruplets. Figures regarding the previous issue of married mothers of twins in 1951 show that 586 mothers had no previous issue either living or deceased, 646 had one child previously, 405 had two previous issue, 225 three, 136 four, 62 five, 36 six, 22 seven, 16 eight, 10 nine, 2 ten, 4 eleven, 4 twelve, 2 thirteen and 1 seventeen.

Of the 15 cases of nuptial triplets registered during 1951, 2 mothers had no previous issue, 5 had one, 6 had two, 1 had three, and 1 had six previous issue. The mother of quadruplets had one previous child.

18. Nuptial First Births.—(i) Duration of Marriage. The following table shows the interval between marriage and first birth for 1911-20, 1921-30, 1931-40, 1941-50, 1949, 1950 and 1951. In cases of multiple births, the first live-born child only is enumerated. A more extensive presentation of duration of marriage for the periods, other than 1951, shown in this table is given in Official Year Book No. 39, page 594. Greater detail for each year will be found in the relevant Demography Bulletin.

FIRST BIRTHS: DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA.

Duration of		Annual .	Average.								
Marriage.	1911-20.	1921–30.	1931-40.	1941–50.	1949.	1950.	1951.				
Number of First Births.											
Under 8 months	9,312	10,351	10,677	8,822	9,813	10,022	10,046				
8 months	1,562	1,530	1,417	2,104	2,087	2,165	2,092				
9 "	3,517	3,253	2,668	4,298	4,677	4,509	4,542				
10 ,,	2,877	2,907	2,202	3,447	3,902	3,811	3,915				
11 ,,	2,018	2,152	1,836	2,896	3,255	3,240	3,321				
Total under 1 year	19,286	20,193	18,800	21,567	23,734	23,747	23,916				
I- 2 years	8,563	10,133	10,595	17,762	19,425	19,302	19,249				
2-3,,	2,626	3,369	4,319	8,028	7,750	8,271	8,197				
3-4 ,,	1,230	1,743	2,214	4,361	3,448	4,198	4,230				
4-5 ,,	700	941	1,205	2,569	1,885	2,132	2,301				
5-10 ,,	980	1,446	1,766	3,936	3,991	3,676	3,480				
10-15 "	168	240	289	501	601	643	602				
15 years and over	42	55	55_	94	93	112	103				
Total	33,595	38,120	39,243	58,818	60,927	62,081	62,078				

FIRST BIRTHS: DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA-continued.

Duration of Marriage.		Annual .	Average.			
	1911-20.	1921-30.	1931-40.	1941-50.	1949.	1950.

Proportion of Total First Births. (Per Cent.)

					,			
Under 8 months 8 months 9 " 10 ",		27.72 4.65 10.47 8.56 6.01	27.15 4.01 8.53 7.63 5.65	27.21 3.61 6.80 5.61 4.68	15.00 3.58 7.31 5.86 4.92	16.11 3.42 7.68 6.40 5.34	16.14 3.49 7.26 6.14 5.22	16.18 3.37 7.32 6.31 5.35
Total under 1 y 1- 2 years 2- 3 ,, 3- 4 ,, 4- 5 ,, 5-10 ,, 10-15 ,, 15 years and over		57.41 25.49 7.82 3.66 2.08 2.92 0.50 0.12	52.97 26.58 8.84 4.57 2.47 3.79 0.63 0.15	47.91 27.00 11.01 5.64 3.07 4.50 0.73 0.14	36.67 30.20 13.65 7.41 4.37 6.69 0.85 0.16	38.95 31.88 12.72 5.66 3.09 6.55 0.99	38.25 31.09 13.32 6.76 3.44 5.92 1.04 0.18	38.53 31.01 13.20 6.81 3.71 5.60 0.97 0.17
Total	••	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

The masculinity of nuptial first births in 1951 was 105.68 compared with 105.86 for total births.

(ii) Age of Mother and Duration of Marriage. A tabulation showing the individual ages of mothers of nuptial first-born children in conjunction with full detail of duration of marriage is given in Demography Bulletin No. 69 for 1951. A summary showing grouped ages and grouped durations is given in the following table.

FIRST BIRTHS: AGE OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 1951.

	Age Group of Mother (Years).								
Duration of Marriage.	Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39-	40-44.	45 and over.	Total.	
Under 8 months	3,954	4,276	1,096	448	210	60	2	10,046	
8 months	335	1,116	444	146	41	10		2,092	
9 .,	551	2,520	1,014 870	322	119 85	15	I	4,542	
II ,,	443 341	2,235 1,904	724	248	90	13 14	! ::	3,915 3,321	
		 -							
Total under 1 year	5,624	12,051	4,148	1,433	545	112	3	23,916	
1- 2 years	1,301	10,577	4,986	1,582	633	164	3 6	19,249	
2-3 ,,	125	3,703	3,080	861	339	83	6	8,197	
3-4 ,,	22	1,303	2,022	596	226	60	1	4,230	
4-5 ,,	2	412	1,254	446	149	35	3	2,301	
5-10 ,,	1	205	1,617	1,144	415	91	7	3,480	
10-15 ,,	1	I	54	261	226	55	5	602	
15 years and over				12	52	36	3	103	
Total	7,075	28,252	17,161	6,335	2,585	636	34	62,078	

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

NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS AND SUBSEQUENT BIRTHS: AUSTRALIA.

				Nuptial Confinements.			Proportion of First to	
	Period.		First Births.		Other Births.	Total.	Total Nuptial Confine- ments (Per Cent.).	
			 Annual	L AVERAGES	,			
1911-20		•••	 	33,595	88,997	122,592	27.40	
1921-30			 	38,120	88,086	126,206	30.20	
1931-40			 	39,243	71,136	110,379	35.55	
1941-50	• •	• •	 	58,818	96,994	155,812	37.75	
			 YEARI	LY TOTALS.				
1946	••	••	 	63,145	103,727	166,872	37.84	
1947			 	69,112	104,128	173,240	39.89	
1948			 	61,799	107,183	168,982	36.57	
1949			 	60,927	111,080	172,007	35.42	
1950			 	62,081	119,101	181,182	34.26	
1951			 	62,078	121,594	183,672	33.80	

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

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

STILLBIRTHS.

Per	iod.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
		!		Anı	UAL AV	ERAGES.			!	
1936–4	ο	1,409	854	(a)	(b) 274	234	144	(a)	5	(a)
1941-4		1,478	966	(c) 657	324	248	143	(a)	9	de3,825
1946–5	ο	1,405	949	626	368	274	161	(a)	12	(e)3,795
				Y	EARLY T	OTALS.			<u>'</u>	
1947		1,466	951	667	387	304	187	(a)	10	(e)3,972
1948		1,326	902	617	374	266	179	(a)	17	(e)3,681
1949		1,279	907	581	338	268	159	8	14	3,554
1950		1,406	963	607	325	240	138	6	11	3,696
1951		1,291	929	651	316	297	166	5	15	3,670
1952		1,195	919	596	320	283	154	13	10	3,490

⁽a) Not available. Queensland for 1941.

⁽b) Three years 1938-40. (c) Four years 1942-45. (c) Excludes Northern Territory.

⁽d) Excludes

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

PROPORTION OF STILLBIRTHS.(a)

							, , ,			
Period	1.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
				Avera	GE ANNU	JAL RAT	ES.	<u></u>		·
1936-40 1941-45 1946-50		28.71 25.46 19.99	27.43 24.79 19.64	(b) d26.76 21.87	27.49 25.17 22.12	25.70 23.29 20.46	28.75 25.68 22.26	(b) (b) (b)	22.18 22.87 16.35	(b) ef 25.25 (f)20.46
				Y	EARLY F	RATES.		<u></u>	: :	'
1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952		20.69 19.34 18.25 19.26 17.60 15.85	19.68 19.19 18.98 18.96 18.05 16.81	22.98 22.15 20.94 20.48 21.48 18.89	23.17 23.02 20.63 18.43 17.77 17.58	23.07 20.16 19.45 16.59 19.68 18.03	25.52 25.01 21.87 18.70 22.07 19.08	(b) (b) 22.60 14.39 12.14 28.20		(f)21.3 (f)20.2 19.2 19.0 18.6 17.0

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

§ 3. Mortality.

1. Number of Deaths.—(i) Year 1952. The following table shows the number of deaths, male and female, registered in each State during the year. Stillbirths, although registered as both births and deaths in some States, are excluded from the death statistics published herein.

DEATHS, 1952.

				277 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1					
Sex.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
		12,590 10,732		3,808 3,242		1,427 1,152	72 17		45,851 35,746
Persons	32,038	23,322	11,171	7,050	5,209	2,579	89	139	81,597

(ii) Years 1901 to 1952. A summary of the total number of deaths in each State and Territory since 1901 is given in the following table. Annual averages for each five-yearly period from 1861 will be found in Official Year Book No. 39, page 597.

DEATHS.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
	·	<u> </u>	Ann	NUAL AV	ERAGES.	·			
901-1905	15,900	15,349	5,862	3,913	2,731	1,932	70		45,757
906-1910	15,882	14,942	5,529	3,848	2,867	2,020	77	(a)	45,165
911-1915	18,802	15,921	6,907	4,495	3,045	2,010	75	12	51,267
916-1920	20,776	16,485	7,605	4,878	3,133	1,971	81	10	54,939
921-1925	20,379	16,176	7,412	4,880	3,231	2,090	57	9	54,234
926~1930	22,677	16,698	8,007	5,008	3,617	2,040	71	42	58,160
931-1935	22,591	17,680	8,147	5,063	3,876	2,194	67	35	59,653
936-1940 b	25,735	19,361	9,107	5,540	4,270	2,342	73	54	66,482
941-1945b	27,807	20,964	9,715	6,303	4,724	2,488	64	71	72,136
946-1950b	29,552	21,827	10,357	6,507	4,802	2,459	76	103	75,683

⁽a) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (b) Excludes deaths of defence personnel and of internees and prisoners of war from overseas for the period September, 1939 to June, 1947.

DEATHS-continued.

Perio	d.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
			,	Y	EARLY T	OTALS.				
47(a)		28,449	21,442	10,116	6,215	4,723	2,363	65	9.5	73,468
48		30,403	21,825	10,462	6,748	4,685	2,528	73	115	70,839
49		29,364	21,991	10,161	6,373	4,790	2,389	92	100	75,200
50		30,965	22,341	10,399	6,740	5,058	2,466	96	122	78,187
51		31,932	23,446	11,105	7,184	5,288	2,567	117	149	81,788
52		32,038	23,322	11,171	7,050	5,209	2,579	89	139	81,597

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

2. Crude Death-rates.—The commonest method of measuring the mortality rate is to relate the number of deaths for a given period to the mean population for that period, thus obtaining the crude death-rate. This rate for a given period measures the numbers per thousand of population by which the population is depleted through deaths during that period. Crude death-rates for each State and Territory from 1901 to 1952 are shown in the following table.

CRUDE DEATH-RATES.(a)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
			Avera	GE ANN	UAL RAT	ES.			
901-1905	11.25	12.74	11.38	10.96	12.58	10.79	15.69	· · ·	11.76
906-1910	10.11	12.01	9.90	10.16	11.03	10.77	20.99	(b)	10.75
911-1915	10.47	11.49	10.55	10.37	9.87	10.39	20.38	5.21	10.73
916-1920	10.58	11.38	10.75	10.65	9.91	9.83	17.41	4.26	10.77
921-1925	9.26	10.08	9.31	9.45	9.19	9.70	15.00	2.61	9.53
926-1930	9.26	9.56	9.06	8.83	8.90	9.44	15.84	5.49	9.26
931-1935	8.68	9.72	8.61	8.72	8.82	9.62	13.45	3.81	9.00
936-1940(c)	9.45	10.36	9.08	9.33	9.21	9.91	11.76	4.50	9.62
941-1945(c)		10.63	9.24	10.27	9.86	10.21	6.51	4.98	9.96
946-1950(c)	9.66	10.38	9.17	9.82	9.23	9.25	6.14	$d_{5.67}$	9.74
+	·!		Y	EARLY F	RATES.				·
2(2)		10.44	0.75	9.62	0.20	0.17	- 07	d 5.62	
947(c)	9.53	10.44	9.15	- 1	9.39	9.17		d 6.33	9.69
948	10.04	10.44	9.31 8.85	9.45	8.99	9·55 8.76	5.99 6.83	$d_{5.23}$	9.96
949	9.43	10.14	8.82	9.43	9.05	8.74	6.43	d 5.23	9.51
950	9.62	10.14	9.20	9.03	9.09	8.76		6.11	9.55
951 952—	9.02	10.33	9.20	9.90	9.09	3.70	7.32	0.11	9.70
Males	10.64	10.68	10.46	10.35	9.91	9.10	7.29	6.19	10.47
Females	8.24	9.29	7.58	8.73	7.31	7.82	2.73	3.78	8.37
Persons	9.45	9.29	9.05	9.53	8.65	8.48	5.53	5.15	9.43

⁽a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911. (c) Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (d) Rates based on revised mean population estimates shown on page 335 are as follows:—1946-50, 5.30; 1947, 5.58; 1948, 5.99; 1949, 4.72; 1950, 5.17.

^{3.} Standardized Death-rates.—(i) General. The death-rates quoted above are crude rates, i.e., they simply show the number of deaths per thousand of mean population without taking into consideration differences in the sex and age composition of the population. Other conditions being equal, however, the crude death-rate of a community will be low if it contains a large percentage of young people (not infants), and conversely it will be relatively high if the population includes a large proportion of elderly people.

The foregoing table of crude death-rates, therefore, does not indicate comparative incidence of mortality either as between States in the same year or in any one State over a period of years. In order to obtain a comparison of mortality rates on a uniform basis as far as sex and age constitution are concerned, "standardized" death-rates may be computed. These are computed by selecting a particular distribution of age and sex as a standard, and then calculating what would have been the general death-rate if the death-rates for each sex and in each age group were as recorded, but the age and sex distribution were the same as in the standard population. For the standardized rates which follow, the standard population compiled by the International Institute of Statistics has been used. This standard is based upon the age distribution according to sex of nineteen European countries at their Censuses nearest to the year 1900. Full details of the "Standard Population" are given in Official Year Book No. 22, p. 962.

- (ii) Death-rates in Age Groups. An examination of the age distribution of deaths and the resultant age-specific mortality rates is made in paragraph 9.
- (iii) Comparison of Crude and Standardized Death-rates. The relative incidence of mortality as between individual States and as between the years 1921, 1933, and 1947 is illustrated in the following statement of crude and "standardized" death-rates. These years have been chosen for comparison because the Census data give essential information as to sexes and ages of the State populations. Crude death-rates are shown to indicate the degree to which they disguise the true position.

CRUDE	AND	STANDARDIZED	DEATH-RATES

Particulars.			N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
Crude Death-	rate(a)—								
1921			9.50	10.52	9.37	10.02	10.42	10.30	9.91
1933			8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92
1947			9.53	10.44	9.15	9.62	9.39	9.17	9.69
Standardized :	Death-rai	te(b)				1	'		1
1921			10.35	10.79	10.24	10.38	11.88	10.83	10.58
1933			8.52	8.74	9.10	7.66	8.74	8.86	8.62
1947			7.44	7.31	7.47	6.77	7.28	7.21	7.34

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

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

- (iv) Standardized Death rates, Australia, 1947 to 1951. The standardized death-rates for Australia for 1947 and later years were as follows:—1947, 7.34; 1948, 7.41; 1949, 7.18; 1950, 7.23; and 1951, 7.45.
- 4. True Death-rates.—The main objections to standardized death-rates are that the choice of a standard population is arbitrary and that the standardized rates have little value except for comparative purposes, and even then variation of the standard population may make appreciable differences. A correct measurement of the mortality of the population can be obtained, however, from life tables. A life table represents the number of survivors at each age from a selected group of newly-born children who are subject to given mortality conditions, and from such a table the complete expectation of life at birth can be calculated. The reciprocal of this figure is known as the true death-rate, since, if the complete expectation of life of a person at birth is 50 years, say, then each person will on the average die 50 years after birth, so that in the standard population one person in 50 or 20 per thousand will die each year. The true death-rate for a given period is unaffected by the particular age distribution of that period and is determined solely by the mortality experience of the period as manifested in the rate of survivorship from each year of age to the next. The table below sets out complete expectation of life at birth and true death-rates for the periods covered by Australian life tables.

⁽b) See explanation of standardized death-rates

COMPLETE EXPECTATION O	F LIFE	AT BIRTH	AND T	TRUE	DEATH-RATES:	
	AUS	TRALIA.				

	Period.		Complete En	xpectation of th (Years).	True Death-rate.		
	r criou.	_	Males.	Females.	Males.(a)	Females.(b)	
1881~1890	••	 	47.20	50.84	21.19	19.67	
1891-1900		 	51.08	54.76	19.58	18.26	
1901-1910		 	55.20	58.84	18.12	17.00	
1920-1922		 	59.15	63.31	16.91	15.80	
1932-1934		 	63.48	67.14	15 75	14.89	
1946–1948		 	66.07	70.63	15.14	14.16	

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

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

CRUDE DEATH-RATES(a): VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.			1908-13.	1921-25.	1926–30.	1931-35.	1951.
Netherlands			13.9	10.4	9.9	8.9	7.5
Norway			13.6	11.5	11.0	10.4	8.3
Argentine			17.5	14.4	13.3	12.1	8.7
Denmark			13.2	11.3	11.1	10.9	8.8
Canada			(b)	11,2	11.1	9.7	9.0
Union of South Africa(c)			(d) 10.3	9.7	9.7	9.8	9.2
New Zealand(e)			9.3	8.6	8.6	8.2	9.6
United States of America			(d) 14.1	11.8	11.8	(f) 10.9	9.7
Australia (g)			10.7	9.5	9.3	9.0	9.7
Sweden		٠	14.0	12,1	12.1	11.6	9.9
Finland			16.4	15.1	14.8	13.3	10.0
Japan			20.5	21,8	19.3	17.9	10.0
Italy			20.4	17.4	16.ŏ	14.1	10.3
Switzerland			15.2	12.5	12.1	11.8	10.5
Greece			(b)	16.5	16.6	16.5	(h) 10.7
Hungary			(d) 22.9	19.9	17.0		(i) II.2
Czechoslovakia			21.0	16.1	15.3	13.8	(j) II.4
Spain			22.8	20.2	17.9	16.4	
Cevlon			31.4	27.8	25.I	24.7	
Portugal			(d) 20.9	20.4	18.4	16.9	
United Kingdom			14.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	
Belgium			15.7	13.4	13.7	12.9	12.7
Austria			(d) 18.8	15.8	14.4	13.5	12.7
France			18.6	17.2	16.8	15.7	13.2
Ireland, Republic of			16.9	14.6	14.4	14.0	
Yugoslavia			(b)	20.2	20.0	17.9	15.4
Chile			(d) 31.0	30.3	25.8	24.4	
Mexico			(b)	(k) 25.5	25.6	24.8	17.2
Egypt	• •	• •	25.8	25.4	26.2		(j) 22.1

⁽a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. only. (d) 1911-13. (e) Excluding Maoris. aboriginals. (h) 1949. (i) 1948. (j) 1950.

⁽b) Number of

⁽b) Not available. (c) White population (f) 1933-35. (g) Excluding full-blood (k) 1922-25.

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

		True De	ath-rate.			True De	eath-rate.
Country.	Period.	Males.	Females.	Country.	Period.	Males.	Females
Netherlands	1947-49	14.4	14.0	Switzerland	1939-44	16.0	14.9
Norway	1945-48	14.7	13.9	Belgium	1946-49	16.1	14.9
Denmark	1946-50	14.7	14.3	France	1946-49	16.2	14.8
Sweden	1941-45	14.9	14.3	Ireland, Re-			
England and		• -	'	public of	1940-42	16.9	16.4
Wales	1950	15.0	14.0	Germany (f)	1946-47	17.3	15.8
Australia(c)	1946-48	15.1	14.2	Northern Ire-			
United States]]	land	1936-38	17.3	16.9
of America-			l ,	Japan	1949-50	17.8	16.8
Whites	1949	15.2	14.0	Poland	1948	18.0	16.0
Others	1949	17.1	15.9	Hungary	1941	18.2	17.2
Canada	1947	15.3	14.5	Finland	1941-45	18.3	16.4
New Zealand (d)	1934-38	15.3	14.6	Austria	1930-33	18.3	17.1
Scotland	1951	15.6	14.6	Italy	1930-32	18.6	17.9
Union of South	. •]	i	Czechoslovakia	1929-32	19.3	18.1
Africa(e)	1945-47	15.7	14.6	Greece	1926-30	20.4	19.7

TRUE DEATH-RATES: VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

7. Australian Life Tables.—(i) Life Tables prior to 1947. It has been the practice at each Census from 1911 onwards to prepare Life Tables representative of the mortality experience of Australia. In 1911 the mortality of the Australian population for the thirty years from 1881 to 1910 inclusive was investigated by the Commonwealth Statistician. Tables were compiled for each State and for Australia as a whole in respect of each sex for each of the decennial periods 1881–1890, 1891–1900 and 1901–1910. These compilations furnished a comprehensive view of Australian mortality in respect of sex, of time, and of geographical distribution, and practically superseded all Life Tables prepared in Australia prior to 1911. In addition, monetary tables based on the experience for the whole of Australia for the decennium 1901–1910 were prepared and published.

At the Census of 1921 Life Tables were prepared by the Commonwealth Statistician from the population recorded and the deaths in the three years 1920-22. Similarly in 1933 the Life Tables, which were prepared by Mr. F. W. Barford, M.A., A.I.A., were based on the Census population and the deaths in the calendar years 1932-34.

(ii) Life Tables of Census of 1947. On the occasion of the 1947 Census, Life Tables representing the sixth in the series were compiled by the Commonwealth Actuary, Mr. W. C. Balmford, O.B.E., F.I.A. These were based on the population recorded, in conjunction with the deaths during 1946, 1947 and 1948, as it was considered undesirable to take into account deaths occurring prior to 1946 owing to the possible effects on the civilian population of conditions arising from the 1939-45 War. Full particulars of the data used, the methods of construction and the tabulations of these Life Tables will be found in the report of the Commonwealth Actuary which was published by the Commonwealth Statistician in 1950. This report also appeared in Volume III. of the Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1947. Monetary tables for both single and joint lives have also been prepared by the Commonwealth Actuary and are in the course of printing.

Comparative tables showing the number of survivors (l_x) out of 100,000 births, rates of mortality (q_x) and probability of surviving ten years $(_{10}p_x)$, at selected ages, in respect of the Australian Life Tables of 1920-22, 1932-34 and 1946-48, together with

⁽a) Number of deaths per 1,000 males in life table or stationary population (see explanation on page 400). (b) Number of deaths per 1,000 females in life table or stationary population (see explanation on page 400). (c) Excludes full-blood aboriginals. (d) Excludes Maoris. (e) White population only. (f) Federal Republic (Western Germany).

a summary of the main characteristics of the tables, were published in Official Year Book No. 39, pages 602-3. The expectation of life at selected ages taken from these three Life Tables is as follows:—

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES: COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE (\mathring{e}_x) AT SELECTED AGES.

	Age			Males.			Females.	
	Age(x).		1920-22.	1932-34.	1946–48.	1920-22.	1932-34.	1946–48.
0			59.15	63.48	66.07	63.31	67.14	70.63
10		}	56.01	58.02	59.04	59.20	61.02	63.11
20			46.99	48.81	49.64	50.03	51.67	53.47
30]	38.44	39.90	40.40	41.48	42.77	44.08
40			30.05	31.11	31.23	33.14	34.04	34.91
50		!	22.20	22.83	22.67	24.90	25.58	26.14
60			15.08	15.57	15.36	17.17	17.74	18.11
70			9.26	9.60	9.55	10.41	10.98	11.14

8. Infant Deaths and Death-rates.—(i) Australia, 1901 to 1952. 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 484,669 male infants born from 1948 to 1952, 13,664 (28.19 per 1,000) died during the first year of life, while of 460,107 female infants only 10,206 (22.18 per 1,000) died during the first year. Stillbirths are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths.

INFANT DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES: AUSTRALIA.

		Number of	f deaths under	one year.	Rate of	Infant Morts	lity.(a)
Period		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
			Annuai	Averages			
1901-05		5,500	4,447	9,947	104.25	88.83	96.91
1906–10]	4,880	3,821	8,701	84.78	70.02	77.61
1911–15		5,274	4,063	9,337	77.65	62.65	70.32
1916–20		4,757	3,597	8,354	71.63	57.31	64.67
1921-25	••	4,474	3,394	7,868	64.23	51.21	57.88
1926-30]	3,909	2,942	6,851	57.66	45.99	51.99
1931-35		2,649	1,986	4,635	46.00	36.29	41.27
1936-40		2,679	2,016	4,695	43.23	34.16	38.81
1941-45		2,921	2,215	5,136	39.11	31.18	35.24
1946–50		2,808	2,094	4,902	30.09	23.70	26.98
	······	<u> </u>	YEARL	Y TOTALS.		<u>'</u>	
10.17		2,977	2,225	5,202	31.73	25.12	28.52
1947	•••	2,856	2,086	4,942	31.28	24.07	
948		2,624	1,963	4,587	28.29	22.18	27.77 25.31
949 · · · 950 · · ·		2,661	2,004	4,665	27.20	21.60	24.47
111		2,749	2,129	4,878	27.66	22.67	25.24
952	::	2,774	2,024	4,798	26.83	20.60	23.79

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

(ii) States, 1901 to 1952. For each State and Territory the rates of infant mortality during the period 1901 to 1952 were as follows:—

INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a): UNDER ONE YEAR.

									_
Period.	n.s.w.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
	!		Avera	GE ANN	UAL RAT			<u>'</u>	'
1901-05	97.02	95.91	94.35	86.70	124.79	90.00	149.35	(b)	96.91
1906-10	77.30	79.90	71.27	68.38	89.80	83.18	143.79	(b)	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
1931-35	41.92	42.76	39.46	35.12	40.81	44.47	80.60	34.48	41.27
1936-40	41.18	37.63	36.75	33.08	39.70	41.23	44.80	21.78	38.81
1941-45	36.29 28.91	34.73	34.55	26.50	33.37	39·54 26.53	55.97	18.75	35.24 26.98
1940–50	20.91	23.82	27.49	20.50	20.15	20.53	37.37	19.09	20.90
			Z	EARLY	Rates.				
1947	29.81	26.28	30.82	24.27	30.92	27.31	43.48	19.85	28.52
1948	30.30	23.93	27.96	29.74	25.60	27.65	35.71	23.45	27.77
1949	27.29	21.89	24.72	27.68	26.42	23.91	37.57	15.87	25.31
1950	27.04	20.09	24.77	24.04	27.13	23.75	36.50	20.96	24.47
1951	26.29	22,61	25.66	24.51	28.73	26.64	44.23	11.96	25.24
1952	24.50	22.29	24.94	23.09	24.91	21.73	31.25	23.59	23.79

⁽a) Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 live births registered. Wales prior to 1911.

(b) Not

INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a): UNDER ONE MONTH.

Period		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
•				Averac	E Annu	JAL RAT	ES.	<u></u>		<u></u>
1901-05 1906-10 1911-15 1916-20 1921-25 1926-30 1931-35 1936-40		33.11 31.47 31.75 32.12 29.97 29.63 27.62 27.63	34·49 32·45 33·07 33·57 32·19 29·75 27·78 25·94	32.13 30.87 30.73 29.62 27.44 27.66 27.91 26.15	30.73 26.83 29.07 29.43 27.83 26.84 22.99 21.62	37.09 30.74 30.87 29.43 27.56 25.10 25.11 22.62	33.54 29.17 32.68 31.48 31.73 33.12 30.09 29.56	(b) (b) 38.30 40.77 11.66	(c) (c) 23.26 35.35 18.07 28.86 23.45 16.33	33.46 31.10 31.69 31.70 29.91 28.96 27.27 26.19
1941-45 1946-50	• •	24.52	24.40 17.55	24.41 19.95	20.86 18.38	20.60	27.24 19.34	33·57 21.45	12.54 15.80	23.97
				· Y	EARLY F	RATES.				
1947 1948 1949 1950	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	21.46 21.33 19.24 18.77 18.01	19.59 17.14 16.28 14.71 16.04	21.44 20.21 17.44 18.43 18.21	17.90 19.28 18.39 17.57 16.38	19.96 19.10 19.24 18.41 20.08	20.73 20.06 17.02 16.02 18.35	25.36 10.71 26.01 19.46 14.74	16.79 17.93 12.21 16.77 8.97	20.51 19.64 18.02 17.41 17.50
1952	• •	16.56	16.39	17.96	15.04	17.97	14.65	17.86	17.24	16.

 ⁽a) Number of deaths of children aged under one month per 1,000 live births registered.
 available.
 (c) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

⁽b) Part of New South

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

	Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.	
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AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.

1901-05	63.91	61.42	62.22	55.97	87.70	56.46	(b)	(c)	63.45
1906-10	45.83	47.45	40.40	41.55	59.06	54.01	(b)	(c)	46.51
1911-15	39.30	39.16	34.95	38.19	41.56	38.23	46.81	9.30	38.63
1916-20	32.70	33.61	33.42	32.50	32.30	32.36	26.38	5.05	32.97
1921-25	28.14	29.74	23.55	26.36	31.58	28.71	29.16	42.17	27.97
1926–30	25.11	22.59	19.75	20.11	24.17	20.25	51.72	42.45	23.03
	14.30	14.98	11.55	12.13	15.70	14.38	45.34	11.03	14.00
	13.55	11.69	10.60	11.46	17.08	11.67	16.00	5.45	12.62
	11.77	10.33	10.14	12.34	12.77	12.30	22.40	6.21	11.27
	8.38	6.27	7.54	8.12	8.62	7.19	15.92	4.09	7.64

YEARLY RATES.

1947 1948 1949 1950 1951	8.35 6. 8.97 6. 8.05 5. 8.27 5. 8.28 6. 7.94 5.	79 7.75 10 7.28 8 8 6.34 6 7 7.45	5.37 10.96 5.46 6.50 9.29 7.18 6.47 8.72 8.13 8.65 8.05 6.94	6.58 7.59 6.89 7.73 8.29 7.08	18.12 25.00 11.56 17.04 29.49 13.39	3.06 5.52 3.66 4.19 2.99 6.35	8.01 8.13 7.29 7.06 7.74 7.15
--------------------------------------	--	--	---	--	--	--	--

⁽a) Number of deaths of children aged one month and under one year per 1,000 live births registered.
(b) Not available.
(c) Part of New South Wales prior to 1911.

These tables indicate the striking decrease in infant mortality in Australia since the beginning of the century, the mortality rate of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births for 1952 being slightly less than one-fourth of the average rate for 1901-05. The tables above reveal the fact that this improvement was due almost entirely to the decrease in deaths from preventable causes, the mortality rate for children aged one month but under one year declining by 89 per cent. while that for children aged under one month declined by only 50 per cent.

- (iii) Statistical Divisions. The total numbers of births and of deaths of children under one year of age for 1951 are shown in Demography Bulletin No. 69 for each of the sixty-five statistical divisions for which vital statistics have been tabulated.
- (iv) Various Countries and Cities. Compared with other countries Australia occupies a very favorable position in respect of infant mortality. In 1951 only New Zealand and Sweden recorded a lower rate than Australia.

A study of the respective rates shows that a high birth-rate is often, though not invariably, accompanied by a high infant death-rate.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES: VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

			Ini	fant Morta	ality Rate	.(a)			Crude Birth-
Country.		1906-15.	1921-25.	1926–30.	1931-35.	1936–4	0. 19	51.	rate (b)
Sweden	••	74	60	58	50	42		21	15.6
New Zealand (c)		61	43	37	32	32		23	24.4
Australia (d)		74	58	52	41	39))	25	22.9
Netherlands \dots		115	64	56	45	37	' i	27	22.3
Norway		(e)	5,2	49	45	(f) 40	(g)	28	18.5
United States of Ame	rica	(e)	74	68	59	51	1	29	24.5
Denmark		103	82	82	71	60	1	29	17.8
Switzerland		108		54	48	45	i i	30	17.2
United Kingdom		(e)	78	70	65	59		31	15.9
Union of South Africa	(h)	(i) 91	73	67	63	53		34	25.5
Finland		(i) 112	96	88	72	72		35	23.0
Canada		(e)	98	93	75	64		4 I	27.2
Ireland, Republic of		92	69	70	68	69	.	45	21.2
France		122	95	89	73	70	(g)	52	19.4
Japan		151	159	137	120	(j) 112		57	25.6
Austria		(e)	136	117	99	81		62	14.9
Belgium		139	100	95	82	77	1	65	16.4
Italy		144	127	119	105	103		67	18.1
Spain		156	143	124	113	121		68	20.1
Argentine		$^{\prime}$ (e)	116	113	97	96		70	24.9
Czechoslovakia		(e)	155	147		(j) 122		82	(g) 22.9
Ceylon		(i) 207	190	175	182	160	• :	88	37.3
Portugal		(e)	146	146	146	135		89	24.2
Mexico			(m)223	173	134	127	1	00	44.2
Hungary		(i) 198 $ $	187	172	157	131	(k) 1	001	(k) 19.1
Egypt		! (e)	144	152	165	163	(l) 1	135	(g) 48.8
Yugoslavia		(e)	(e)	151	153	(j) 141	()	140	27.0
Chile		(i) 301	265	229	248	234		149	32.4
Rumania		(i) 195	201	192	182	180	(n)	199	(n) 23.4

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births registered. (b) Number of live births per 1,000 of mean population. (c) Excludes Maoris. (d) Excludes full-blood aboriginals. (e) Not available. (f) 1935-39. (g) 1950. (h) White population only. (i) 1911-13. (j) 1935-38. (k) 1948. (l) 1949. (m) 1922-25. (n) 1947.

In 1950 the Australian cities, Melbourne, Hobart, Perth, Sydney and Adelaide were among the ten cities having the lowest rates in the following list. The list is headed by Stockholm (18), Melbourne (19), Christchurch (19), and Oslo (21), the next six cities being Hobart, Auckland, Wellington, Perth, Sydney and Adelaide. Of the cities listed, Cairo had the highest rate, 179.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES: VARIOUS CITIES, 1950.

	_				<u></u>	1 1 2 2 2			<u> </u>	
City.		Mort	ant ality e.(a)	City.		Inf Mort Rate		City.		Infant Mortality Rate.(a)
Stockholm	-		18	Copenhagen			27	Rome	···	42
Melbourne(b)			19	Chicago	٠.	(e)	28	Hamburg		44
Christchurch(c)	5	(d)	19	Toronto		` `	28	Glasgow		44
Oslo			21	Aberdeen	٠.		29	Liverpool		(d) 44
Hobart			23	Edinburgh		l	29	Dublin		47
Auckland(c)		(d)	23 1	Geneva		Ì	29	Belfast		50
Wellington (c)	į	(d)	24	Leeds		(d)	30	Montreal		52
Perth(b)		. ,	25	Brisbane(b)		` `	32	Munich		58
Sydney(b)			25	Johannesburg	(f)		32	Berlin		64
Adelaide(b)			25	Cape Town (f)	٠.	(e)	33	Cologne		76
New York City			25	Sheffield		(d)	35	Lisbon		(d) 96
Amsterdam	;		25	Paris		, ,	36	Bombay		152
London	Ċ		26	Manchester		(d)	38	Cairo		179
Detroit	1		27	Birmingham		[<u> </u>	38			'

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births registered. (b) Excludes full-blood aboriginals. (c) Excludes Maoris. (d) 1949. (e) 1948. (f) White population only.

(v) Causes of Death: Children under one Year. Causes of deaths of children under one year of age should be considered in relation to age at death, because the emphasis on various causes changes rapidly as age at death varies. In 1951, 2,867 (97.82 per cent.) of the deaths occurring during the first week of life were caused by congenital malformations (10.64 per cent.) and certain diseases of early infancy (87.18 per cent.). Of the latter, more than three-fifths were associated with immaturity (see table below). At ages one week and under four weeks the proportions were 29.05 per cent. and 61.42 per cent. respectively. Of deaths of children over four weeks and under one year of age, 19.32 per cent. were caused by congenital malformations and only 6.55 per cent. by diseases of early infancy, the emphasis having shifted to respiratory and digestive diseases (44.12 per cent.), infective and parasitic diseases (8.69 per cent.), diseases of the nervous system (7.55 per cent.) and accidents and violence (7.22 per cent.). A summary for 1951 of the deaths of children under one year of age, classified according to principal causes of death and age at death, is given in the following table.

Deaths from each cause in the detailed list of titles adopted for publication, classified according to age at death, will be found in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69. Causes of infant deaths in each State and Territory in 1951 will also be found therein.

CAUSES OF DEATH: CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, AUSTRALIA, 1951.

							A	ge at	Deat	h.						
Cause of Death.		We	eks.		1				М	onth	3.					Un-
	Un- der 1.	1.	2.	3.	I. (a)	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	der One Year.
Tuberculosis Septicæmia and pyæmia Diphtheria Whooping Cough Meningococcal infections Measles			 I I	 I	I 3	5 2	1 2	 1 3 1	3 5 1	1 1 2 3 3	3 2 6 2	4 I 5	3 5 4 1	3 1 2 1 2 3	1 2 5 	16 11 8 22 38
Other infective and parasitic diseases Neoplasms Allergic, endocrine system, etc.,	3		1		,	2	3	I	3	I	2	I	3	3	3	29 22
diseases Diseases of the blood Mental, etc., disorders Meningitis Encephalitis Erythrædema polyneuritica Otitis media and mastoiditis Other diseases of the nervous system,	3 	3 1	I	 I 	1 	3 3	4 1 1 4 2	2 1 1 2 1	2 9 1 1	2 1 2 1 	6 2 2 3	1 4 2 2 I	3 4 3 1	1 1 4	3 5 8	26 6 14 51 15 20 13
etc		::	 I	 I	52 4	2 2 33 8	32	5 47 I	3 38 6	3 1 32 4	33 33	I 2 1 4	2 1 17 2	1 8 6	2 20 1	27 9 333 45
system Hernia and intestinal obstruction. Gastro-enteritis and colitis, age four	16	٠.	2	2 I	4	3 2	3	1 12	2 2	3 2	3 2	3 2	2 2	٠.	2 4	28 53
weeks and over Other diseases of the digestive system Diseases of the genito-urnary system Diseases of the skin and cellular		 I			26 7 1	13 2 3	17 5 2	20 4 I	20 3 1	11 4	19 8 	13 2 2	14 6 	9	19 3 3	181 50 16
tissue Diseases of the bones and organs of			2			I	I	1		2	1	2				10
movement Congenital malformations Certain diseases of early infancy(b)	312	1	36	33	76	43	40	32	1 24	1 22	2 14	10	2 8	ii	9	732
Without mention of immaturity(b) With immaturity(b)	941 1,614 5 18	76 I	44 24 	33 9 3	28 20 12	5 16	3 2 15	7 1 11	5	 3 6	1 2 4	2 1 8	2 I 2 IO	 7	1 2 7	1,176 1,754 17 134
All Causes	2,931	243	122	86	252	167	158	160	143	115	123	97	102	69	110	4,878

⁽a) Age 4 weeks and under 2 months.

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

The individual categories representing the causes of death which come within Class XV.—Certain Diseases of Early Infancy are designed to show the effect of immaturity in such causes of infant death. In 1951, 63 per cent. of deaths during the first week of life and 23 per cent. of those in the next three weeks of life were due, directly or indirectly, to immaturity. The relationship between immaturity and each of the individual categories of Class XV. is shown for the year 1951 in the following table:—DEATHS FROM CERTAIN DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY: AUSTRALIA, 1951.

Cate-	Cate- gory Cause of Death,		out Mei mmatur		With	Immat	urity.	Total.			
No.	Cause of Beaut,	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	
760	Intracranial and spinal in- jury at birth										
761	Other high injuger	196	139	335	61	28	89	257	167	424	
		67	35	102	. 74	46	120	141	81	222	
762	Post-natal asphyxia and	!	l			'					
		153	. 99	252	124	105	229	277	204	481	
763	Pneumonia of the newborn	73	66	139	. 22	26	48	95	92	187	
764	Diarrhœa of the newborn	10	, 8	18		• •		10	8	18	
765	Ophthalmia neonatorum		• • •	;			• • •	••	••		
766	Pemphigus neonatorum		2	2				•• '	2	2	
767	Umbilical sepsis	2	3	5	1	I	1	2	4	6	
768	Other sepsis of newborn	3	1	, 4	ı		1	4	I	5	
769	Neonatal disorders arising	l			:	ı					
	from maternal toxæmia	22	14	36	55	46	IOI	77	60	137	
770	Hæmolytic disease of new-			i T	1		l			-	
	born (erythroblastosis)	83	52	135	17	8	25	100	60	160	
771	Hæmorrhagic disease of new-			1 30	1 .					i	
	born	21	21	42	8	2	10	29	23	52	
772	Nutritional maladjustment	12	12		l r	2	3	13	14	27	
773	Ill-defined diseases peculiar	i			_	-	,	-5	- 7		
,,,	to early infancy	47	35	82	40	27	67	87	62	149	
774	Immaturity with mention of	, 7/	, ,,,		1	-/	1 "			-47	
,,+	any other subsidiary con-	ĺ		i	j .		!				
	diffor	}		}	19	7	26	19	7	26	
775	Immaturity subsidiary to	• • •	• •		19	/	20	1 49	′	~0	
//3	nome other course	1			1		ĺ				
776	T	٠	• • •		561		7 004	561	472	T 034	
//0						473	1,034		473	1,034	
	Total, Class XV	689	487	1,176	983	771	1,754	1,672	1,258	2,930	

(vi) Deaths of Ex-nuptial Children under one Year of Age. Distinction between nuptial and ex-nuptial children in death statistics for Australia as a whole has been made only since 1925. Results show that death-rates during infancy are generally much higher for ex-nuptial children than for nuptial children, but the disparity has become smaller in recent years. The following table shows the number of deaths under one year and the infant mortality rates for nuptial, ex-nuptial children and all children in five-yearly periods since 1926 and for each year from 1946 to 1951.

DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE: NUPTIAL AND EX-NUPTIAL, AUSTRALIA.

Period.		Nuptial (Children.	Ex-	Nuptial Chil	All Children.			
					Infant Mort	ality Rate.(b)			
		Number of Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rate.(a)	Number of Deaths.	Actual.	Ratio to Nuptial Rate. (Per Cent.)	Number of Deaths.	Infant Mortality Rate.(c)	
1926-30		31,367	49.96	2,888	93.38	187	34,255	51.99	
1931-35		21,460	40.09	1,713	65.37	163	23,173	41.27	
1936-40		21,792	37.59	1,680	66.87	178	23,472	38.81	
1941-45		24,053	34.20	1,627	52.39	153	25,680	34.97	
1946-50		23,139	26.54	1,373	37.37	141	24,512	26.98	
1946		4,814	28.52	302	39.67	139	5,116	29.01	
1947		4,874	27.83	328	45.16	162	5,202	28.52	
1948		4,674	27.36	268	37.36	137	4,942	27.77	
1949		4,333	24.92	254	34 - 45	138	4,5 ⁸ 7	25.31	
1950	٠.	4,444	24.25	221	30.17	124	4,665	24.47	
1951		4,687	25.23	191	25.28	100	4,878	25.24	

(a) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 nuptial live births registered. (b) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 ex-nuptial live births registered. (c) Number of deaths under one year of age per 1,000 total live births registered.

The ex-nuptial rates are higher at all ages under one year but the difference is greatest several months after birth. For the five years 1947-51 the ratio of the ex-nuptial to the nuptial rate at various ages was as follows:—Under one month, 127 per cent.; one month, 158 per cent.; 2 months, 160 per cent.; 3 months, 136 per cent.; 4 months, 132 per cent.; 5 months, 186 per cent.; under one year, 133 per cent.

Full particulars of the causes of deaths of ex-nuptial children who died in 1951, aged under four weeks and under one year, are given for each State and Territory in Demography Bulletin No. 69. Detailed information for Australia as to the age at which ex-nuptial children died from each cause of death will also be found therein. It is difficult to assess the real significance of the differences between the numbers of nuptial and ex-nuptial deaths from each individual cause because of the small number of ex-nuptial deaths involved in each case.

9. Age Distribution.—(i) Number of Deaths. Age at death is recorded for statistica purposes in days for the first week of life, in weeks for the first four weeks, in months for the first two years and in completed years of life thereafter. Owing to exigencies of space these ages are usually combined in groups for publication, the most common grouping being in weeks for the first four weeks, in months or groups of months for the first year, in single years of age for the first five years and thereafter in the five-year groups 5–9 years, 10–14 years, etc. A summary in this form for Australia is given in the following table for the year 1951.

AGE AT DEATH: AUSTRALIA, 1951.

Age at Death.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Age at D	eath.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
Under 1 week 1 week and under 2 weeks	1,683	115	243		ars	314 237	198 149	386
2 weeks and under 3 weeks 3 weeks and under 28 days	64 47		122 86	,, 20–24	,, ,,	479 736 653	171 270 358	1,006
Total under 28 days	1,922	1,460	3,382	,, 35-39	,,	626 879 1,182	480 616 788	1,495
28 days and under 3 months 3 months and under 6 ,, 6 months and under 12 ,,	226 277 324	184	419 461 616	,, 45-49 ,, 50-54 ,, 55-59 ,, 60-64	;; · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1,696 2,506 3,638 5,124 5,682	1,074 1,593 2,111 2,930 3,682	4,099 5,749 8,054
Total under 1 year	2,749	2,129	4,878	,, 70-74 ,, 75-79 ,, 80-84	,, ,,	5,708 5,302 4,254	4,563 4,973 4,639	10,271 10,275 8,893
1 year 2 years	315 166 123 106	150 88	576 316 211 180	,, 85-89 ,, 90-94 ,, 95-99 ,, 100 and 0	,, ,,	2,500 825 130 8 15	3,112 1,160 231 24 11	
Total under 5 years	3,459	2,702	6,161	Total, All	Ages	45,953	35,835	81,788

The number of deaths in 1951 at each year of life is shown in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69.

There is a differential mortality at various stages of life and the actual number of deaths in any period depends upon the impact of these rates on the numbers living at the respective stages. Changes in the number of deaths from one period to another are caused by changes in the rate of mortality in the various age groups and by the changed proportions of persons living in the different groups.

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

The combined effect of these various influences can be seen from the following table, which shows the proportion of deaths in various age groups in periods of ten years from 1901 to 1950 and for the years 1951 and 1952.

PROPORTION	0F	DEATHS	IN	EACH	AGE	GROUP	:	AUSTRALIA.				
(Per Cent.)												

	Age Group (Years).												
Period.	Under 1.	1-4.	5-19.	20-39.	40-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	Unspeci- fied.	Total.				
1901–10 .,	20.51	6.45	6.37	14.99	17.99	5.31	28.26	0.12	100.00				
1911-20	16.66	6.09	5.49	14.44	20.32	6.10	30.68	0.13	100.00				
1921-30	13.10	4.51	4.85	12,12	20.55	8.26	36.53	0.08	100.00				
1931-40	7.40	2.56	3.83	9.36	20.54	8.36	47.92	0.03	100.00				
1941-50	6.79	1.71	2.26	6.01	19.04	9.33	54.84	0.02	100.00				
1951	5.96	1.57	1.89	5.65	17.84	9.85	57.21	0.03	100.06				
1952-Males	6.05	1.43	2.05	6.19	19.74	11.21	53.30	0.03	100.00				
Females	5.66	1.53	1.48	4.50	15.70	8.35	62.77	0.01	100.00				
Persons	5.88	1.47	1.80	5.45	17.97	9.96	57.45	0.02	100.00				

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

(ii) Age-specific Death-rates. In previous issues of the Official Year Book average annual age-specific death-rates were given for each State and for Australia for the years 1932-34 and 1946-48 (see No. 37, p. 778 and No. 39 pp. 615-6). A table showing the rates in the age groups used for calculating the standardized death-rate for each State for the year 1947 appeared in Official Year Book No. 39, p. 599. Estimates of the age distribution of the population in each State are not available to enable a similar comparison to be made for later years.

Estimates of the age distribution of the population of Australia as a whole, shown on page 351, and similar estimates for 1950, have been used to calculate the following age-specific death-rates.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Age Group (Years).		1950.	1951.	1952.	Age Gi	roup (Y	(ears).	1950.	1951.	1952.	
0- 4			6.56	6.62	6.39	50-54	- 		8.89	8.93	8.9
5- 9			0.75	0.69	0.64	55-59			13.63	14.39	13.8
0-14			0.65	0.64	0.55	60-64			21.61	21.75	22.0
5-19		1	1.06	1.17	1.08	65-69			33.05	34.23	33.9
0-24			1.50	1.57	1.40	70-74			53.83	53.51	51.4
5-29			1.34	1.45	1.42	75-79			83.55	88.88	84.9
0-34			1.59	1.72	1.61	80-84			139.45	136.79	136.2
5-39			2.28	2.36	2.28	85-89			221.66	241.46	232.2
0-44		,	3.56	3.39	3 · 34	go and o	over		336.63	353.50	352.4
5-49			5.52	5.63	5.62	1			-		,

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

10. Birthplaces of Persons who Died.—A table showing the birthplaces of persons whose deaths were registered in each year will be found in the *Demography Bulletin*. Tabulations were discontinued for the years 1941 to 1945 inclusive, but were revived for 1946. Details for 1951 appear in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69.

- 11. Occupation of Males who Died.—A table showing occupations of males who died during 1951 appears in Demography Bulletin No. 69.
- 12. Causes of Death.—The classification of causes of death adopted for Australia by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics at the inception of its mortality statistics in 1907 was that introduced by the International Institute of Statistics in 1893, reviewed by that Institute in 1899 and revised by an International Commission in 1900. This classification became known as the International List of Causes of Death and further revisions by International Commissions in 1909 (Second), 1920 (Third). 1929 (Fourth) and 1938 (Fifth) were successively adapted for use in Australian statistics.

Proposals for the Fourth and Fifth revisions were drafted by a "Mixed Commission" of representatives of the International Statistical Institute and the Health Organization of the League of Nations and the final revision was carried out by the International Conference for the Revision of the International List of Causes of Death. Preparatory work in connexion with the Sixth Revision was entrusted by the International Health Conference in 1946 to the Interin Commission of the World Health Organization. As a result of this arrangement the World Health Organization compiled the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, which in its final stages was unanimously approved by the International Conference for the Sixth Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death in April, 1948. This classification was adopted by the First World Health Assembly, which also issued Regulations to guide member states in its application. Australia adopted the classification, together with the rules for using it, for use commencing with the year 1950.

For the first time in connexion with the International List, international rules for a uniform method of selecting the main cause to be tabulated, if more than one cause is stated on the death certificate, have been laid down, as well as the new classifications of causes of death. Prior to 1950 the rules adopted in Australia for the selection of the cause of death to be tabulated were those laid down in the United States Manual of Joint Causes of Death, first published in 1914 and revised to conform with successive revisions of the International List.

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

This change in principle affects the comparability of the statistics for 1950 and subsequent years with those of earlier years. For convenience in assessing the extent of the change and in accordance with a recommendation of the Sixth Decennial Revision Conference, causes of death for Australia for 1950 were also classified according to the detailed classification of the Fifth Revision, 1938, on the joint cause rules current for that revision. A complete detailed classification according to both the Fifth and Sixth Revisions is shown in Demography Bulletin No. 68. Commencing with 1951 the classification is according to the Sixth Revision only and detailed figures on this basis for 1951 are shown in Demography Bulletin No. 69.

In order to facilitate the limited presentation of cause of death statistics the present International Classification provides two special lists of causes for tabulation—the Intermediate List of 150 causes and the Abbreviated List of 50 causes. The latter has been used for the cause of death tabulations A to D which follow. Tables A, B and C show deaths of males, females and persons, respectively, for 1951 and Table D shows the numbers of persons who died and the death rates for the years 1950 and 1951. Tables corresponding to Tables A, B and C for the year 1950 in the Intermediate form of the Fifth Revision, and numbers of deaths and death-rates for various periods in the Abridged form, will be found in Official Year Book No. 39, pp. 618-625.

A .- CAUSES OF DEATH: MALES, 1951.

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

Cause of Death.	Detailed List Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A. C. T.	Aust.
B I Tuberculosis of respiratory system	001-008	420	259	175	68	60	26	2	4	1,014
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	19	25	3	6	7	6			66
B 3 Syphilis and its sequelæ	020-029	59	53 j		17	10	4	1		179
B 4 Typhoid fever	040	Ι.	• • •	I	1	• • •	• •		}	3
B 5 Cholera	043	:	•••	• • •)'	!	• •		!	
B 6 Dysentery, all forms	045-048	3 ;	7	3	4	2	• • •		• • •	19
sore throat	050, 051	7		I	1					9
B 8 Diphtheria	055	10	5	6	1 I	4			٠'	26
B 9 Whooping cough	056	5	4 1	I	2	1	I		••	
Bro Meningococcal infections Brr Plague	057	20	24	7	2	2	2		• • •	. 57
B12 Acute poliomyelitis	058 080	82		65		• • •	٠٠,	• • ;	2	209
B13 Smallpox	084	02	13	03	39	. 3	4	ι		209
B14 Measles	085	8	8	4	4		,	I		28
B15 Typhus and other rickettsial	;	"		1 *	, -	_		1	•	
diseases	100-108			1		:		l ¦		I
B16 Malaria	110-117	2 1		••						2
B17 All other diseases classified as in-	1	,			ļ	!				
fective and parasitic	(a)	61	41	41	21	11	4	2	'	181
B18 Malignant neoplasms, including	ł .			1		ı		1 1		
neoplasms of lymphatic and		,								
hæmatopoietic tissues	140-205	2,122	1,595	785	468	347	182	3	13	5,515
B19 Benign and unspecified neoplasms B20 Diabetes mellitus	210-239 260	97	31	32	10	7	4 14	2	1	184
B21 Anæmias	290-293	132	123 37	44 16	. 8	25		I		365
B22 Vascular lesions affecting central	290-293	54	37	. 10	1	10	3		• •	129
nervous system	330-334	1,791	1,147	585	400	244	117	6	10	4,300
B23 Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	52	26	10	6	3	3	2		102
B24 Rheumatic fever	400-402	21	43	23	10	2	ī	1	2	102
B25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	139	82	44	34	17	16		1	333
B26 Arteriosclerotic and degenerative						¦ _		!		ĺ
heart disease	420-422	5,260	3,623	1,540	1,175	891	337	12	26	12,864
B27 Other diseases of heart	430-434	620	269	149	94	28	24	2	3	1,189
B28 Hypertension with heart disease B29 Hypertension without mention of	440-443	474	316	234	58	135	42		1	1,260
heart		270	175	102			20		2	675
B30 Influenza	i 444-447 480-483	279 45	67	29	54 14	43	9			174
B3r Pneumonia	490-493	610	495	209	143	114	70	5	I	1,647
B32 Bronchitis	500-502	288	216	82	52	42		I	ī	702
B33 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	173	157	8o	37	38	12		1	498
B34 Appendicitis	550-553	41	27	33	11	10	3	!		125
B35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561, 570	125	63	43	31	12	7	1		282
B36 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and	ľ			i	1	!		:	ĺ	, 1
colitis, except diarrhoa of the						١	۱ ,	1	1	0
new born B37 Cirrhosis of liver	543. 571, 572	108	72	60	25	25	8	·:		298
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis	581 590-594	103	95 276	182	24 88	14 42	7 31	1	2	274 979
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate	610	191	222		53	61	42		-	696
B41 Congenital malformations	750-759	192	161	79	44	40		1	ī	532
B42 Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia	1	-9-		i .,					_	33-
and atelectasis	760-762	223	195	III	50	58	33	2	ј з	675
B43 Infections of the new born	763-768	35	30	20	10	12	3	, I		111
B44 Other diseases peculiar to early	1				1	i		i	!	;
infancy, and immaturity un-		,	Ι	1	1	,	:	1	ì	
qualified	769-776	363	172	142	84	. 82	40	2	I	886
B45 Senility without mention of	1	l		i	1	i		1	ļ	1
psychosis, ill-defined and un- known causes	-90 -			120	69		12	10	_	
B46 All other diseases	780-795 Residual	544	24I I,194	590	327	288	145	12	3 6	1,013 3,878
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E835	1,316	512	235	173	147	58	11	5	1,743
	E800-E802	17		1		1	l .			
BE48 All other accidents	E840-E962	756	412	354	174	153	70	6	5	1,930
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury $\Big\{$	E963 E970-E979	258	124	97	44	64	14	2	5	608
BE50 Homicide and operations of war	E964, E965	1			6	6	j _		į	
DECOMMENDER AND OPERATIONS OF WAR	E980-E999	} 24	25	11	. 0	i	3	I		1 76 !
All Causes	İ		*0 55-	6.5.	2.060	2 5 0 5				
All Causes	i	18,092	12,662	6,541	3,968	3,086	1,412	93	99	45,953

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

B.—CAUSES OF DEATH: FEMALES, 1951.

Abbreviated List of 50 Causes (Based on the Sixth Revision of the International List).

Cause of Death.	Detailed List Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A. C. T.	Aust.
B I Tuberculosis of respiratory system	001-008	176	100	46	30	13	27	2	3	397
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms B 3 Syphilis and its sequelæ	010-019	15 27	23	3	7	3	9	1		61 55
B 4 Typhoid fever	040		13	7	2	3	3		::	
B 5 Cholera	043			:: '	::					
B 6 Dysentery, all forms	045-048	3	7	3						13
B 7 Scarlet fever and streptococcal	}		l			!		ļ		8
sore throat	050, 051	i .4		6	2	ا ب	• •	• • •	• •	29
B 9 Whooping cough	055 056	11	7	4	3	7	···	::		19
Bro Meningococcal infections	057	16	22	6		ī	2	1 :: 1		48
Bir Plague	058	٠.	٠.			i				• •
B12 Acute poliomyelitis	080	52	17	35	22	1	7	I	2	137
Bi3 Smallpox Bi4 Measles	084	5			::	2	• • •	::	::	20
Br5 Typhus and other rickettsial	003		4)	١ ٠٠		4			
diseases	100-108					I				1
B16 Malaria	110-117			í						1
Bi7 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	(a)		1 00	1		_ ا	,	l		127
B18 Malignant neoplasms, including	(a)	54	32	22	11	5	3			12/
neoplasms of lymphatic and	1	i			l					
hæmatopoietic tissues	140-205	1,942	1,574	618	443	339	180	2	6	5,104
B19 Benign and unspecified neoplasms	210-239	83	36	39	11	11	I		1	182
B20 Diabetes mellitus	260	27I 85	230	81	57	33 6	22			694 208
B22 Vascular lesions affecting central	290-293	1 03	75	24	15		3			200
nervous system	330-334	2,281	1,712	701	555	350	170	3	9	5,781
B23 Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	25	10	5	7	4				51
B24 Rheumatic fever B25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	400-402	20	54	24	9	7	8	.:	' i	122 358
B26 Arteriosclerotic and degenerative	410-416	150	94	43	34	19	16	1	1 1	330
heart disease	420-422	3,364	2,604	802	832	534	246	3	5	8,390
B27 Other diseases of heart	430-434	358	262	120	59	13	14		3	829
B28 Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	407	381	203	89	79	45	• • •	2	1,206
B29 Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	239	185	110	40	ا ء ا	28	. 1		659
B30 Influenza	444-447 480-483	46	64	18	42 7	45 14	7	1	::	156
B31 Pneumonia	490-493	508	475	184	113	74	51	1	2	1,408
B ₃₂ Bronchitis	500-502	111	91	42	27	8	11		1	287
B33 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	46 10	50 22	19	5		1		::	129 60
B34 Appendicitis B35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	550-553 560, 561, 570	97	5 T	43	9 30	12	5 7			241
B ₃ 6 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and	300, 301, 370	37	3-	73	30		′	1		
colitis, except diarrhœa of the	}		_	} ,	i _		_	ł		1
new born	543, 571, 572	105	96	55	18	41	8	1		324
B37 Cirrhosis of liver	581 590-594	269	51 239	194	10 64	15 46	18	::	::	150 830
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate	610		-39	194				1 :: 1		
B40 Complications of pregnancy, child-	640-652,	} 73	50	35	26	16	2	1	!	203
birth and the puerperium	670-689	1.7		-		i	_			-
B41 Congenital malformations B42 Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia	750-759	160	115	62	42	35	11		5	430
and atelectasis	760-762	157	130	77	26	42	20			452
B43 Infections of the new born	763-768	46	21	17	8	7	8			107
B44 Other diseases peculiar to early	1	1		'		¦ :				
infancy, and immaturity unqualified	769-776	313	124	107	65	63	24	2	2	700
B45 Senility without mention of	709-770	, 3*3	124	107	0,	· · 3	-4	-	~	,00
psychosis, ill-defined and un-	!		I					ì		_
known causes	780-795	514	294	110	100	15	20	2	1	1,056
B46 All other diseases BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	Residual E810-E835	1,105	1,114	419	290	222	113	1 2		3,266 369
	E800-E802	ו י		44	37			_		
BE ₄ 8 All other accidents	E840-E962	399	164	175	86	61	37		3	925
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury {	E963 E970-E979	} 8o	56	23	17	17	3		1	197
BE50 Homicide and operations of war	E964-E965	} 16	15	5	5	2	2	 		45
22.30 Hollione and operations of wat 2	E980-E999	7					- -	[<u> </u>		
All Causes		13,840	10,784	4,564	3,216	2,202	1,155	24	50	35,835
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	·		- 096	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	1		<u> </u>

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

C.—CAUSES OF DEATH: PERSONS, 1951.

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

	Cause of Death.	Detailed List Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A. C. T.	Aust.
Вт	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	800-100	. 596	359	221	98	73	53	4	7	1,411
B 2	Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	34	48	6	13	10	15		í	127
В 3	Syphilis and its sequelæ	020-029	86	66	42	19	13	7	1		234
B 4		040	1		I,	, 1	• •	• •			3
	Dysentery, all forms	. 043 045–048	6	14	6					• • •	32
B 7	Scarlet fever and streptococcal	. 045 040		- 4		т.			;	• • •	J~
	sore throat	050, 051	11		3	3					17
' В 8 В 9		055 056	21: 11	7 11	12 -	4 2	11 '				55
Bro	Meningococcal infections	057	36	46	. 13	3	3	4			33 105
BII	Plague	058	,								
	Acute poliomyelitis	080	134	30	100	61	4	11	2	4	346
	Smallpox Measles	084 085		12	9			5		• • •	48
	Typhus and other rickettsial		-3		,	7	7	,		• •	40
ъ.	diseases	100-108			I		1				2
Bio	Malaria All other diseases classified as in-	110-117	2	• •	1	• •			٠		3
D1,	fective and parasitic	. (a)	115	73	63	32	16	7	2		308
B18	Malignant neoplasms, including	• • •		, 0	•	,		,	,		3
	ncoplasms of lymphatic and		6 . 1	60			coc !				6
Bro	hæmatopoletic tissues Benign and unspecified neoplasms	140-205 210-239	4,064 180	3,169 67	71	911 21	686	362 5	5 2	19 .	10,619 366
B20	Diabetes mellitus	260	403	353		83	58	36	ī		1,059
	Anæmias	290-293	139	112	40 1	23	16	6	1		337
B22	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330~334	4,072	2,859	1,286	955	504	287	9	••	10,081
B23	Non-meningococcal meningitis	330-334	77	36	1,200	13	594 7	3	. 2	19	153
B24	Rheumatic fever	400-402	.4 I	97	47	19	9	ğ		2	224
	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410–416	289	176	87	68	36	32	i I	2	691
1520	Arterioselerotic and degenerative heart disease	420-422	8,624	6,227	2,342	2,017	1,425	583	15	31	21,254
	Other diseases of heart	430-434	978	531	269	143	41	38	, 2	6	2,018
	Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	881	697	437	147	214	87		3	2,466
B29	Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	5180	360	. 221	96	88	48	1	2	1,334
B30	Influenza	480-483	91	131	47	21	24	16	1		330
B31	Pneumonia	490-493	1,118	970	393	256	188	121	6	3	3,055
	Bronchitis Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	500-502	399	307 207	124	79	46	31	1	2 '	989 627
	Appendicitis	540, 541 550-553	219 51	49	99 ' 43	42 20	46 14	13	: ::	1	185
B35	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560. 561, 570	222	114	' 86	61	24	14	2		523
B 36	Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and	•	,		Ι.					Į	
	colitis, except diarrhoea of the new born	543, 571, 572	213	168	115	43	66	16		'	622
	Cirrhosis of liver	581	. 165 ^l	146	36	3.4	29	13	ī		424
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis	590-594	626	515	376	152	88	49	1	2	1,809
B40	Hyperplasia of prostate Complications of pregnancy, child-	610 640–652,	191	222	127	53	61		'	• • •	696
1540	birth and the puerperium	670-689	73	50	35	26	16	2	1		203
B41	Congenital malformations	750-759	352	276	141	86	75	25	: 1	6	962
B42	Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	760-762	380	325	188	76	100		2 .	2	1,127
B43	Infections of the new born	763-768	, 81	51 51	37	18	100	53	1		218
B44	Other diseases peculiar to early				•						
	infancy, and immaturity un-	769-776	676	296	249	7.0		6.		2	1,586
B45	Senility without mention of	709 770	0,0	290	249	149	145	, 64	, 4	3	1,,000
,,,	psychosis, ill-defined and un-		9		ļ :		1	1	4		
70.4	kuown causes	780–795 Residual	1,058	535	1.000	169	29	32	12	4 8	2,069
	All other diseases	E810-E835	731	2,308 630	279	617	510 174	258	13	-	7,144 2,112
	48 All other accidents	E800-E802	1,155	576	529	260	214	107	6		2,855
DW	}	E840-E962	1 ,,,,,,	3/0	329	200	414	: 107	"	٥	2,033
BE.	49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury ⟨	E963 E970-E979	338	180	120	61	' 81	17	2	6	805
ייד פר	50 Homicide and operations of war	E964, E965	15		16	i	0	1 -	1 -		1
D.PS	20 requireds and oberations of war	E980-E999	} 40	40	- 10	11	8	5.	I	· · ·	121
	All Causes		. 27.022	22 6				0 -6-		149	81,788
	Au Causes	•	31,932	23,446	11,105	7,104	5,288	2,567	117	149	51,700
							·	·		· · · · -	

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

D.—CAUSES OF DEATH: PERSONS, AUSTRALIA.

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

Cause of Death.	Detailed List	Number o	f Deaths.	Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population.		
	Numbers.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	
B 1 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	001-008	1,560	1,411	191	167	
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	115	127	14 -	15	
3-3 Syphilis and its sequelæ	020-029	227	234	28	28	
3 4 Typhoid fever	040	4	3	٠		
3 5 Cholera	043	• •				
3 6 Dysentery, all forms	045-048	37	32	5	4	
sore throat B 8 Diphtheria	050, 051	13	17	2	2	
3 8 Diphtheria	055 056	53 .	55	6	7	
310 Meningococcal infections	057	34 91	33 105	4	12	
Bri Plague	058	9.	103	• • •		
312 Acute poliomyelitis	080	113	346	14	41	
B13 Smallpox	084	•		'		
314 Measles	085	. 60	48	7.	6	
315 Typhus and other rickettsial						
diseases	100108	3	2			
316 Malaria	110-117	5	3	1		
B17 All other diseases classified as in-			_			
fective and parasitic	(a)	301	308	37	37	
neoplasms of lymphatic and			6			
hæmatopoietic tissues	140-205	10,430	10,619	1,274	1,260	
B19 Benign and unspecified neoplasms B20 Diabetes mellitus	210 - 239 260	1,001	· 366	133	43 126	
B21 Anæmias	290~293	327		40	40	
322 Vascular lesions affecting central	290-293	3-7	337	40,	41	
nervous system	330-334	9,386	10,081	1,147	1,196	
323 Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	162	153	20	18	
B24 Rheumatic fever	400-402	220	224	29	27	
325 Chronic rheumatic heart disease 326 Arteriosclerotic and degenerative	410~416	639	69 i	78	82	
heart disease	420-422	19,997	21,254	2,443	2,521	
327 Other diseases of heart	430-434	2,153	2,018	263	239	
328 Hypertension with heart disease 329 Hypertension without mention of	440-443	2,154	2,466	263	293	
heart	444-447	1,232	1,334	150	158	
330 Influenza	. 480~483	348	330	43 -	39	
31 Pneumonia	490-493	2,798	3,055	342	362	
332 Bronchitis	500-502	953	989	116 ;	117	
333 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	545	627	67	74	
334 Appendicitis	550-553	188 : 620	185	23 76	22 62	
335 Intestinal obstruction and hernia - 336 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhœa of the	560, 561, 570	020	523	70 ;	02	
new born	543, 571, 572	519	622	63	74	
B37 Cirrhosis of liver	581		424	48 1	50	
38 Nephritis and nephrosis	590-594	1,870	1,809	228 '	215	
339 Hyperplasia of prostate	610	653	696	. 8o	83	
340 Complications of pregnancy, child-	640-652	208	203	25	2.4	
birth and the puerperium	670–689)	- 1			
341 Congenital malformations 342 Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia	750-759	871 1	962	106	112	
and atelectasis	760-762 762-768	1,045	1,127	128	134	
343 Infections of the new born 344 Other diseases peculiar to early	763-768	198	218	24 1	20	
infancy, and immaturity un-	769-776	1,648	1,586	201	188	
345 Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and un-	780		، مدد	-0.	4	
known causes	780–795 Residual	2,323 6,974	2,069	284 852	245 848	
B46 All other diseases	E810-E835	1,786	7,144 2,112	218	251	
3E ₄₈ All other accidents	E800-E802 E840-E962	2,600	2,855	318	339	
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E963 E970-E979	760	805	93	95	
BE50 Homicide and operations of war	E964, E965 E980-E999	92	121	11	14	
):)-		
All Causes	,	78,187	81,788	9,553	9,702	

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

- 13. Deaths from Principal Causes.—(i) General. In the preceding tables particulars have been given for each of the causes of death comprising the Abbreviated Classification according to the Sixth Revision of the International List. The more important of these causes are treated in detail hereunder. The Abbreviated Classification number used in tables A to D is indicated in parentheses for each cause or group of causes.
- (ii) All Forms of Tuberculosis (B1, B2). (a) General. The total number of deaths classified to all forms of tuberculosis in 1951 in accordance with the methods used in conjunction with the Sixth Revision of the International List was 1,538, consisting of 1,080 males and 458 females, compared with 1,675 (1,172 males and 503 females) classified on the same basis in 1950. In comparing any of the figures for 1950 and 1951 with those for 1949 and earlier years consideration should be given to the effect of the change in basis from the Fifth to the Sixth Revision of the International List. This was discussed in Official Year Book No. 39, p. 626.
- (b) Age at Death. The following table shows the age groups of males, females and persons who were classified under the Sixth Revision as dying from this disease in 1951, together with figures for 1921, 1931 and 1941, classified under former Revisions.

			1921.		_	1931.			1941.		1951			
Age Grou (Years).	Þ	Males.	Fe- n ales.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	
Under 5		90	76	166	57	47	104	42	28	70	17	29	46	
5 - 9		30	28	58	14	14	28	12	10	22	3	4	7	
10-14		23	24	47	19	20	39	9	16	25	1 3	2	. 5	
15-19		72	100	172	45	105	150	30	52	82	6	4	10	
20-24		173	194	367	113	183	296	69	91	160	15	28	43 61	
25-29		232	246	478	136	199	335	63	132		25	36		
30-34		237	195	432	191	164	355	125	129	254	29	46	75	
35-39		247	178	425	187	156	343	144	111	255	44	47	91	
40-44		234	141	375	207	102	309	159	79	238	62	49	III	
45-49		223	102	325	197	83	280	180	76	256	92	31	123	
50-54		179		248	185	62	247	216	64	280	146	40	186	
55-59		172	65	237	164		221	. 210	52	262	148	25	173	
60-64		118	42	160	128	50	178	187	59	246	184	30	214	
65-69		79	32	111	110	38	148	137	39	176	130	23	153	
70-74		35	10	45	52	31	83	74	41		97	29	126	
75-79	• •	18	7	25	27	16	43	48	18	66	47	16	63	
80 and over	• •	6	7	13	4	4	8	20	12	32	32	18	50	
Not Stated	• •	3		3	· · .		• •					I	1	
Total		2,171	1,516	3,687	1,836	1,331	3,167	1,725	1,009	2,734	1,080	458	1,538	

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

- (c) Occupation at Death, Males. A summary of the main groups of occupations of males who died from tuberculosis during 1951 is given in Demography Bulletin No. 69.
- (d) Length of Residence in Australia. The length of residence in Australia of persons who died from tuberculosis in 1951 is given in the next table. These figures are shown in relation to age at death in Demography Bulletin No. 69.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS), 1951.

Length of Residence in Australia.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Length of Residence in Australia.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons,
Born in Australia Resident under 1 year	4 4 5 1 2	391 3 4 1 2 1	1,236 7 8 6 3 3 2	Resident 10-14 years ,, 15-19 ,, 20 years and over Length of residence not stated Total Deaths	5 2 162 49	2 48 5 ——————————————————————————————————	7 2 210 54 1,538

(e) Death-rates. In order to show the relative incidence of tuberculosis in each State and Territory and the improvement which has taken place in recent years, the death-rates from tubercular diseases for 1931, 1941 and 1951 are given in the following table. The rates for 1951 are based on the causes of death compiled according to the Sixth Revision.

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS): DEATH-RATES.(a)

		1931.			1941.		1951.			
State or Territory.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	
New South Wales Victoria Queensland South Australia	53 59 45 58	37 51 28 56	45 55 37 57	47 54 40 40	24 37 20 34	36 45 30 37	26 25 29 21	12 11 8	19 18 19	
Western Australia Tasmania	74 61	40 51	58 56	60 48	25 44	44 46	22 21	6 25	14 23	
Northern Territory Australian Capital Territory	69	25	23	27	35 15	29 7	30 30	33	33	
Australia	55	42	49	48	29	38	25	11	18	

(a) Number of deaths from tuberculosis per 100.000 of mean population.

(f) Proportion of Total Deaths. A table showing the number of deaths from tuberculosis per 10,000 deaths from all causes in each State and Territory during 1911-20, 1921-30, 1931-40 and 1941-50 was given in Official Year Book No. 39, p. 627.

(g) Death-rates, Various Countries. The following table shows the death-rates from tuberculosis for Australia in comparison with the rates for various other countries. The comparison is made on the latest figures available but as some countries have not yet adopted the Sixth Revision of the International List for their statistics it is not possible to present the figures consistently on that basis. Of the 21 countries shown, 12 use the Sixth Revision of the List, 6 use the Fifth, and one uses the Fourth, while 2 use independent classifications. The table indicates that Australia occupies a very favorable position as regards the death-rate from this disease.

TUBERCULOSIS: DEATH-RATES(a), VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country. Year			Respir- atory System.	All Forms.	Count	ry.	Year.	Respir- atory System.	All Forms.			
				'								
Denmark		1950	12	14	Germany,	Federal						
Netherlands		1951	13	16	Republic		1950	33	40			
Australia(b)		1951	17	. 18	Belgium		1950	34	43			
Sweden		1950	19	22	Italy		1950	33	43			
U.S. of America		1950	21	22	Ceylon		1950	49				
New Zealand(c)		1950	19	23	France		1950	47	53 58			
Union of Sou	uth		-	-	Ireland, Re	public of	1950	62	79			
Africa(d)		1950	19	23	Finland	•••	1950	78	92			
Canada		1950	22	26	Spain		1950	82	104			
Norway		1950	24	29	Portugal		1951	109	133			
Switzerland		1950	28	35	Japan		1950	122	146			
United Kingdom		1950	34	38			1	}	1			
		'	l	\	!		<u>i</u>	l	L			

(a) Number of deaths per 100,000 of mean population.
 c) Excludes Maoris.
 (d) White population only.

(iii) Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues (B18). (a) General. It was shown in Official Year Book No. 39, p. 628 that deaths classified under this heading according to the Sixth Revision of the International List are not directly comparable in total with those on the Fifth Revision basis and

⁽b) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

comparability ratios were given to enable comparison on an adjusted basis to be made. This change must be kept in mind in considering the comparisons between 1951, 1941, 1931 and 1921 which are shown in the following pages.

(b) Type and Seat of Disease. Tables showing the type and seat of disease, in conjunction with age and conjugal condition of the persons dying from malignant neoplasms in 1951 will be found in Demography Bulletin No. 69. A summary regarding type and seat of disease for 1951 (Sixth Revision basis) is given below. It may be pointed out that the significance of the number of deaths shown for the various types of neoplasms enumerated hereunder is doubtful, owing to the fact that, in the absence of a post-mortem, it is impracticable for the certifying doctor in the majority of cases to make an accurate diagnosis as to type in the detail required for the following classification.

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF LYMPHATIC AND HAEMATOPOIETIC TISSUES: TYPE AND SEAT OF DISEASE, AUSTRALIA, 1951.

Skin Cancer	Type of Disease.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.		Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
Cancer and Carcinoma (other than skin)	Malignant Neoplasms—	1.			Malignant Neoplasms—			
(other than skin) 4,640 4,425 9,065 Pharynx 185 61 24 Skin Cancer 62 48 110 Digestive Organs and Peritoneum—Ocsophagus 185 61 24 Myeloma Stomach 1,154 730 1,88 61 24 Breath Myeloma Stomach 1,154 730 1,88 61 24 Endothelioma 74 54 128 Respiratory System 794 188 9 949 95 95 95 95 949 95 95 949 95 95 94 95 95 949 95 95 949 95 95 949 95 95 95 949 95 95 95 949 95 95 949 95 95 95 95 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96 96							1	
Skin Cancer		4,640	4,425	9,065		185	бі	246
Sarcoma and Myeloid Sarcoma Si 94 175 Ocsophagus 186 58 24	Skin Cancer		48	110		-	!	
Myeloma	Sarcoma and Myeloid Sar-						ì	
Clioma		81	94	175		186	58	244
Endothelioma Melanoma and Melanotic Sarcoma All 1.34 1.35								1,884
Melanoma and Melanotic Sarcoma 74 54 128 Respiratory System 794 188 794 188 794 794 795 794 795 794 795		57	35	92				43
Sarcoma			• •					1,343
Hypernephroma								1,336
Teratoma								982
Malignant Disease and Malignant Tumor n.o.s. 179 149 328 Other Female Genital Organs 344 34						8		957
Malignant Tumor n.o.s. 179 149 328 Organs 344 342 342 359 365 66 Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Reticulosaroma (Reticulosis). 16 11 27 3		8	1	9			564	564
Male Genital Organs				1				i
Total	Malignant Tumor n.o.s.	179	149	328		::-	344	344
Neoplasms Sixin Other and Unspecified Organs Sixin Other and Unspecified Organs Sixin Other and Unspecified							665	
Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues— Lymphosarcoma and Reticulosarcoma 91 55 146 Hodgkin's Disease 53 27 80 Other forms of Lymphoma (Reticulosis). Multiple Myeloma (Plasmocytoma) 23 22 45 Leukaemia and Aleukaemia 208 168 376 Mycosis Fungoides 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 3 1 3				1				411
Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues— Lymphosarcoma and Reticulosarcoma 91 55 146 Hodgkin's Disease 53 27 80 Other forms of Lymphoma (Reticulosis). 16 11 27 Sues Multiple Myeloma (Plasmocytoma) 23 22 45 Leukaemia and Aleukaemia and Aleukaemia and Aleukaemia and Myeosis Fungoides 1 2 3 Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues 392 285 677 Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues 392 285 677	Neoplasms	5,123	4,819	9,942		147	112	259
Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues - Lymphosarcoma and Reticulosarcoma and Haematopoietic Tissues - Solution Total, Malignant Neoplasms Solution Solution								1
Haematopoietic Tissues — Lymphosarcoma and Reticulosarcoma — 91 55 146 Hodgkin's Disease — 53 27 80 Neoplasms of Lymphotic and Haematopoietic Tissues — 23 22 45 Leukaemia and Aleukaemia — 208 168 376 Mycosis Fungoides — 1 2 3 Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues — 392 285 677 Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic, etc., Tissues — 392 285 677		-			Organs	359	305	004
Lymphosarcoma and Reticulosarcoma . 91 55 146				!				
Reticulosarcoma 91 55 146 Hodgkin's Disease 53 27 80 Other forms of Lymphoma (Reticulosis) 16 11 27 and Haematopoietic Tisphoma (Reticulosis) 23 22 45 Multiple Myeloma (Plasmocytoma) 23 22 45 Leukaemia and Aleukaemia 208 168 376 Mycosis Fungoides 1 2 3 Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic, etc., Tissues 392 285 677				1 1				ļ
Hodgkin's Disease Other forms of Lymphoma (Reticulosis). Multiple Myeloma (Plasmocytoma) Leukaemia and Aleukaemia and Aleukaemia Neoplasms of Lymphomic and Haematopoietic Tissues 1 2 3 22 45 Leukaemia and Aleukaemia Neoplasms of Lymphomic and Haematopoietic Tissues 392 285 67 Total, Neoplasms of Lymphomic and Haematopoietic Tissues 392 285 67				:	Neoplasms	5,123	4,819	9,942
Other forms of Lymphoma (Reticulosis). 16 11 27 and Haematopoietic Tisylong (Plasmocytoma) . 23 22 45 Leukaemia and Aleukaemia and Aleukaemia . 208 168 376 Mycosis Fungoides . 1 2 3		91	5.5	146			i	i _
Other forms of Lymphona (Reticulosis). 16 11 27 and Haematopoletic Tissues 392 285 67 Multiple Myeloma (Plasmocytoma) 23 22 45 Leukaemia and Aleukaemia and Aleukaemia 1 2 3 3 Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic, etc., Tissues 392 285 677		53	27	8o	Neoplasms of Lymphatic			
phoma (Reticulosis). 16 11 27 sues 392 285 67 Multiple Myeloma (Plasmocytoma) 23 22 45 Leukaemia and Aleukaemia . 208 168 376 Mycosis Fungoides . 1 2 3 Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic, etc., Tissues . 392 285 677					and Haematopoietic Tis-			
Multiple Myeloma (Plasmocytoma) 23 22 45 Leukaemia and Aleukaemia 208 168 376 Mycosis Fungoides 1 2 3 Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic, etc., Tissues 392 285 677		16	. 11	27		392	285	677
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia 208 168 376 Mycosis Fungoides 1 2 3 Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic, etc., Tissues 392 285 677				,	,		i	•
Raemia			22	45			1	
Mycosis Fungoides 1 2 3 Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic, etc., Tissues 392 285 677				i			j	1
Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic, etc., Tissues		208	168	376				1
Lymphatic, etc., Tissues 392 285 677	Mycosis Fungoides	ľ	2	3				!
Lymphatic, etc., Tissues 392 285 677	•			· •	•)
Lymphatic, etc., Tissues 392 285 677		!		! :				
Tissues 392 285 677		!	•	:			1	1
3,3		i		! !		I		1
Grand Total	Tissues	392	285	677 i	i ·		1	İ
Grand (Total)				t			1	Į.
Grand Total		1			I		1	1.
mand rotal 5,515 5,104 10,014 Grand rotal 5,515 5,104 10,0.	Grand Total	5,515	5,104	10,610	Grand Total	5,515	5,104	10,619

(c) Age at Death. The ages of persons who died from malignant neoplasms in 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951 are given below. Inferences drawn from the great increase in the number of deaths from malignant neoplasms in 1951 compared with 1921 need qualification in view of the altered age constitution of the population since the earlier year. The number of people over 55 years of age, at which level cancer risks are greatest, more than doubled between 1921 and 1951, whilst those in the age-group 75 years and over more than trebled. It is only in this extreme old age-group from 75 onwards that the rate of mortality, as distinct from the number of deaths, has increased. For groups up to age 75 there has been no increase in mortality rates since 1921; indeed, in some age groups the rates have actually declined. It is also probable that a proportion of the increased number of deaths from cancer recorded in recent years has been due to more correct diagnosis and certification on the part of medical practitioners rather than to any actual increase in the disease itself.

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

Age Grou	.	1921.				1931.			1941.			1951,		
(Years).		Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	
Under 15		26	23	49	25	23	48	21	25	46	91	71	162	
15-19		8	11	19	12	II	23	10	10	20	28	14	42	
20-24		6	7	13	12	14	26	15	13	28	33	17	50	
25-29		15	19	34	19	13	32	24	22	46	42	45	87	
30-34	• •	26	45	71	26	55	8 r	28	45	73	65	74	139	
35-39		56	81	137	59	98	157	56	106	162	96	122	218	
40-44		81	140	221	111	173	284	92	193	285	114	191	305	
45-49		147	207	354	149	261	410	149	282	431	210	274	484	
50-54		240	263	503	261	287	548	316	403	719	374	418	792	
55-59		358	308	666	349	344	693	425	435	860	541	538	1,079	
60-64		442	349	791	519	400	919	558	491	1,049	793	642	1,435	
65-69		380	285	665	662	478	1,140	670	558	1,228	904	663	1,567	
70-74	٠.	312	234	546	609	410	1,019	753	623	1,376	844	741	1,585	
75-79		212	215	427	397	294	69 r	676	512	1,188	700	604	1,304	
80-84	٠.	83	89	172	187	152	339	331	330	661	438	417	855	
85 and over		45	52	97	87	92	179	131	175	306	242	273	515	
Not Stated	٠.	3	• • •	3				}				• • •	••	
Total		2,440	2,328	4,768	3,484	3,105	6,589	4,255	4,223	8,478	5,515	5,104	10,61 g	

- (d) Occupation at Death, Males. A table showing main groups of occupations of males who died from malignant neoplasms and neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues during 1951 appears in Demography Bulletin No. 69.
- (e) Death-rates. The following table shows the death-rates per 100,000 of mean population from malignant neoplasms in each State for 1931, 1941 and 1951. These rates are crude death-rates which do not take account of changes in the age constitution of the population, and to a substantial extent reflect the increasing age of the population rather than the true change in mortality from malignant neoplasms (see para. 13 (iii) (c) page 418).

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS: DEATH-RATES.(a)

<u> </u>							,		
a a marka		1931.			1941.			.1951.	
State or Territory	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	99	95	97	116	107	112	127	118	122
Victoria	111	106	109	132	145	138	140	139	140
Queensland	105	77	92	100	• 97	99	127	105	116
South Australia	112	124	118	112	140	126	130	123	127
Western Australia	110	81	97	135	110	123	116	120	118
Tasmania	100	100	100	125	127	126	121	126	124
Northern Territory	69	119	87	54	35	49	30	33	31
Australian Capital			1 1	٠.	1			1	1
Territory	21	51	35	25	61	41	97	55	78
Australia	105	97	101	119	120	119	129	122	126

- (a) Number of deaths from malignant neoplasms per 100,000 of mean population.
- (f) Proportion of Total Deaths. A table showing the number of deaths from malignant neoplasms per 10,000 deaths from all causes in each State and Territory during 1911-20 1921-30, 1931-40 and 1941-50 was given in Official Year Book No. 39, p. 631.
- (g) Death-rates, Various Countries. The following table shows the death-rates from malignant neoplasms for Australia in comparison with the rates for various other countries. Comparison between rates should not be made without due regard to the differences which exist between figures based on the Sixth Revision of the International List and those based on earlier revisions.

MALIGNANT NEOPLASM	S:	DEATH-RATES(a),	VARIOUS	COUNTRIES.
--------------------	----	-----------------	---------	------------

Country.	Year.	Rate.(b)	Country.	Year.	Rate.(b)
Ceylon Portugal Spain Japan Italy Union of South Africa(c) Canada Australia (d) Finland	1950 1951 1950 1950 1950 1950 1951 1950	(6) 14 (4) 62 (5) 74 (6) 77 (5) 107 (6) 118 (6) 126 (6) 126 (6) 137	Ireland, Republic of Belgium	1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1951 1950 1950	(6) 140 (5) 146 (6) 147 (6) 149 (5) 150 (6) 152 (5) 156 163
U.S. of America	1950 1950	139 139	Republic	1950 1950	(5) 170 (6) 193

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

Fourth, Fifth or Sixth Revision of the International List. In Swed classifications are used. (c) European population only. (d)

(e) Excludes Maoris.

(iv) Diseases of the Heart (B25 to B28). The number of deaths classified to diseases of the heart in 1951 on the basis of the Sixth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death was 26,429 (15,646 males and 10,783 females). Details for each individual category within the group may be obtained from Demography Bulletin No. 69. This class is the largest among causes of death, the death-rate having increased from 1,019 per million in 1911-15 to 2,705 in 1939-43 and 3,135 in 1951. The increase in the number of deaths recorded from heart diseases has been particularly pronounced during the past sixteen years. The rapid increase in mortality is partly a reflection of the ageing of the population, but the figures have been influenced mainly by improved diagnosis and certification by medical practitioners. Many deaths of elderly people, formerly attributed to senility or other indefinite causes, are believed to be now more frequently certified as associated with some form of heart disease, usually myocardial degeneration. The improvement in diagnosis has been particularly evident in the case of diseases of the coronary arteries. When first listed in the heart disease group in 1931, there were 1,139 deaths from this cause and angina pectoris, but in 1950 the number on a comparable basis (Fifth Revision) was 9,027. The number of deaths classified under the Sixth Revision as due to diseases of the heart, together with deathrates and proportions per 10,000 deaths in 1951, are given in the following table.

DISEASES OF THE HEART: DEATHS, DEATH-RATES AND PROPORTION PER 10,000 TOTAL DEATHS, 1951.

State or Territory.	Num	ber of De	aths.	De	ath-rates.	(a)		ortion per otal Death	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	6,493	4,279	10,772	389	260	325	3.589	3,092	3,373
Victoria	4,290	,		377	296		3,388	3,098	
Queensland	1,967				198		3,007	2,559	
South Australia	1,361			- 1	281	330	3,430		3,306
Western Australia	1,071	645			228		3,471		
Tasmania	419	321		279	225	253	2,967	2,779	2,883
Northern Territory	14	4	18	141	66	113	1,505	1,667	1,538
Australian Capital	i i	-	i l			-			
Territory	31	11	42	230	101	172	3,131	2,200	2,819
Australia	15,646	10,783	26,429	367	259	314	3,405	3,009	3,231

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

⁽b) Number in parentheses indicatesIn Sweden and Switzerland independent(d) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

(v) Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Children under two years of age). Figures published in Official Year Book No. 39, p. 634, show that deaths in this category declined from a rate of 22.8 per 1,000 children born for the period 1911-15 to 1.5 for the period 1946-50, from which it is evident that this cause of death is no longer the scourge that it was in earlier years.

Owing to changes in classification it is not possible to continue the tables in the same form for 1951.

(vi) Puerperal Causes (B40). It was shown in Official Year Book No. 39, p. 634, that the changes introduced with the Sixth Revision of the International List did not significantly affect the comparability of the total number of deaths from puerperal causes. The death-rate from these causes (including criminal abortion) has fallen steadily during the past sixteen years and is now at a general level of about one per 1,000 live births as compared with a rate of six per 1,000 in 1936.

The 203 deaths in 1951 correspond to a death rate of 4.87 per 100,000 females, or 1.05 deaths per 1,000 live births. The death-rate may be expressed in other terms by stating that 1 of every 952 women giving birth to a live child in 1951 died from puerperal causes; the corresponding ratios for married women were 1 in every 983 and for single women 1 in every 540. More detailed information will be found in a series of tables in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69.

The following table shows the death-rate per 1,000 live births from puerperal causes in various countries. The rates are not stated uniformly on the basis of the Sixth Revision of the International List but Australian experience, referred to above, is that there is little difference from the former basis. However, for other reasons, care is needed in comparing the Australian rates with the figures for other countries.

CHILD-BIRTH:	DEATHS	PER	1.000	LIVE	RIRTHS.	VARIGHS	COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Country.	Year.	Rate per 1,000 Live Births.
Sweden Denmark Netherlands U.S. of America France New Zealand (a) Union of South Africa(b) United Kingdom Norway Australia (c)	1950 1950 1951 1950 1950 1950 1950 1950	0.62 0.78 0.82 0.83 0.86 0.90 0.92 0.93 1.01	Canada Switzerland Finland Belgium Italy Ireland, Republic of Portugal Japan Germany, Federal Republic.	1950 1950 1950 1950 1950 1951 1951	1.13 1.38 1.47 1.51 1.53 1.56 1.60 1.75
Spain	1950	1.08	Ceylon	1950	2.07 5.57

⁽a) Excludes Maoris.

A tabulation of puerperal causes for Australia according to age at death for married and single women separately will be found in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69.

The total number of children left by the 203 married mothers who died from puerperal causes in 1951 was 470, an average of 2.3 children per mother.

Nine of the mothers who died had been married less than one year, 25 between one and two years, and 13 between two and three years. The duration of marriage ranged up to 25 years. Tabulations distinguishing the ages at marriage and at death will be found in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69, which also includes a table showing in combination the duration of marriage and previous issue.

(vii) Congenital Malformations and Diseases of Early Infancy (B41-B44). This combined group embraces two complete classes of the International List of Causes of death which relate more specifically to infant deaths and they have already been presented in detail in the section devoted to causes of infant death (see pp. 407 and 408).

⁽b) European population only.

⁽c) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

(viii) Accidents, Poisonings and Violence (BE 47 to BE 50). (a) General. Deaths in this class are classified according to external cause and not according to nature of injury. The classification provides sub-groups for accident, including adverse reactions to prophylactic inoculations, therapeutic misadventures and late effects of accidental injury; suicide; homicide and injuries purposely inflicted by other persons; and injury resulting from operations of war, including late effects. The number of deaths in 1951 for each of these sub-groups is shown on pp. 412-414. Full details for each individual category in this class will be found in Demography Bulletin No. 69.

The following table, showing the death-rates in the main sub-groups per 100,000 of mean population and the proportion of deaths caused by violence during the period 1921-51, indicates that the death-rate from violence is generally about three times as great for males as for females. It can be seen also that in 1951 the percentage of deaths caused by violence was 7.21, which was higher than in any year since 1939.

The low level of the rates and proportions for the years 1941-45 is attributable mainly to the fact that deaths of defence personnel have been excluded but the rates have been based on total mean population (including defence personnel). A contributing factor is the decrease during this period in the number of automobile accidents which resulted from the war-time restrictions on travel. From 1st July, 1947, deaths of defence personnel have again been included and the rates and proportions have since risen fairly steadily.

	Death-rate from—												All Violence.			
Period.	Ac	Accident.(b) St			uicide	uicide.		Homicide.(c)			Total Violence.			Proportion per 10,000 Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Ρ.	М.	F.	Р.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	М.	F.	P.	
1921-25	75	21	48	18	4	11	2		2	95	26	61	892	315	642	
1926-30	84	24	54	20	4	13	2	2	2	106	30	69	1,039		746	
1931-35	71	22	47	19	5 .	12	2	1	2	92	28	61	929		676	
1936-40	86	28	58	17	5 ¦	11	2	1	I	105	34	70	979		724	
1941-45	67	26	46	11	4	8	I	τ	1	79	31	55	730	348	558	
1946-50	76	27	5 x	14	5 .	10	1	1	I	91	33	62	844	383	640	
1946	73	29	51	14	6	10	1	1	1	88	36	62	799	401	621	
1947	74	29	52	15	5	10	I.	1	1	90	35	63	838	408	647	
1948	75	27	51	15	4 !	10	I	1	1	91	32	62	827	362	620	
1949	75	25	50	15	4	10	1	τ	1	91	30	61	863		642	
1950	80	27	54	14	5	9	r	1	1	95	33	64	893	387	670	
1951	86	31	59	14	5	10	- 2	1	I	102	37	70	948	429	721	

⁽a) Number of deaths per 100,000 of mean population. (c) Includes "war wounds".

An analysis of special features of the deaths in the main sub-groups of this class is given in the following paragraphs.

(b) Accident (BE 47, BE 48). In 1951 more than half of the accidental deaths were due to transport accidents. Railway accidents caused 2.98 per cent. of the total accidental deaths, motor vehicle traffic accidents 41.49 per cent., motor vehicle non-traffic accidents 1.03 per cent., other road vehicle accidents 3.20 per cent., water transport accidents 1.43 per cent and aircraft accidents 0.54 per cent., a total of 50.67 per cent. Other important causes were accidental falls, 19.73 per cent and accidental drowning, 8.66 per cent. A summary of the number of deaths caused by the various types of accident is given in the following table.

⁽b) Includes "open verdict".

DEATHS-FROM ACCIDENT: AUSTRALIA, 1951.

Cause	of Dea	th.				Males.	Females.	Persons.
Railway accidents					i	135	13	148
Motor vehicle traffic accidents						1,701	360	
Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents						42	9 1	51
Other road vehicle accidents	::					130	29	159
Water transport accidents						66	5	71
Aircraft accidents	::						4	27
Accidental poisoning by solid and li			••			63	32	95
Accidental poisoning by gases and	zanours	Dominood	::			20	14	34
Accidental falls			::	• • •		450	530	
Accident caused by machinery	::		::			63	339	64
Accident caused by cutting and pie		trumenta		• •		6	1 1	7
Accident caused by electric current	come in	ou umones	• '•			33	15	
Accident caused by fire and explosi-	on of co	mbustible	materi	ol · ·		113		183
Accident caused by hot substance, c						33	20	
Accident caused by firearms	OLLOSIVE	iiquiu, sec				33 88	7	95
Accidental mechanical suffocation				• •	• •	34	18	52
Lack of care of infants under one ye		70		• •	• •	34 I	7	. 3
Accidents caused by bites and sting			mola		• • •	6	2	8
Other accidents caused by animals			,	• •	• •	23	5	28
Accidental drowning and submersio		• •	• •	• •	• •		65	430
			• •	• •	• • •	365	05	430
Excessive heat and insolation		• •	٠.	• •	• •	19	13	
Excessive cold		• •	• •	• •	• •	2	1	16
Hunger, thirst and exposure		• •	• •	• •	• •	14	2	
Cataclysm					• •	I		
Lightning	• •	• •	• •	• •		7	r	. 8
All other and unspecified accidents			·: .	• •	• •	222	45	
Complications due to non-therapeu	tic medi	ical and su	rgicai	procedure	S		2	. 2
Therapeutic misadventure and late	complic	ations of t	herape	ntic proce	dures d		13	15
Late effects of accidental injury and	poisoni	ng	• •	. **	•••	11	10	21
Total Deaths from Accident						3,673	1,294	4,967

(c) Suicide (BE 49). (i) Modes Adopted. Deaths from suicide in 1950 and 1951 numbered 760 and 805 respectively, the modes adopted being as shown in the following table:—

SUICIDE: MODES ADOPTED, AUSTRALIA.

75 1 . (CD) (I	Ma	les.	Fem	ales.	Persons.		
Mode of Death.	 1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	1950.	1951.	
Poisonous gas	101 53 126 37 176 47 9	96 58 118 41 200 59 15	61 42 28 30 12 8 8	56 36 28 26 19 14 9	162 95 154 67 188 55 17	152 94 146 67 219 73 24 30	
	 567	608	193	197	760	805	

(ii) Death-rates. The death-rates from suicide and the proportion per 10,000 total deaths in 1951 are given in the following table.

SUICIDE: DEATHS,	DEATH-RATES	AND	PROPORTION	PER	10,000	TOTAL
	DEAT	HS. 1	951.			

~ Q1.1 T	Num	er of D	eaths.	De	ath-rates	.(a)		tion per tal Deatl	
State or Territory.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
New South Wales	258	80	338	15	5	10	143	57	106
Victoria	124	56	180	11	5	8	98	52	77
Queensland	97	23	120	16	4	10	148	50	108
South Australia	44	17	61	12	5	8	III	53	85
Western Australia	64	17	81	21	6	14	207	77	153
Tasmania	14	3	17	9	2	6	99	26	66
Northern Territory	2		2	20		13	215		171
Aust. Cap. Territory	5	1	6	37	9	25	505	200	403
Australia	608	197	805	14	5	10	132	55	98

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

The death-rates from suicide for Australia in five-year periods since 1921 and for each of the years 1946 to 1951 are shown on p. 422.

(iii) Age at Death. From the following table which shows the age of persons who committed suicide in 1951 it will be seen that both young and extremely old people took their lives during this year.

AGE OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE: AUSTRALIA, 1951.

Age G	roup rs).	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age Gr (Year	oup s).	Males.	Females.	Persons.
10-14		3		3	55-59		52	26	78
15-19		22	3	25	60-64		66	15	8r
20-24	'	38	14	52	65-69		52	15	67
25-29		41	11	52	70-74		25	11	36
30-34		37	13	50	75-79		17	5	22
35-39		55	27	82	80-84		7	2	9
40-44		63	17	80	85-89		3		3
45-49		75	25	100					
50-54		52	13	65	Total D	eaths	608	197	805

- (iv) Occupation at Death, Males. A table showing main groups of occupations of males who committed suicide during 1951 appears in Demography Bulletin No. 69.
- (v) Death-rates, Various Countries. The following table shows the death-rate from suicide for Australia in comparison with the rates for various other countries. The table indicates that Australia occupies a fairly favourable position as regards the death-rate from suicide.

SUICIDE: DEATH-RATES(a), VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Ireland, Republic of	1950	2.5	Portugal	1951	10.2
Spain	1950	5.4	U.S. of America	1950	11.3
Netherlands	1951	6.1	Belgium	1950	12.9
Italy	1950	6.5	Sweden	1950	14.8
Ceylon	1950	6.6	France	1950	.15.2
Norway	1950	7.4	Finland	1950	15.4
Canada	1950	7.7	Germany, Federal		
New Zealand(b)	1950	9.2	Republic	1950	19.2
Union of South Africa(c)	1950	9.4	Japan	1950	19.6
Australia(d)	1951	9.5	Denmark	1950	23.3
United Kingdom	1950	9.5	Switzerland	1950	23.5

⁽a) Number of deaths per 100,000 of mean population. population only. (d) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

⁽b) Excludes Maoris.

⁽c) European

- (d) Homicide and Operations of War (BE 50). In 1951 there were 114 deaths from homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war), of which non-accidental poisoning caused 5 deaths; assault by firearms and explosives, 37; assault by cutting and piercing instruments, 16; assault by other means, 51; injury by intervention of police, 2; and execution, 3. Deaths from injury resulting from the operations of war numbered 7, but all were deaths from late effects of such injuries.
- 14. Causes of Deaths in Classes.—The figures in the preceding sub-sections relate to principal individual causes of death, and are of greater value in medical statistics than a mere grouping under general headings. The classification under seventeen general headings used in the Sixth Revision of the International List of Causes of Death is, however, shown in the following table for 1951, together with the death-rates and proportions of total deaths pertaining to those classes. A similar table showing the death-rates for the eighteen classes used in former classifications and covering the three five-year periods from 1936 to 1950 appears in Official Year Book No. 39, p. 641.

DEATHS, DEATH-RATES, ETC., IN CLASSES: AUSTRALIA, 1951.
(Based on the Sixth Revision of the International List.)

-	Class.	Tot	tal Deat	ths.	Deat	h-ratçs	s.(a)	Proportion per 10,000 Deaths.		
	orass.	м.	F.	Per- sons.	М.	F	Per- sons.	М.	F.	Per- sons.
1.	Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1,808	916	2,724	42	22	32	393	256	. 333
2.	Neoplasms	5,699		10,985	134	127	130			
3.	Allergie, Endocrine System, Meta-		, ,	,,,,,	•	•	J-	7-4-	-7770	-,545
4.	bolic and Nutritional Diseases Diseases of the Blood and Blood-	740	1,034	1,774'	17	25	21	161	288	217
	forming Organs	160	245	405	4	6	5	35	68	50
5.	Mental, Psychoneurotic and Per-	1						50		
	sonality Disorders	325	143	468	8	3	6	71	40	57
6.	Diseases of the Nervous System	i								
	and Sense Organs	4,957		11,248	116.	151	133			
7.	Diseases of the Circulatory System			30,227	412	304	359	3,820		3,696
	Diseases of the Respiratory System	3,164	2,162	5,326	74	52	631			651
	Diseases of the Digestive System	1,813	1,318	3,131	43	31	37	395	368	383
10.	Diseases of the Genito-urinary									
	System Deliveries and Complications of	1,988	1,076	3,064	47	26	36	433	300	375
II.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and the								J	
	Puerperium	,			*	5	_		!	
	Diseases of the Skin and Cellular		203	203	• •	5	2	• • •	57	25
12.	Tissue	61	71	132	1	2	2			16
* *	Diseases of the Bones and Organs	01	/1	132	1	2	2	, 13	20,	10
13.	of Movement	108	138	246	3	3	3	24	39	30
74.	Congenital Malformations	532		962	13	10	11	116	120	118
15.	Certain Diseases of Early Infancy	1,672	1,259	2,931	39	30	35	364	351	358
	Symptoms, Senility and Ill-	-,~,-	-,-,9	-,,,,	39	30	33	304	334	330
	defined Conditions	1,013	1,056	2,069	24	25	25	220	295	253
17.	Accidents, Poisonings and Vio-	, , ,	,-5-		-4	-3	-3	2-0	-90	-33
	lence	4,357	1,536	5,893	102	37	70	948	429	720
	Total	45,953	35,835	81,788	1,079	859	970	10,000	10,000	10,000

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

15. Age at Death of Deceased Married Males and Females, and Issue.—Demography Bulletin No. 69 contains a number of tables showing, in combination with the issue, the age at marriage, age at death and occupation of married persons who died in Australia in 1951. Deaths of married males in 1951 numbered 32,875, and of married females, 27,727. The tabulations which follow deal, however, with only 32,327 males and 27,443

females, the information regarding issue in the remaining 832 cases being incomplete. The total number of children in the families of the 32,327 males was 109,629, and of the 27,443 females, 101,012. The average number of children is shown for various age groups in the following table.

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

	Average Issue.										
Age Group (Years).	Males.					Females.					
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	
Under 20 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80-84 85-89 90-94 100 and over	0.33 0.77 1.25 2.05 2.80 3.47 4.79 5.44 5.95 6.23 6.41 6.75 6.68 6.67 6.03 9.33	0.84 1.29 2.06 2.58 3.23 3.48 3.76 4.41 4.98 5.50 6.66 6.89 7.18 7.21 6.97 9.20	0.75 0.81 1.33 1.79 2.13 2.77 3.46 3.69 4.02 4.41 5.06 5.65 6.17 6.59 6.99 7.00	 0.73 1.12 1.76 2.11 2.49 2.68 2.96 3.28 3.55 3.73 4.17 4.56 4.93 5.70 6.57 7.04 8.69	0.43 0.96 1.29 1.79 2.12 2.30 2.51 2.56 2.71 3.07 3.25 3.83 4.30 4.63 5.78 5.71	0.94 1.27 1.82 2.74 3.64 4.09 4.535 5.86 5.99 6.58 6.38 6.72 6.22 5.97 5.05 5.97	0.77 1.22 1.86 2.45 3.29 3.66 3.76 4.23 4.69 5.39 5.39 6.36 6.76 6.93 6.56 6.93 6.55	0.66 1.13 1.81 2.34 2.89 3.29 3.56 4.01 4.21 4.82 6.26 6.57 6.73 7.10 8.20	0.79 0.95 1.45 1.91 2.30 2.77 2.93 3.29 3.55 3.79 4.01 4.85 5.39 5.85 6.11 6.73	0.83 0.86 1.61 1.98 2.49 2.39 2.76 3.03 3.29 3.63 3.64 4.19 4.68 5.76 7.72	
All Ages	5.42	5.36 4.97	4.44	3.91	3.39	4.60 5.35	5.80	5.00 4.72	4.22	3.68	

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 five to one. The totals for 1951 are shown in the following table:—

ISSUE OF DECEASED MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES: AUSTRALIA, 1951.

	e of Marrie	d Males.	18.00	Issue of Married Females.						
Issue.		hales.	Females.	Total.	Issue.	1	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Living Dead		47,919 8,619	46,974 6,117	94,893 14,736	Living Dead		41,099 10,680	41,601 7,632	82,700 18,312	
Total		56,538	53,091	109,629	Total		51,779	49,233	101,012	

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

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

i	Average Issue.										
Age Group (Years).			Males.			Females.					
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	
Under 15	 6.97	 6.32	 6.15	5.40	 4.63	9.7I 7.10	7.60 6.97	6.36	7.80 6.10	4.88	
15-19 20-24	6.34	6.05	5.56	4.89	4.03	5.77	5.50	5.23	4.80	5.41 4.28	
25-29	5.70	5.17	4.70	4.21	3.65	4.27	4.09	3.79	3.5r	3.14	
30-34	4.92	4.45	3.96	3.41	3.00	3.04	2.66	2.42	2.35	2.23	
35-39	4.05	3.90	3.14	2.80	2.45	1.68	1.61	1.40	1.26	1.16	
40-44	3.43	2.67	2.36	2.01	1.69	0.72	0.62	0.39	0.35	0.36	
45-49	2.59	2.20	1.96	1.52	1.33	0.26	0.03	0.12	0.01	0.07	
50-54	2.45	1.70	1.60	1.05	0.80		• •	· · ·		• •	
55-59	1.66	1.30	0.95	0.79	0.49		• •	• • •	• • •	• • •	
60-64	2.00	0.33	0.63	0.29	0.24	• • •	• • •	· · ·			
65 and over	1.00	0.25	0.18	0.01	0.29				• • •		
Age not stated	5.40	4.93	3.64	2.95	2.81	5.23	5.41	3.96	2.45	3.17	
All Ages	5.42	4.97	4 · 44	3.91	3.39	5.35	5.05	4.72	4.22	3.68	

17. Occupation of Deceased Married Males, and Issue.—A summary of the main groups of occupations of married males who died during 1951, together with issue, appears in *Demography Bulletin* No. 69.

§ 4. Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages in the Australian Capital Territory.

To the end of 1929 the provisions of the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Act 1899 and the Marriage Act 1899 of New South Wales applied to the Australian Capital Territory. Births, deaths and marriages occurring within the Territory were registered by the New South Wales District Registrars at Queanbeyan and Nowra, and were incorporated in the New South Wales registration records but excluded from New South Wales statistics.

In 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. All registrations are made at the Registrar's Office, Civic Centre, Canberra.

Marriages within the Territory are celebrated in accordance with the provisions of the Marriage Ordinance 1929-1938. This Ordinance, which closely follows the provisions of the Marriage Act of New South Wales, which it supersedes as regards the Australian Capital Territory, came into operation on 1st January, 1930.