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CHAPTER X.

VITAL STATISTICS.

NOTE.—The tables in this chapter are confined to the principal characteristics of vital statistics for Australia, and relate, in the main, to the year 1959, except for the totals of marriages, births, deaths and infant deaths, for which it has been possible to include figures for 1960. Comparisons have been restricted, in general, to the individual years 1956 to 1960 and the five-year periods 1926–30 to 1955–60, while age data have been shown in five-year groups. Comparisons over longer periods, together with more detailed figures such as single age particulars and cross-classifications of various characteristics, will be found in the annual bulletin, *Demography*. Current information is published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* and the *Australian Demographic Review* (a mimeograph series issued at intervals throughout the year on population and vital statistics).

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

Vital statistics for the principal countries of the world are set out in §7. International Vital Statistics, of this chapter.

§ 1. Provisions for Registration and Compilation of Statistics.

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

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

The registration of stillbirths is compulsory in all the States and Territories, except Tasmania. Western Australia was the first State to introduce compulsory registration in 1908, followed by the Australian Capital Territory in 1930, New South Wales in 1935, South Australia in 1937, the Northern Territory in 1949, Victoria in 1953, and Queensland in 1959. Registration in New South Wales, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory is effected as a birth and subsequent death; in the other States as a stillbirth. Though registration is not compulsory in Tasmania, it is believed that for various reasons nearly all stillbirths are registered voluntarily. In this chapter, stillbirths have been excluded from all tables of births and deaths and are shown only in those specially relating to stillbirths.

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

§ 2. Marriages.

1. **Number of Marriages.**—The number of marriages registered in Australia during the year ended 31st December, 1960, was 75,428, giving a rate of 7.34 per 1,000 of the mean population for the year. A summary of the number of marriages registered in each State and Territory in five-year periods from 1926–30 to 1956–60 and for each of the years 1956 to 1960, is given in the following table. Annual averages for each five-year period from 1861 to 1950 were published in Official Year Book No. 39, page 575. A graph showing the number of marriages in each year from 1860 to 1960 appears on page 343 of this issue.

MARRIAGES.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES.									
1926–30 ..	19,253	12,955	6,279	4,036	3,167	1,506	23	30	47,249
1931–35 ..	18,742	12,773	6,950	3,967	3,328	1,638	29	53	47,480
1936–40 ..	25,295	17,784	8,982	5,726	4,399	2,187	83	85	64,541
1941–45 ..	28,506	19,450	10,563	6,517	4,668	2,097	71	109	71,981
1946–50 ..	30,162	20,453	10,666	6,581	5,205	2,529	114	181	75,891
1951–55 ..	28,483	20,007	10,171	6,290	5,232	2,539	146	234	73,102
1956–60 ..	28,433	20,422	10,253	6,517	5,145	2,573	190	321	73,854
ANNUAL TOTALS.									
1956 ..	27,313	20,137	9,934	6,277	5,080	2,601	160	278	71,780
1957 ..	28,767	20,239	10,271	6,581	4,897	2,507	178	256	73,696
1958 ..	28,554	20,649	10,255	6,505	5,038	2,475	201	324	74,001
1959 ..	28,201	20,456	10,581	6,614	5,387	2,567	205	352	74,363
1960 ..	29,328	20,627	10,227	6,607	5,323	2,713	208	395	75,428

2. **Crude Marriage Rates.**—The crude marriage rates for each State and Territory from 1926–30 to 1960 are given hereunder:—

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES.(a)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.									
1926–30 ..	7.86	7.42	7.10	7.12	7.80	6.97	5.11	3.86	7.52
1931–35 ..	7.20	7.02	7.35	6.83	7.58	7.19	5.92	5.74	7.16
1936–40 ..	9.29	9.52	8.80	9.65	9.49	9.25	13.28	7.22	9.35
1941–45 ..	9.97	9.86	10.04	10.61	9.74	8.61	7.18	7.57	9.94
1946–50 ..	9.90	9.72	9.41	9.87	10.01	9.56	9.39	9.36	9.77
1951–55 ..	8.41	8.34	7.92	8.11	8.44	8.35	9.21	(b)8.22	8.29
1956–60 ..	7.70	7.44	7.25	7.26	7.30	7.63	9.75	(b)7.55	7.50
ANNUAL RATES.									
1956 ..	7.68	7.73	7.27	7.40	7.50	8.07	8.94	(b)8.01	7.61
1957 ..	7.94	7.57	7.38	7.53	7.08	7.59	9.50	(b)6.80	7.64
1958 ..	7.73	7.54	7.25	7.25	7.14	7.33	10.45	7.88	7.51
1959 ..	7.50	7.27	7.36	7.18	7.49	7.45	10.01	7.55	7.39
1960 ..	7.66	7.13	7.01	6.99	7.28	7.74	9.75	7.51	7.34

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Revised rates based on population estimates adjusted in accordance with the June, 1957 Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1951–55, 8.20; 1956–60, 7.51; 1956, 7.86; 1957, 6.74.

3. **Marriage Rates based on Marriageable Population.**—As the marriage rates in some international tabulations are based on the unmarried population aged 15 years and over, the corresponding rates have been calculated for Australia for the eight census periods to 1953-55. The period in each case comprises the census year with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following, and the figures are as follows:—

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

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

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

4. **Crude Marriage Rates of Principal Countries.**—The crude marriage rates of Australia and the principal countries of the world for the latest available year are shown in § 7. International Vital Statistics.

5. **Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.**—(i) *General.* Particulars of age at marriage in age groups and previous conjugal condition of bridegrooms and brides in 1959 are given hereunder. There were 7,196 males under 21 years of age married during 1959, while the corresponding number of females was 27,860. At the other extreme, there were 1,034 bridegrooms and 505 brides in the age group 65 years and over.

**AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES:
AUSTRALIA, 1959.**

Age at Marriage (Years).	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 20 ..	3,478	..	..	3,478	18,919	7	1	18,927
20-24 ..	32,262	14	50	32,326	33,909	81	253	34,243
25-29 ..	18,690	62	463	19,215	7,695	177	987	8,859
30-34 ..	7,227	147	984	8,358	2,724	293	1,229	4,246
35-39 ..	2,543	182	927	3,652	1,223	379	1,038	2,640
40-44 ..	1,063	265	727	2,055	519	424	695	1,638
45-49 ..	666	346	635	1,647	369	490	518	1,377
50-54 ..	340	410	370	1,120	230	434	250	914
55-59 ..	192	467	238	897	138	327	111	576
60-64 ..	98	382	101	581	95	298	45	438
65 and over ..	112	857	65	1,034	81	389	35	505
Total ..	66,671	3,132	4,560	74,363	65,902	3,299	5,162	74,363

(ii) *Proportional Distribution.* In the following table, the proportional distribution of bridegrooms and brides according to previous conjugal condition is shown in five-year periods from 1926-30 to 1951-55 and for each of the years 1956 to 1959.

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

(Per Cent.)

Period.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bach- elors.	Wid- owers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
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
1951-55 ..	88.77	4.63	6.60	100.00	88.04	4.81	7.15	100.00
1956 ..	89.59	4.33	6.08	100.00	88.45	4.68	6.87	100.00
1957 ..	89.92	4.27	5.81	100.00	88.84	4.56	6.60	100.00
1958 ..	90.08	4.10	5.82	100.00	89.13	4.28	6.59	100.00
1959 ..	89.66	4.21	6.13	100.00	88.62	4.44	6.94	100.00

(iii) *Relative Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides.* The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides in 1959 are shown below in age groups of five years.

RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: AUSTRALIA, 1959.

Age of Bridegroom (Years).	Total Bride- grooms.	Age of Bride (Years).							
		Under 15.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45 and over.
Under 20 ..	3,478	11	2,855	592	18	1	..	1	..
20-24 ..	32,326	21	12,051	18,737	1,317	159	31	3	7
25-29 ..	19,215	7	3,179	11,208	3,723	800	226	50	22
30-34 ..	8,358	..	655	2,885	2,524	1,496	566	155	77
35-39 ..	3,652	..	98	590	836	958	720	302	148
40-44 ..	2,055	1	29	149	273	473	488	358	284
45-49 ..	1,647	1	16	55	108	237	335	357	538
50-54 ..	1,120	..	1	12	42	78	158	224	605
55-59 ..	897	..	1	8	13	26	77	116	656
60-64 ..	581	..	1	6	4	10	28	39	493
65 and over..	1,034	..	..	1	1	8	11	33	980
Total Brides	74,363	41	18,886	34,243	8,859	4,246	2,640	1,638	3,810

(iv) *Average Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides.* The average age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms has declined during recent years. The average ages, in years, of brides for each of the five years to 1959 were:—1955, 25.42; 1956, 25.34; 1957, 25.18; 1958, 25.00; and 1959, 25.01. The average ages, in years, of bridegrooms were 28.68 in 1955, 28.66 in 1956, 28.54 in 1957, 28.36 in 1958, and 28.39 in 1959. The difference in the average age at marriage as between brides and bridegrooms is generally just over three years, the difference in 1959 being 3.38 years.

6. **Previous Conjugal Condition.**—The following table shows the relative conjugal condition of bridegrooms and brides in 1959.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: AUSTRALIA, 1959.

Conjugal Condition of Bridegrooms.	Total. Bridegrooms.	Conjugal Condition of Brides.		
		Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
Bachelors	66,671	62,403	1,297	2,971
Widowers	3,132	1,087	1,390	655
Divorced	4,560	2,412	612	1,536
Total Brides	74,363	65,902	3,299	5,162

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

8. **Occupation of Bridegrooms.**—The distribution of the 74,363 bridegrooms for 1959 amongst classes of occupations was as follows:—craftsmen, 20,172; commercial and clerical, 13,476; operatives, 11,698; rural, fishing and hunting, 7,805; labourers, 7,636; professional and semi-professional, 4,380; domestic and protective service, 4,350; administrative, 2,879; not gainfully occupied and not stated, 1,967.

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 1959 belonged to more than forty different denominations, some of which, however, have only very few adherents. A number of these have been combined under the heading "Other Christian". The figures for 1959 are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION, 1959.

Denomination.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia.	
									No.	Proportion of Total.
Church of England	8,797	4,644	2,832	1,305	1,596	923	30	111	20,238	27.21
Roman Catholic	7,506	5,659	2,851	1,376	1,387	522	69	100	19,470	26.18
Methodist	2,604	2,593	1,633	1,577	629	388	3	13	9,440	12.69
Presbyterian	2,971	3,273	1,873	271	352	133	18	29	8,920	12.00
Greek Orthodox	749	800	119	252	50	12	4	8	1,994	2.68
Baptist	403	312	181	141	73	66	..	3	1,179	1.59
Lutheran	169	243	255	391	35	5	6	10	1,114	1.50
Congregational	278	258	97	247	91	40	..	2	1,013	1.36
Church of Christ	87	347	64	207	92	25	1	3	826	1.11
Salvation Army	111	99	110	48	32	26	5	1	432	0.58
Seventh-day Adventist	88	38	30	11	17	6	..	..	190	0.26
Unitarian	2	43	..	6	..	..	..	..	51	0.07
Other Christian	166	127	165	49	156	25	29	..	717	0.96
Hebrew	116	157	3	..	19	..	..	..	295	0.40
Other Non-Christian . . . .	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	6	0.01
Total	24,047	18,593	10,213	5,887	4,529	2,171	165	280	65,885	88.60
Civil Officers	4,154	1,863	368	727	858	396	40	72	8,478	11.40
Grand Total	28,201	20,456	10,581	6,614	5,387	2,567	205	352	74,363	100.00

**PROPORTION OF TOTAL.
(Per cent.)**

Denominational	85.27	90.89	96.52	89.01	84.07	84.57	80.49	79.55	88.60
Civil	14.73	9.11	3.48	10.99	15.93	15.43	19.51	20.45	11.40

§ 3. Divorce.

The number of dissolutions of marriage, nullities of marriage and judicial separations in 1959 was 7,340. Further information may be found in Chapter XVI.—Public Justice, and detailed tables relating to divorce statistics for 1959 and summary tables for earlier years in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 77.

§ 4. Fertility and Reproduction.

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

2. **Number of Live Births and Confinements.**—(i) *Year 1959.* There are various methods of measuring the fertility of the population by relating the number of births to the number in the population. In each, the basic data are, of course, the numbers of live births.

The number of live births registered in Australia during 1959 is shown in the following table. The table shows also the number of confinements resulting in one or more live births. The figures exclude cases where the births were of still-born children only.

LIVE BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, 1959.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aus- tralia.
LIVE BIRTHS.									
Single births ..	79,043	60,816	34,841	19,860	16,695	8,409	782	1,343	221,789
Twins ..	1,798	1,412	740	506	416	216	14	19	5,121
Triplets ..	25	17	18	6	..	..	..	..	66
Males ..	41,316	32,041	18,295	10,325	8,726	4,423	407	708	116,241
Females ..	39,550	30,204	17,304	10,047	8,385	4,202	389	654	110,735
Total ..	80,866	62,245	35,599	20,372	17,111	8,625	796	1,362	226,976

STILLBIRTHS ASSOCIATED WITH MULTIPLE BIRTHS INCLUDED ABOVE.

Twins ..	48	10	14	10	14	4	..	1	101
Triplets ..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN BIRTHS SHOWN ABOVE.

Nuptial ..	76,003	59,248	33,085	19,390	16,024	8,133	657	1,322	213,862
Ex-nuptial ..	3,972	2,286	2,139	730	886	386	132	31	10,562
Total ..	79,975	61,534	35,224	20,120	16,910	8,519	789	1,353	224,424

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

(ii) *Live Births, Years 1926 to 1960.* The average annual number of live births in each State and Territory for each five-year period from 1926 to 1960 and the total number of live births for each year from 1956 to 1960 are given in the following table. Corresponding figures for each five-year period from 1861 to 1950 were published in *Official Year Book* No. 39, page 583.

LIVE BIRTHS.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES.									
1926-30 ..	53,308	34,333	19,361	11,006	8,748	4,819	70	118	131,763
1931-35 ..	44,964	28,380	17,480	8,646	8,061	4,547	79	145	112,302
1936-40 ..	47,679	30,282	19,534	9,388	8,877	4,866	125	221	120,972
1941-45 ..	56,583	38,002	23,431	12,546	10,409	5,418	113	384	146,886
1946-50 ..	68,856	47,372	28,003	16,270	13,130	7,064	289	734	181,718
1951-55 ..	73,737	53,770	30,983	18,045	15,724	7,774	468	922	201,423
1956-60 ..	79,613	61,279	34,171	19,977	16,922	8,517	694	1,286	222,459

ANNUAL TOTALS.

1956 ..	75,714	58,393	32,409	18,964	16,916	8,104	556	1,077	212,133
1957 ..	79,456	60,464	33,763	19,536	16,924	8,435	646	1,134	220,358
1958 ..	80,045	61,269	33,872	20,047	16,731	8,568	697	1,275	222,504
1959 ..	80,866	62,245	35,599	20,372	17,111	8,625	796	1,362	226,976
1960 ..	81,983	64,025	35,213	20,966	16,926	8,853	777	1,583	230,326

A graph showing the number of births in each year from 1860 to 1960 will be found on page 343.

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

Crude birth rates for each five-year period from 1926 to 1960 and for each year from 1956 to 1960 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.									
1926-30 ..	21.76	19.65	21.90	19.41	21.54	22.29	15.60	14.96	20.98
1931-35 ..	17.28	15.60	18.48	14.89	18.36	19.95	15.99	15.77	16.94
1936-40 ..	17.51	16.20	19.48	15.82	19.16	20.58	19.96	18.68	17.52
1941-45 ..	19.79	19.27	22.28	20.43	21.72	22.23	11.40	26.82	20.28
1946-50 ..	22.60	22.51	24.69	24.41	25.24	26.71	23.77	37.92	23.39
1951-55 ..	21.78	22.41	24.13	23.25	25.35	25.57	29.64	632.30	22.85
1956-60 ..	21.56	22.33	24.17	22.27	24.00	25.27	35.55	30.25	22.58

ANNUAL RATES.

1956 ..	21.29	22.42	23.72	22.35	24.98	25.15	31.07	631.04	22.50
1957 ..	21.93	22.61	24.25	22.35	24.47	25.55	34.49	630.13	22.86
1958 ..	21.67	22.36	23.95	22.35	23.71	25.37	36.25	31.01	22.59
1959 ..	21.51	22.13	24.77	22.12	23.80	25.05	38.87	29.22	22.56
1960 ..	21.41	22.14	24.14	22.19	23.14	25.26	36.42	30.12	22.40

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Revised rates based on population estimates adjusted in accordance with the June, 1957, Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1951-55, 32.22; 1956-60, 30.10; 1956, 30.47; 1957, 29.84.

NOTE.—The birth rates in the table above are based on live births registered in the respective States and Territories. Prior to 1939, a large proportion of births in respect of which the mother's usual residence was the Australian Capital Territory took place in Queanbeyan, just over the New South Wales border. With improved hospital facilities in the Territory, the position was reversed until late in 1952, when maternity accommodation was provided at the Queanbeyan District Hospital. The rates in the following table, based on births in respect of which the mother's usual residence was the Australian Capital Territory, are a truer measure of birth rates in the Australian Capital Territory. The variations similarly caused in the birth rates for the States and the Northern Territory by referring the birth registrations to the State or Territory in which the mother was usually resident are shown by the following corrected rates for 1960:—New South Wales, 21.42; Victoria, 22.15; Queensland, 24.08; South Australia, 22.11; Western Australia, 23.16; Tasmania, 25.34; and Northern Territory, 36.94.

Average Annual Rates.			Annual Rates.		
1926-1930 ..	..	22.45	1956 ..	..	(a)30.64
1931-1935 ..	..	19.53	1957 ..	..	(a)29.58
1936-1940 ..	..	19.29	1958 ..	..	31.04
1941-1945 ..	..	23.06	1959 ..	..	29.52
1946-1950 ..	..	27.13	1960 ..	..	30.86
1951-1955 ..	..	(a)28.39			
1956-1960 ..	..	(a)30.34			

(a) Revised rates based on population estimates adjusted in accordance with the June, 1957 Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1951-55, 28.32; 1956-60, 30.19; 1956, 30.07; 1957, 29.29.

A graph showing the birth rate for each year from 1860 to 1960 will be found on page 344.

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

4. Crude Birth Rates of Principal Countries.—The crude birth rates of Australia and the principal countries of the world for the latest available year are shown in § 7. International Vital Statistics.

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

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

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

CRUDE BIRTH RATES AND FERTILITY RATES: AUSTRALIA.

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

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

The table above shows how increasing proportions both of women of child-bearing age and of married women of child-bearing age inflate the crude birth rate. Thus, while the nuptial birth rate for married women increased by only 22 per cent. over the period 1932–34 to 1946–48 the crude birth rate rose by 41 per cent. 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 more commonly expressed in age groups than in single ages. In the following table, such rates, calculated in terms of female births for the purpose of obtaining the gross and net reproduction rates described in para. 7, are shown in five-year age groups for Australia for the period 1926 to 1959.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Age Group (Years).	1926.	1931.	1936.	1941.	1946.	1951.	1956.	1958.	1959.
15-19	14.02	13.08	12.18	11.90	12.63	18.59	20.84	21.81	22.05
20-24	60.23	53.08	50.33	59.42	73.52	85.84	101.46	105.43	106.06
25-29	76.82	62.47	62.02	70.78	89.51	90.24	98.11	103.28	104.40
30-34	61.90	51.25	46.33	49.72	65.03	59.16	59.65	61.32	61.64
35-39	43.55	33.23	28.89	28.69	37.43	32.29	31.32	31.65	31.61
40-44	17.63	13.61	10.19	9.52	11.87	9.97	9.48	9.19	9.13
45-49	1.90	1.45	1.11	0.80	1.03	0.80	0.76	0.73	0.70

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

The table shows that in recent years the most fertile age group has been 20-24 years, whereas previously fertility had been highest for the 25-29 age group. The decline in fertility between 1926 and 1936 was general, but was more pronounced in the higher age groups. During the period 1936 to 1959, a rise in fertility occurred in all age-groups below 40. The most noticeable increase has been in the 20-24 age group, in which, as mentioned, fertility is now highest, as the result of a marked trend towards earlier marriage.

7. Gross and Net Reproduction Rates for Females.—A single measure of reproduction, known as the gross reproduction rate, is obtained by adding together the specific fertility rates for each age in the child-bearing group. This measure indicates the number of female children who would be born on an average to women living right through the child-bearing period, if the conditions on which the rate is based continue. The rate is unaffected by the age composition of the potential mothers, and consequently it shows more clearly than the crude birth rate the reproductive propensity of the population. It is, however, an imperfect measure of reproduction because it does not take into account the females who fail to live from birth to the end of the reproductive period. A more accurate measure of this nature is obtained by multiplying the specific fertility rates by the number of females in the corresponding age group of the stationary or life table population and summing the products. Allowance is thus made for the effect of mortality and the result is known as the net reproduction rate. The net reproduction rate indicates the average number of female children who would be born to women during their lifetime if they were subject at each age to the fertility and mortality rates on which the calculation is based. A constant net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the population will ultimately become stationary. If it continues greater than unity, the population will ultimately increase; if less than unity, it will ultimately decrease. The following table should be read in the light of the comment which follows it and of the index of marriage fertility in paragraph 9, page 342.

GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES: AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Gross Repro- duction Rate.	Net Repro- duction Rate.	Year.	Gross Repro- duction Rate.	Net Repro- duction Rate.
1881(a)	2.65	(b) 1.88	1947	1.493	(g) 1.416
1891(a)	2.30	(b) 1.73	1954	1.558	(h) 1.497
1901(a)	1.74	(c) 1.39	1955	1.594	(h) 1.532
1911	1.705	(d) 1.421	1956	1.608	(h) 1.546
1921	1.511	(e) 1.313	1957	1.662	(h) 1.598
1931	1.141	(f) 1.039	1958	1.667	(h) 1.603
1941	1.154	(f) 1.053	1959	1.678	(h) 1.614

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

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

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

8. **Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, Various Countries.**—In the following table, a comparison is given of the gross and net reproduction rates recorded for various countries in the period 1954 to 1959. These represent the latest available international comparison.

GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES: VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Reproduction Rate.		Country.	Period.	Reproduction Rate.	
		Gross.	Net.			Gross.	Net.
Thailand ..	1954	2.26	1.70	France ..	1958	1.31	1.26
New Zealand(a) ..	1958	1.93	1.86	Finland ..	1958	1.29	1.22
Canada ..	1958	1.89	1.80	Denmark ..	1957	1.24	(e)
United States of America(b) ..	1957	1.76	1.70	Switzerland ..	1957	1.24	1.18
Australia(c) ..	1959	1.68	1.61	Austria ..	1958	1.23	1.14
Ireland, Republic of	1955	1.59	1.45	England and Wales	1957	1.19	1.15
Netherlands ..	1958	d1.51	d1.45	Belgium ..	1957	1.19	1.08
Portugal ..	1958	1.47	1.26	Germany—			
Norway ..	1957	1.37	1.32	Eastern	1955	1.13	(e)
Scotland ..	1958	1.36	1.30	Federal Rep. ..	1957	1.12	1.07
Yugoslavia ..	1957	1.34	1.10	Sweden ..	1957	1.11	1.07
Czechoslovakia ..	1957	1.33	1.19	Hungary ..	1958	1.04	0.97
				Japan ..	1957	0.99	0.93

(a) Excludes Maoris.

(b) White population only.

(c) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.

(d) Provisional.

(e) Not available.

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

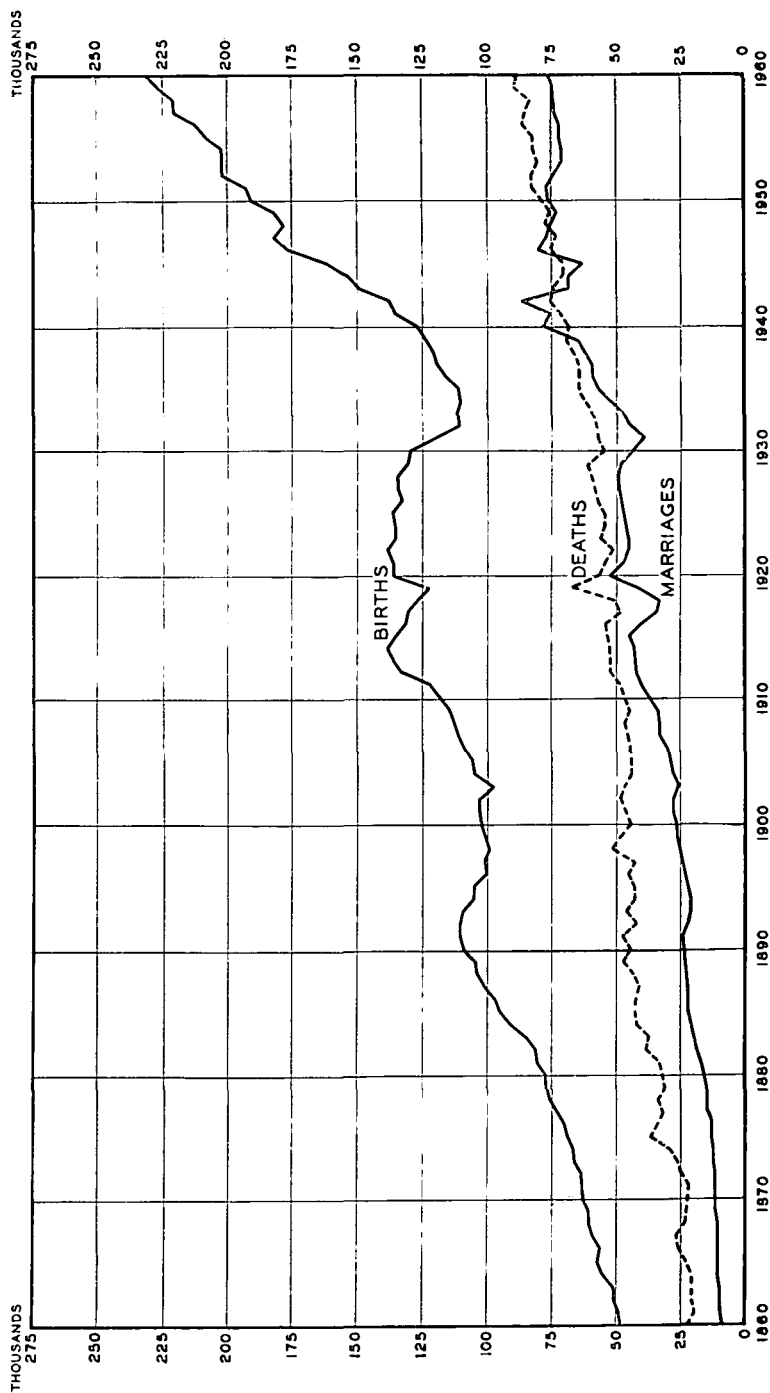
9. **Fertility of Marriages.**—Estimates of the fertility of marriages which were published in issues of the Official Year Book prior to No. 36 were calculated by relating the births of one five-year period to the marriages in the preceding five years (*see* Official Year Book No. 35, p. 329). Since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

FERTILITY OF MARRIAGES: AUSTRALIA.

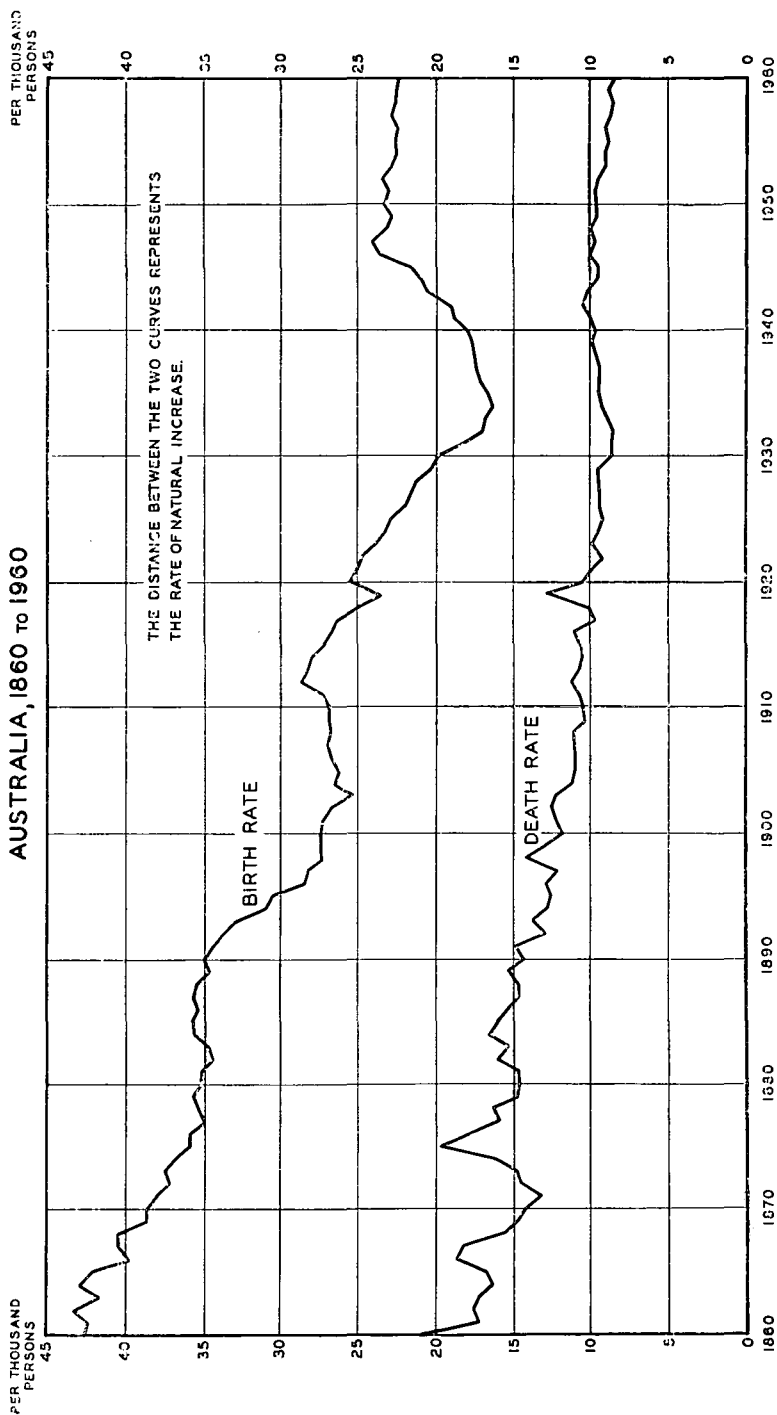
Year.	Nuptial Confinements per Marriage.	Year.	Nuptial Confinements per Marriage.	Year.	Nuptial Confinements per Marriage.
1945..	2.36	1950..	2.56	1955..	2.71
1946..	2.55	1951..	2.55	1956..	2.76
1947..	2.55	1952..	2.63	1957..	2.87
1948..	2.44	1953..	2.66	1958..	2.88
1949..	2.45	1954..	2.66	1959..	2.93

NOTE.—See NOTE to table on page 341.

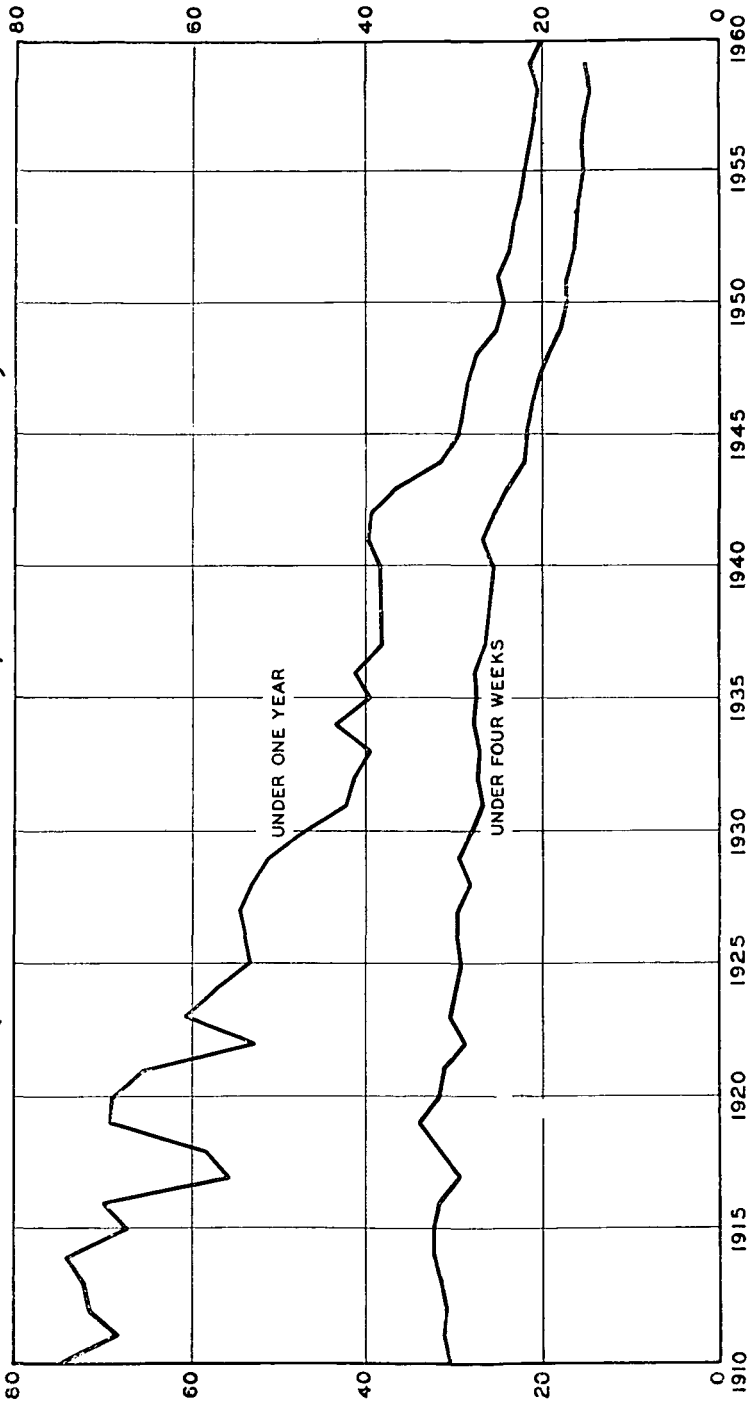
BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES : AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1960



RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND NATURAL INCREASE



INFANT MORTALITY RATES: AUSTRALIA, 1910 TO 1960 (INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



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

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

10. Masculinity of Live Births.—The masculinity of live births, i.e., the number of males born for every 100 female births, has remained fairly stable for Australia at about 105. But when the number of births for which masculinity is being calculated is small (for example, totals for smaller States), considerable variation is shown. The averages for the ten years 1951–60 were as follows:—New South Wales, 105.38; Victoria, 105.50; Queensland, 105.80; South Australia, 104.89; Western Australia, 105.25; Tasmania, 104.96; Northern Territory, 107.16; Australian Capital Territory, 108.77; Australia, 105.43. The following table shows the figures for Australia for each ten-year period from 1901 to 1960 and for each of the years 1958 to 1960:—

MASCULINITY(a) OF LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED: AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1901–10.	1911–20.	1921–30.	1931–40.	1941–50.	1951–60.	1958.	1959.	1960.
Total Births	105.22	105.27	105.55	105.12	105.38	105.43	104.98	104.97	105.81
Ex-nuptial Births	104.08	105.25	105.16	105.36	105.34	103.99	104.83	103.72	104.22

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

11. Ex-nuptial Live Births.—(i) *General.* The highest proportion of ex-nuptial births in any one year since 1901 was recorded in 1905, when there were 6,545 ex-nuptial births, representing 6.24 per cent. of total births. Since then, the proportion has declined. The largest number of ex-nuptial births was recorded in 1960, when 10,987 were registered, but this number represented only 4.77 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 1960 are shown below.

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS: NUMBER AND PROPORTION, 1960.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Number	4,114	2,380	2,173	841	921	433	100	25	10,987
Proportion of Total Births %	5.02	3.72	6.17	4.01	5.44	4.89	12.87	1.58	4.77

The number and proportion of ex-nuptial births at intervals from 1901 to 1960 are as follows:—

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

Particulars.	Annual Average.						1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.	1960.
	1901–10.	1911–20.	1921–30.	1931–40.	1941–50.	1951–60.					
Number	6,498	6,836	6,238	5,133	6,780	9,013	8,970	9,362	10,131	10,687	10,987
Proportion of Total Births %	6.05	5.22	4.66	4.40	4.13	4.25	4.23	4.25	4.55	4.71	4.77

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

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

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

Birth Rate.	Annual Average.					1956.	1957.	1958.	1959.
	1901–10.	1911–20.	1921–30.	1931–40.	1941–50.				
Ex-nuptial ..	1.60	1.39	1.04	0.76	0.90	0.95	0.97	1.03	1.06
Nuptial ..	24.91	25.18	21.40	16.47	20.99	21.55	21.89	21.56	21.50
Total ..	26.51	26.57	22.44	17.23	21.89	22.50	22.86	22.59	22.56

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

12. *Legitimations.*—Acts have been passed in the several States to legitimize children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Acts, any child who comes within the scope of their purposes, born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimate from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. During 1959, the number of children legitimized in Australia was 945.

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

During 1959, multiple births recorded on the above basis comprised 2,611 cases of twins and 24 cases of triplets, the resultant numbers of live-born and still-born children being respectively 5,121 and 101 for twins, 66 and 6 for triplets. This represents an average of 11.63 recorded cases of twins and 0.11 recorded cases of triplets per 1,000 confinements or, alternatively, mothers of twins represented 1 in every 86 mothers and mothers of triplets 1 in every 9,351. Total cases of multiple births represented 11.74 per 1,000 confinements or 1 in every 85 mothers.

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

14. *Ages of Parents.*—The relative ages of the parents of children whose births were registered in 1959 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. 77. In the following table, the relative ages of parents are shown in five year groups.

CONFINEMENTS: RELATIVE AGES OF PARENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1959.

Age of Father (Years) and Type of Birth.			Total.	Age of Mother (Years).									
				Under 15.	15-19.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45 and over.	Not stated.	
Under 20	..	..	1,914	2	1,593	310	8	1	..	..	..	..
20-24	..	..	33,780	3	8,217	22,996	2,361	173	27	2	..	1
25-29	..	..	66,802	1	2,586	31,259	28,991	3,586	352	25	2	..
30-34	..	..	57,906	..	538	8,796	25,567	19,976	2,839	182	8	..
35-39	..	..	32,013	..	119	1,520	6,301	13,730	9,483	835	25	..
40-44	..	..	13,662	1	26	320	1,256	3,804	5,890	2,291	74	..
45-49	..	..	5,523	..	7	96	349	1,027	2,270	1,582	192	..
50-54	..	..	1,626	..	5	28	101	302	584	523	83	..
55-59	..	..	451	..	..	11	36	77	160	134	33	..
60-64	..	..	132	..	1	3	8	27	47	38	8	..
65 and over	..	..	49	..	..	2	4	11	20	11	1	..
Not Stated	..	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1
Mothers of Nuptial Children	{	Single	211,358	7	12,995	64,814	64,204	42,047	21,312	5,551	426	2	
		Twins	2,481	..	96	525	770	661	357	72	..	..
		Triplets	23	..	1	3	9	6	4	..	..	..
		Total	213,862	7	13,092	65,342	64,983	42,714	21,673	5,623	426	..	
Mothers of Ex-nuptial Children	{	Single	10,431	46	2,720	3,023	1,850	1,524	935	302	28	3	
		Twins	130	..	12	34	37	26	17	3	1	..	
		Triplets	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
		Total	10,562	46	2,732	3,057	1,887	1,551	952	305	29	3	
Total Mothers	{	Single	221,789	53	15,715	67,837	66,054	43,571	22,247	5,853	454	5	
		Twins	2,611	..	108	559	807	687	374	75	1	..	
		Triplets	24	..	1	3	9	7	4	..	..	..
		Total	224,424	53	15,824	68,399	66,870	44,265	22,625	5,928	455	5	

15. *Birthplaces of Parents.*—A table showing birthplaces of parents of children whose births were registered during 1959 appears in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 77.

16. *Occupation of Fathers.*—A table showing occupations of the fathers of nuptial children whose births were registered in 1959 appears in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 77.

17. *Age, Duration of Marriage and Issue of Mothers.*—(i) *General.* The total number of nuptial confinements resulting in live births in 1959 was 213,862, comprising 211,358 single births, 2,481 cases of twins and 23 cases of triplets. The following tables relating to previous issue exclude the issue of former marriages and still-born children. On the other hand, they include in some States children by the same father who were born to the mother prior to the marriage. Children born at the present confinement are included in the total issue shown.

(ii) *Duration of Marriage and Issue of Mothers.* The following table shows that in 1959 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 1959 was 2.58, compared with 2.56 in 1958, 2.54 in 1957, 2.52 in 1956, and 2.50 in 1955.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS, AUSTRALIA, 1959.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Married Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Issue.	Duration of Marriage.	Total Married Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Issue.
Under 1 year	28,525	29,062	1.02	15 years	2,240	11,220	5.01
1 year	24,443	30,930	1.27	16 "	2,118	10,824	5.11
2 years	24,067	42,184	1.75	17 "	1,828	9,693	5.30
3 "	21,507	44,984	2.09	18 "	1,302	7,428	5.71
4 "	18,943	45,680	2.41	19 "	1,013	6,086	6.01
5 "	15,888	42,961	2.70	20 "	636	4,147	6.52
6 "	13,297	39,642	2.98	21 "	425	2,851	6.71
7 "	12,217	39,897	3.27	22 "	307	2,166	7.06
8 "	10,291	35,977	3.50	23 "	204	1,525	7.48
9 "	8,608	31,659	3.68	24 "	124	922	7.44
10 "	7,219	28,228	3.91	25 years and over	153	1,313	8.58
11 "	6,331	26,418	4.17				
12 "	5,314	23,380	4.40				
13 "	4,066	18,493	4.55				
14 "	2,796	13,253	4.74	Total	213,862	550,923	2.58

(iii) *Age and Average Issue of Mothers.* The following table shows the average number of children born to mothers of different ages. In the younger ages, there is, naturally, little difference in the average number of children to each mother from year to year, but for mothers in the higher age groups the number of issue has fallen, until recently, in comparison with past years. In 1959, average issue was greater in all age groups under 40 years than in the decade 1941–50. The average issue of mothers of all ages recorded for 1959 (namely, 2.58) is 20.6 per cent. below the average of 3.25 for the years 1911–20.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF MOTHERS: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Age of Mother (Years).							All Ages.
	Under 20.	20–24.	25–29.	30–34.	35–39.	40–44.	45 and over.	
1911–20 ..	1.21	1.75	2.61	3.74	5.11	6.69	8.16	3.25
1921–30 ..	1.20	1.71	2.46	3.48	4.80	6.27	7.74	3.04
1931–40. ..	1.20	1.68	2.30	3.19	4.41	5.89	7.40	2.71
1941–50 ..	1.17	1.56	2.15	2.85	3.67	4.79	6.19	2.37
1959 ..	1.24	1.75	2.55	3.26	3.97	4.74	5.58	2.58

(iv) *Previous Issue of Mothers, Various Ages.* A classification of mothers by age and previous issue is given for 1959 in the following table:—

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, AUSTRALIA, 1959.

Previous Issue.	Age of Mother (Years).							Total Married Mothers.
	Under 20.	20–24.	25–29.	30–34.	35–39.	40–44.	45 and over.	
0 ..	10,364	32,507	15,098	5,912	2,281	525	30	66,717
1 ..	2,399	21,296	20,510	9,392	3,338	633	30	57,598
2 ..	313	8,379	16,343	11,152	4,540	848	46	a 41,623
3 ..	22	2,405	7,982	8,120	4,206	989	68	23,792
4 ..	..	598	3,108	4,184	3,051	800	66	11,807
5 ..	..	131	1,223	2,107	1,781	597	50	5,889
6 ..	1	15	521	997	1,053	436	42	3,065
7 ..	..	8	138	458	665	291	26	1,586
8 ..	..	2	44	240	352	182	22	842
9 ..	..	..	12	93	207	128	14	454
10 and over ..	..	1	4	59	199	194	32	489
Total Married Mothers ..	13,099	65,342	64,983	42,714	21,673	5,623	426	a 213,862

(a) Includes 2, age not stated.

(v) *Multiple Births—Previous Issue of Mothers.* Figures regarding the previous issue of married mothers of twins in 1959 show that 619 mothers had no previous issue either living or deceased, 590 had one child previously, 534 had two previous issue, 362 three, 172 four, 95 five, 45 six, 33 seven, 12 eight, 10 nine, 3 ten, 2 eleven, 2 twelve, 1 thirteen and 1 fourteen.

Of the 23 cases of nuptial triplets registered during 1959, 5 mothers had no previous issue, 5 had one, 5 had two, 4 had three, 3 had four, and 1 had six.

18. Nuptial First Births.—(i) *Duration of Marriage.* The following table shows the interval between marriage and first birth for periods since 1911. In cases of multiple births, the first live-born child only is enumerated.

NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS: DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA.

Duration of Marriage.			Annual Average.				1957.	1958.	1959.
			1911-20.	1921-30.	1931-40.	1941-50.			
NUMBER OF NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS.									
Under 8 months	..	..	9,312	10,351	10,677	8,822	12,554	12,825	13,685
8 months	..	..	1,562	1,530	1,417	2,104	2,190	2,191	2,182
9	"	..	3,517	3,253	2,668	4,298	4,726	4,756	4,921
10	"	..	2,877	2,907	2,202	3,447	4,010	4,055	4,088
11	"	..	2,018	2,152	1,836	2,896	3,228	3,308	3,468
Total under 1 year			19,286	20,193	18,800	21,567	26,708	27,135	28,344
1 year and under 2 years			8,563	10,133	10,595	17,762	18,697	18,205	18,398
2 years " " 3 "			2,626	3,369	4,319	8,028	7,844	7,920	7,785
3 " " " 4 "			1,230	1,743	2,214	4,361	4,382	4,354	4,328
4 " " " 5 "			700	941	1,205	2,569	2,624	2,516	2,559
5 " " " 10 "			980	1,446	1,766	3,936	4,615	4,423	4,334
10 " " " 15 "			168	240	289	501	745	705	799
15 years and over			42	55	55	94	177	173	170
Total			33,595	38,120	39,243	58,818	65,792	65,431	66,717

PROPORTION OF TOTAL NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS.
(Per cent.)

Under 8 months	27.72	27.15	27.21	15.00	19.08	19.60	20.51
8 months	4.65	4.01	3.61	3.58	3.33	3.35	3.27
9 "	10.47	8.53	6.80	7.31	7.18	7.27	7.38
10 "	8.56	7.63	5.61	5.86	6.09	6.20	6.12
11 "	6.01	5.65	4.68	4.92	4.91	5.06	5.20
Total under 1 year	57.41	52.97	47.91	36.67	40.59	41.48	42.48
1 year and under 2 years	25.49	26.58	27.00	30.20	28.42	27.82	27.57
2 years " " 3 "	7.82	8.84	11.01	13.65	11.92	12.10	11.67
3 " " " 4 "	3.66	4.57	5.64	7.41	6.66	6.65	6.49
4 " " " 5 "	2.08	2.47	3.07	4.37	3.99	3.85	3.84
5 " " " 10 "	2.92	3.79	4.50	6.69	7.01	6.76	6.50
10 " " " 15 "	0.50	0.63	0.73	0.85	1.13	1.08	1.20
15 years and over	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.28	0.26	0.25
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In 1959, the masculinity of nuptial first births was 107.04 and of total births 104.97.

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

NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS: AGE OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 1959.

Duration of Marriage.	Age of Mother (Years).							Total.
	Under 20.	20-24.	25-29.	30-34.	35-39.	40-44.	45 and over.	
Under 8 months	6,511	5,462	1,013	440	204	53	2	13,685
8 months	407	1,244	351	126	48	6	..	2,182
9 "	624	2,964	931	284	108	9	1	4,921
10 "	541	2,446	758	253	78	11	1	4,088
11 "	439	2,140	599	220	62	6	2	3,468
Total under 1 year	8,522	14,256	3,652	1,323	500	85	6	28,344
1 year and under 2 years	1,585	11,144	3,857	1,213	473	121	5	18,398
2 years " " 3 "	212	4,321	2,258	693	236	62	3	7,785
3 " " " 4 "	39	1,826	1,767	487	176	28	5	4,328
4 " " " 5 "	4	655	1,311	428	125	32	4	2,559
5 " " " 10 "	2	303	2,195	1,345	407	75	7	4,334
10 " " " 15 " .. ..	..	2	58	405	273	61	..	799
15 years and over .. ..	..	..	..	18	91	61	..	170
Total	10,364	32,507	15,098	5,912	2,281	525	30	66,717

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

NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS AND SUBSEQUENT BIRTHS: AUSTRALIA.

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

ANNUAL AVERAGES.

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

ANNUAL TOTALS.

1955	..	..	..	..	62,238	134,679	196,917	31.61
1956	..	..	..	..	63,646	137,217	200,863	31.69
1957	..	..	..	..	65,792	142,847	208,639	31.53
1958	..	..	..	..	65,431	144,477	209,908	31.17
1959	..	..	..	..	66,717	147,145	213,862	31.20

19. *Stillbirths.*—The registration of stillbirths has been compulsory in Western Australia since 14th January, 1908; in the Australian Capital Territory since 1st January, 1930; in New South Wales since 1st April, 1935; in South Australia since 1st May, 1937; in the Northern Territory since 1st July, 1949; in Victoria from 1st January, 1953; and in Queensland from 22nd March, 1959. Though registration is not compulsory in Tasmania, it is believed that for various reasons nearly all stillbirths are registered voluntarily.

Prior to the introduction of compulsory registration in 1953 in Victoria, and in 1959 in Queensland, provision for voluntary registration existed for a number of years previously and it is believed that most stillbirths in these years were so registered.

Interstate comparisons of the figures and rates in the following tables are affected by the differences in the definitions of stillbirths adopted by the various States and only the trends in the rates for the States should be compared.

The number of stillbirths recorded in each State and Territory since 1936 is shown in the following table:—

STILLBIRTHS.

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

1936-40	..	1,409	854	(a)	(b) 274	234	144	(a)	5	(a)
1941-45	..	1,478	966	(c) 657	324	248	143	(a)	9	de 3,825
1946-50	..	1,405	949	626	368	274	161	(a)	12	(e) 3,795
1951-55	..	1,239	849	581	290	271	139	8	16	3,393

ANNUAL TOTALS.

1955	..	1,243	788	521	271	239	109	7	20	3,198
1956	..	1,273	819	556	274	226	122	4	22	3,296
1957	..	1,282	870	584	297	273	104	4	17	3,431
1958	..	1,208	826	548	240	225	105	5	14	3,171
1959	..	1,241	799	553	281	225	109	5	18	3,231

(a) Not available.
Queensland for 1941.

(b) Three years 1938-40.
(c) Excludes the Northern Territory.

(c) Four years 1942-45.

(d) Excludes

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

PROPORTION OF STILLBIRTHS.(a)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.									
1936-40 ..	28.71	27.43	(b)	27.49	25.70	28.75	(b)	22.18	(b)
1941-45 ..	25.46	24.79	26.76	25.17	23.29	25.68	(b)	22.87	ef 25.25
1946-50 ..	19.99	19.64	21.87	22.12	20.46	22.26	(b)	16.35	f 20.46
1951-55 ..	16.52	15.55	18.41	15.80	16.97	17.54	17.20	17.05	16.57

ANNUAL RATES.

1955 ..	16.43	13.79	15.85	14.44	14.17	13.30	13.41	22.70	15.17
1956 ..	16.54	13.83	16.87	14.24	13.18	14.83	7.14	20.02	15.30
1957 ..	15.88	14.18	17.00	14.98	15.87	12.18	6.15	14.77	15.33
1958 ..	14.87	13.30	15.92	11.83	13.27	12.11	7.12	10.86	14.05
1959 ..	15.11	12.67	15.30	13.61	12.98	12.48	6.24	13.04	14.04

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

§ 5. Mortality.

1. Number of Deaths.—(i) Year 1960. The following table shows the number of deaths, male and female, registered in each State and Territory during the year. Stillbirths, although registered as both births and deaths in some States, are excluded from the death statistics published herein.

DEATHS, 1960.

Sex.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Males ..	19,557	13,376	7,248	4,330	3,353	1,546	94	125	49,629
Females ..	15,473	11,171	5,122	3,474	2,344	1,124	40	87	38,835
Persons ..	35,030	24,547	12,370	7,804	5,697	2,670	134	212	88,464

(ii) Years 1926 to 1960. A summary of the number of deaths in each State and Territory from 1926 to 1960 is given in the following table. Annual averages for each five-year period from 1861 to 1950 were published in Official Year Book No. 39, page 597.

DEATHS.

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES.									
1926-30 ..	22,677	16,698	8,007	5,008	3,617	2,040	71	42	58,160
1931-35 ..	22,591	17,680	8,147	5,063	3,876	2,194	67	35	59,653
1936-40(a) ..	25,735	19,361	9,107	5,540	4,270	2,342	73	54	66,482
1941-45(a) ..	27,807	20,964	9,715	6,303	4,724	2,488	64	71	72,136
1946-50(a) ..	29,552	21,827	10,357	6,507	4,802	2,459	76	103	75,683
1951-55 ..	32,135	22,900	11,187	7,182	5,263	2,576	109	131	81,483
1956-60 ..	34,002	24,254	12,008	7,732	5,523	2,668	117	184	86,488

ANNUAL TOTALS.

1956 ..	34,064	23,886	12,186	7,593	5,572	2,513	107	167	86,088
1957 ..	33,317	24,131	11,679	7,576	5,297	2,670	115	168	84,953
1958 ..	32,350	23,625	11,455	7,743	5,554	2,708	106	182	83,723
1959 ..	35,249	25,078	12,349	7,943	5,497	2,780	124	192	89,212
1960 ..	35,030	24,547	12,370	7,804	5,697	2,670	134	212	88,464

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

A graph showing the number of deaths in each year from 1860 to 1960 will be found on page 343.

2. **Crude Death Rates.**—The commonest method of measuring the mortality rate is to relate the number of deaths for a given period to the mean population for that period, thus obtaining the crude death rate. This rate for a given period measures the number per thousand of population by which the population is depleted through deaths during that period. Crude death rates for each State and Territory from 1926 to 1960 are shown in the following table.

CRUDE DEATH RATES.(a)

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.									
1926-30 ..	9.26	9.56	9.06	8.83	8.91	9.44	15.83	5.36	9.26
1931-35 ..	8.68	9.72	8.62	8.72	8.83	9.63	13.46	3.81	9.00
1936-40(b) ..	9.45	10.36	9.08	9.33	9.22	9.91	11.69	4.54	9.63
1941-45(b) ..	9.73	10.63	9.24	10.26	9.86	10.21	6.43	4.98	9.96
1946-50(b) ..	9.70	10.37	9.13	9.76	9.23	9.30	6.27	5.31	9.74
1951-55 ..	9.49	9.55	8.71	9.25	8.49	8.47	6.92	(c)4.60	9.25
1956-60 ..	9.21	8.84	8.49	8.62	7.83	7.92	6.00	(c)4.33	8.78
ANNUAL RATES.									
1956 ..	9.58	9.17	8.92	8.95	8.23	7.80	5.98	(c)4.81	9.13
1957 ..	9.20	9.03	8.39	8.67	7.66	8.09	6.14	(c)4.46	8.81
1958 ..	8.76	8.62	8.10	8.63	7.87	8.02	5.51	4.43	8.50
1959 ..	9.38	8.92	8.59	8.62	7.65	8.07	6.06	4.12	8.87
1960—									
Males ..	10.20	9.19	9.71	9.04	8.95	8.38	8.00	4.50	9.55
Females ..	8.09	7.78	7.19	7.46	6.57	6.77	4.17	3.51	7.64
Persons ..	9.15	8.49	8.48	8.26	7.79	7.62	6.28	4.03	8.61

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Excludes deaths of defence personnel from September, 1939 to June, 1947. (c) Revised rates based on population estimates adjusted in accordance with the June, 1957 Population Count of Canberra are as follows:—1951-55, 4.58; 1956-60, 4.31; 1956, 4.72; 1957, 4.42.

A graph showing the crude death rate for each year from 1860 to 1960 will be found on page 344.

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

(ii) *Death Rates in Age Groups.* An examination of the age distribution of deaths and the resultant age-specific death rates is made in paragraph 8, page 362.

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

CRUDE AND STANDARDIZED DEATH RATES.

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

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

(b) See explanation of standardized death rates

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

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

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

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

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

(b) Number of deaths per 1,000

5. **Crude Death Rates of Principal Countries.**—The crude death rates and the true death rates of Australia and the principal countries of the world for the latest available year are shown in the table on pages 374–376 of § 7. International Vital Statistics.

6. **Australian Life Tables.**—(i) *Life Tables prior to 1954.* It has been the practice at each census from 1911 onwards to prepare Life Tables representative of the mortality experience of Australia. The mortality of the Australian population for the thirty years from 1881 to 1910 inclusive was investigated in 1911 by the Commonwealth Statistician.

Tables were compiled for each State and for Australia as a whole in respect of each sex for each of the decennial periods 1881-1890, 1891-1900 and 1901-1910. These compilations furnished a comprehensive view of Australian mortality in respect of sex, of time, and of geographical distribution, and practically superseded all Life Tables prepared in Australia prior to 1911. In addition, monetary tables based on the experience for the whole of Australia for the ten years 1901-1910 were prepared and published.

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

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

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

COMPARATIVE TABLES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5. COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE (e_x^0) AT SELECTED AGES.

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

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

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

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

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

The main features of the mortality rates are:—

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Infant Deaths and Death Rates.—(i) States. (a) Under One Year. For each State and Territory, the number of deaths under one year of age and the rates of infant mortality during the period 1926 to 1960 were as follows:—

INFANT MORTALITY: UNDER ONE YEAR.

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

1926-30 ..	2,918	1,797	918	517	431	257	5	8	6,851
1931-35 ..	1,885	1,214	690	304	329	202	6	5	4,635
1936-40 ..	1,963	1,139	718	311	352	201	6	5	4,695
1941-45 ..	2,034	1,311	804	413	347	213	7	7	5,136
1946-50 ..	1,990	1,129	770	431	370	187	11	14	4,902
1951-55 ..	1,852	1,113	730	407	384	184	17	14	4,701
1956-60 ..	1,770	1,205	717	410	362	176	25	18	4,683

ANNUAL TOTALS.

1956 ..	1,777	1,128	737	377	384	170	24	11	4,608
1957 ..	1,804	1,219	732	403	357	170	22	10	4,717
1958 ..	1,704	1,178	657	449	360	167	22	23	4,560
1959 ..	1,832	1,320	721	422	345	202	31	16	4,889
1960 ..	1,735	1,182	740	397	366	169	26	28	4,643

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.(a)

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 ..	35.95	34.50	34.30	32.95	33.30	39.31	61.73	18.72	34.97
1946-50 ..	28.91	23.82	27.49	26.50	28.15	26.53	37.37	19.89	26.98
1951-55 ..	25.11	20.70	23.58	22.55	24.41	23.67	36.28	15.40	23.34
1956-60 ..	22.24	19.67	20.99	20.50	21.42	20.62	36.00	13.68	21.05

ANNUAL RATES.(a)

1956 ..	23.47	19.32	22.74	19.88	22.70	20.98	43.17	10.21	21.72
1957 ..	22.70	20.16	21.68	20.63	21.09	20.15	34.06	8.82	21.41
1958 ..	21.29	19.23	19.40	22.40	21.52	19.49	31.56	18.04	20.49
1959 ..	22.65	21.21	20.25	20.71	20.16	23.42	38.94	11.75	21.54
1960 ..	21.16	18.46	21.01	18.94	21.62	19.09	33.46	17.69	20.16

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

(b) Under Four Weeks. The following table shows infant mortality rates under four weeks of age in each State and Territory during the period 1926 to 1959.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a): UNDER FOUR WEEKS.

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

1926-30 ..	29.63	29.75	27.66	26.84	25.10	33.12	14.37	28.86	28.96
1931-35 ..	27.62	27.78	27.91	22.99	25.11	30.09	35.26	23.45	27.27
1936-40 ..	27.63	25.94	26.15	21.62	22.62	29.56	28.80	16.33	26.19
1941-45 ..	24.52	24.40	24.41	20.86	20.60	27.24	33.57	12.54	23.97
1946-50 ..	20.53	17.55	19.95	18.38	19.53	19.34	21.45	15.80	19.34
1951-55 ..	17.34	15.18	17.09	14.95	17.27	16.34	19.63	11.28	16.45

ANNUAL RATES.

1955 ..	17.31	13.49	14.84	14.11	16.00	16.82	33.01	11.62	15.49
1956 ..	16.97	14.13	16.35	13.55	15.90	14.56	30.58	7.43	15.60
1957 ..	16.39	15.02	15.22	13.77	15.13	13.63	18.58	7.06	15.36
1958 ..	15.30	14.48	13.76	13.72	14.35	12.37	17.22	11.76	14.50
1959 ..	16.37	15.22	14.61	14.03	13.79	14.84	27.63	8.81	15.31

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

(c) *Four Weeks and under One Year.* Infant mortality rates for children aged four weeks and under one year are shown in the following table for the period 1926 to 1959.

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

Period.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.									
1926-30 ..	25.11	22.59	19.75	20.11	24.17	20.25	51.72	42.45	23.03
1931-35 ..	14.30	14.98	11.55	12.13	15.70	14.38	45.34	11.03	14.00
1936-40 ..	13.55	11.69	10.60	11.46	17.08	11.67	16.00	5.45	12.62
1941-45 ..	11.77	10.33	10.14	12.34	12.77	12.30	22.40	6.21	11.27
1946-50 ..	8.38	6.27	7.54	8.12	8.62	7.19	15.92	4.09	7.64
1951-55 ..	7.77	5.52	6.49	7.60	7.14	7.33	16.65	4.12	6.89
ANNUAL RATES.									
1955 ..	7.55	4.88	5.44	9.19	6.44	6.55	17.47	2.32	6.52
1956 ..	6.50	5.19	6.39	6.33	6.80	6.42	12.59	2.78	6.12
1957 ..	6.31	5.14	6.46	6.86	5.96	6.52	15.48	1.76	6.05
1958 ..	5.99	4.75	5.64	8.68	7.17	7.12	14.34	6.28	5.99
1959 ..	6.28	5.99	5.64	6.68	6.37	8.58	11.31	2.94	6.23

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

(ii) *Australia. (a) Under One Year.* The fact that out of 559,474 male infants born from 1955 to 1959, 13,284 (23.74 per 1,000) died during the first year of life, while of 530,174 female infants only 10,062 (18.98 per 1,000) died during the first year, accords with the universal experience that during the first few years of life the higher death rate of male infants tends to counteract the excess of male births. Stillbirths, for which masculinity is also higher, are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths.

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

INFANT DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES: AUSTRALIA.

Period.	Number of Deaths.						Rates.(a)											
	Neonatal— Under Four Weeks.		Post- Neonatal— Four Weeks and under One Year.		Total under One Year.		Neonatal— Under Four Weeks.		Post- Neonatal— Four Weeks and under One Year.		Total under One Year.							
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.						
ANNUAL AVERAGES.													AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES.					
1926-30	..	2,203	1,612	1,706	1,330	3,909	2,942	32.50	25.20	25.16	20.79	57.66	45.99					
1931-35	..	1,763	1,299	886	687	2,649	1,986	30.62	23.73	15.38	12.55	46.00	36.28					
1936-40	..	1,816	1,353	863	663	2,679	2,016	29.30	22.93	13.93	11.23	43.23	34.16					
1941-45	..	2,007	1,495	914	720	2,921	2,215	26.66	20.88	12.14	10.05	38.80	30.93					
1946-50	..	2,024	1,490	784	604	2,808	2,094	21.68	16.86	8.40	6.84	30.08	23.70					
1951-55	..	1,907	1,406	776	612	2,683	2,018	18.47	14.32	7.52	6.24	25.99	20.56					
ANNUAL TOTALS.													ANNUAL RATES.					
1955	..	1,863	1,355	762	592	2,625	1,947	17.50	13.39	7.16	5.84	24.66	19.23					
1956	..	1,879	1,430	704	595	2,583	2,025	17.15	13.95	6.42	5.80	23.57	19.75					
1957	..	1,953	1,431	740	593	2,693	2,024	17.25	13.36	6.53	5.53	23.78	18.89					
1958	..	1,822	1,404	767	567	2,589	1,971	15.99	12.93	6.73	5.23	22.72	18.16					
1959	..	2,017	1,458	777	637	2,794	2,095	17.35	13.17	6.69	5.75	24.04	18.92					

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

(b) *Under Four Weeks.* The following table shows particulars of infant deaths in the first four weeks of life, or the neonatal period, from 1931 to 1959. It will be seen that, for both males and females, the risk of death is very much greater during the first day of life than subsequently.

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

Period.	Number of Deaths.						Rates.(a)					
	Early Neonatal.				Late Neonatal— One Week and under Four Weeks.		Early Neonatal.				Late Neonatal One Week and under Four Weeks.	
	Under One Day.		One Day and under One Week.				Under One Day.		One Day and under One Week.			
	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.	Males.	Fe- males.
ANNUAL AVERAGES.												
1931-35 ..	(b)	(b)	c 1,442	c 1,066	321	233	(b)	(b)	c 25.04	c 19.48	5.58	4.25
1936-40 ..	(b)	(b)	c 1,496	c 1,120	320	233	(b)	(b)	c 24.13	c 18.99	5.17	3.94
1941-45 ..	906	674	728	541	373	280	12.03	9.42	9.67	7.55	4.96	3.91
1946-50 ..	986	731	758	539	280	220	10.56	8.28	8.12	6.09	3.00	2.49
1951-55 ..	918	713	742	508	247	185	8.88	7.26	7.19	5.17	2.40	1.89
ANNUAL TOTALS.												
1955 ..	889	686	740	496	234	173	8.35	6.78	6.95	4.90	2.20	1.71
1956 ..	933	754	714	478	232	198	8.51	7.36	6.52	4.66	2.12	1.93
1957 ..	1,029	795	677	472	247	164	9.09	7.42	5.98	4.41	2.18	1.53
1958 ..	927	737	659	486	236	181	8.14	6.79	5.78	4.48	2.07	1.66
1959 ..	1,003	784	762	497	252	177	8.63	7.08	6.55	4.49	2.17	1.60

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

(b) Not available.

(c) Includes

The foregoing tables indicate the decrease in infant mortality in Australia, the mortality rate of children aged under one year per 1,000 live births for 1959 being 52 per cent. of the average rate for 1931-35. The improvement was due largely to the decrease in deaths from preventable causes, the mortality rate for children aged one week but under one year of age declining by 57 per cent., while that for children aged under one week declined by 40 per cent.

A graph showing infant mortality rates for each year from 1910 to 1960 will be found on page 345.

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

(iv) *Principal Countries.* Compared with other countries Australia occupies a favourable position in respect of infant mortality. In 1959, only a few countries recorded a lower rate than Australia. Rates for Australia and the principal countries of the world for the latest available year are shown in the tables on pages 374-376 of § 7. International Vital Statistics.

(v) *Causes of Death—Children under one Year.* Causes of death of children under one year of age should be considered in relation to age at death, because the emphasis on various causes changes rapidly as age at death varies. In 1959, 3,046 deaths or 62.3 per cent. of infant deaths occurred during the first week of life. Causes mainly of pre-natal and natal origin accounted for 2,883 deaths or 94.6 per cent. of these deaths (congenital malformations 397, or 13.0 per cent.; birth injury 665, or 21.0 per cent.; post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis 523 or 17.2 per cent.; immaturity unqualified, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy 932, or 30.6 per cent.). These causes accounted for 278, or 64.8 per cent. of the total of 429 deaths occurring during the second, third and fourth weeks of life, and 362, or 25.6 per cent. of the total of 1,414 deaths from four weeks and under one year of age (congenital malformations 327, or 23.1 per cent.). Causes mainly of post-natal origin accounted for 812, or 57.4 per cent. of the deaths four weeks and under one year (pneumonia and bronchitis 405, or 28.6 per cent., gastro-enteritis and diarrhoea of the newborn 100, or 7.1 per cent.).

A summary for 1959 of deaths of children under one year of age, classified according to principal causes of death and age at death, is given in the following table.

CAUSES OF DEATH: CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, AUSTRALIA, 1959.

Inter- national Statistical Classi- fication Number.	Cause of Death.	Age at Death.											Total under one year.
		Days.		Total under one week.	Weeks.			Months.					
		Under 1.	1-6.		1.	2.	3.	1-2. (a)	3-5.	6-8.	9- 11.		
	<i>Causes Mainly of Pre-Natal and Natal Origin</i>												
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	192	205	397	83	45	37	109	128	51	39	889	
760, 761	Birth injury ..	374	291	665	21	6	3	2	1	1	..	699	
762	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	318	205	523	15	4	..	4	5	..	..	551
769	Attributed to maternal toxaemia ..	41	37	78	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
770	Erythroblastosis ..	83	45	128	4	2	..	2	1	..	..	137
771	Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn ..	8	43	51	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	56
773	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy ..	58	51	109	9	..	..	3	5	3	..	129
774-776	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy ..	656	276	932	29	7	4	6	2	..	..	980
	Total	1,730	1,153	2,883	168	66	44	126	142	55	39	3,523	
	<i>Causes Mainly of Post-Natal Origin—</i>												
571, 764	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhoea of newborn) ..	..	1	1	5	1	3	21	32	25	22	110
(b)	Pneumonia and bronchitis ..	9	64	73	24	10	15	111	154	90	50	527	
(c)	Septicaemia, skin and sub- cutaneous tissue infections, sepsis of newborn ..	1	10	11	8	11	4	7	9	8	4	62	
057, 340	Meningococcal infections and non-meningococcal menin- gitis ..	..	1	1	5	3	3	15	9	19	17	72
(d)	Causes classified as infective or mainly infective in origin not specified above ..	1	2	3	..	4	2	16	33	25	11	94	
E921-E925	Accidental mechanical suf- focation from vomit, food, foreign body or in cot ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	28	32	11	4	78
E926, E980-E985	Lack of care, neglect, in- fanticide ..	8	..	8	..	..	..	2	2	..	1	13
(e)	Other accidents, poisonings and violence ..	1	2	3	1	1	1	7	11	21	15	60	
	Total	20	80	100	44	31	29	207	282	199	124	1,016	
140-239	Neoplasms ..	4	..	4	1	1	2	2	4	2	5	21	
Residual	Other causes remaining ..	33	26	59	16	15	12	73	77	42	35	329	
	All Causes	1,787	1,259	3,046	229	113	87	408	505	298	203	4,889	

(a) Age four weeks and under three months. (b) 490-493, 500-502, 763. (c) 053, 690-698, 765-768. (d) 001-52, 54-56, 58-138, 391-393, 470-483, 518, 519. (e) E800-E920, E927-E979, E990-E999.

8. Age Distribution.—(i) Number of Deaths. Age at death is recorded for statistical purposes in days for the first week of life, in weeks for the first four weeks, in months for the first year and in completed years of life thereafter. These ages are usually combined in groups for publication, the most common being weeks for the first four weeks, months or groups of months for the first year, single years of age for the first five years and thereafter the five-year groups 5-9 years, 10-14 years, etc. A summary in this form for Australia is given in the following table for the year 1959.

AGE AT DEATH: AUSTRALIA, 1959.

Age at Death.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.	Age at Death.	Males.	Fe- males.	Per- sons.
Under 1 week ..	1,765	1,281	3,046	5-9 years ..	302	201	503
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	130	99	229	10-14 " ..	236	139	375
2 weeks and under 3 " ..	69	44	113	15-19 " ..	536	165	701
3 weeks and under 4 " ..	53	34	87	20-24 " ..	560	177	737
				25-29 " ..	495	227	722
				30-34 " ..	727	370	1,097
Total under 4 weeks ..	2,017	1,458	3,475	35-39 " ..	925	574	1,499
				40-44 " ..	1,188	773	1,961
				45-49 " ..	1,941	1,237	3,178
4 weeks and under 3 months	244	164	408	50-54 " ..	2,741	1,434	4,175
3 months and under 6 " ..	263	242	505	55-59 " ..	3,980	1,951	5,931
6 months and under 12 " ..	270	231	501	60-64 " ..	4,726	2,740	7,466
				65-69 " ..	6,639	4,075	10,714
Total under 1 year ..	2,794	2,095	4,889	70-74 " ..	7,198	5,388	12,586
				75-79 " ..	6,552	5,846	12,398
1 year ..	251	182	433	80-84 " ..	4,449	5,357	9,806
2 years ..	139	107	246	85-89 " ..	2,574	3,720	6,294
3 " ..	109	73	182	90-94 " ..	912	1,579	2,491
4 " ..	77	65	142	95-99 " ..	214	412	626
				100 years and over	14	27	41
Total under 5 years ..	3,370	2,522	5,892	Age not stated ..	14	5	19
				Total, All Ages ..	50,293	38,919	89,212

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

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

The combined effect of these various influences can be seen from the following table which shows the proportion of deaths in various age groups in ten-year periods from 1901 to 1950 and for the year 1959.

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

Period.	Age at Death (Years).								Total.
	Under 1.	1-4.	5-19.	20-39.	40-59.	60-64.	65 and over.	Unspeci- fied.	
1901-10 ..	20.51	6.45	6.37	14.99	17.99	5.31	28.26	0.12	100.00
1911-20 ..	16.66	6.09	5.49	14.44	20.32	6.19	30.68	0.13	100.00
1921-30 ..	13.10	4.51	4.85	12.12	20.55	8.26	36.53	0.08	100.00
1931-40 ..	7.40	2.56	3.83	9.36	20.54	8.36	47.92	0.03	100.00
1941-50 ..	6.79	1.71	2.26	6.01	19.04	9.33	54.84	0.02	100.00
1959—									
Males ..	5.55	1.14	2.14	5.38	19.59	9.40	56.77	0.03	100.00
Females ..	5.38	1.10	1.30	3.47	13.86	7.04	67.84	0.01	100.00
Persons ..	5.48	1.12	1.77	4.55	17.09	8.37	61.60	0.02	100.00

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

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

Intercensal estimates of the age distribution of the population are available only for Australia as a whole and not for the individual States. As a consequence, age-specific death rates for States are not available. The following table shows age-specific death rates for Australia for the years 1957, 1958 and 1959.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a): AUSTRALIA.

Age Group (Years).	1957.	1958.	1959.	Age Group (Years).	1957.	1958.	1959.
0-4 ..	5.71	5.32	5.51	50-54 ..	7.85	7.82	7.74
5-9 ..	0.49	0.48	0.50	55-59 ..	12.68	12.35	12.84
10-14 ..	0.46	0.42	0.40	60-64 ..	20.16	19.50	20.16
15-19 ..	1.01	0.91	0.97	65-69 ..	31.58	30.70	31.96
20-24 ..	1.23	1.29	1.14	70-74 ..	51.24	48.37	50.31
25-29 ..	1.25	1.13	1.09	75-79 ..	78.21	77.87	81.46
30-34 ..	1.56	1.34	1.46	80-84 ..	129.84	120.80	127.57
35-39 ..	1.97	1.94	2.03	85-89 ..	202.55	211.99	216.36
40-44 ..	2.99	2.83	2.98	90 and over ..	324.21	305.07	362.74
45-49 ..	4.85	4.92	5.02				

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

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

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

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

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

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

In order to facilitate the concise presentation of cause of death statistics, the present International Classification provides two special lists of causes for tabulation—the Intermediate List of 150 causes and the Abbreviated List of 50 causes. The latter has been used as the base of the cause of death tabulations A to C which follow. Some categories have been sub-divided to show additional particulars of interest in Australian statistics. Tables A and B show deaths of males and females in age groups, respectively, for 1959 and Table C shows the total numbers of males and females who died and the death rates per million of mean population and percentage of total deaths for 1959.

A.—CAUSES OF DEATH: MALES, 1959.

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

Cause of Death.(a)	Detailed List Numbers.	Age Groups (Years).										Total.
		0.	1-4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65 and over.		
B 1 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	001-008	1	..	..	1	10	26	74	109	196	417
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	5	11	23
B 3 Syphilis and its sequelae	020-029	..	1	..	..	1	4	6	37	35	84
B 6 Dysentery, all forms	045-048	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	..	2	8
B 7 Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	050, 051	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	3
B 8 Diphtheria	055	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
B 9 Whooping cough	056	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	9
B10 Meningococcal infections	057	6	11	1	2	1	..	1	2	..	24	
B12 Acute poliomyelitis	080	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	5
B14 Measles	085	..	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	9
B15 Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	100-108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
B17 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	(b)	19	10	17	11	7	11	24	27	41	167	
Malignant neoplasms of:—												
Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	1	1	..	3	27	91	253	610	1,808	2,794	
Lung	162, 163	..	..	1	2	5	46	196	453	677	1,380
Breast	170	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	3	12	17
B18 } Genital Organs	171-179	..	1	..	5	9	13	21	80	696	825	
Urinary organs	180, 181	..	10	2	..	1	12	33	96	245	399	
Leukaemia and aleukæmia	204	4	23	32	21	23	20	40	53	90	306	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	1	25	39	40	71	130	228	278	596	1,408	
B19 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	5	3	6	3	12	8	7	21	19	84	
B20 Diabetes mellitus	260	..	..	1	4	9	18	39	69	294	434
B21 Anaemias	290-293	2	3	1	1	2	..	5	12	81	107	
B22 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-334	3	..	3	14	27	107	334	813	3,809	5,110	
B23 Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	39	6	4	4	..	3	3	2	7	68	
B24 Rheumatic fever	400-402	..	..	4	3	..	1	2	..	2	12
B25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	..	..	3	11	22	38	70	81	104	329
B26 { Arteriosclerotic heart disease	420	..	..	..	2	44	364	1,497	3,130	7,641	12,678
Degenerative heart disease	421, 422	1	2	1	6	22	51	138	267	2,332	2,820	
B27 Other diseases of heart	430-434	5	3	3	8	10	32	90	193	1,223	1,567	
B28 Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	..	..	..	..	5	12	50	153	642	862
B29 Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	..	..	..	3	10	28	50	79	293	463
B30 Influenza	480-483	4	9	2	7	7	19	33	60	258	399	

For footnotes see following page.

A.—CAUSES OF DEATH: MALES, 1959—continued.
ABBREVIATED LIST OF 50 CAUSES (BASED ON THE SEVENTH REVISION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LIST)—continued.

Cause of Death.(a)	Detailed List Numbers.	Age Groups (Years).										Total.
		0.	1-4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65 and over.		
B31 Pneumonia	490-493	214	86	17	21	23	51	104	226	1,253	1,995	
B32 Bronchitis	500-502	25	17	7	1	3	8	48	185	d 744	1,038	
B33 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	2	..	..	3	10	31	68	101	281	496
B34 Appendicitis	550-553	..	2	8	3	3	5	14	14	32	81	
B35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561, 570	37	5	6	5	5	5	20	37	146	266	
B36 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	543, 571, 572	62	32	5	..	3	9	9	19	80	219	
B37 Cirrhosis of liver	581	1	..	..	2	3	21	92	93	94	306
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis ..	590-594	1	4	6	22	34	41	93	111	261	573	
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate ..	610	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	38	480	523
B41 Congenital malformations	750-759	482	50	27	19	13	17	26	21	7	662	
B42 Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	760-762	749	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	749
B43 Infections of the new-born	763-768	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91
B44 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	769-776	790	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	792
B45 Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes	780-795	9	4	2	5	7	12	15	27 (e)	412	493	
General arteriosclerosis	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	58	894	961
B46 { Other diseases of circulatory system ..	451-468	3	..	2	4	8	25	53	115	344	554	
{ Other diseases of respiratory system ..	470-475,	42	18	7	5	9	19	55	177	554	886	
{ ..	510-527	97	56	67	61	66	154	248	339	1,022	2,110	
{ All other diseases ..	Residual	9	43	109	510	311	265	203	166 (e)	255	1,871	
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E835	77	141	144	216	232	226	235	183 (f)	430	1,884	
BE48 All other accidents	E800-E802	..	..	3	54	146	160	167	147 (e)	150	827
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E840-E962	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
BE50 Homicide and operations of war	E963, E970-E979	3	2	3	12	15	26	17	14	9	101	
{ ..	E964, E965	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ ..	E980-E999	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All Causes .. ..	..	2,794	576	538	1,096	1,222	2,113	4,682	8,706	28,566	50,293

(a) No male deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1959: B4, Typhoid Fever (040); B5, Cholera (043); B11, Plague (058); B13, Smallpox (084); B16, Malaria (110-117). (b) 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138. (c) All causes, 140-205, not mentioned above. (d) Includes 1, age "not stated". (e) Includes 2, age "not stated". (f) Includes 3, age "not stated".

B.—CAUSES OF DEATH: FEMALES, 1959.

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

Cause of Death.(a)	Detailed List Numbers.	Age Groups (Years).									Total.
		0.	1-4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65.and over.	
B 1 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	001-008	..	1	..	..	5	19	17	13	37	92
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	..	2	1	..	..	1	5	4	4	17
B 3 Syphilis and its sequelae	020-029	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	22	29
B 4 Typhoid fever	040	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2
B 6 Dysentery, all forms	045-048	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	7
B 7 Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	050, 051	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	3
B 8 Diphtheria	055	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
B 9 Whooping cough	056	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
B10 Meningococcal infections	057	13	3	1	1	..	..	1	..	1	20
B14 Measles	085	1	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
B15 Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	100-108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
B17 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	(b)	29	14	12	8	14	12	14	22	28	153

For footnotes see following page.

B.—CAUSES OF DEATH: FEMALES, 1959—*continued.*ABBREVIATED LIST OF 50 CAUSES (BASED ON THE SEVENTH REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LIST)—*continued.*

Cause of Death.(a)	Detailed List Numbers.	Age Groups (Years).										Total.
		0.	1-4.	5-14.	15-24.	25-34.	35-44.	45-54.	55-64.	65 and over.		
B18 {	Malignant neoplasms of Digestive organs and peritoneum ..	150-159	2	..	..	2	17	87	199	408	1,635	2,350
	Lung ..	162, 163	..	..	1	1	4	14	24	46	108	198
	Breast ..	170	..	..	..	..	16	124	235	255	553	1,183
	Genital organs ..	171-179	..	1	1	3	15	100	188	257	453	1,018
	Urinary organs ..	180, 181	1	3	..	..	2	6	16	38	113	179
	Leukaemia and aleuk- aemia ..	204	..	27	38	10	14	19	23	36	82	249
B19	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	(c)	4	8	16	14	48	71	140	182	454	937
	Benign neoplasms and neo- plasms of unspecified nature ..	210-239	3	5	10	5	9	15	24	14	35	120
B20	Diabetes mellitus ..	260	1	1	1	2	3	11	29	103	528	679
B21	Anaemias ..	290-293	1	4	3	2	1	4	7	21	128	171
B22	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ..	330-334	4	5	9	12	24	129	385	781	5,452	6,801
B23	Non-meningococcal men- ingitis ..	340	14	9	3	2	1	2	7	4	1	43
B24	Rheumatic fever ..	400-402	..	2	6	2	4	1	3	2	..	20
B25	Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	410-416	..	..	..	10	15	47	79	75	167	393
B26 {	Arteriosclerotic heart disease ..	420	..	..	..	1	9	69	328	997	5,370	6,774
	Degenerative heart dis- ease ..	421, 422	2	2	4	..	12	24	55	174	2,745	3,018
B27	Other diseases of heart ..	430-434	6	5	3	6	10	20	40	98	1,103	1,291
B28	Hypertension with heart disease ..	440-443	..	..	..	..	1	10	41	123	899	1,074
B29	Hypertension without men- tion of heart ..	444-447	..	..	..	1	10	20	51	57	396	535
B30	Influenza ..	480-483	4	9	11	14	15	16	15	26	184	294
B31	Pneumonia ..	490-493	155	53	19	20	25	35	56	87	1,084	1,534
B32	Bronchitis ..	500-502	15	19	3	1	..	5	4	34	176	257
B33	Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum ..	540, 541	..	1	..	..	7	19	22	25	109	183
B34	Appendicitis ..	550-553	..	4	11	4	1	5	3	5	21	54
B35	Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	560, 561, 570	30	..	3	..	4	5	19	26	167	254
B36	Gastritis, duodenitis, en- teritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn ..	543, 571, 572	40	18	5	2	4	2	17	15	102	205
B37	Cirrhosis of liver ..	581	2	1	..	..	1	25	35	56	(e) 54	174
B38	Nephritis and nephrosis ..	590-594	3	..	7	7	19	51	69	86	229	471
B40	Complications of preg- nancy, childbirth and the puerperium ..	{ 640-652, 670-689 }	..	..	..	20	46	38	..	..	..	104
B41	Congenital malformations ..	750-759	407	46	23	7	12	17	13	11	16	552
B42	Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	760-762	501	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	502
B43	Infections of the new born ..	763-768	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
B44	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immat- urity unqualified ..	769-776	606	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607
B45	Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes ..	780-795	9	8	..	..	5	6	3	18	551	600
B46 {	General arteriosclerosis ..	450	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	25	997	1,027
	Other diseases of circula- tory system ..	451-468	3	..	6	7	9	15	27	52	227	346
B47 {	Other diseases of respira- tory system ..	{ 470-475 510-527 }	33	16	11	..	8	10	29	30	265	402
	Residual ..	E810-E835	68	50	33	54	76	116	227	292	1,112	2,028
BE47	Motor vehicle accidents ..	E800-E802	12	33	47	73	46	56	60	80	141	548
BE48	All other accidents ..	{ E840-E962 }	45	64	44	32	32	45	52	60	(e) 616	990
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted injury ..	E963, E970- E979	..	..	..	13	35	63	93	47	37	288
BE50	Homicide and operations of war ..	E964, E965 E980-E999	5	2	3	5	18	10	8	2	3	56
All Causes	..	..	2,095	427	340	342	597	1,347	2,671	4,691	26,409	38,919

(a) No female deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1959: B5, Cholera (043); B11, Plague (058); B12, Acute Poliomyelitis (080); B13, Smallpox (084); B16, Malaria (110-117). (b) 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138. (c) All causes, 140-205, not shown above. (d) Includes 2, age "not stated". (e) Includes 1, age "not stated".

C.—CAUSES OF DEATH: AUSTRALIA, 1959.
ABBREVIATED LIST OF 50 CAUSES (BASED ON THE SEVENTH REVISION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LIST).

Cause of Death.	Detailed List Numbers.	Number of Deaths.			Rate per 1,000,000 of Mean Population.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
		Males.	Females.	Persons.		
B 1 Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	001-008	417	92	509	51	.57
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms ..	010-019	23	17	40	4	.04
B 3 Syphilis and its sequelae ..	020-029	84	29	113	11	.12
B 4 Typhoid fever ..	040	..	2	2	..	.00
B 5 Cholera ..	043	..	..	..	..	..
B 6 Dysentery, all forms ..	045-048	8	7	15	1	.02
B 7 Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat ..	050, 051	3	3	6	1	.01
B 8 Diphtheria ..	055	3	2	5	..	.01
B 9 Whooping cough ..	056	9	5	14	1	.02
B10 Meningococcal infections ..	057	24	20	44	4	.05
B11 Plague ..	058	..	..	..	..	..
B12 Acute poliomyelitis ..	080	5	..	5	..	.01
B13 Smallpox ..	084	..	..	..	..	..
B14 Measles ..	085	9	11	20	2	.02
B15 Typhus and other rickettsial diseases	100-108	1	1	2	..	.00
B16 Malaria ..	110-117	..	..	..	..	..
B17 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ..	(a)	167	153	320	32	.36
B18 { Malignant neoplasms of—	Digestive organs & peritoneum	150-159	2,794	2,350	514	5.77
	Lung ..	162-163	1,380	198	157	1.77
	Breast ..	170	17	1,183	1,200	1.35
	Genital organs ..	171-179	825	1,018	1,843	2.06
	Urinary organs ..	180, 181	399	179	578	.57
	Leukemia and aleukemia ..	204	306	249	555	.62
	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	(b)	1,408	937	2,345	2.63
	B19 Benign and unspecified neoplasms ..	210-239	84	120	204	.23
	B20 Diabetes mellitus ..	260	434	679	1,113	1.25
	B21 Anaemias ..	290-293	107	171	278	.31
B22 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ..	330-334	5,110	6,801	11,911	1,184	13.35
B23 Non-meningococcal meningitis ..	340	68	43	111	11	.12
B24 Rheumatic fever ..	400-402	12	20	32	3	.04
B25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	410-416	329	393	722	72	.81
B26 { Arteriosclerotic heart disease ..	420	12,678	6,774	19,452	1,934	21.80
B26 { Degenerative heart disease ..	421, 422	2,820	3,018	5,838	580	6.54
	B27 Other diseases of heart ..	430-434	1,567	1,291	2,858	284
B28 Hypertension with heart disease ..	440-443	862	1,074	1,936	193	2.17
B29 Hypertension without mention of heart ..	444-447	463	535	998	99	1.12
B30 Influenza ..	480-483	399	294	693	69	.78
B31 Pneumonia ..	490-493	1,995	1,534	3,529	351	3.96
B32 Bronchitis ..	500-502	1,038	257	1,295	129	1.45
B33 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	540, 541	496	183	679	68	.76
B34 Appendicitis ..	550-553	81	54	135	13	.15
B35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	560, 561, 570	266	254	520	52	.58
B36 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn ..	543, 571, 572	219	205	424	42	.48
B37 Cirrhosis of liver ..	581	306	174	480	48	.54
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis ..	590-594	573	471	1,044	104	1.17
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate ..	610	523	..	523	52	.59
B40 Complications of pregnancy, child birth and the puerperium ..	{ 640-652, 670-689 }	..	104	104	10	.12
B41 Congenital malformations ..	750-759	662	552	1,214	121	1.36
B42 Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	760-762	749	502	1,251	124	1.40
B43 Infections of the newborn ..	763-768	91	68	159	16	.18
B44 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified ..	769-776	792	607	1,399	139	1.57
B45 Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes ..	780-795	493	600	1,093	109	1.22
B46 { General arteriosclerosis ..	450	961	1,027	1,988	198	2.23
	Other diseases of circulatory system ..	451-468	554	346	900	90
	Other diseases of respiratory system ..	{ 470-475, 510-527 }	886	402	1,288	128
	All other diseases ..	Residual	2,110	2,028	4,138	411
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents ..	E810-E835	1,871	548	2,419	240	2.71
BE48 All other accidents ..	{ E800-E802, E840-E962 }	1,884	990	2,874	286	3.22
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury ..	{ E963, E970-E979 }	827	288	1,115	111	1.25
BE50 Homicide and operations of war ..	{ E964, E965, E980-E999 }	101	56	157	16	.18
All Causes ..	..	50,293	38,919	89,212	8,868	100.00

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

(b) 140-148,

10. Deaths from Principal Causes.—(i) *General*. In the preceding tables, particulars have been given for each of the causes of death comprising the Abbreviated Classification according to the Seventh Revision of the International List. Certain important causes are treated in detail hereunder. The Abbreviated Classification numbers used in tables A to C (pp. 365–368) are indicated in parentheses for each cause or group of causes.

(ii) *All Forms of Tuberculosis (B1, B2)*. (a) *General*. The total number of deaths classified to all forms of tuberculosis in 1959 was 549, consisting of 440 males and 109 females. In comparing any of the figures for 1950 and subsequent years with those for 1949 and earlier years, consideration should be given to the effect of the change in basis from the Fifth to the Sixth Revision of the International List. This was discussed in Official Year Book No. 39, page 626.

(b) *Age at Death*. The following table shows the age groups of males and females who were classified as dying from tuberculosis in 1959, together with figures for 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951.

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

Age Group (Years).	Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1959.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1959.
0–14	143	90	63	23	1	128	81	54	35	4
15–29	477	294	162	46	2	540	487	275	68	1
30–44	718	585	428	135	38	514	422	319	142	24
45–64	692	674	793	570	192	278	252	251	126	39
65 and over ..	138	193	279	306	207	56	89	110	86	41
Not stated ..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Total ..	2,171	1,836	1,725	1,080	440	1,516	1,331	1,009	458	109

(c) *Death Rates*. The reduction in mortality from tuberculosis is shown by the decline in the crude death rate from tubercular diseases, which fell from 68 per 100,000 of mean population in 1921 (males, 78; females, 56) to 18 in 1951 (males, 25; females, 11) and still further to 5 in 1959 (males, 9; females, 2). The crude death rate does not reveal the even more striking fall in the number of deaths in the younger age groups, which can be seen from the table above.

(d) *Death Rates, Various Countries*. A comparison of the death rates from tuberculosis for Australia with those for various other countries, made on the latest figures available, shows that Australia, with a rate of 5 deaths per 100,000 of mid-year population, occupies a favourable position as regards this disease. Whereas the rate for Denmark and Netherlands is only 4, rates range as high as 51 for Portugal. For various other countries, rates are as follows:—Canada, 6; New Zealand and Union of South Africa (European population), 7; United States of America, 8; United Kingdom, 10; Switzerland, 18; Greece, 19; Italy, 21; France, 24; Finland, 33; Japan, 39.

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

(b) *Seat of Disease*. Tables showing the seat of disease in conjunction with age and conjugal condition of the persons dying from malignant neoplasms in 1959 will be found in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 77. A summary regarding seat of disease for 1959 is given below.

**DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF LYMPHATIC
AND HAEMATOPOIETIC TISSUES, AUSTRALIA, 1959.**

Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Malignant Neoplasms—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx	165	84	249
Digestive organs and peritoneum—			
Oesophagus	159	84	243
Stomach	1,041	680	1,721
Small intestine	24	12	36
Large intestine	654	830	1,484
Other	916	744	1,660
Respiratory system	1,524	235	1,759
Breast	17	1,183	1,200
Uterus .. .. .	..	608	608
Other female genital organs .. .. .	..	410	410
Male genital organs	825	..	825
Urinary organs	399	179	578
Skin	219	150	369
Other and unspecified organs	554	452	1,006
Total, Malignant Neoplasms	6,497	5,651	12,148
Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues—			
Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	160	111	271
Hodgkin's disease	86	45	131
Other forms of lymphoma (reticulosis)	25	17	42
Multiple myeloma (plasmocytoma)	55	40	95
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	306	249	555
Mycosis fungoides .. .. .	..	1	1
Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haema- topoietic Tissues	632	463	1,095
Grand Total	7,129	6,114	13,243

(c) *Age at Death.* The ages of males and females who died from malignant neoplasms in 1959 are given below, together with figures for 1921, 1931, 1941 and 1951. The increase in the number of deaths from malignant neoplasms in the years since 1921 is due principally to the increase in the number of people in the higher age groups, at which ages the risks of cancer are much greater. While the total population increased by about 84 per cent. between 1921 and 1959, the number of people over 55 years of age increased by about 167 per cent. The increase in the number of deaths in the lower age groups from 1951 is partly due to the inclusion of neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, also it is probable that a proportion of the increased number of deaths from cancer recorded in recent years has been due to improved diagnosis and certification on the part of the medical profession.

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

Age Group (Years).	Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951. (a)	1959. (a)	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951. (a)	1959. (a)
Under 15	26	25	21	91	140	23	23	25	71	102
15-29	29	43	49	103	114	37	38	45	76	68
30-44	163	196	176	275	406	266	326	344	387	499
45-54	387	410	465	584	772	470	548	685	692	825
55-64	800	868	983	1,334	1,573	657	744	926	1,180	1,222
65 and over	1,032	1,942	2,561	3,128	4,123	875	1,426	2,198	2,698	3,398
Not stated	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2,440	3,484	4,255	5,515	7,129	2,328	3,105	4,223	5,104	6,114

(a) Includes neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.

(d) *Death Rates.* The death rates from malignant neoplasms have continued to rise over recent years. The rates are crude death rates representing the number of deaths from malignant neoplasms per 100,000 of mean population and do not take account of changes in the age constitution of the population, and to a substantial extent reflect the increasing age of the population rather than the true change in mortality from malignant neoplasms (see previous paragraph). In 1921, the rate for Australia was 87 (males, 88; females, 87); in 1931 it was 101 (males, 105; females, 97); in 1941 it was 119 (males 119; females, 120) and in 1951 it had risen to 126 (males, 130; females, 122). Figures for 1959 gave a rate of 132 (males, 140; females, 123).

(e) *Death Rates. Various Countries.* Death rates from malignant neoplasms per 100,000 of mean population for Australia and for various other countries are as follows:—Portugal, 87; Japan, 96; Canada, 128; Union of South Africa (European population), 130; Australia, 132; Italy, 137; United States of America (all races) and New Zealand (excluding Maoris), 149; Finland, 151; the Netherlands, 163; Switzerland, 191; France, 192; and England and Wales, 212. The rates are for the latest available year in each case.

(iv) *Diseases of the Heart (B25 to B28).* The number of deaths classified to diseases of the heart in 1959 was 30,806 (18,256 males and 12,550 females). This class is the largest amongst causes of death, the rate having increased from 112 per 100,000 of mean population in 1911–15 to 306 in 1959. The increase in the number of deaths recorded from heart diseases has been particularly pronounced during the past twenty years. The rapid increase in mortality is partly a reflection of the ageing of the population, but the figures have been influenced mainly by improved diagnosis and certification by medical practitioners.

The death rates for heart diseases for various years from 1921 were as follows:—1921, 93 (males, 102; females, 83); 1931, 159 (males, 178; females, 142); 1941, 269 (males 306; females, 231); 1951, 314 (males, 367; females, 259); and 1959, 306 (males, 359; females, 252). Deaths from heart diseases in 1959 represented 35 per cent. of the total deaths.

(v) *Puerperal Causes (B40).* It was shown in Official Year Book No. 39, page 634, that the changes introduced with the Sixth Revision of the International List did not significantly affect the comparability of the total number of deaths from puerperal causes. The Seventh Revision, introduced in 1958, did not affect comparability. The death rate from these causes (including criminal abortion) has fallen rapidly during recent years and in 1959 the rate was 0.5 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 6 per 1,000 in 1936. The 104 deaths in 1959 correspond to a death rate of 2.1 per 100,000 females. The death rate may be expressed in other terms by stating that 1 of every 2,158 women giving birth to a live child in 1959 died from puerperal causes.

The death rate per 1,000 live births from puerperal causes in various countries for the latest available year is as follows:—The United States of America (all races), the Netherlands, New Zealand (excluding Maoris), Denmark and England and Wales, 0.4; Australia, 0.5; France and Canada, 0.6; Switzerland, 0.8; Finland, 1.0; Italy, 1.1; and Japan, 1.6.

Tables showing ages at marriage and at death, duration of marriage and issue, will be found in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 77.

(vi) *Causes of Infant Mortality.* See section devoted to causes of infant deaths on pages 359–362.

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

The following table, showing the death rates in the main sub-groups per 100,000 of mean population, indicates that the death rate from violence is generally about three times as great for males as for females. It can be seen also that in 1959 the proportion of deaths caused by violence was 7.36 per cent., compared with 6.76 per cent. in 1931–35.

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

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

Period.	Death Rate from—												All Violence. Proportion per 10,000 Deaths.		
	Accidents.(b)			Suicide.			Homicide.(c)			Total Violence.					
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1931-35..	71	22	47	19	5	12	2	1	2	92	28	61	929	353	676
1936-40..	86	28	58	17	5	11	2	1	1	105	34	70	979	399	724
1941-45..	67	26	46	11	4	8	1	1	1	79	31	55	730	348	558
1946-50..	76	27	51	14	5	10	1	1	1	91	33	62	844	383	640
1951-55..	82	31	57	15	5	10	2	1	1	99	37	68	964	453	740
1955 ..	79	31	56	15	5	10	2	1	1	96	37	67	969	472	752
1956 ..	76	33	55	16	6	11	2	1	1	94	40	67	930	486	735
1957 ..	79	31	55	17	7	12	2	1	1	98	39	68	1,007	496	783
1958 ..	73	30	51	18	6	12	2	1	2	93	37	65	988	489	769
1959 ..	74	31	53	16	6	11	2	1	1	92	38	65	931	484	736

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

(b) Includes "open verdict".

(c) Includes late effects of injuries due to operations of war.

(b) *Accidents (BE 47, BE 48).* In 1959, the total number of deaths from accidental causes was 5,293 (3,755 males and 1,538 females). Just over half of the accidental deaths were the result of transport accidents. Of these, the numbers attributable to the major causes, and the percentages of the total accidental deaths in each case, were as follows:—Motor vehicle traffic accidents, 2,310 (43.64 per cent.); motor vehicle non-traffic accidents, 109 (2.06 per cent.); other road vehicle accidents, 81 (1.53 per cent.); railway accidents, 120 (2.27 per cent.); water transport accidents, 74 (1.40 per cent.); aircraft accidents, 27 (0.51 per cent.); a total of 2,721 (51.41 per cent.). Other important causes were accidental falls, 993 (18.76 per cent.); accidental drowning, 435 (8.22 per cent.); and accidents caused by fire and explosion of combustible material, 179 (3.38 per cent.).

(c) *Suicide (BE 49).* (i) *Modes Adopted.* Deaths from suicide in 1959 numbered 1,115 (males, 827; females, 288). Firearms and explosives were used in 309 cases (27.71 per cent. of total deaths by suicide). Other important modes adopted, together with the numbers and relevant percentages, were as follows:—Poisoning other than by gases, 283 (25.38 per cent.); poisoning by gases, 172 (15.43 per cent.); hanging or strangulation, 176 (15.78 per cent.); submersion (drowning), 66 (5.92 per cent.); other modes, 109 (9.78 per cent.).

Of the 827 males who committed suicide, 297 (35.91 per cent.) used firearms or explosives. For females the most common mode was poisoning (other than by gases). This was used in 130 cases (45.14 per cent.).

(ii) *Age at Death.* The following table shows the age of persons who committed suicide in 1959.

AGE OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE: AUSTRALIA, 1959.

Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Age Group (Years).	Males.	Females.	Persons.
10-14 ..	3	..	3	60-64 ..	57	22	79
15-19 ..	20	7	27	65-69 ..	75	20	95
20-24 ..	34	6	40	70-74 ..	33	6	39
25-29 ..	61	10	71	75-79 ..	23	8	31
30-34 ..	85	25	110	80-84 ..	12	2	14
35-39 ..	85	34	119	85 and over ..	5	1	6
40-44 ..	75	29	104	Not Stated ..	2	..	2
45-49 ..	88	47	135				
50-54 ..	79	46	125				
55-59 ..	90	25	115				
				Total Deaths ..	827	288	1,115

(d) *Homicide and Operations of War (BE 50).* Of the 157 deaths recorded in 1959, there were 149 deaths from homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war), of which assault by firearms and explosives caused 55; assault by cutting and piercing instruments 17, assault by other means 75, and injury by intervention of police 2. Deaths from injury resulting from the operations of war numbered 8, but all were deaths from late effects of such injuries.

11. *Age at Death and Average Issue of Deceased Married Males and Females.*—*Demography*, Bulletin No. 77, contains a number of tables showing, in combination with the issue, the age at marriage, age at death and occupation of married (including widowed or divorced) persons who died in Australia in 1959. Deaths of married males in 1959 numbered 37,863, and of married females, 30,723. The tables which follow deal, however, with only 37,265 males and 30,492 females, the information regarding issue in the remaining 829 cases being incomplete. The total number of children in the families of the 37,265 males was 114,230 and of the 30,492 females, 101,397. The average number of children is shown for various age groups in the following table.

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

Age at Death (Years).	Average Issue.									
	Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1959.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1959.
Under 20	0.75	..	0.43	0.71	0.77	0.66	0.79	0.83	0.53
20-24..	..	0.84	0.81	0.73	0.96	1.22	1.13	0.95	0.86	0.97
25-29..	..	1.29	1.33	1.12	1.29	1.86	1.81	1.45	1.61	1.75
30-34..	..	2.06	1.79	1.76	1.79	2.07	2.45	2.34	1.91	1.98
35-39..	..	2.58	2.13	2.11	2.12	2.40	3.29	2.89	2.30	2.49
40-44..	..	3.23	2.77	2.49	2.30	2.53	3.66	3.29	2.77	2.39
45-49..	..	3.48	3.10	2.68	2.51	2.41	3.76	3.55	2.93	2.59
50-54..	..	3.76	3.46	2.96	2.56	2.55	4.23	3.60	3.29	2.76
55-59..	..	4.41	3.69	3.28	2.71	2.55	4.69	4.01	3.55	3.03
60-64..	..	4.98	4.02	3.55	3.07	2.59	5.39	4.21	3.79	3.29
65-69..	..	5.50	4.41	3.73	3.25	2.92	5.86	4.82	4.01	3.63
70-74..	..	6.06	5.06	4.17	3.58	3.14	6.30	5.41	4.29	3.64
75-79..	..	6.66	5.65	4.56	3.83	3.42	6.56	6.02	4.85	3.96
80-84..	..	6.89	6.17	4.93	4.30	3.71	6.76	6.26	5.39	4.19
85-89..	..	7.18	6.59	5.70	4.63	4.02	6.93	6.57	5.85	4.68
90-94..	..	7.21	6.94	6.57	5.06	4.49	6.53	6.73	6.11	5.08
95-99..	..	6.97	6.69	7.04	5.78	4.91	6.05	7.10	6.34	5.76
100 and over	9.20	7.00	8.69	5.71	5.50	5.11	8.20	6.73	7.72
Age not stated	5.36	5.00	..	8.00	..	5.80	5.00	..	5.50
All Ages	4.97	4.44	3.91	3.39	3.07	5.05	4.72	4.22	3.68

(a) Includes widowed or divorced.

12. *Age at Marriage of Deceased Males and Females, and Issue.*—The following table shows the average issue of males and females according to the age at marriage of the deceased parent.

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

Age at Marriage (Years).	Average Issue.									
	Males.					Females.				
	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1959.	1921.	1931.	1941.	1951.	1959.
Under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	3.00	7.60	6.36	7.80	4.88	5.75
15-19.. ..	6.32	6.15	5.40	4.63	4.32	6.97	6.79	6.10	5.41	5.02
20-24.. ..	6.05	5.56	4.89	4.23	3.80	5.50	5.23	4.80	4.28	3.85
25-29.. ..	5.17	4.70	4.21	3.65	3.24	4.09	3.79	3.51	3.14	2.89
30-34.. ..	4.45	3.96	3.41	3.00	2.68	2.66	2.42	2.35	2.23	2.08
35-39.. ..	3.90	3.14	2.80	2.45	2.23	1.61	1.40	1.26	1.16	1.18
40-44.. ..	2.67	2.36	2.01	1.69	1.58	0.62	0.39	0.35	0.36	0.31
45-49.. ..	2.20	1.96	1.52	1.33	0.96	0.03	0.12	0.01	0.07	0.12
50-54.. ..	1.70	1.60	1.05	0.80	0.64	..	..	..	..	0.01
55-59.. ..	1.30	0.95	0.79	0.49	0.30	..	..	..	..	..
60-64.. ..	0.33	0.63	0.29	0.24	0.24	..	..	..	..	..
65 and over ..	0.25	0.18	0.01	0.29	0.15	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated ..	4.93	3.64	2.95	2.81	2.50	5.41	3.96	2.45	3.17	2.69
 All Ages ..	 4.97	 4.44	 3.91	 3.39	 3.07	 5.05	 4.72	 4.22	 3.68	 3.33

§ 6. Vital Statistics of External Territories.

Because of the outbreak of hostilities in the Pacific during the 1939-45 War, civil administration in the external territories was suspended on 11th February, 1942, and registration of births, deaths and marriages was not resumed until 1946. The following table for the year 1959, shows the number of marriages, births and deaths registered in the external territories under the control of Australia. More detailed information will be found in a series of tables in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 77.

VITAL STATISTICS: EXTERNAL TERRITORIES, 1959.

Territory.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Christmas Island(a)	4	102	12
Cocos (Keeling) Islands(b) .. ..	..	..	..
Norfolk Island(a)	4	13	12
Papua(c)	62	199	18
Trust Territory of New Guinea(c)	77	297	47
Trust Territory of Nauru(c) .. ..	..	12	3

(a) Total population.
population only.

(b) Excluding those registered on Home Island.

(c) Non-indigenous

§ 7. International Vital Statistics.

Vital Statistics Rates—Principal Countries.—In the following table, vital statistics rates for selected countries are shown. Crude marriage, birth and death rates represent the number of "events" reported for the year stated per 1,000 of the population. Infant mortality rates

are the number of deaths which occurred under one year of age per 1,000 live births. The true death rates (reciprocals of the expectation of life at birth) have been computed from the life tables for the respective countries as published in the United Nation's Demographic Yearbook, 1959 (See explanation of true death rates, para. 4, page 355).

In many instances the rates shown in the following table are estimates and in many cases are the results of sample surveys only. Reference should be made to the detailed comments contained in the United Nation's Demographic Yearbook, 1959 (see particularly Technical Notes on Statistical Tables and footnotes to the tables).

VITAL STATISTICS RATES—SELECTED COUNTRIES—LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR.

(Source: United Nation's Demographic Yearbook, 1959.)

Country.	Year.	Rates.(a)				Year.	True Death Rates. (b)	
		Mar- riage.	Birth.	Death.	Infant Mort- ality.		Male.	Female.
Africa—								
Union of South Africa—								
White population ..	1959	(c) 9.0	25.4	8.6	27.7	1945-47	15.7	14.6
Coloured population ..	1958	7.5	47.8	17.0	131.9	1945-47	24.0	22.7
Asiatic population ..	1958	6.8	29.5	8.2	68.4	1945-47	19.7	20.1
Belgian Congo (indigenous population) ..	1953	(d)	34.3	21.6	148	1950-52	26.6	25.0
Sudan ..	1955	(d)	51.7	18.5	93.6	..	(d)	(d)
Tanganyika ..	1947	(d)	44	25	170	..	(d)	(d)
Uganda ..	1947	(d)	42	25	200	..	(d)	(d)
Ruanda-Urundi (indi- genous population) ..	1957	(d)	49.5	15.4	(d)	..	(d)	(d)
Tunisia ..	1958	(d)	47.0	(e) 20	(f) 173	..	(d)	(d)
							Persons. (d)	
Guinea ..	1954	(d)	62	40	(d)	..		
Rural ..	1954	(d)	(d)	(d)	220	1954-55	32.8	
Urban ..	1954	(d)	(d)	(d)	190	1954-55	27.9	
North America—								
United States of America	1959	8.5	24.1	9.4	26.4	1957	(g) 15.1	(g) 13.8
Mexico ..	1959	6.4	47.0	11.6	73.7	1940	26.4	25.1
Canada ..	1959	7.3	27.9	8.1	(c) 30.2	1950-52	15.1	14.1
Guatemala ..	1958	4.7	48.7	21.3	103.9	1949-51	22.8	23.0
West Indies ..	1956	6.0	37.1	10.0	(f) 71.5	..	(d)	(d)
El Salvador ..	1959	6.3	45.1	11.7	79.3	1949-51	20.0	19.1
Puerto Rico ..	1959	8.6	31.6	6.8	47.9	1939-41	22.2	21.3
Costa Rica ..	1958	7.3	38.7	9.0	89.0	1949-51	18.3	17.5
South America—								
Brazil ..	1950	(d)	43	20.6	170	1940-50	25.4	22.0
Argentina ..	1959	6.8	22.6	8.0	(c) 61.1	1947	17.6	16.3
Chile ..	1958	7.2	35.5	12.1	126.8	1952	20.1	18.6
Venezuela ..	1958	5.5	44.7	9.4	64.6	..	(d)	(d)
Bolivia ..	..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1949-51	20.1	20.1
Uruguay ..	1956	7.7	11.4	7.0	73.0	..	(d)	(d)
Asia—								
China (Mainland)	1957	(d)	34	11	(d)	..	(d)	(d)
India ..	1941-50	(d)	39.9	27.4	185	1941-50	30.8	31.6
Japan ..	1958	9.0	18.0	7.5	34.6	1958	15.4	14.4
Indonesia ..	1950-54	(d)	40	20	150	..	(d)	(d)
Philippines ..	..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1946-49	20.5	18.7
Korea ..	..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1938	21.2	19.8
Thailand ..	..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1947-48	20.5	19.3
China (Taiwan)	1958	8.3	41.7	7.6	34.9	1936-41	24.3	21.9
Ceylon ..	..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1954	16.6	16.8
Nepal ..	1952-54	(d)	45	30	(d)	..	(d)	(d)
Malaya, Federation of	1958	(d)	43.2	11.0	79.6	..	(d)	(d)
Cambodia ..	..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1958-59	22.6	23.1
Hong Kong ..	1959	(d)	36.6	7.1	48.3	..	(d)	(d)
Israel (Jewish population)	1959	7.7	24.2	5.8	27.3	1958	14.4	13.8
Singapore ..	1959	(d)	40.5	6.5	35.6	..	(d)	(d)
Cyprus ..	1958	6.5	26.1	6.3	30.0	1948-50	15.7	14.5

See footnotes on following page.

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

Country.	Year.	Rates.(a)				Year.	True Death Rates. (b)	
		Mar- riage.	Birth.	Death.	Infant Mortality.		Male.	Female.
Europe—								
Germany, Federal Republic of ..	1959	9.1	17.6	10.8	34.3	1949-51	15.5	14.6
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	1958	7.6	16.8	11.7	23.3	(d)	(d)	
England and Wales ..	1958	7.5	16.4	11.7	22.5	1958	14.7	13.6
Northern Ireland ..	1958	6.6	21.6	10.8	28.1	1956-58	14.8	13.9
Scotland ..	1958	8.0	19.2	12.0	27.7	1958	15.1	14.0
Italy ..	1958	7.8	18.4	9.3	44.9	1954-57	15.2	14.3
France ..	1959	7.1	18.3	11.2	25.2	1952-56	15.4	14.1
Spain ..	1959	8.5	21.9	8.7	47.4	1950	17.0	15.7
Poland ..	1958	9.2	26.2	8.4	72.8	1955-56	16.2	14.9
Yugoslavia ..	1958	9.3	23.8	9.2	86.2	1952-54	17.6	16.9
Romania ..	1958	11.7	21.6	8.7	70.5	(d)	(d)	
Eastern Germany ..	1958	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1956-57	15.1	14.3
Czechoslovakia ..	1959	7.6	16.0	9.7	25.8	1956	15.0	14.0
Netherlands ..	1959	7.8	21.3	7.6	16.8	1953-55	14.1	13.5
Hungary ..	1959	9.1	15.2	10.5	52.4	1955	15.4	14.5
Belgium ..	1959	7.4	17.1	11.7	(h) 30.2	1946-49	16.1	14.9
Portugal ..	1958	8.1	23.7	10.2	84.0	1957-58	16.7	15.4
Bulgaria ..	1958	9.1	17.9	7.9	52.2	1925-28	21.8	21.4
Sweden ..	1958	6.8	14.2	9.6	15.8	1956	14.1	13.4
Austria ..	1958	7.9	17.1	12.2	(h) 37.6	1949-51	16.2	14.9
Switzerland ..	1958	7.7	17.6	9.5	22.2	1948-53	15.1	14.1
Denmark ..	1958	7.2	16.6	9.2	(f) 23.4	1951-55	14.3	13.8
Finland ..	1958	7.2	18.4	8.8	(c) 24.5	1951-55	15.8	14.3
Norway ..	1959	6.5	18.0	8.9	(h) 20.5	1951-55	14.1	13.4
Ireland ..	1959	5.4	21.1	12.0	(c) 35.4	1950-52	15.5	14.9
West Berlin ..	1959	9.1	8.5	15.0	38.7	1949-51	15.7	14.6
1958								
Oceania—								
Australia ..	1958	7.5	22.6	8.5	20.5	1953-55	14.9	13.7
New Zealand ..	1958	8.0	26.6	8.9	23.4	(d)	(d)	
Europeans ..	1958	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1950-52	14.6	13.8
Maori ..	..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1950-52	18.5	17.9
U.S.S.R.—								
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ..	..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1955-56	15.9	14.5

(a) Crude marriage, birth and death rates, i.e., number of marriages, births and deaths per 1,000 of population. Infant mortality—number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. (b) Number of deaths per 1,000 males and 1,000 females respectively in stationary population (see explanation on page 355). (c) 1958. (d) Not available, or available information relates to a segment of population only. (e) 1956. (f) 1954. (g) Excluding Alaska and Hawaii. (h) 1959. (i) 1957.