

CHAPTER XXVI.

VITAL STATISTICS.

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

§ 1. Births.

1. Births, 1932.—The number of male and female births and the total births registered in Australia during the year are shown in the tables hereunder. The numerical relation which these births bear to the population, and various other associated features, are given in later tables.

BIRTHS, 1932.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
MALE BIRTHS.									
Single births	22,683	13,806	8,711	4,263	4,034	2,235	37	82	55,851
Twins ..	431	265	208	90	88	34	2	..	1,118
Triplets ..	..	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Total ..	23,114	14,076	8,920	4,353	4,122	2,269	39	82	56,975
FEMALE BIRTHS.									
Single births	21,375	13,155	8,250	4,066	3,756	2,180	40	69	52,891
Twins ..	400	233	195	102	87	42	..	..	1,059
Triplets ..	6	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	8
Total ..	21,781	13,388	8,447	4,168	3,843	2,222	40	69	53,958
TOTAL BIRTHS.									
Single births	44,058	26,961	16,961	8,329	7,790	4,415	77	151	108,742
Twins ..	(a) 831	(b) 498	(c) 403	192	(d) 175	76	2	..	(e) 2,177
Triplets ..	6	(f) 5	3	..	..	..	..	..	14
Total ..	44,895	27,464	17,367	8,521	7,965	4,491	79	151	110,933
TOTAL CONFINEMENTS.									
Nuptial Mothers ..	42,155	26,014	16,322	8,146	7,548	4,204	62	146	104,597
Ex-nuptial Mothers ..	2,327	1,199	844	279	333	249	16	5	5,252
Total Mothers	44,482	27,213	17,166	8,425	7,881	4,453	78	151	109,849

(a) Thirteen stillborn twins not included. (b) Two stillborn twins not included. (c) Five stillborn twins not included. (d) Seven stillborn twins not included. (e) Twenty-seven stillborn twins not included. (f) One stillborn triplet not included.

2. Birth Rates.—The next table gives the crude birth rates from 1901 to 1932.

CRUDE BIRTH RATE.(a)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
1901 ..	27.78	25.77	28.52	25.41	30.39	28.58	6.72	(b)	27.16
1911 ..	28.58	25.01	27.63	28.86	28.22	28.60	9.36	16.84	27.20
1921 ..	25.93	23.16	26.64	24.08	23.39	26.98	20.23	10.87	24.95
1928 ..	22.60	19.70	21.76	19.76	21.79	22.13	19.73	14.90	21.33
1929 ..	21.39	18.99	19.99	18.40	22.00	22.44	12.69	18.25	20.31
1930 ..	20.95	18.56	20.14	17.19	21.98	22.11	15.27	18.66	19.93
1931 ..	19.02	16.88	18.62	15.56	20.32	21.65	15.68	18.68	18.23
1932 ..	17.75	15.21	17.89	14.54	18.85	20.25	17.51	17.30	16.94

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

(b) Part of New South Wales.

The preceding table shows a progressive reduction from 1901 to 1932, broken only by a slight rise in 1911 in some of the States and in Australia as a whole. The rate for Australia for 1932 represents only 62 per cent. of that for 1901 and is the lowest yet recorded.

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

BIRTH RATES, AND FACTORS AFFECTING THEM.

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

(a) Nuptial births only.

(b) Approximate.

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

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

3. Birth Rates of Various Countries.—(i) *Crude Rates.* A comparison with other countries shows that the Australian States occupy a midway position, which is, however, counterbalanced by a still lower position in regard to their death rates, as evidenced in the table hereinafter in the section dealing with "Deaths." The rates for the pre-war period 1908-1913 have been added for purposes of comparison.

CRUDE BIRTH RATES.(a)—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908 to 1913.	1932.	Country.	1908 to 1913.	1932.
Egypt	43.6	44.8(e)	Irish Free State	23.1	18.9
Soviet Republics	45.6	42.7	Scotland	26.2	18.6
Ceylon	36.9	37.0	Belgium	23.4	18.2(e)
Rumania	43.1	33.3(e)	Denmark	27.1	18.0(e)
Japan	32.9	32.2(e)	Queensland	28.2	17.9
Portugal	34.6	30.7	New South Wales	28.2	17.8
Argentina	37.1	28.8(e)	U.S. of America(b)	(c)	17.4
Poland	37.4	28.7	France	19.5	17.3
Spain	32.1	28.1	New Zealand	26.5	17.1
Union of South Africa			Australia	27.4	17.0
(whites)	(c)	24.3	Switzerland	24.7	16.7
Italy	32.4	23.8	Norway	26.0	16.3
Canada	(c)	22.4	Great Britain and		
Netherlands	29.1	22.0	Ireland	24.6	15.8
Czechoslovakia	31.1	21.0	England and Wales..	24.9	15.3
Finland	29.5	20.7(e)	Victoria	25.3	15.2
Tasmania	29.6	20.3	Germany	29.5	15.1
Northern Ireland	23.1	20.0	South Australia	27.1	14.5
Western Australia	28.9	18.9	Sweden	24.4	14.5

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the mean population. (b) Figures for "existing birth-registration area." (c) Not available. (d) For 1928. (e) For 1931.

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

4. Masculinity of Births.—(i) *General.* The masculinity of births, i.e., the number of males per 100 females registered, varies considerably from State to State and from year to year. For 1932 the figures ranged from 102.12 in Tasmania to 107.26 in Western Australia. Greater variations are recorded among ex-nuptial births. The following table shows the results at intervals since 1901:—

MASCULINITY^(a) OF BIRTHS REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Total Births ..	104.11	104.73	105.86	106.51	105.99	105.39	106.15	105.59
Ex-nuptial Births ..	105.50	103.10	106.09	105.29	105.61	105.15	102.60	106.47

(a) Number of male per 100 female births.

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

5. *Ex-nuptial Births.*—(i) *General.* The number of ex-nuptial births reached its maximum, 7,438, in 1913, but it has since fallen considerably. On the average of the five years 1910–14, the number of ex-nuptial births in Australia was 7,171, while for the period 1928–32 it was only 5,899, a decline of 18.0 per cent., whereas the annual average total births for the same period declined by 3.8 per cent.; hence a comparison between the results for these two periods shows that the proportion of ex-nuptial births has fallen from 5.55 to 4.75 per cent. of all births.

The numbers of births and the rates from 1901 to 1932 are shown below :—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Number	6,165	7,074	6,463	6,331	6,088	5,935	5,841	5,300
Percentage on Total Births	5.99	5.79	4.75	4.72	4.70	4.62	4.93	4.78

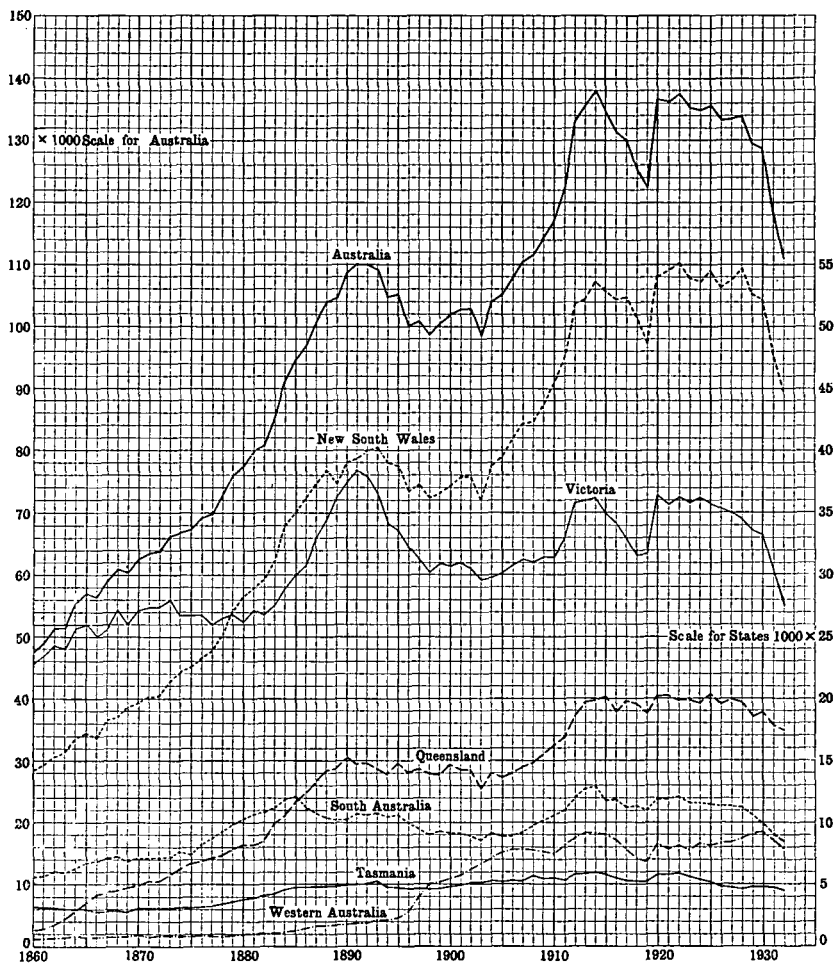
It is, of course, possible that the number of ex-nuptial births is somewhat understated, owing to diffidence in proclaiming the fact of ex-nuptiality, and it is not unlikely that the majority of unregistered births are ex-nuptial.

The variations of the ex-nuptial birth rates as between the individual States and Territories for 1932 are as follow :—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE, 1932.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
Number ..	2,351	1,205	855	283	335	250	16	5	5,300
Percentage on Total Births	5.24	4.39	4.92	3.32	4.21	5.57	20.25	3.31	4.78

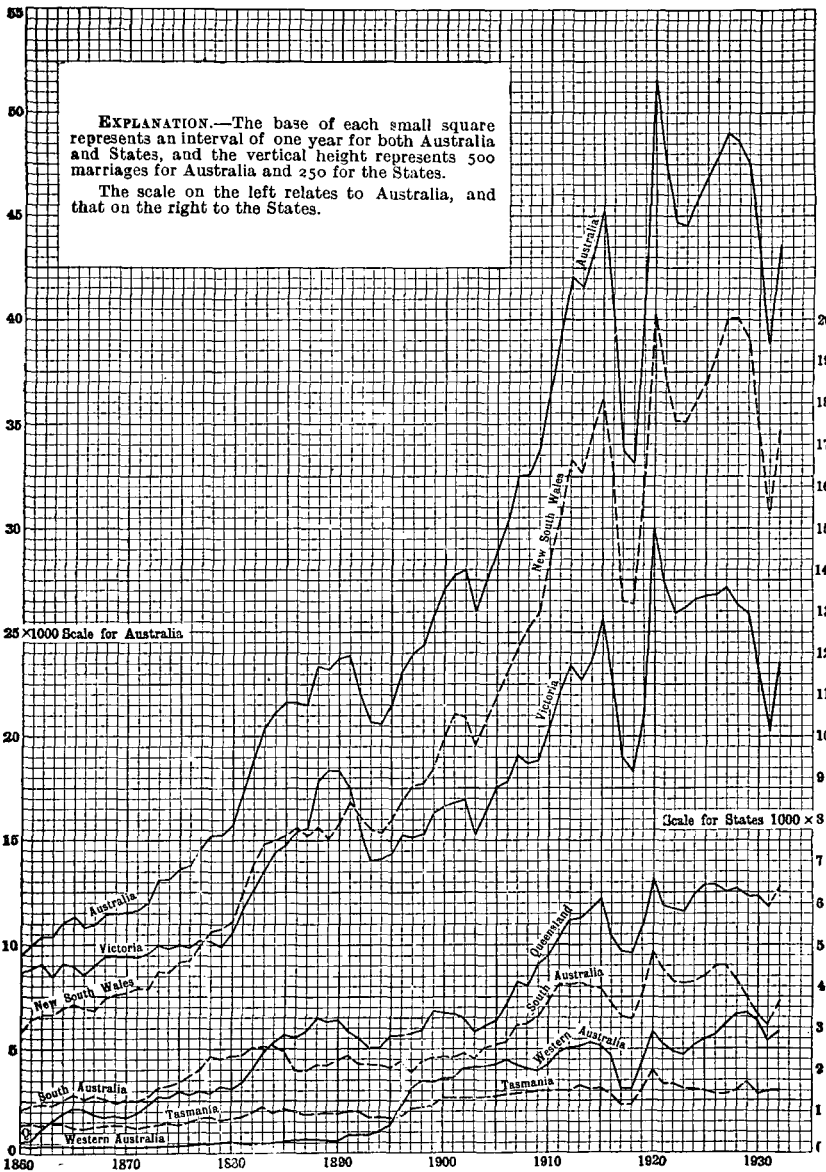
BIRTHS—1860 TO 1932.



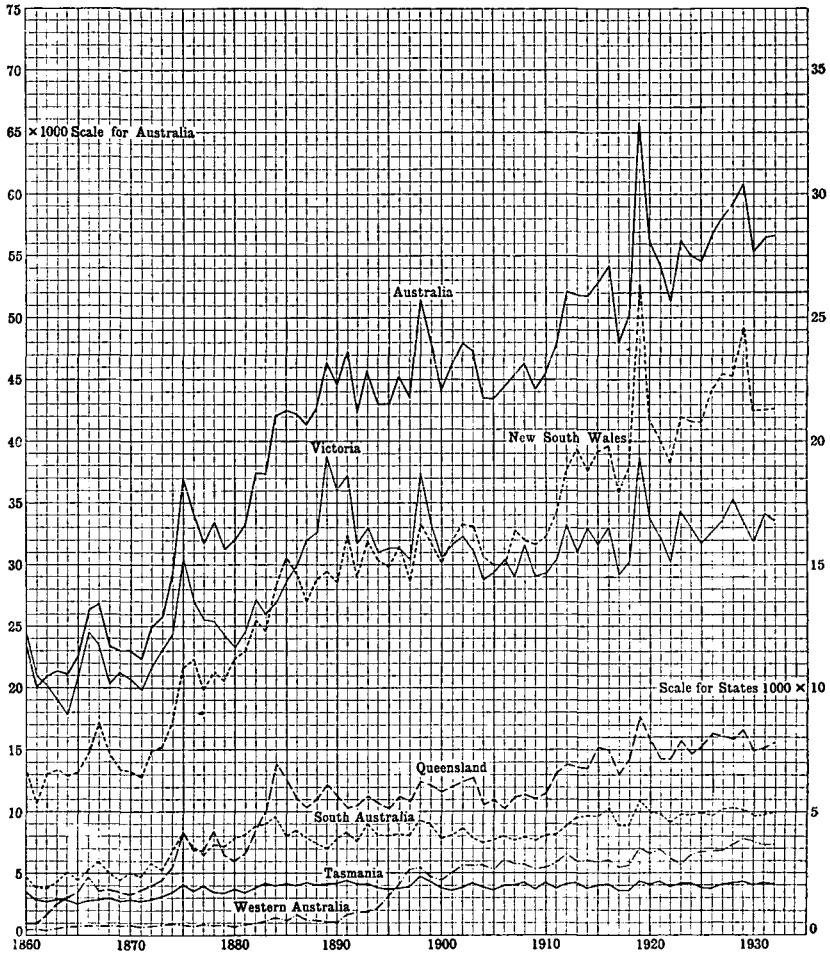
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Australia and States, and the vertical height represents 2,000 persons for Australia and 1,000 for the States.

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

MARRIAGES, 1860 TO 1932.



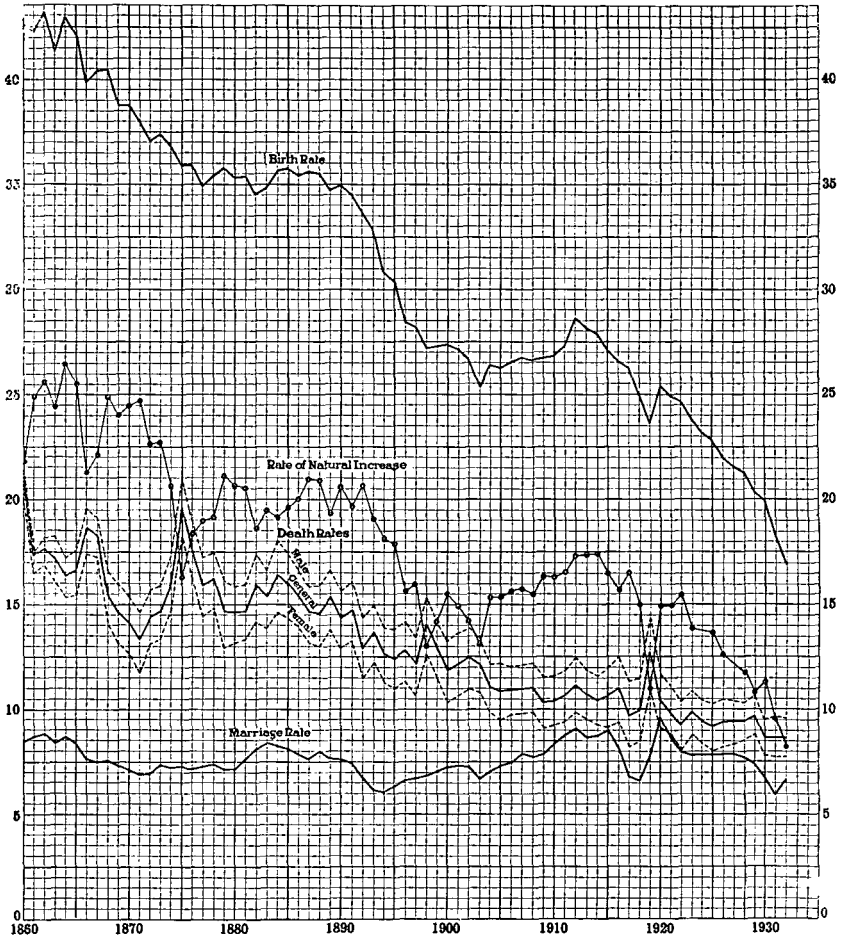
DEATHS, 1860 TO 1932.



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

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

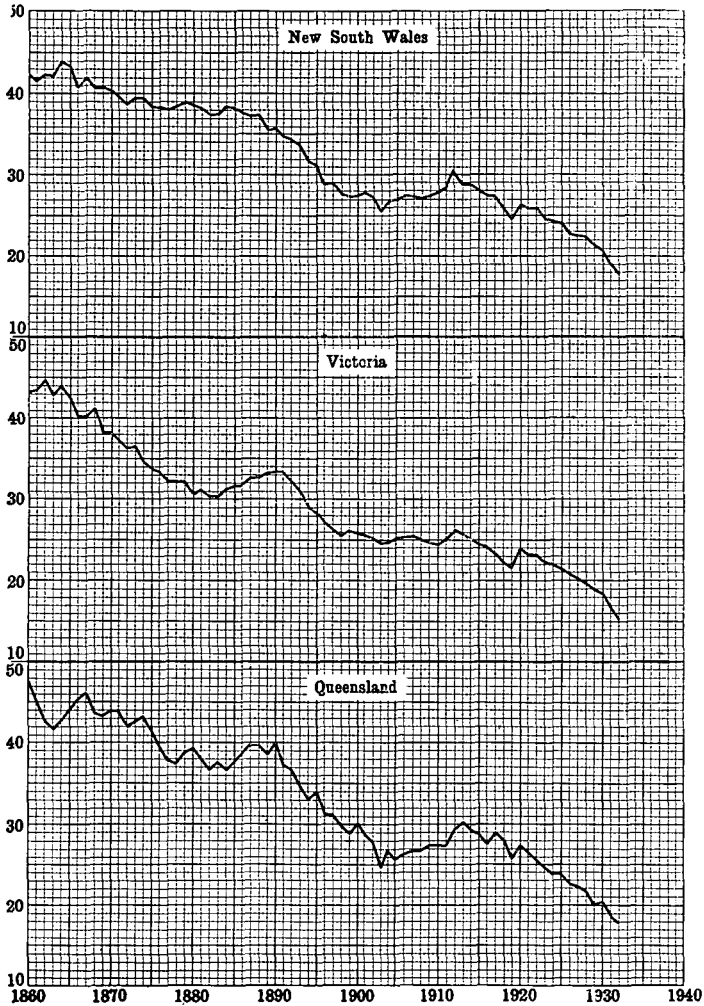
RATES—BIRTH NATURAL INCREASE, DEATH (MALE GENERAL AND FEMALE) AND MARRIAGE—AUSTRALIA 1860 TO 1932.



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

[NOTE].—Necessary amendments for later years based on results of Census of 1933 will be included in next issue of the Official Year Book.

BIRTH RATES—STATES, 1860-1932.

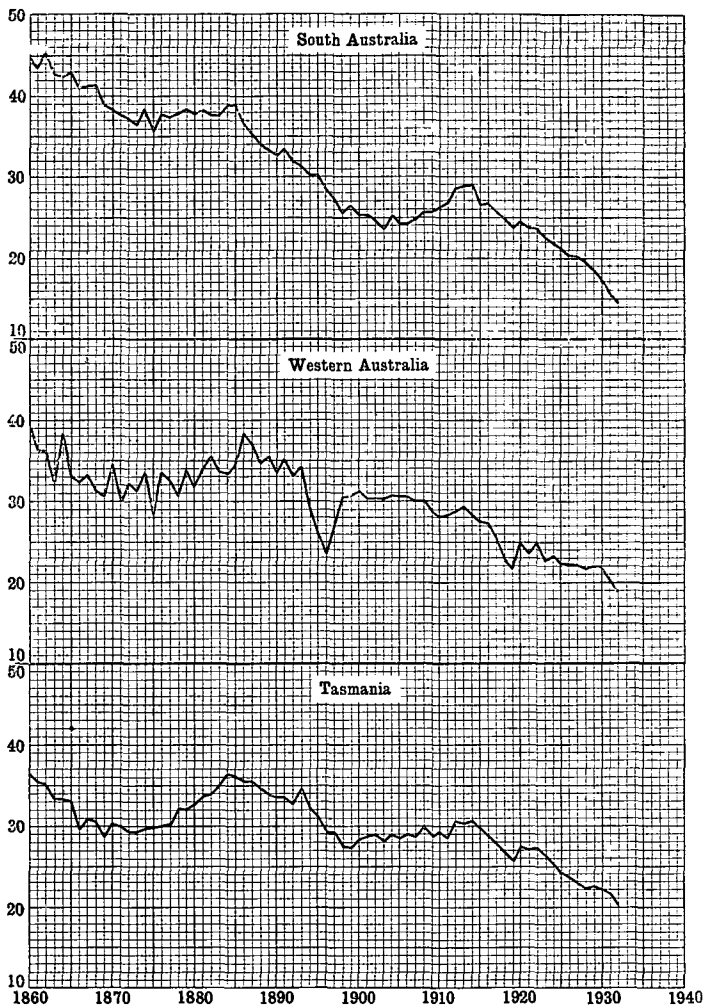


STATE BIRTH-RATE GRAPHS.

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

[See also Note on page 796.]

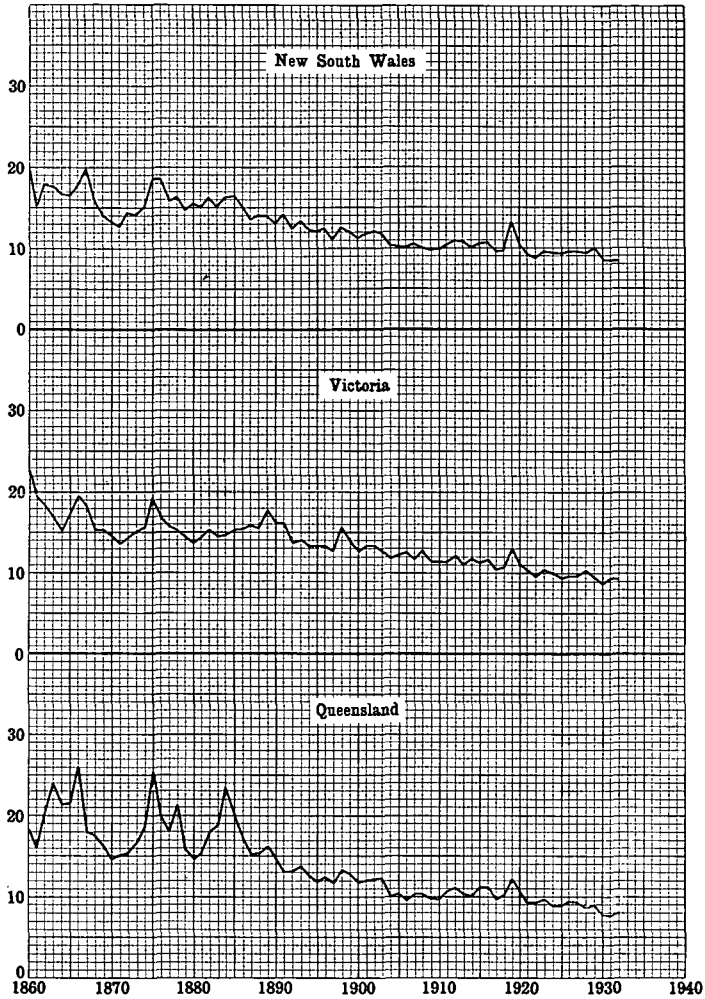
BIRTH RATES—STATES, 1860-1932—continued.



STATE BIRTH-RATE GRAPHS.

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

DEATH RATES—STATES, 1860-1932.

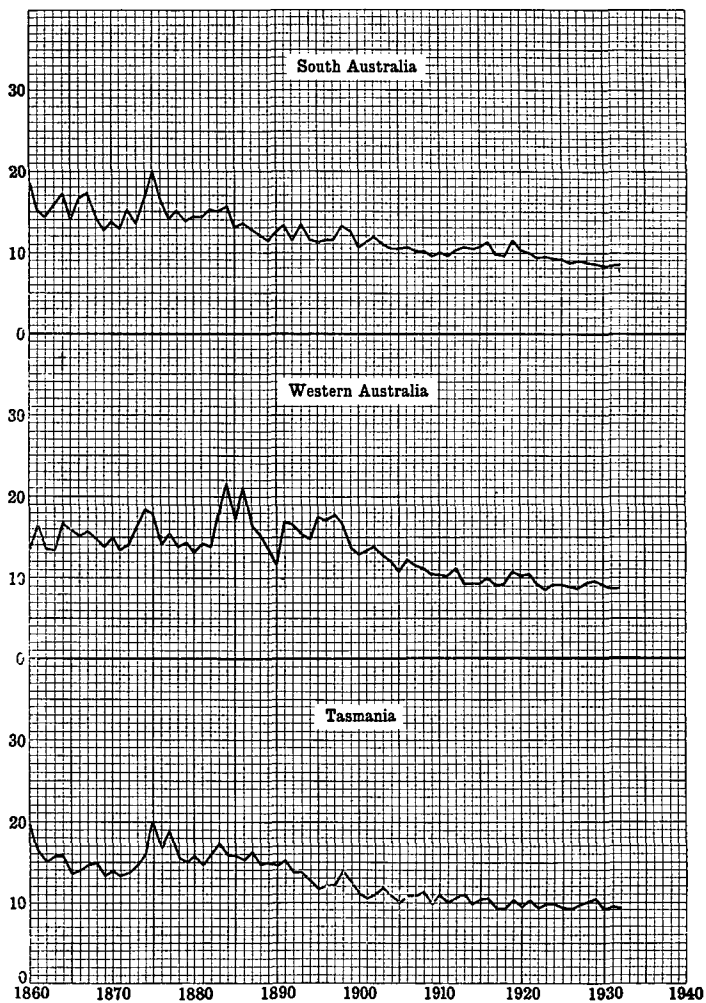


STATE DEATH-RATE GRAPHS.

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

[See also Note on page 796.]

DEATH RATES—STATES, 1860-1932—continued.



STATE DEATH-RATE GRAPHS.

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

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

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

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

Rates.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Ex-nuptial ..	1.62	1.57	1.18	1.01	0.95	0.93	0.90	0.81
Nuptial ..	25.52	25.64	23.77	20.32	19.36	19.00	17.33	16.13
Total ..	27.14	27.21	24.95	21.33	20.31	19.93	18.23	16.94

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

6. *Legitimations.*—In the several States Acts have been passed to legitimize children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Acts, any child who comes within the scope of their intentions, born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimized from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. (During 1932, 792 children were legitimized in Australia.)

7. *Multiple Births.*—Among the total number of 110,933 births registered in Australia in 1932, there were 108,742 single births, 2,177 twins, 14 triplets. The number of cases of twins was 1,102, there being 27 stillbirths, and there were 5 cases of triplets, one triplet having been stillborn. The total number of mothers was, therefore, 109,849; the proportion of mothers of twins being one in every 100, of mothers of triplets one in every 21,970, and of mothers of all multiple births one in every 99 mothers. Multiple births occurred in 1.01 per cent. of confinements.

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

MULTIPLE BIRTHS—AUSTRALIA.

Heading.	1911.	1921.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Total Multiple Births ..	1,236	1,465	1,423	1,320	1,439	1,271	1,107
Percentage on Total Mothers	1.02	1.09	1.07	1.03	1.13	1.08	1.01
Number of Mothers to each Multiple Birth ..	98	92	93	97	88	92	99

8. Ages of Parents.—The relative ages of the parents of children registered in 1932 have been tabulated separately for male and female births, twins and triplets being distinguished from single births. For total births and for multiple births the relative single ages of parents are shown in the Bulletin of "Australian Demography," No. 50, published by this Bureau. In the present work the exigencies of space allow the insertion of a table showing the relative ages of parents of all births in groups of five years only.

AGES OF PARENTS—ALL BIRTHS.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Ages of Fathers and Type of Birth.	Total Births.	Ages of Mothers.								
		Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.	Un-specified.
Under 20 { Single Twins	815 5	2 ..	596 3	209 2	7 ..	1..	....	....	....	....
20 to 24 { Single Twins Triplets	13,506 105 ..	5	3,523 14 ..	8,505 67 ..	1,339 23 ..	117	15 1 ..	2....	......	......
25 to 29 { Single Twins Triplets	27,608 203 1	.. .. ..	1,484 7 ..	11,834 64 1	12,047 96 ..	2,001 30 ..	218 6 ..	22 .. ..	.. .. ..	2
30 to 34 { Single Twins Triplets	25,545 275 ..	.. .. ..	388 3 ..	4,006 43 ..	10,494 106 ..	9,019 99 ..	1,506 21 ..	127 3 ..	3	2
35 to 39 { Single Twins Triplets	17,505 234 3	.. .. ..	90	1,018 4 ..	3,493 34 ..	6,737 106 2	5,529 84 1	619 6 ..	19....	......
40 to 44 { Single Twins Triplets	10,989 142 ..	1	38	328 1 ..	1,106 8 ..	2,846 39 ..	4,355 72 ..	2,230 22 ..	84	1
45 to 49 { Single Twins Triplets	4,914 60 ..	.. .. ..	9	135	378 6 ..	848 9 ..	1,740 28 ..	1,581 16 ..	223 .. ..	.. 1 ..
50 to 54 { Single Twins Triplets	1,772 20 ..	.. .. ..	14	41	95 1 ..	295 3 ..	545 10 ..	640 5 ..	142 .. ..	.. 1 ..
55 to 59 { Single Twins	564 9	.. ..	8 ..	14 1	39 ..	81 1	161 2	206 5	55..	....
60 to 64 { Single Twins	270 ..	.. ..	1 ..	10 ..	15 ..	35 ..	49 ..	84 ..	16..	....
65 and upwards { Single Twins	106 2	.. ..	1 ..	3 1	9 ..	15 ..	38 1	37 ..	3..	....
Unspecified { Single Twins	4 ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 ..	1 ..	1 ..	1..	....	....	....
Mothers of Nuptial children { Single Twins Triplets Total	103,538 1,055 4 104,597	8 8	6,152 27 .. 6,179	26,104 183 1 26,288	29,023 274 .. 29,297	21,996 287 2 22,285	14,157 225 1 14,383	5,548 57 .. 5,605	545 545	5 2 .. 7
Mothers of ex-nuptial children { Single Twins Triplets Total	5,204 47 1 5,252	41 41	1,650 7 .. 1,657	1,719 16 .. 1,735	775 6 1 782	501 10 .. 511	339 5 .. 344	166 2 .. 168	11 11	2 1 .. 3
Total Mothers { Single Twins Triplets	108,742 1,102 5	49	7,802 34 ..	27,823 199 1	29,798 280 1	22,497 297 2	14,496 230 1	5,714 59 ..	556	7 3 ..
Total ..	109,849	49	7,836	28,023	30,079	22,796	14,727	5,773	556	10

9. Birthplaces of Parents.—The birthplaces of the parents of children whose births were registered during the year 1932 will be found in the Bulletin of "Australian Demography," published by this Bureau. A summary of the results of the tabulation with the addition of the corresponding figures for 1911 follows.

BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplaces.	Fathers.		Mothers of Nuptial Children.		Mothers of Ex-nuptial Children.	
	1921.	1932.	1921.	1932.	1921.	1932.
AUSTRALASIA—						
Australia	94,834	88,084	102,073	91,660	6,570	4,828
New Zealand	1,257	732	1,201	562	68	33
EUROPE—						
England and Wales	9,849	9,300	6,067	7,604	210	254
Scotland	2,289	2,477	1,486	2,126	46	79
Ireland	2,138	1,026	1,374	676	46	19
Other British Possessions	49	160	20	110	1	2
Western Europe	607	261	165	108	9	..
Central Europe	1,185	357	606	215	8	3
Southern Europe	360	1,136	203	831	6	8
Eastern Europe	168	154	81	79	..	2
ASIA—						
British Possessions	217	183	114	105	2	2
Foreign Countries	317	192	139	103	3	2
AFRICA—						
British Possessions	111	188	116	201	2	4
Foreign Countries	11	15	13	13	..	..
AMERICA—						
Canada	59	97	34	42	3	..
Other British Possessions	8	5	5	3	..	1
United States of America	182	133	87	85	3	2
Other Foreign Countries	70	24	19	24	1	..
POLYNESIA—						
British	30	24	21	19	1	1
Foreign	39	18	13	18	6	5
Indefinite	159	31	102	13	33	7
Total	113,939	104,597	113,939	104,597	7,018	5,252

10. Occupations of Fathers.—A summary of the main groups of occupations of the fathers of all nuptial children whose births were registered in 1921, 1931, and 1932 and the percentage of each class on the total are given in the following table:—

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Class.	Number of Fathers.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1932.	1921.	1931.	1932.
Professional	6,204	5,991	5,909	4.84	5.37	5.65
Domestic	2,319	2,146	1,322	1.81	1.93	1.74
Commercial	18,298	16,030	10,723	14.26	14.38	10.25
Transport and Communication	15,351	12,302	10,933	11.96	11.04	10.45
Industrial	53,567	49,902	18,301	41.74	44.76	17.50
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	32,405	24,760	23,456	25.25	22.21	22.43
Indefinite	182	349	33,453 ^a	0.14	0.31	31.98 ^a
Total	128,326	111,480	104,597	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 33,175 (31.72 per cent.) clerks, labourers, etc., where industry was not given, which were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

The outstanding feature of the above table is the rapid decline of the agricultural etc., class as disclosed in both sections of the table. The domestic class also shows a smaller percentage in 1932 than in 1921. On the other hand the industrial class has increased rapidly, while the remaining groups have also grown, but at a slower rate. These results, however, merely reflect the changes which have taken place in the occupations of the people. The figures for 1932 are not comparable in all respects with those for previous years as is indicated in the footnote to the preceding table.

11. *Mother's Age, Duration of Marriage, and Issue.*—(i) *General.* The total number of nuptial confinements in 1932 was 104,597, viz., 103,538 single births, 1,055 cases of twins, and 4 cases of triplets. Ex-nuptial children—previous issue by the same father—are included as previous issue, but children by former marriages, and stillborn children are excluded. The tables cannot be given *in extenso*, but the following are their most salient features. More complete tabulations are shown in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 50 issued by this Bureau.

(ii) *Duration of Marriage and Issue of Mothers.* The following table shows that the duration of marriage of mothers of nuptial children ranged from less than one year up to between 32 and 33 years, and that the average family increased fairly regularly with the duration of marriage. The average number of children of all marriages was 2.95, the corresponding figures for 1931 being 2.95; for 1930, 2.92; for 1929, 2.96; for 1928, 2.99.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.	Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.
Years.				Years.			
0-1 ..	16,736	16,840	1.01	18-19 ..	1,097	7,950	7.25
1-2 ..	10,500	13,715	1.31	19-20 ..	911	6,909	7.58
2-3 ..	10,615	18,682	1.76	20-21 ..	705	5,622	7.97
3-4 ..	9,360	19,627	2.10	21-22 ..	576	4,804	8.34
4-5 ..	8,316	20,327	2.44	22-23 ..	406	3,637	8.96
5-6 ..	7,126	19,755	2.77	23-24 ..	276	2,565	9.29
6-7 ..	5,960	18,470	3.10	24-25 ..	180	1,766	9.81
7-8 ..	5,211	17,712	3.40	25-26 ..	122	1,253	10.27
8-9 ..	4,421	16,421	3.71	26-27 ..	68	709	10.43
9-10 ..	3,825	15,586	4.07	27-28 ..	35	395	11.29
10-11 ..	3,572	15,648	4.38	28-29 ..	16	154	9.63
11-12 ..	3,402	15,802	4.64	29-30 ..	11	122	11.09
12-13 ..	2,974	15,103	5.08	30-31 ..	4	45	11.25
13-14 ..	2,166	11,744	5.42	31-32 ..	2	10	5.00
14-15 ..	1,689	9,672	5.73	32-33 ..	1	11	11.00
15-16 ..	1,518	9,275	6.11				
16-17 ..	1,458	9,361	6.42				
17-18 ..	1,338	9,016	6.74				
				Total ..	104,597	308,708	2.95

(iii) *Ages of Mothers and Issue.* The following table shows the average number of children borne by mothers of different ages. In the younger ages there is, naturally, little difference in the average number of children to each mother, but with the increase of the age of the mother the number of issue has fallen in comparison with past years until for mothers 45 years and over the average number of children borne has fallen from 8.52 in 1911 to 7.47 in 1932—a decline of 12.55 per cent. in eleven years. During the same period the average issue of mothers of all ages has fallen by 13.22 per cent.—from 3.34 in 1911 to 2.95 in 1932.

AGES AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Ages of Mothers.	Average Number of Children.				Ages of Mothers.	Average Number of Children.			
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1932.		1911.	1921.	1931.	1932.
Under 20 years ..	1.18	1.16	1.21	1.20	40-44 years ..	6.97	6.27	6.00	6.14
20-24 years ..	1.77	1.64	1.74	1.75	45 years and over ..	8.52	8.04	7.48	7.47
25-29 ..	2.64	2.44	2.46	2.48					
30-34 ..	3.82	3.57	3.44	3.44					
35-39 ..	5.28	4.95	4.71	4.68	All ages ..	3.34	3.08	2.95	2.95

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

PREVIOUS ISSUE OF MOTHERS OF VARIOUS AGES.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Previous Issue.	Mothers' Ages.							
	Under 20 Years.	20-24 Years.	25-29 Years.	30-34 Years.	35-39 Years.	40-44 Years.	45 Years and Over.	Total.
0	5,063	13,120	8,627	3,460	1,270	340	37	31,917
1	991	8,259	8,696	5,125	1,915	418	26	25,430
2	125	3,513	5,788	4,415	2,310	541	25	16,717
3	8	1,093	3,377	3,353	2,124	633	33	10,621
4	..	246	1,718	2,432	1,826	649	37	6,908
5	..	49	723	1,710	1,544	621	60	4,707
6	..	6	278	956	1,221	532	59	3,052
7	..	2	70	470	925	510	52	2,029
8	..	..	10	238	586	447	59	1,340
9	..	..	5	86	318	362	50	821
10	..	..	4	28	196	233	30	491
11	..	..	..	7	83	162	36	288
12	..	..	1	5	38	90	25	159
13	..	..	..	..	16	37	14	67
14	..	..	..	..	7	14	5	26
15	..	..	..	..	4	8	4	16
16	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
17	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total Mothers	6,187	26,288	29,297	22,285	14,383	5,605	552	104,597

(v) *Previous Issue of Mothers of Twins and Triplets.* Figures regarding the previous issue of mothers of twins and triplets show that 229 mothers had twins at their first confinement; 246 at their second; 186 at their third; 137 at their fourth; 90 at their fifth; 71 at their sixth; 38 at their seventh; 29 at their eighth; 18 at their ninth; 14 at their tenth; and 1 at her eleventh.

Of the 5 cases of triplets registered during 1932, 2 were second and 2 were fifth confinements. The fifth case of triplets was ex-nuptial.

12. *Interval between Marriage and First Birth.*—(i) *Interval.* The following table shows the interval between marriage and first birth for the years 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1932 respectively. Twins, triplets and quadruplets are included, the eldest born only being enumerated :—

INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH.—AUSTRALIA.

Interval.	Number of First Children.				Percentage on Total.			
	1911.	1921.	1931.	1932.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1932.
Under 1 month ..	562	437	395	338	1.81	1.07	1.15	1.06
1 month ..	608	538	523	455	1.96	1.31	1.52	1.43
2 months ..	817	735	750	654	2.63	1.79	2.17	2.05
3 „ ..	1,125	1,017	1,135	1,037	3.63	2.48	3.29	3.25
4 „ ..	1,299	1,336	1,409	1,443	4.19	3.26	4.09	4.52
5 „ ..	1,651	1,781	1,968	1,993	5.33	4.34	5.71	6.24
6 „ ..	2,089	2,420	2,517	2,717	6.74	5.90	7.30	8.51
7 „ ..	1,602	2,231	2,022	1,979	5.17	5.44	5.86	6.20
8 „ ..	1,529	1,950	1,139	1,136	4.93	4.75	3.30	3.56
9 „ ..	3,361	4,222	2,272	2,015	10.84	10.29	6.59	6.31
10 „ ..	2,623	3,630	1,859	1,574	8.46	8.85	5.39	4.93
11 „ ..	1,893	2,645	1,636	1,303	6.11	6.45	4.74	4.08
Total under 1 year	19,159	22,942	17,625	16,644	61.80	55.93	51.11	52.14
1-2 years ..	7,400	11,149	8,888	7,406	23.87	27.18	25.77	23.20
2-3 „ ..	2,101	2,923	3,441	3,289	6.78	7.13	9.98	10.30
3-4 „ ..	908	1,413	1,823	1,783	2.93	3.45	5.29	5.59
4-5 „ ..	471	837	967	1,007	1.52	2.04	2.80	3.16
5-9 „ ..	762	1,473	1,424	1,506	2.46	3.59	4.13	4.72
10-14 „ ..	159	223	262	240	0.51	0.54	0.76	0.75
15-19 „ ..	31	54	50	34	0.10	0.13	0.14	0.11
20 and over ..	9	4	6	8	0.03	0.01	0.02	0.03
Total ..	31,000	41,018	34,486	31,917	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

(ii) *Ages of Mothers and Interval.* The previous issue of mothers of ex-nuptial children is not recorded, but for the purposes of the following table all ex-nuptial births have been assumed to be first births. The table shows in a condensed form the ages of mothers in cases of ex-nuptial first births, of nuptial first births occurring less than nine months after marriage, and of nuptial first births occurring nine months or more after marriage. A comparison of the combined total of the first two columns with the total of nuptial children born nine months or more after marriage shows that for all ages the ratio was more than 5 to 6. At all ages up to and including 21, however, there was a great preponderance of ex-nuptial births and of births following on ante-nuptial conception. It must, of course, be understood that a certain number of premature births is necessarily included among the births which occurred less than nine months after marriage, but information in connexion therewith is not available, and the figures in the table must be accepted with this reservation. The tabulation in single ages of mothers appears in Demography Bulletin No. 50, published by this Bureau.

The last four columns show the percentage of births following ante-nuptial conception on the total nuptial first births and ex-nuptial births. These columns disclose the remarkable fact that the percentage of births due to ante-nuptial conception diminishes rapidly from 80 per cent. among mothers under 20 years of age to a minimum among mothers 30 to 34 years and then rises rapidly to mothers 45 years and over. In

1931 the minimum was among mothers 25 to 29 years. There was a very slight increase for the group 30-34 years and a rapid rise thereafter. In 1932 the group 45 years and over was much lower than in previous years.

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

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	1932.				Percentage Column III. on Column IV.			
	Ex-nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births less than nine months after Marriage.	Total of two preceding columns.	Nuptial First Births and Ex-nuptial Births.	1911.	1921.	1931.	1932.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.				
Under 20 years	1,698	3,927	5,625	6,761	83.12	79.23	82.60	83.20
20 to 24 years	1,735	5,724	7,459	14,855	53.91	45.82	48.43	50.21
25 to 29 "	782	1,503	2,285	9,409	32.50	25.60	21.89	24.29
30 to 34 "	511	401	912	3,971	28.06	23.05	22.20	22.97
35 to 39 "	344	153	497	1,614	32.64	29.43	30.86	30.79
40 to 44 "	168	40	208	508	36.56	35.31	38.95	40.95
45 and over ..	11	3	14	46	60.47	54.84	48.89	30.43
Total ..	5,249	11,751	17,000	37,164	48.14	39.74	43.80	45.74

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

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

§ 2. Marriages.

1. Marriages, 1932.—The number of marriages registered in Australia during 1932 was 43,634, giving a rate of 6.66 per 1,000 of the mean population for the year. The number of marriages in each State, together with the corresponding crude marriage rate for 1932 and several previous years are given hereunder :—

MARRIAGES.

—	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
No. 1932 ..	17,362	11,744	6,415	3,636	2,904	1,508	22	43	43,634
Crude Rate—(a)									
1901 ..	7.73	6.99	6.66	6.45	9.68	7.76	1.05	..	7.32
1911 ..	9.19	8.40	8.41	9.80	8.44	7.77	3.02	2.81	8.79
1921 ..	8.78	8.90	7.82	8.82	7.96	7.82	3.84	0.81	8.59
1928 ..	8.28	7.52	6.95	7.18	8.39	7.09	5.47	3.60	7.73
1929 ..	7.93	7.31	6.67	6.42	8.18	8.01	4.79	5.13	6.71
1930 ..	6.99	6.52	6.59	5.70	7.66	6.70	6.67	3.87	6.71
1931 ..	6.13	5.67	6.21	5.26	6.51	6.82	5.44	4.18	5.98
1932 ..	6.86	6.50	6.61	6.20	6.87	6.80	4.88	4.93	6.66

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

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

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

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES (a).—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908 to 1913.	1932.	Country.	1908 to 1913.	1932.
Soviet Republics ..	8.6	10.6(g)	New South Wales ..	8.8	6.9
Rumania ..	9.5	9.2(f)	Argentina ..	6.8	6.8(f)
Czechoslovakia ..	7.7	8.7(f)	Scotland ..	6.7	6.8
United States (b) ..	(e)	8.6(f)	New Zealand ..	8.5	6.8
Union of South Africa(c)	(e)	8.6(f)	Tasmania ..	7.9	6.8
Poland ..	7.0	8.3	Portugal ..	6.9	6.8
Belgium ..	7.9	8.1(f)	Sweden ..	6.0	6.7
Denmark ..	7.3	8.1(f)	Australia ..	8.4	6.7
Germany ..	7.8	7.9	Queensland..	8.2	6.6
Switzerland ..	7.3	7.8	Spain ..	7.0	6.6
Japan ..	9.3	7.6(f)	Victoria ..	8.0	6.5
England and Wales ..	7.6	7.6	Italy ..	7.7	6.4
France ..	7.9	7.5	Norway ..	6.2	6.2
Great Britain and			South Australia ..	9.1	6.2
Ireland ..	7.3	7.5	Canada ..	(e)	6.0
Netherlands ..	7.5	6.9	Northern Ireland ..	5.2	5.9(f)
Finland ..	6.1	6.9(f)	Ceylon ..	5.2	5.1
Western Australia ..	8.1	6.9	Irish Free State ..	5.2	4.4

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

(e) Not available.

(f) For 1931.

(b) Registration area.

(g) For 1929.

(c) White

3. Ages and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—(i) *General.* The ages at marriage of bridegrooms and brides will be found in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 50, published by this Bureau. A summary in age groups is given in the table hereunder, which also shows the previous conjugal condition of the contracting parties. There were 2,721 males who were less than twenty-one years of age married during 1932, while the corresponding number of females was 10,724. At the other extreme there were 63 men of sixty-five years and upwards who described themselves as bachelors, and twelve spinsters of corresponding age.

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

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Ages at Marriage.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 20..	1,359	..	..	1,359	7,639	5	2	7,646
20-24 years	14,952	22	7	14,081	18,884	46	38	18,968
25-29 "	14,047	134	69	14,850	9,570	151	172	9,893
30-34 "	6,015	290	163	6,468	2,867	207	248	3,322
35-39 "	2,223	350	200	2,773	1,184	264	149	1,597
40-44 "	988	379	184	1,551	558	269	117	944
45-49 "	530	349	97	976	267	227	65	559
50-54 "	247	282	53	582	112	169	25	306
55-59 "	117	239	23	379	54	123	7	184
60-64 "	59	187	15	261	28	77	6	111
65 years and over ..	63	277	14	354	12	89	3	104
Total ..	40,300	2,509	825	43,634	41,175	1,627	832	43,634
Percentage on Total								
1911 ..	93.70	5.84	0.46	100.00	94.60	4.68	0.72	100.00
1921 ..	92.43	6.37	1.20	100.00	92.85	5.91	1.24	100.00
1931 ..	92.04	6.09	1.87	100.00	93.89	4.02	2.09	100.00
1932 ..	92.36	5.75	1.89	100.00	94.36	3.73	1.91	100.00

(ii) *Relative Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides are shown for single years in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 50; a condensation into age-groups of five years is given below:—

RELATIVE AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Ages.	Total Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.								Not stated.	
		Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.		
Ages of Bridegrooms.	Under 20 years..	1,359	7	995	343	11	3	..	..	..	..
	20 to 24 "	14,081	13	4,475	8,144	1,314	112	18	4	1	..
	25 to 29 "	14,850	5	1,604	7,503	4,929	668	118	20	3	..
	30 to 34 "	6,468	..	390	2,158	2,358	1,165	297	75	25	..
	35 to 39 "	2,773	..	99	543	802	692	430	150	57	..
	40 to 44 "	1,551	2	30	181	285	391	315	222	125	..
	45 to 49 "	976	..	14	69	115	171	219	198	190	..
	50 to 54 "	582	..	6	18	50	66	101	134	207	..
	55 to 59 "	379	..	4	7	15	24	60	66	203	..
	60 to 64 "	261	..	2	..	10	18	29	42	160	..
65 years and over	354	..	..	2	4	12	10	33	293	..	
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Brides ..	43,634	27	7,619	18,968	9,893	3,322	1,597	944	1,264	..	

(iii) *Average Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The age at marriage of brides has declined slightly during recent years to an average of about 25½ years. The figures for the five years are:—1928, 25.67; 1929, 25.62; 1930, 25.49; 1931, 25.30; and 1932, 25.41. For the five years 1907-11 the average age was 25.70 years compared with 25.92 years for the five years 1912-16, 26.07 years for the five years 1917-21, and 25.76 years for the five years 1925-29. The average age of bridegrooms in 1928 was 29.18 years; in 1929, 29.10; in 1930, 29.20; in 1931, 28.99 years; and in 1932, 29.06 years. It follows, therefore, that brides are, generally speaking, three and one-half years younger than the bridegrooms.

4. Previous Conjugal Condition.—The number of bachelors and spinsters, widowed and divorced persons, who were married during the year 1932 has already been given. The following table shows the conjugal condition of the contracting parties:—

PREVIOUS CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Conjugal Condition.		Total Bridegrooms.	Brides.		
			Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
Bridegrooms	{ Bachelors ..	40,300	38,858	881	561
	{ Widowers ..	2,509	1,673	654	182
	{ Divorced ..	825	644	92	89
Total Brides ..		43,634	41,175	1,627	832

5. Birthplaces of Persons Married.—The following table shows the birthplaces of persons who were married in 1911, 1921 and 1932. In "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 50, the relative birthplaces of bridegrooms and brides married in 1932 will be found tabulated in full detail.

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	1911.	1921.	1932.	1911.	1921.	1932.
AUSTRALASIA—						
Australia	31,298	37,925	36,229	33,922	40,137	38,825
New Zealand	450	405	412	303	280	360
EUROPE—						
England and Wales	3,023	3,590	4,227	1,675	2,488	2,878
Scotland	739	867	1,152	460	656	787
Ireland	494	470	408	363	281	203
Other British Possessions	16	30	46	9	14	22
Western Europe	205	175	127	45	45	29
Central Europe	311	149	182	92	61	89
Southern Europe	62	139	343	21	56	157
Eastern Europe	47	83	85	18	21	37
ASIA—						
British Possessions	59	59	96	27	24	40
Foreign Countries	83	57	52	16	12	27
AFRICA—						
British Possessions	42	58	98	20	39	70
Foreign Countries	1	3	6	2	5	5
AMERICA—						
Canada	44	45	41	6	11	21
Other British Possessions	6	8	..	..	5	3
United States of America	58	90	78	16	25	31
Other Foreign Countries	44	11	5	15	10	9
POLYNESIA—						
British	13	9	25	7	11	18
Foreign	25	18	9	7	13	9
Indefinite	41	22	13	37	19	14
Total	37,061	44,213	43,634	37,061	44,213	43,634

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

7. **Fertility of Marriages.**—The quotient obtained by division of the nuptial births registered, e.g., during the five years 1928 to 1932, by the number of marriages registered during the five years 1923 to 1927, i.e., the period antecedent by five years to the period of the births, has been called the “fertility of marriages.” The quotient for this period is 2.53—in other words, the number of children to be expected from every marriage in Australia is about three. This method, while not absolutely accurate, generally furnishes results which agree fairly well with those found by more elaborate and careful investigation. For the following five-yearly periods the results were:—1923-27, 2.79; 1924-28, 2.81; 1925-29, 2.84; 1926-30, 2.88; 1927-31, 2.80; and 1928-32, 2.53.

8. **Celebration of Marriages.**—In all the States marriages may be celebrated either by ministers of religion whose names are registered for that purpose with the Registrar-General, or by certain civil officers—in most cases district registrars. Most of the marriages are celebrated by ministers of religion. The proportions so celebrated in 1932 were:—New South Wales, 91.36 per cent.; Victoria, 87.11 per cent.; Queensland 96.21 per cent.; South Australia, 89.25 per cent.; Western Australia, 86.26 per cent.; and Tasmania, 89.52 per cent.—the percentage for Australia being 90.33. The registered ministers in 1932 belonged to more than forty different denominations, some of which, however, can hardly be regarded as having any valid existence. A number of these have been omitted from the tabulation and are bracketed under the heading “Other Christian.” The figures for 1932 are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Denomination.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.	
									No.	Per. Cent.
Church of England ..	6,881	3,113	1,924	801	1,152	575	4	16	14,466	33.15
Roman Catholic ..	3,624	2,144	1,429	386	469	232	2	13	8,299	19.02
Methodist ..	2,015	1,678	1,017	1,138	402	253	5	5	6,513	14.93
Presbyterian ..	2,199	2,016	1,035	125	241	107	1	6	5,730	13.13
Baptist ..	320	513	200	142	25	70	..	1	1,271	2.91
Congregational ..	375	206	104	194	84	51	..	..	1,014	2.32
Church of Christ ..	90	278	52	157	61	16	..	..	654	1.50
Lutheran ..	38	73	136	191	3	..	..	..	441	1.01
Salvation Army ..	90	86	56	44	25	18	..	..	319	0.73
Seventh-Day Adventist ..	44	8	17	12	14	7	..	..	102	0.23
Greek Catholic ..	24	10	13	2	7	..	..	..	56	0.13
Unitarian ..	5	4	..	15	..	..	..	..	24	0.06
Other Christian ..	93	45	186	36	13	21	..	..	394	0.90
Hebrew ..	64	56	3	2	9	..	..	..	134	0.31
Registrar's Office ..	1,500	1,514	243	391	399	158	10	2	4,217	9.67
Total ..	17,362	11,744	6,415	3,636	2,904	1,508	22	43	43,634	100.00
Marriages celebrated by Ministers of Religion per cent.	91.36	87.11	96.21	89.25	86.26	89.52	54.55	95.34	90.33	..
Marriages celebrated by Civil Officers per cent.	8.64	12.89	3.79	10.75	13.74	10.48	45.45	4.66	9.67	..

§ 3. Deaths.

1. Deaths, 1932.—The following table shows the number of deaths, male and female, registered in each State during the year :—

DEATHS, 1932.

Sex.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
Males ..	12,104	8,998	4,648	2,632	2,305	1,090	61	22	31,860
Females ..	9,239	7,807	3,165	2,325	1,410	932	12	7	24,897
Total ..	21,343	16,805	7,813	4,957	3,715	2,022	73	29	56,757

2. Crude Death Rates.—The crude death rates for the period 1901 to 1932 show a gratifying decrease in the later years though this decrease is modified somewhat when allowance is made for the altered age composition of the population. (*vide* para 3.)

CRUDE DEATH RATES.(a)

Year and Sex.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1901 ..	11.75	13.22	11.98	11.12	13.39	10.51	19.10	(b)	12.22
1911 ..	10.31	11.52	10.65	9.81	10.19	10.14	19.63	5.61	10.66
1921 ..	9.50	10.52	9.36	10.02	10.43	10.30	20.48	1.61	9.91
1928 ..	9.34	10.11	8.77	8.92	9.11	10.06	16.88	5.84	9.45
1929 ..	9.98	9.45	8.98	8.70	9.55	10.18	15.56	4.65	9.55
1930 ..	8.53	8.94	7.93	8.35	9.02	9.00	16.56	3.64	8.59
1931 ..	8.48	9.48	7.86	8.38	8.75	9.35	15.24	4.18	8.70
1932—									
Males ..	9.43	10.10	9.02	8.69	10.21	9.91	21.89	4.68	9.55
Females ..	7.41	8.53	6.95	8.21	7.17	8.34	6.96	1.74	7.74
Total ..	8.44	9.30	8.05	8.46	8.79	9.12	16.18	3.32	8.66

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

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

(ii) *Comparison of Rates*. For the year 1932, on the basis of the crude rates, there is a range of 1.25 per 1,000 persons between the lowest rate in Queensland (8.05) and the highest rate in Victoria (9.30), whereas the standardized rates increase the range to 2.36 per 1,000, i.e., between 8.79 in South Australia and 11.15 in Western Australia. In its application to the figures for 1932 the process of adjustment slightly altered the

relative positions of all States, with the exception of Tasmania, from those determined by the crude rates. The principal changes were that Queensland which was first in the crude rates has become second; New South Wales which was second has become third; South Australia which was third has become first and Western Australia and Victoria which occupied fourth and sixth positions respectively have changed places. The index of mortality for each State for 1932 and previous years is shown in the following table:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY.

Year.	States.						Territories.		Aus- tralia.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
1921	10.36	10.79	10.23	10.38	11.89	10.84	13.74	1.89	10.58
1928	10.40	10.46	9.92	9.21	11.14	10.76	11.15	6.06	10.44
1929	11.14	9.78	10.21	8.97	11.69	10.98	14.78	5.37	10.39
1930	9.54	9.31	9.03	8.69	11.16	9.66	14.10	4.52	9.38
1931	9.59	9.88	9.04	8.69	10.99	10.14	15.02	4.67	9.56
1932	9.55	9.72	9.31	8.79	11.15	9.88	19.23	3.70	9.54

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

CRUDE DEATH RATES.(a)—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908-13.	1932.	Country.	1908-13.	1932.
New Zealand ..	9.3	8.0	Great Britain and		
Queensland ..	10.3	8.1	Ireland	14.5	12.3
New South Wales ..	10.3	8.4	Sweden	14.0	12.5(e)
South Australia ..	10.1	8.5	Argentina	17.5	12.5(e)
Australia	10.7	8.7	Belgium	15.7	13.2(e)
Western Australia ..	10.3	8.8	Scotland	15.5	13.5
Netherlands ..	13.9	9.0	Finland	16.4	14.1(e)
Tasmania	10.7	9.1	Northern Ireland ..	16.9	14.2
Victoria	11.7	9.3	Czechoslovakia ..	21.0	14.4(e)
Union of South Africa			Irish Free State ..	16.9	14.4
(Whites)	(c)	9.9	Italy	20.4	14.6
Canada (including			Poland	21.0	15.0
Quebec)	(c)	10.1(e)	France	18.6	15.8
Norway	13.6	10.7(e)	Spain	22.8	16.3
Germany	16.5	10.8	Soviet Republics ..	28.9	18.8(d)
United States (b) ..	(c)	10.8	Japan	20.5	19.0(e)
Denmark	13.2	11.4(e)	Ceylon	31.4	20.5
England and Wales ..	14.1	12.0	Rumania	24.7	20.8(e)
Switzerland	15.2	12.1	Egypt	25.8	26.8(e)

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population.
available. (d) For year 1928. (e) For year 1931.

(b) Registration area.

(c) Not

5. Infantile Deaths and Death Rates.—(i) *Australia, 1901 to 1932.* The universal experience that during the first few years of life the higher death rate of male infants tends to counteract the excess of male births is confirmed by the fact that out of 319,654 male infants born from 1928 to 1932, 16,805 (52.57 per 1,000) died during their first year of life, while of 301,745 female infants only 12,552 (41.60 per 1,000) died during the first year.

INFANTILE DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.—AUSTRALIA.

Year.	Registered deaths under one year.			Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901 ..	5,888	4,778	10,666	112.13	94.73	103.61
1911 ..	4,745	3,624	8,369	75.91	60.72	68.49
1921 ..	5,111	3,841	8,952	72.97	58.06	65.73
1928 ..	4,003	3,090	7,101	57.89	47.72	52.96
1929 ..	3,873	2,743	6,616	58.13	43.64	51.10
1930 ..	3,419	2,646	6,065	51.90	42.33	47.24
1931 ..	2,889	2,105	4,994	47.34	36.62	42.14
1932 ..	2,621	1,960	4,581	46.00	36.32	41.30

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

(ii) States, 1901 to 1932. For the States and Territories the rates of infantile mortality during the period 1901-32 were as follow :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.(a)

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1901-05..	97.02	95.91	94.35	86.60	124.79	90.00	149.35	(c)	96.91
1906-10..	77.30	79.90	71.27	68.38	89.80	83.18	143.79	(c)	77.61
1911-15..	71.05	72.23	65.68	67.26	72.43	70.91	85.11	32.56	70.32
1916-20..	64.82	67.18	63.04	61.93	61.73	63.84	67.15	40.40	64.67
1921-25..	58.11	61.93	50.99	54.19	59.14	60.44	40.82	60.24	57.88
1928 ..	54.77	55.63	45.54	47.51	48.14	63.95	60.24	83.33 ^b	52.96
1929 ..	56.44	47.23	46.03	40.88	56.13	53.16	18.87	19.61 ^b	51.10
1930 ..	49.84	46.61	39.97	48.38	46.74	50.56	70.42	24.39 ^b	47.24
1931 ..	43.48	44.47	36.67	36.35	41.53	45.90	83.33	37.27 ^b	42.14
1932 ..	40.98	43.00	40.19	36.62	44.57	41.19	75.95	19.87 ^b	41.30

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

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

State.	Under one month.			One month and under one year.		
	1911-15.	1921-25.	1932.	1911-15.	1921-25.	1932.
New South Wales ..	31.75	29.97	27.46	39.30	28.14	13.52
Victoria ..	33.07	32.19	27.20	39.16	29.74	15.80
Queensland ..	30.73	27.44	29.92	34.95	23.55	10.27
South Australia ..	29.07	27.83	23.00	38.19	26.36	13.62
Western Australia ..	30.87	27.56	25.86	41.56	31.58	18.71
Tasmania ..	32.68	31.73	27.39	38.23	28.71	13.80
Australia ..	31.69	29.91	27.22	38.63	27.97	14.08

These tables disclose the striking decrease in infantile mortality, the rate for 1932 being less than half that of 1901-05. The second table reveals the fact that relatively little improvement has taken place in the first month of life, but that the principal decrease has occurred among the older children and has been due to the decline in preventable diseases.

The deaths of infants under one year of age during 1932 numbered 4,581, the mortality rate being 41.30, which is the lowest recorded in Australia. Among the States in 1932 South Australia had the lowest and Western Australia the highest rate.

(iii) *Districts.* The total number of births and of deaths of children under one year of age for 1932 are shown in Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 50, Tables 15 and 74, for each of the sixty-four districts for which the vital statistics have been tabulated.

(iv) *Various Countries and Cities.* Compared with other countries, the States of Australia occupy a very favourable position, being surpassed by New Zealand only. Among cities, however, the best of the Australian cities, Adelaide, has the sixth place only, whereas New Zealand has the first two cities, Auckland and Wellington, with Christchurch fifth, in the list presented on the next page. A study of the respective rates shows that a high birth rate is often, though not invariably, accompanied by a high infantile death rate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES. (a)—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Infantile Mortality Rate.(a)		Crude Birth Rate.(b) 1932.	Country.	Infantile Mortality Rate.(a)		Crude Birth Rate.(b) 1932.
	1906-15.	1932.			1906-15.	1932.	
New Zealand ..	61	31	17.1	Irish Free State	92	71	18.9
South Australia..	68	37	14.5	Canada (includ- ing Quebec) ..	(c)	73	22.4
Queensland ..	68	40	17.9	France ..	122	76	17.3
Australia ..	74	41	17.0	Germany ..	168	79	15.1
New South Wales	74	41	17.8	Denmark ..	103	81(e)	18.0(e)
Tasmania ..	77	41	20.3	Northern Ireland	92	82(e)	20.0(e)
Victoria ..	76	43	15.2	Belgium ..	139	82(e)	18.2(e)
Western Australia	81	45	18.9	Scotland ..	113	86	18.6
Norway ..	68	46(e)	16.7(e)	Italy ..	144	106(d)	23.8
Netherlands ..	115	46	22.0	Spain ..	156	111	28.1
Switzerland ..	108	51	16.7	Japan ..	151	132(e)	32.2(e)
Sweden ..	74	51	14.5	Czechoslovakia	(c)	138	21.0
United States (Re- gistration Area)	(c)	58	17.4	Egypt ..	(c)	160(e)	44.8(e)
England and Wales ..	113	65	15.3	Ceylon ..	(c)	162	37.0
Great Britain and Ireland ..	..	68	15.8	Rumania ..	(c)	176(d)	33.3(e)
Union of South Africa (Whites)	(c)	69	24.3	Hungary ..	205	186	23.0

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births registered. (b) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population. (c) Not available. (d) For year 1930. (e) For year 1931.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.(a)—VARIOUS CITIES.

City.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.(a)		City.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.(a)	
	1921.	1932.		1921.	1932.
Auckland	54	31	Birmingham ..	82	66
Wellington	61	34	Dresden	115	66
Amsterdam	54	34	Berlin	135	67
San Francisco ..	50	38	Sheffield	99	71
Christchurch ..	54	39	Edinburgh	96	73
Adelaide	74	39	Washington ..	83	74
Sydney	62	39	Munich	126	74
Stockholm	61	41	Antwerp	98	76
Newcastle, N.S.W. ..	70	44	Cologne	140	77
Oslo	54	45	Manchester ..	94	78
Perth	81	48	Leeds	98	82
Melbourne	74	48	Leipzig	136	83
Hobart	75	48	Breslau	170	83
Brisbane	62	50	Paris	95	85
Chicago	84	50	Liverpool	105	87
New York City ..	72	51	Johannesburg ..	101	88
Detroit	83	51	Aberdeen	108	93
Philadelphia	78	51	Montreal	158	96
Copenhagen	67	52	Dublin	123	101
Los Angeles	68	54	Belfast	115	111
Toronto	91	57	Glasgow	106	112
London	80	61	Bombay	402	218
Hamburg	95	64	Madras	281	234
Cape Town	82	65			

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

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Age at Death.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Meningococcal Meningitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tuberculosis, other forms.	Syphilis.	Meningitis.	Convulsions.	Acute Bronchitis.
Under 1 week .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3	12	2
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4
2 weeks " 3 " .. ..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
3 " " 1 month .. ..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	1
1 month " 2 months .. ..	..	16	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	9
2 months " 3 " .. ..	..	19	..	2	1	..	..	..	5	4	1	4
3 " " 4 " .. ..	..	11	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	3	..	..
4 " " 5 " .. ..	..	6	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	3	1	3
5 " " 6 " .. ..	..	7	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
6 " " 7 " .. ..	..	3	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	6	2	1
7 " " 8 " .. ..	..	3	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
8 " " 9 "	1	7	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	5	..	3
9 " " 10 "	1	9	5	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	2	1
10 " " 11 "	3	8	6	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
11 " " 1 year .. ..	..	6	5	1	..	1	4	2	1	..	2	..
Total under 1 year ..	6	104	30	16	5	1	15	4	20	38	28	33
Infantile Mortality (a)—												
1911	0.34	1.57	0.25	0.16	..	0.08	0.31	0.22	0.85	1.83	2.55	2.34
1921	0.15	1.97	0.59	0.24	0.03	0.07	0.18	0.08	0.56	1.10	1.45	1.50
1931	0.10	1.58	0.25	0.11	0.08	0.03	0.22	0.04	0.20	0.32	0.39	0.32
1932	0.05	0.94	0.27	0.14	0.05	0.01	0.14	0.04	0.18	0.34	0.25	0.30
Ex-nuptial deaths under 1 year included in above .. ..	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	1
Infantile Mortality (b)—												
1925	0.16	2.06	0.32	0.16	0.48	..	0.32	..	1.27	0.32	2.38	0.48
1931	0.51	1.71	0.34	..	0.17	..	0.34	..	0.51	..	0.51	0.86
1932 .. ..	..	1.13	0.19	0.19	..	..	..	..	0.38	0.19	0.57	0.19

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.—AUSTRALIA,
1932—continued.

Age at Death.	Broncho-Pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	Other Diseases of Stomach.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Hernia and Intestinal Obstruction.	Malformation.	Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema.	Premature Birth.	Injury at Birth.	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy.	Other Causes.	Total.
Under 1 week ..	18	12	..	7	1	247	156	1,348	282	342	61	2,495
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	13	4	..	8	1	45	25	96	27	47	19	291
2 weeks ..	6	4	..	6	1	29	16	40	9	11	13	141
3 ..	13	2	1	4	1	17	5	17	1	8	15	93
1 month ..	45	11	1	15	4	41	32	32	3	10	33	261
2 months ..	23	9	2	22	..	27	15	14	..	..	30	180
3 ..	34	15	..	39	5	26	..	4	..	..	23	173
4 ..	11	8	1	32	3	13	16	1	2	..	15	120
5 ..	19	9	3	35	2	6	2	1	1	..	21	120
6 ..	21	13	1	29	7	14	2	..	..	..	19	125
7 ..	23	11	1	28	6	4	1	..	..	..	19	113
8 ..	14	9	1	30	3	5	3	..	..	..	22	109
9 ..	17	14	..	19	6	4	..	1	..	..	33	118
10 ..	15	11	2	22	3	8	5	..	..	..	24	118
11 ..	23	17	1	23	3	3	1	1	..	..	30	124
Total under 1 year ..	295	149	14	319	46	489	289	1,556	325	422	377	4,581
Infantile Mortality (a)—												
1911 ..	2.86	1.90	0.47	16.99	0.72	2.99	..	22.41	4.07		5.58	68.49
1921 ..	3.08	2.08	0.71	15.01	0.57	3.74	7.64	15.29	5.53		4.16	65.73
1931 ..	2.82	1.62	0.13	3.26	0.41	4.23	2.60	14.04	2.81	3.29	3.29	42.14
1932 ..	2.66	1.34	0.13	2.88	0.42	4.40	2.61	14.02	2.93	3.80	3.40	41.30
Ex-nuptial deaths under 1 year included in above ..	23	13	..	34	2	15	29	108	17	21	33	310
Infantile Mortality (b)—												
1925 ..	8.09	2.38	1.11	19.18	0.47	3.64	9.51	20.93	1.90	2.69	6.98	84.83
1931 ..	5.31	3.43	0.34	8.39	0.17	4.28	7.19	21.92	3.08	3.77	5.82	68.65
1932 ..	4.34	2.45	..	6.41	0.38	2.83	3.47	20.38	3.21	3.96	6.22	58.49

(a) Rate per 1,000 total births.

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

(v) *Causes of Deaths of Children under one Year.* The preceding table gives for twenty-three causes the ages of all children who died under one year of age during 1932. The infantile mortality rates for 1911, 1921, 1931 and 1932, have been added for all births, and for 1925, 1931 and 1932, for ex-nuptial births. Particulars for males and females may be found in Bulletin No. 50 of "Australian Demography."

Pre-natal influences, such as malformation, congenital debility, and premature birth, together with injuries at birth, accounted for 2,659, or 58 per cent. of all deaths under one year; and of these 2,659 deaths, 2,033, or 76 per cent., occurred within a week of birth. Among the survivors of the first week, diarrhoea and enteritis caused the greatest number of deaths. These diseases were responsible for 319 deaths, representing 7 per cent. of all deaths under one year, or 2.88 per 1,000 births. Broncho-pneumonia was next, with 295 deaths representing 6 per cent. of all deaths under one year, or 2.66 per 1,000 births.

(vi) *Deaths of Ex-nuptial Children under one Year.* The deaths of ex-nuptial children were tabulated by this Bureau for the first time in 1925. The causes of death of these children in 1932 and the rates in respect of 1925 and 1932 are shown as an addendum to the preceding table.

7. Deaths at Single Ages and in Age-Groups.—(i) *General.* The 56,757 deaths registered in Australia in the year 1932 will be found tabulated in groups of five years for each State and Territory in Bulletin No. 50 "Australian Demography, 1932." The deaths during the first two years of life have been tabulated in shorter periods. A summary for Australia is given in the following table:—

DEATHS AT SINGLE AGES AND IN AGE-GROUPS.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Ages.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.
Under 1 week ..	1,430	1,065	2,495	Total 5-9 years ..	489	383	872
1 week and under 2 ..	187	104	291	" 10-14 " ..	399	262	661
2 weeks and under 3 ..	76	65	141	" 15-19 " ..	541	433	974
3 weeks and under 1 month	49	44	93	" 20-24 " ..	704	612	1,316
				" 25-29 " ..	665	607	1,272
Total under 1 month	1,742	1,278	3,020	" 30-34 " ..	707	684	1,391
				" 35-39 " ..	935	884	1,819
1 month and under 3 ..	263	178	441	" 40-44 " ..	1,199	927	2,126
3 months and under 6 ..	224	189	413	" 45-49 " ..	1,496	1,151	2,647
6 months and under 12	392	315	707	" 50-54 " ..	1,885	1,365	3,250
				" 55-59 " ..	2,211	1,449	3,660
Total under 1 year	2,621	1,960	4,581	" 60-64 " ..	2,885	1,995	4,880
				" 65-69 " ..	3,658	2,540	6,198
1 year and under 2 ..	472	358	830	" 70-74 " ..	3,786	2,747	6,533
2 years ..	238	194	432	" 75-79 " ..	3,160	2,503	5,663
3 " ..	182	139	321	" 80-84 " ..	2,013	1,809	3,822
4 " ..	144	119	263	" 85-89 " ..	1,026	1,177	2,203
				" 90-94 " ..	323	439	762
				" 95-99 " ..	73	141	214
				" 100 and over	19	15	34
				Age Unspecified ..	29	4	33
Total under 5 years ..	3,657	2,770	6,427	Total All Ages ..	31,860	24,897	56,757

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

8. Deaths of Centenarians.—Particulars concerning the thirty-four persons—nineteen males and fifteen females—who died in 1932 aged 100 years and upwards, are given in the following table. While the Registrars-General of the various States verify the figures as far as possible, absolute reliance cannot be placed on their accuracy, owing to the well-known tendency of very old people to overstate their ages. In connexion with this question it may be noted that while parish registers in the United Kingdom often date very far back, compulsory registration of births dates practically from 1874 only, the Act of 1836 having left many loopholes for those unwilling to register the births of their children.

DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Age.	Locality where Death occurred.	State.	Cause of Death.	Occupation.	Birthplace.	Length of Residence in Australia.	Conjugal Condition.
MALES.							
109	Liverpool ..	N.S.W. ..	Carcinoma of of Right Cheek	Seaman ..	England ..	Unknown	Married
108	Brisbane ..	Queensland	Senility ..	Shepherd	Ireland ..	70 years ..	Single
106	Rockley ..	N.S.W. ..	" ..	Gardener ..	China ..	Unknown	Married
105	Beechworth ..	Victoria ..	Gastro- Enteritis	" ..	" ..	" ..	Unknown
105	Rockhampton	Queensland	Lobar Pneumonia	Not stated	Unknown	" ..	" ..
104	Auburn ..	N.S.W. ..	Senility ..	Farmer ..	China ..	86 years ..	Married
103	Brisbane ..	Queensland	Broncho- Pneumonia	Not stated	Unknown	Unknown	Single
103	Cook ..	" ..	Senility ..	Gardener ..	China ..	50 years ..	Unknown
103	Taree ..	N.S.W. ..	Senile Myocarditis	Farmer ..	Ireland ..	83 years ..	Married
102	Avon ..	Victoria ..	Arterio- Sclerosis	Labourer ..	" ..	80 years ..	Single
102	Leven ..	Tasmania	Senility ..	Not stated	Scotland ..	90 years ..	Married
102	Toowoomba	Queensland	Senility ..	Farm Hand	Ireland ..	76 years ..	Single
101	Gympie ..	" ..	" ..	Grazier ..	" ..	70 years ..	Married
101	Walpeup ..	Victoria ..	Chronic Bronchitis	Labourer ..	Scotland ..	86 years ..	Single
100	Clermont ..	Queensland	Myocarditis Broncho- Pneumonia	Not stated	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	Married
100	Cloneurruy ..	" ..	Senility ..	Fencer ..	Victoria ..	" ..	" ..
100	Plantagenet	West. Aust.	" ..	Storekeeper	England ..	20 years ..	" ..
100	Toowoomba	Queensland	" ..	Not stated	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	" ..
100	West Torrens	Sth. Aust.	Hypostatic Pneumonia	Farmer ..	Ireland ..	77 years ..	" ..

FEMALES.

104	Adelong ..	N.S.W. ..	Senility ..	" ..	England ..	82 years ..	Married
103	Glen Innes	" ..	" ..	" ..	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	" ..
103	Onkaparinga	Sth. Aust.	" ..	" ..	Scotland ..	87 years ..	" ..
101	Ararat ..	Victoria ..	Rodent Ulcer of nose	" ..	England ..	80 years ..	" ..
101	Caulfield ..	" ..	Carcinoma of Breast	" ..	Ireland ..	47 years ..	" ..
101	Chatswood	N.S.W. ..	Senility ..	" ..	Scotland ..	99 years ..	Single
101	Maffra ..	Victoria ..	Cerebral Thrombosis	" ..	Ireland ..	51 years ..	Married
101	Marrickville	N.S.W. ..	Senility ..	" ..	England ..	79 years ..	" ..
101	Unley ..	Sth. Aust.	Cerebral Hæmorrhage	" ..	" ..	63 years ..	Single
101	West Maitland	N.S.W. ..	Lobar Pneumonia	" ..	" ..	75 years ..	Married
100	Beverley ..	West. Aust.	Senility ..	" ..	Sth. Aust.	Native ..	" ..
100	Bungaree ..	Victoria ..	" ..	" ..	England ..	80 years ..	" ..
100	Fingal ..	Tasmania	Chronic Myocarditis	" ..	Tasmania	Native ..	" ..
100	Narrabri ..	N.S.W. ..	Multiple Epithelioma of face	" ..	Nova Scotia	51 years ..	" ..
100	Warwick ..	Queensland	Senile Myocarditis	" ..	England ..	87 years ..	" ..

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

9. Length of Residence in Australia of Persons who Died.—The length of residence in Australia of all persons whose deaths were registered in the year 1932 is shown in the following table:—

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1932.

Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.
Born in Australia ..	21,275	18,016	39,291	Resident 25 to 29 years	260	114	374
Resident under 1 year ..	47	19	66	" 30 to 34 " ..	386	173	559
" 1 year ..	12	14	26	" 35 to 39 " ..	322	146	468
" 2 years ..	28	20	48	" 40 to 44 " ..	969	501	1,470
" 3 " ..	48	31	79	" 45 to 49 " ..	1,245	776	2,021
" 4 " ..	64	46	110	" 50 to 54 " ..	1,289	756	2,045
" 5 " ..	98	50	148	" 55 to 59 " ..	563	385	948
" 6 " ..	81	54	135	" 60 to 64 " ..	491	430	921
" 7 " ..	83	53	136	" 65 yrs. and over	1,447	1,775	3,222
" 8 " ..	66	45	111	Length of residence not stated ..	1,474	457	1,931
" 9 " ..	64	56	120				
" 10 to 14 years ..	289	242	531				
" 15 to 19 " ..	387	267	654				
" 20 to 24 " ..	872	471	1,343	Total ..	31,860	24,897	56,757

10. Birthplaces of Persons who Died.—The following table provides a summary of birthplaces of persons whose deaths were registered in 1911 and 1932. More detailed information in respect of 1932 will be found in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 50.

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS WHO DIED.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	1911.			1932.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australasia—						
Australia	14,476	12,279	26,755	21,276	18,016	39,292
New Zealand	126	79	205	251	184	435
Europe—						
England and Wales	5,639	3,541	9,180	5,050	3,499	8,549
Scotland	1,666	1,112	2,778	1,297	939	2,236
Ireland	2,837	2,528	5,365	1,567	1,453	3,020
Other British Possessions	40	26	66	47	15	62
Western Europe	365	62	427	354	73	427
Central Europe	678	292	970	501	282	783
Southern Europe	122	15	137	237	61	298
Eastern Europe	71	6	77	82	15	97
Asia—						
British Possessions	102	28	130	101	34	135
Foreign Countries	470	8	478	298	23	321
Africa—						
British Possessions	29	18	47	39	22	61
Foreign Countries	2	1	3	2	1	3
America—						
Canada	73	15	88	42	14	56
Other British Possessions	5	6	11	19	3	22
United States of America	72	18	90	64	42	106
Other Foreign Countries	35	12	47	12	4	16
Polynesia—						
British	47	4	51	18	8	26
Foreign	44	10	54	27	7	34
Indefinite	692	218	910	576	202	778
Total	27,591	20,278	47,869	31,860	24,897	56,757

11. **Occupations of Males who Died.**—Information as to the main groups of the occupations of the 31,860 males who died in Australia in 1932 is contained in the following table. Corresponding data for 1921 and 1931 have been added for purposes of comparison.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupations in Classes.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1932.	1921.	1931.	1932.
Professional	1,307	1,534	1,762	4.26	4.82	5.53
Domestic	830	846	784	2.71	2.66	2.46
Commercial	2,739	3,727	2,676	8.94	11.72	8.40
Transport and Commu- nication	1,841	2,189	2,190	6.01	6.89	6.88
Industrial	8,613	10,330	4,557	28.10	32.49	14.30
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining, &c.	5,711	6,157	6,370	18.63	19.36	19.99
Indefinite	1,436	1,802	13,521 (a)	4.68	5.67	42.44 (a)
Dependent	8,175	5,211				
Total Male Deaths ..	30,652	31,796	31,860	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 6,690 (21.05 per cent.) clerks, labourers, &c., where industry was not given, which were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

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

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

(iii) *Classification of Causes of Death, 1928 to 1932, according to Abridged International Classification.* An abridged classification, which enumerates forty-three diseases and groups of diseases according to the revised classification, is in use in many European countries and American States, and a table has been prepared showing the causes of death according to the abridged classification, so that the results may be compared with those of countries which use the abridged index.

The compilations for the years 1928 to 1932 will be found in full in *Bulletins Nos. 46 to 50 of "Australian Demography."* In the following tables the abridged classification has been employed. Tables A, B and C show deaths of males, females and persons for the year 1932. Table D shows the number of persons who died in each of the years 1928 to 1932 and gives the rate per million of population for the last-named year.

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

A—CAUSES OF DEATH—AUSTRALIA.—MALES, 1932.

Abridged Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus-tralia.
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	18	6	15	8	..	1	..	..	48
2. Typhus Fever	3	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3
3. Small-pox	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Measles	7	7	7	..	1	..	2	..	..	17
5. Scarlet Fever	8	16	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	33
6. Whooping Cough	9	36	8	5	1	17	4	..	..	71
7. Diphtheria	8	84	94	25	5	10	8	..	1	227
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic	11 (a)	35	26	12	6	19	1	..	..	99
8b. Influenza—Other	11 (b)	31	17	16	1	12	3	..	..	80
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	581	464	211	133	146	50	2	1	1,588
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	24	24	21	3	9	6	2	..	..	65
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	25-32	40	51	9	12	3	10	..	..	125
12. Syphilis	34	39	34	18	8	12	1	..	..	112
13. Malaria	38	2	1	9	1	2	..	1	..	16
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	*	160	89	63	30	21	8	..	..	371
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	45-53	1,404	1,045	514	328	276	119	9	1	3,696
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	54, 55	67	33	25	10	12	4	..	..	151
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	57, 58	15	18	8	5	5	2	..	..	53
18. Diabetes Mellitus	59	141	113	44	39	21	17	..	..	375
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	75	21	3	18	4	1	..	..	..	47
20. Other General Diseases	*	157	151	59	48	40	23	1	..	479
21. Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of Insane	80, 83	60	25	17	14	8	3	..	..	127
22. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, etc.	82	540	400	164	162	106	48	..	1	1,421
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	90-95	262	199	106	48	38	27	2	1	683
24. Diseases of the Heart	90-95	2,629	1,735	819	474	357	232	3	4	6,253
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	96-103	526	478	167	96	71	55	..	..	1,393
26a. Acute Bronchitis	106(a)(c)	50	20	12	10	4	6	1	..	103
26b. Chronic Bronchitis	106(b)(d)	123	117	36	21	18	10	1	..	326
27. Pneumonia (all forms)	107-109	719	587	235	173	149	89	4	4	1,960
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	104, 105, 110-114	145	227	127	59	57	24	1	..	640
29a. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years of age)	119	105	66	35	18	37	6	..	..	267
29b. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (two years and over)	120	77	57	37	22	11	7	..	..	211
30. Appendicitis	121	133	70	55	28	20	4	..	..	310
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	60	69	34	10	11	6	..	..	190
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	125-127	61	59	20	10	12	..	..	..	162
32a. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	122	112	78	48	35	14	14	..	1	302
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	*	204	142	95	45	46	20	..	2	554
33. Nephritis	130-132	783	525	292	126	116	42	3	1	1,888
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	133-139	277	195	125	73	45	39	..	..	754
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.	151-156	91	54	34	7	12	11	1	..	210
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, etc.	157-161	731	495	306	116	134	72	2	..	1,856
39. Senility	162	366	437	273	158	121	29	5	..	1,389
40. Suicide	163-171	220	135	119	38	74	11	1	..	598
41. Homicide	172-175	21	10	15	6	2	3	5	1	63
42. Accidental or Violent Death (except Suicide and Homicide)	176-198	872	588	388	188	217	70	7	4	2,334
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	199-200	59	33	34	45	20	6	12	..	209
Total—Males .. .. .	..	12,104	8,998	4,648	2,632	2,305	1,090	61	22	31,860

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

B—CAUSES OF DEATH.—AUSTRALIA—FEMALES, 1932.

Abridged Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	13	6	5	5	3	1	..	..	33
2. Typhus Fever	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
4. Measles	7	7	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	18
5. Scarlet Fever	8	41	22	2	2	2	4	..	..	73
6. Whooping Cough	9	25	19	11	3	21	3	..	..	82
7. Diphtheria	10	76	71	26	6	10	9	..	..	198
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic	11(a)	36	27	14	3	14	2	..	..	96
8b. Influenza—Other	11(b)	34	18	16	2	3	1	..	..	74
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	387	348	119	104	57	56	1	1	1,073
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	24	21	28	1	6	6	11	..	..	73
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	25-32	17	38	8	11	3	3	..	..	80
12. Syphilis	34	24	18	3	4	1	2	..	..	52
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	*	105	56	47	15	8	5	2	..	238
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	45-53	1,128	1,083	358	326	172	111	1	..	3,179
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	54, 55	89	57	24	21	14	4	..	..	209
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	57, 58	30	40	10	13	4	2	..	..	99
18. Diabetes Mellitus	59	237	183	70	74	34	26	..	..	624
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	75	1	1	2	..	1	..	..	..	5
20. Other General Diseases	*	208	155	101	67	35	27	..	..	593
21. Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of Insane	80, 83	8	4	1	3	1	..	..	..	17
22. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, etc.	82	554	542	170	175	93	65	..	1	1,600
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	*	197	130	67	47	34	16	1	1	493
24. Diseases of the Heart	90-95	1,955	1,438	595	383	237	210	1	2	4,821
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	96-103	434	481	128	102	43	43	1	1	1,233
26a. Acute Bronchitis	106(a)(c)	62	21	7	12	2	4	..	..	108
26b. Chronic Bronchitis	106(b)(d)	67	88	26	21	17	6	..	..	225
27. Pneumonia (all forms)	107-109	519	480	161	158	100	62	1	..	1,481
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	104, 105, 110-114	82	120	44	43	24	7	..	..	320
29a. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years of age)	119	79	57	24	11	31	3	..	..	205
29b. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (two years and over)	120	60	65	27	17	19	5	..	..	193
30. Appendicitis	121	81	55	26	8	6	5	..	..	181
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	33	25	4	7	4	4	..	..	77
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	125-127	121	78	41	42	19	14	..	..	315
32a. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	122	96	58	33	33	15	13	..	..	248
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	*	125	93	36	33	17	13	..	..	317
33. Nephritis	130-132	588	473	262	128	76	24	1	..	1,552
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	133-139	132	79	49	34	19	12	..	..	325
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	140(a)	33	9	14	5	5	5	..	..	71
35b. Criminal Abortion	140(b)	50	30	2	4	..	2	..	..	88
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia	145	25	27	15	9	5	3	..	..	84
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	141-144, 146-150	166	89	56	26	22	16	..	..	375
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.	151-156	66	28	17	11	6	1	..	..	129
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, etc.	157-161	540	312	211	93	104	57	1	..	1,318
39. Senility	162	305	595	197	153	62	49	..	..	1,361
40. Suicide	163-171	59	39	25	13	14	6	..	..	156
41. Homicide	172-175	12	6	5	4	..	1	..	..	28
42. Accidental or Violent Death (except Suicide and Homicide)	176-198	296	184	95	74	39	17	2	1	708
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	199-200	14	21	10	14	7	1	..	..	67
Total—Females .. ..	..	9,239	7,807	3,165	2,325	1,410	932	12	7	24,897

* No. 14:—4, 5, 12, 13, 15-22, 33, 35-37, 39-44; No. 20:—56, 60-74, 76, 77; No. 23:—78, 79, 81, 84-89; No. 32b:—115-118, 123, 128, 129.

C—CAUSES OF DEATH.—AUSTRALIA—PERSONS, 1932.

Abridged Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	31	12	20	13	3	2	..	..	81
2. Typhus Fever	3	1	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	5
3. Small-pox	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
4. Measles	7	14	17	..	1	..	3	..	..	35
5. Scarlet Fever	8	57	38	2	2	2	5	..	..	106
6. Whooping Cough	9	61	27	16	4	38	7	..	..	153
7. Diphtheria	10	160	165	51	11	20	17	..	1	425
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic	11(a)	71	53	26	9	33	3	..	..	195
8b. Influenza—Other	11(b)	65	35	32	3	15	4	..	..	154
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	968	812	330	237	203	106	3	2	2,661
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	24	45	49	4	15	12	13	..	..	138
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	25-32	57	89	17	23	6	13	..	..	205
12. Syphilis	34	63	52	21	12	13	3	..	..	164
13. Malaria	38	2	1	9	1	2	..	1	..	16
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	*	265	145	110	45	29	13	2	..	609
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	45-53	2,532	2,128	872	654	448	230	10	1	6,875
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	54, 55	156	90	49	31	26	8	..	..	360
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	57, 58	45	58	18	18	9	4	..	..	152
18. Diabetes Mellitus	59	378	296	114	113	55	43	..	..	999
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	75	22	4	20	4	2	..	..	..	52
20. Other General Diseases	*	365	306	160	115	75	50	1	..	1,072
21. Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of Insane	80-83	68	29	18	17	9	3	..	..	144
22. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, etc.	82	1,094	942	334	337	199	113	..	2	3,021
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	*	459	329	173	95	72	43	3	2	1,176
24. Diseases of the Heart	90-95	4,584	3,173	1,414	857	594	442	4	6	11,074
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	96-103	960	959	295	198	114	98	1	1	2,626
26a. Acute Bronchitis	106(a)(c)	112	41	19	22	6	10	1	..	211
26b. Chronic Bronchitis	106(b)(d)	190	205	62	42	35	16	1	..	551
27. Pneumonia (all forms)	107-109	1,238	1,067	396	331	249	151	5	4	3,441
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	104, 105, 110-114	227	347	171	102	81	31	1	..	960
29a. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	119	184	123	59	29	68	9	..	..	472
29b. Diarrhoea and Enteritis (two years and over)	120	137	122	64	39	30	12	..	..	404
30. Appendicitis	121	214	125	81	36	26	9	..	..	491
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	93	94	38	17	15	10	..	..	267
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	125-127	182	137	61	52	31	14	..	..	477
32a. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	122	208	136	81	68	29	27	..	1	550
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	*	329	235	131	78	63	33	..	2	871
33. Nephritis	130-132	1,371	998	554	254	192	66	4	1	3,440
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	133-139	409	274	174	107	64	51	..	..	1,079
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	140(a)	33	9	14	5	5	5	..	..	71
35b. Criminal Abortion	140(b)	50	30	2	4	2	2	..	..	88
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia	145	25	27	15	9	5	3	..	..	84
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	141-144, 146-150	166	89	56	26	22	16	..	..	375
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.	151-156	157	82	51	18	18	12	1	..	339
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, etc.	157-161	1,271	807	517	209	238	129	3	..	3,174
39. Senility	162	671	1,032	470	311	183	78	5	..	2,750
40. Suicide	163-171	279	174	144	51	88	17	1	..	754
41. Homicide	172-175	33	16	20	10	2	4	5	1	91
42. Accidental or Violent Death (except Suicide and Homicide)	176-198	1,168	772	483	262	256	87	9	5	3,042
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	199-200	73	54	44	39	27	7	12	..	276
Total—Persons .. .. .	..	21,343	16,805	7,813	4,957	3,715	2,022	73	29	56,757

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

D—CAUSES OF DEATH.—AUSTRALIA, 1928 TO 1932.

Abridged Classification.	General Classification Numbers.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1932— Rate per 1,000,000 Population.
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	169	106	113	103	81	12
2. Typhus Fever	3	5	..	2	1	5	1
3. Small-pox	6	..	..	2	..	1	1
4. Measles	7	201	143	146	45	35	5
5. Scarlet Fever	8	131	101	79	74	106	16
6. Whooping Cough	9	237	345	330	304	153	23
7. Diphtheria	10	433	460	387	423	425	65
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic	11(a)	547	646	137	586	195	30
8b. Influenza—Other	11(b)	252	373	141	260	154	23
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	3,202	3,002	2,850	2,823	2,661	406
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	24	164	185	153	152	138	21
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	25-32	277	277	255	192	205	31
12. Syphilis	34	171	146	166	146	164	25
13. Malaria	38	15	17	22	24	16	2
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	..	633	674	562	535	609	93
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	45-53	6,010	6,256	6,120	6,589	6,875	1,050
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	54, 55	333	332	349	345	360	55
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	57, 58	147	162	139	171	152	23
18. Diabetes Mellitus	59	753	823	722	902	999	153
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	75	121	104	74	52	52	8
20. Other General Diseases .. .. .	..	1,084	1,131	1,093	1,102	1,072	164
21. Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of Insane	80-83	181	174	142	169	144	22
22. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, etc.	82	3,022	3,017	2,810	2,884	3,021	461
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs .. .. .	..	1,426	1,457	1,149	1,105	1,176	180
24. Diseases of the Heart	90-95	8,737	9,281	8,626	10,382	11,074	1,691
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	96-103	2,174	2,453	2,646	2,537	2,626	401
26a. Acute Bronchitis	106(a)(c)	260	307	215	226	211	32
26b. Chronic Bronchitis	106(b)(d)	753	821	625	640	551	84
27. Pneumonia (all forms)	107-109	4,685	4,948	3,328	3,795	3,441	525
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	104, 105, 110-114	1,030	1,073	956	1,008	960	146
29a. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years of age)	119	1,616	963	1,078	530	472	72
29b. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (two years and over)	120	520	442	464	413	404	62
30. Appendicitis	121	470	481	508	518	491	75
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	339	301	276	252	267	41
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	125-127	398	440	462	422	477	73
32a. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	122	539	583	560	523	550	84
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	*	909	843	791	832	871	133
33. Nephritis	130-132	3,180	3,406	3,182	3,306	3,440	525
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	133-139	967	1,076	1,011	1,027	1,079	165
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	140(a)	†	†	†	76	71	11
35b. Criminal Abortion	140(b)	†	†	†	71	88	13
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia	145	275	222	242	103	84	13
36. Other diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	141-144, 146-150	527	436	438	400	375	57
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.	151-156	351	384	364	324	339	52
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, etc.	157-161	4,059	3,945	3,742	3,259	3,174	485
39. Senility	162	3,196	3,532	3,071	2,750	2,750	420
40. Suicide	163-171	777	785	943	827	754	115
41. Homicide	172-175	111	118	103	128	91	14
42. Accidental or Violent Death (except Suicide and Homicide)	176-198	3,379	3,550	3,356	2,937	3,042	464
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	199, 200	603	536	401	287	276	42
Total .. .. .	..	59,378	60,857	55,331	56,560	56,757	8,665

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

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

Abridged Classification.	General Classification-Numbers.	Number of Deaths.			Rate per 1,000,000 of Population.		
		1911-15.	1921-25.	1928-32.	1911-15.	1921-25.	1928-32.
1. Typhoid Fever	1, 2	2,848	1,209	572	119	43	18
2. Typhus Fever	3	..	4	13	..	..	..
3. Small-pox	6	6	4	3	..	..	..
4. Measles	7	1,505	582	570	63	20	18
5. Scarlet Fever	8	237	235	491	10	8	15
6. Whooping Cough	9	1,657	1,612	1,369	69	57	43
7. Diphtheria	10	3,677	2,565	2,128	154	90	66
8a. Influenza—Pneumonic	11(a)	1,894	1,808	2,111	79	64	66
8b. Influenza—Other	11(b)		1,344	1,180		47	37
9. Plague	14	1	72	..	3	..	..
10. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	23	15,737	15,321	14,538	659	538	452
11a. Tubercular Meningitis	24	1,156	876	792	48	31	25
11b. Other Tuberculous Diseases	25-32	1,460	1,404	1,206	61	49	37
12. Syphilis	34	837	632	793	35	22	24
13. Malaria	38	112	150	94	5	5	3
14. Other Infectious or Parasitic Diseases	*	2,820	3,063	3,013	118	108	94
15. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	45-53	17,838	25,794	31,850	746	907	991
16. Tumours, Non-Malignant or of Unspecified Nature	54, 55	546	633	1,719	23	22	53
17. Chronic Rheumatism, Gout	57, 58	552	862	771	23	30	24
18. Diabetes Mellitus	59	2,322	3,355	4,199	97	118	131
19. Acute and Chronic Alcoholism	75	920	763	403	38	27	12
20. Other General Diseases	*	4,039	5,355	5,482	169	188	170
21. Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of Insane	80-83	1,074	1,118	810	45	39	25
22. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism, etc.	82	10,957	13,637	14,754	458	479	459
23. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs	*	12,550	10,323	6,313	525	363	196
24. Diseases of the Heart	90-95	24,358	31,588	48,100	1,019	1,110	1,496
25. Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	96-103	7,869	7,191	12,436	329	253	387
26a. Acute Bronchitis	106(a)(c)	2,250	1,580	1,219	94	56	38
26b. Chronic Bronchitis	106(b)(d)	4,962	4,053	3,390	208	142	105
27. Pneumonia (all forms)	107-109	15,201	18,400	20,197	636	647	628
28. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	104, 105	4,583	5,781	5,027	192	203	156
29a. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years of age)	110-114	119	15,207	9,866	636	347	145
29b. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (two years and over)	120	4,027	3,144	2,243	169	111	70
30. Appendicitis	121	1,761	2,035	2,468	74	72	77
31a. Cirrhosis of the Liver	124	1,932	1,531	1,435	81	54	45
31b. Other Diseases of the Liver and Biliary Calculi	125-127	1,445	1,796	2,199	60	63	68
32a. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	122	2,336	2,648	2,755	98	93	86
32b. Other Diseases of the Digestive System	*	3,968	4,053	4,246	166	142	132
33. Nephritis	130-132	10,751	12,803	16,523	450	450	514
34. Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	133-139	3,065	4,146	5,160	128	146	160
35a. Post-Abortive Sepsis	140(a)	†	†	147†	†	†	5†
35b. Criminal Abortion	140(b)	†	†	159†	†	†	5†
35c. Puerperal Septicæmia	145	1,072	1,138	926	45	40	28
36. Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour	141-144	2,060	2,321	2,176	86	82	69
37. Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.	146-150	994	1,556	1,762	42	55	55
38. Congenital Debility, Malformations, Premature Birth, etc.	151-156	21,410	21,511	18,179	896	756	565
39. Senility	162	20,904	20,429	15,299	875	718	476
40. Suicide	163-171	3,123	3,106	4,086	131	109	127
41. Homicide	172-175	446	439	551	19	15	17
42. Accidental or Violent Death (except Suicide and Homicide)	176-198	14,842	13,875	16,264	621	488	506
43. Non-specified and Ill-Defined Causes	199, 200	3,026	3,460	2,103	127	122	65
Total .. .. .	..	256,337	271,171	288,883	10,726	9,531	8,984

* No. 14:—4, 5, 12, 13, 15-22, 33, 35-37, 39-44; No. 20:—56, 60-74, 76, 77; No. 23:—78, 79, 81, 84-89; No. 32b:—115-118, 123, 128, 129. † 1931 and 1932 only. ‡ Not available, included in 35c and 36.

13. Deaths from Specific Causes.—(i) *Typhoid Fever*. The number of deaths from typhoid fever declined from 169 in 1928 to 81 in 1932, the rate for the latter year being twelve per 1,000,000 living, and much lower than the average of 18 for the last five years. Of the 81 who died, 48 were males and 33 females. During the quinquennium 1911 to 1915 the death rate from typhoid fever was 119 per 1,000,000.

(ii) *Typhus*. Deaths from typhus have been rare in Australia. In 1932 five deaths were recorded—one in New South Wales, one in South Australia and three in Western Australia. Only one death, which occurred in Western Australia, was recorded during 1931. During 1930, two deaths were recorded from this cause, both of which occurred in Western Australia. In 1928, three deaths occurred in Queensland and two in Western Australia.

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

(iv) *Measles*. Of the deaths from measles the greatest number occurred during 1928, when 201 were registered, while the minimum was in 1932 with a total of 35 deaths. Of the 35 deaths during 1932, 17 were males and 18 females. The death rate for the last five years, viz., 18 per 1,000,000 was slightly less than that for the years 1921 to 1925, but much less than the 63 per 1,000,000 recorded in 1911 to 1915.

(v) *Scarlet Fever*. The number of deaths had decreased each year since 1928 until 1932 when it rose to 106 compared with 74 in 1931. The increase in 1932 was confined to females, there being 33 male and 73 female deaths in that year compared with 35 male and 39 female deaths in the previous year. Of the 106 deaths registered in 1932, 57 occurred in New South Wales and 38 in Victoria. The rate per 1,000,000 in 1928-32, viz., 15 was the highest for the three periods reviewed on the previous page. The rate for 1932 was 16.

(vi) *Whooping Cough*. During 1932, deaths from whooping cough numbered only 153 (71 males and 82 females) representing a death rate of 23 per 1,000,000 persons, which is little more than half the rate for the last five years. The death rate for this disease is almost invariably heavier for females than for males. For both sexes combined it has declined from 69 in 1911-15, to 43 per 1,000,000 in 1928-32.

(vii) *Diphtheria*. The number of deaths due to diphtheria was 425 in 1932. Of these deaths (representing a death rate of 65 per 1,000,000 persons) 227 were males and 198 females. The death rate is now less than half of that experienced during the five years ended 1915.

(viii) *Influenza*. The deaths from influenza during 1932 were little more than half the average of the years 1928 to 1932. Of the 349 deaths during 1932 from this disease, 195 were ascribed to pneumonic influenza and 154 to ordinary influenza.

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

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

The decline in the toll levied by this disease on the community is plainly disclosed by the table on page (825), which shows how both the number of deaths and the death rate have declined since the period 1911 to 1915.

During 1932 there were 2,661 deaths (1,588 males and 1,073 females) from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, which compares favourably with the average of 2,981 for the preceding five years. The deaths in 1932 represented a rate of 406 per 1,000,000 persons.

(xia) *Tuberculosis of the Meninges*. The number of deaths ascribed to this cause in 1932 was 138, which is below the average for the preceding five years.

(xib) *Other Forms of Tuberculosis.* The deaths in 1932 include the following:—Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum, 57; spinal column, 45; other bones and joints, 20; lymphatic system, 2; genito-urinary system, 28; other organs, 1; acute disseminated tuberculosis, 37; chronic disseminated tuberculosis, 1, and disseminated tuberculosis not specified as acute or chronic, 14.

(xic) *All Forms of Tuberculosis.*—(a) *General.* The total number of deaths in 1932 was 3,004, viz., 1,778 males and 1,226 females.

(b) *Ages at Death.* The following table shows the ages of these 3,004 persons. Corresponding figures are also given for the year 1911:—

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

Ages.	1911.			1932.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	124	114	238	42	44	86
5 years and under 10	30	31	61	15	26	41
10 " " 15	44	42	86	12	21	33
15 " " 20	70	148	218	38	73	111
20 " " 25	168	260	428	113	193	306
25 " " 30	219	255	474	149	140	289
30 " " 35	220	206	426	155	158	313
35 " " 40	187	176	363	180	173	353
40 " " 45	246	140	386	198	99	297
45 " " 50	223	100	323	178	94	272
50 " " 55	164	49	213	214	51	265
55 " " 60	140	49	189	174	49	223
60 " " 65	89	43	132	123	42	165
65 " " 70	64	37	101	93	34	127
70 " " 75	42	19	61	62	19	81
75 " " 80	15	6	21	26	5	31
80 " " over	7	6	13	5	5	10
Age unspecified	3	..	3	1	..	1
Total	2,055	1,681	3,736	1,778	1,226	3,004

(c) *Occupations at Death, Males.* A tabulation of occupations of the males who died from tubercular diseases and the percentage which each class bears on the total male deaths from these diseases in 1921, 1931 and 1932 is given hereunder:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Class.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1932.	1921.	1931.	1932.
Professional	167	107	110	7.69	5.83	6.19
Domestic	95	64	60	4.38	3.48	3.37
Commercial	292	270	162	13.45	14.71	9.11
Transport and Communication	165	170	153	7.60	9.26	8.61
Industrial	784	694	308	36.11	37.80	17.32
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	404	303	303	18.61	16.50	17.04
Indefinite	80	157	572(a)	3.68	8.55	32.17(a)
Dependent	184	71	110	8.48	3.87	6.19
Total Male Deaths	2,171	1,836	1,778	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 469 (26.37 per cent.) clerks, labourers, &c., not specified as belonging to any industry, which were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

(d) *Length of Residence in Australia.* The length of residence in Australia of persons who died from tubercular diseases in 1932 is given in the next table.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES, 1932.

Length of Residence in Australia.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Length of Residence in Australia.			
				Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Born in Australia ..	1,296	1,065	2,361	Resident 10 years & under 15	35	37	72
Resident under 1 year ..	3	2	5	" 15 " " 20	43	22	65
" 1 year ..	2	1	3	" 20 " & over ..	253	53	306
" 2 years ..	5	..	5	Length of residence not stated	68	11	79
" 3 " ..	6	1	7				
" 4 " ..	12	4	16				
" 5 " and under 10	55	30	85	Total Deaths ..	1,778	1,226	3,004

(e) *Death Rates.* The following table and the table on page 819 show that among persons who have lived less than five years in Australia, 329 deaths occurred, and of these, 36, or 10.9 per cent., were due to tubercular diseases.

In order to show the prevalence of tuberculosis in the several States and the change in the incidence in recent years, the death rates from tubercular diseases in respect of the years 1911 and 1932 are given in the following table, together with the proportion which deaths from tuberculosis bear to 10,000 deaths from all causes:—

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

State or Territory.	Death Rate per 100,000 of Mean Population.					
	1911.			1932.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	85	67	76	50	34	42
Victoria ..	101	97	99	60	45	53
Queensland ..	74	58	67	43	28	36
South Australia ..	81	91	86	51	43	47
Western Australia ..	84	71	78	69	34	52
Tasmania ..	90	82	86	56	63	60
Northern Territory ..	293	..	241	72	58	67
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	131	56	21	25	23
Australia ..	88	78	83	53	38	46

State or Territory.	Proportion per 10,000 Deaths from all Causes.					
	1911.			1932.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales ..	737	737	737	533	460	501
Victoria ..	801	936	862	596	530	565
Queensland ..	613	648	626	480	404	449
South Australia ..	775	995	877	585	520	555
Western Australia ..	718	870	770	672	468	595
Tasmania ..	839	854	846	569	751	653
Northern Territory ..	1,356	..	1,231	328	833	411
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	2,000	1,000	455	1,429	690
Australia ..	745	829	780	558	492	529

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

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

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

Country.	Year.	Respiratory System.	All Forms.	Country.	Year.	Respiratory System.	All Forms.
Queensland ..	1932	34	36	Scotland ..	1931	62	87
Union of South Africa (Whites) ..	1930	34	40	England and Wales	1931	74	90
New Zealand ..	1932	34	42	Great Britain and Northern Ire-			
New South Wales ..	1932	38	42	land ..	1931	73	90
Australia ..	1932	41	46	Belgium ..	1929	70	96
South Australia ..	1932	40	47	Italy ..	1931	80	108
Western Australia	1932	48	52	Sweden ..	1932	(a)	116
Victoria ..	1932	45	53	Switzerland ..	1931	92	122
Ceylon ..	1932	(a)	55	Northern Ireland ..	1931	90	122
Tasmania ..	1932	48	60	Spain ..	1930	100	123
United States (Registration Area) ..	1931	60	68	Irish Free State ..	1931	103	132
Canada (including Quebec) ..	1932	56	68	Norway ..	1931	121	148
Denmark ..	1930	56	71	Czechoslovakia ..	1930	144	161
Netherlands ..	1931	52	73	Greece ..	1930	131	162
Germany ..	1930	68	79	France ..	1929	142	166
Egypt ..	1927	66	85	Japan ..	1931	136	186
				Finland ..	1930	206	240

(a) Not available.

(xii) *Syphilis.*—In 1932, 164 persons—112 males and 52 females—died from syphilis. The rate per 1,000,000 persons was 25 in 1932 compared with average rates of 24, 22, and 35 for the year groups 1928–32; 1921–25 and 1911–15, respectively.

(xiii) *Malaria.* Deaths from malarial diseases are mainly confined to the tropical districts of Northern Queensland and Western Australia, and to the Northern Territory; 9 out of the 16 deaths registered in 1932 occurred in Queensland, 2 in New South Wales, 2 in Western Australia and 1 each in Northern Territory, South Australia and Victoria. The death rate was 3 per 1,000,000 for the quinquennium 1928–32, as compared with a rate of 5 for 1911 to 1915, and 1921 to 1925.

(xiv) *Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases.* The deaths registered under this heading numbered 609 in 1932, including 75 from dysentery, erysipelas 39, lethargic encephalitis 36, acute poliomyelitis 96, meningococcal meningitis 29, tetanus 112, leprosy 7, purulent infection and septicæmia 102, hydatid cysts 48, and other infectious or parasitic diseases 65.

(xv) *Cancer and other Malignant Tumours.*—(a) *General.* The number of deaths from cancer increased continuously to 6,256 in 1929, but declined slightly to 6,120 in 1930, and rose again to 6,589 in 1931 and 6,875 in 1932. Of the deaths registered, 3,696 were of males, viz., 1,404 in New South Wales, 1,045 in Victoria, 514 in Queensland, 328 in South Australia, 276 in Western Australia, 119 in Tasmania, 9 in the Northern Territory and 1 in Federal Capital Territory; while 3,179 were of females, viz., 1,128 in New South Wales, 1,083 in Victoria, 358 in Queensland, 326 in South Australia, 172 in Western Australia, 111 in Tasmania and 1 in the Northern Territory.

(b) *Type and Seat of Disease.* Tables showing the type and seat of disease, in conjunction with age, and with conjugal condition, of the persons dying from cancer in 1932 will be found in Bulletin No. 50 of "Australian Demography." A summary regarding type and seat of disease for the year 1932 is given on the next page.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—TYPE AND SEAT OF DISEASE, AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Type of Disease.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females.	Persons.		
Cancer	413	324	737	Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ..	332	45	377		
Carcinoma—				Digestive Tract and Peritoneum ..	2,152	1,462	3,614		
Carcinoma Simplex	2,553	2,344	4,897	Respiratory Organs	230	63	293		
Epithelioma ..	171	71	242	Uterus .. ..	..	471	471	
Scirrhus	3	39	42	Other Female Genital Organs ..	..	199	199	
Rodent Ulcer ..	33	23	56	Breast	5	595	600		
Adeno-Carcinoma	37	50	87	Male Genito-Urinary Organs ..	535	..	535		
Colloid Carcinoma	2	1	3	Skin	138	80	218		
Paget's Disease ..	..	3	3	Other or Unspecified Organs ..	304	264	568	
Sarcoma—									
Sarcoma	189	122	311						
Myeloma	1	1	2						
Endothelioma ..	14	9	23						
Melanoma—									
Melanotic Sarcoma	20	11	31						
Melano-Carcinoma	6	4	10						
Embryonic Tumours—									
Hypernephroma	15	10	25						
Teratoma	4	..	4						
Malignant Disease ..	235	167	402						
Total Deaths	3,696	3,179	6,875	Total Deaths	3,696	3,179	6,875		

(c) *Ages at Death.* The ages of the persons who died from cancer in 1911 and 1932 are given in the following table, which shows that while the ages below 35 are not immune from the disease, the great majority of deaths occurred at ages from 35 upwards, the maximum being found in the age-group 65 to 70. The table also reveals the very great increase in numbers dying from cancer. The increase in the rate is shown in a succeeding table.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—AGES, AUSTRALIA.

Ages.	1911.			1932.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	21	8	29	27	15	42
15 years and under 20 ..	10	6	16	13	7	20
20 " " 25 ..	10	7	17	17	14	31
25 " " 30 ..	12	17	29	24	14	38
30 " " 35 ..	25	35	60	30	57	87
35 " " 40 ..	29	59	88	58	79	137
40 " " 45 ..	81	100	181	94	179	273
45 " " 50 ..	132	173	305	170	261	431
50 " " 55 ..	208	203	411	236	353	589
55 " " 60 ..	203	179	382	398	371	769
60 " " 65 ..	243	177	420	553	411	964
65 " " 70 ..	306	194	500	684	465	1,149
70 " " 75 ..	203	160	363	677	407	1,084
75 " " 80 ..	150	136	286	443	277	720
80 " " 85 ..	83	67	150	172	181	353
85 years and over ..	44	39	83	99	88	187
Unspecified	1	..	1	1	..	1
Total Deaths	1,761	1,560	3,321	3,696	3,179	6,875

(d) *Occupations.* A tabulation in summarized form of occupations of the males who died from cancer in 1921, 1931 and 1932, together with the percentage of each class on the total male deaths from this disease, is given hereunder:—

OCCUPATION OF MALES WHO DIED FROM CANCER.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Class.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1932.	1921.	1931.	1932.
Professional	133	188	250	5.45	5.40	6.76
Domestic	76	97	102	3.11	2.78	2.76
Commercial	275	446	360	11.27	12.80	9.74
Transport and Communica- tion	212	295	285	8.69	8.47	7.71
Industrial	940	1,346	633	38.52	38.63	17.13
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	639	843	886	26.19	24.20	23.97
Indefinite	129	130	1,180a	5.29	3.73	31.93a
Dependent	36	139		1.48	3.99	
Total Male Deaths ..	2,440	3,484	3,696	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 1,136 (30.74 per cent.) clerks, labourers, &c., not specified as belonging to any industry, which were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

(e) *Death Rates.* The following table shows the death rates per 100,000 of mean population from cancer in each State for the years 1911 and 1932.

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

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—RATES.(a)

State or Territory.	1911.			1932.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	77	71	74	109	91	100
Victoria	80	85	82	117	118	117
Queensland	71	56	64	100	79	90
South Australia	70	76	73	108	115	112
Western Australia	65	57	62	122	87	106
Tasmania	77	60	69	108	99	104
Northern Territory	37	..	30	323	58	222
Federal Capital Territory ..	99	..	56	21	..	12
Australia	75	72	74	111	99	105

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

(f) *Proportion of Total Deaths.* While the death rate from all causes has diminished substantially in recent years, the rate from cancer has risen almost continuously, the result being that out of 10,000 deaths from all causes, 1,211 were due to cancer in 1932, as against 693 per 10,000 total deaths in 1911.

DEATHS FROM CANCER—PROPORTIONS ON 10,000 DEATHS.

State or Territory.	1911.			1932.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	662	783	713	1,160	1,221	1,186
Victoria	637	819	719	1,161	1,387	1,266
Queensland	586	628	602	1,106	1,131	1,116
South Australia	675	828	745	1,246	1,402	1,319
Western Australia	557	700	605	1,197	1,220	1,206
Tasmania	723	629	680	1,092	1,191	1,137
Northern Territory	170	..	154	1,475	833	1,370
Federal Capital Territory	2,000	..	1,000	455	..	345
Australia	638	769	693	1,160	1,277	1,211

(g) *Comparison with Tuberculosis.* In recent years the death rate from tuberculosis has shown a tendency to decrease, while that from cancer has displayed an almost continuous increase. The table hereunder shows that for each of the periods under review the decline in the death rate from tuberculosis has been accompanied by an almost equal increase in the rate for cancer. Thus the death rate for tuberculosis declined by 38 while the rate for cancer increased by 36 per 100,000 population. This equal but opposite tendency may be demonstrated by stating that the death rate from tuberculosis and cancer combined remains almost constant from period to period, the figures being :— 1901–05, 152 per 100,000; 1906–10, 145; 1911–1915, 152; 1916–20, 154; 1921–25, 153; and 1928–32, 150.

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

Period.	Death Rate (a) from Tuberculosis.			Death Rate (a) from Cancer.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901–05	100	77	89	64	61	63
1906–10	81	69	75	71	70	70
1911–15	84	69	77	75	74	75
1916–20	84	59	71	86	80	83
1921–25	71	52	62	93	88	91
1928–32	59	44	51	102	96	99

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

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

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

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Egypt	1927	20	New Zealand	1932	101
Greece	1930	36	Australia	1932	105
Japan	1931	68	Irish Free State	1931	111
Spain	1930	70	Czechoslovakia	1930	113
Finland	1930	72	Sweden	1930	123
Italy	1931	74	Netherlands	1931	124
Union of South Africa			Northern Ireland	1931	125
(Whites)	1930	83	Norway	1931	133
Ceylon	1932	83	Germany	1930	134
Belgium	1929	94	Switzerland	1931	139
Canada (including			Denmark	1930	143
Quebec)	1932	95	Great Britain and		
France	1929	95	Northern Ireland	1931	148
United States (Regis-			England and Wales	1931	148
tration Area)	1931	99	Scotland	1931	148

(xvi) *Tumours, Non-malignant or of Unspecified Nature.* The number of deaths in 1932 was 360, including 143 deaths from non-malignant tumours, viz.—female genital organs 74, brain 39, other organs 30; and 217 deaths from tumours of undetermined nature, viz.—female genital organs 7, brain 158, other organs 52. The rate per million was 55 for 1932 and 53 for the period 1928–32. Comparison with earlier periods is vitiated by the omission from this cause prior to 1928 of tumours of the brain.

(xvii) *Chronic Rheumatism, Gout.* Deaths from this cause in 1932 numbered 152, viz.—53 males and 99 females. The rate per million for 1928–32 was lower than for 1921–25, but higher than for 1911–15.

(xviii) *Diabetes Mellitus.* Table E, page 825, shows that both the number of deaths and the rate per million persons have been steadily increasing. The rate per million for 1928–32 was 131 as compared with 97 for 1911–15. In 1932, the number of deaths from this cause was 999, viz.—375 males, and 624 females—representing a rate of 153 per million persons.

(xix) *Acute and Chronic Alcoholism.* Deaths from this cause have been decreasing rapidly. The number of deaths in 1932 was 52, with a rate per million persons of only 8. The rate for the period 1911–15, was 38.

(xx) *Other General Diseases.* Under this head are included rheumatic fever, diseases of the thyroid gland, anæmia, leucæmia, and a number of less important diseases. For the number of deaths under each sub-head see Table F, page 841.

(xxi) *Locomotor Ataxy, General Paralysis of the Insane.* The number of deaths in 1932 was 144, viz.—locomotor ataxy 41 males, 7 females; general paralysis of the insane, 86 males, 10 females. The rate per million persons was 25 for the period 1928–32, as compared with 45 for the period 1911–15.

(xxii) *Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism and Softening of the Brain.* The deaths under this heading have increased in number during the period under review. The figures for 1932 are made up as follows:—Cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy, 1,055 males, 1,115 females; cerebral embolism, 23 males, 45 females; cerebral thrombosis, 236 males, 298 females; softening of the brain, 22 males, 31 females; hemiplegia and paralysis without specified cause, 88 males, 111 females.

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

The total of the group, viz., 3,021, ranks seventh in magnitude of the causes shown on p. 825 and corresponds to a death rate of 461 per million.

(xxiii) *Other Diseases of Nervous System.* Deaths in this group have declined from a rate per million of 525 in 1911–15 to 196 in 1928–32. The number of deaths in 1932 was 1,176 representing a rate of 180 per million persons.

(xxiv) *Diseases of the Heart.* The number of deaths in 1932 was 11,074, viz., 6,253 males and 4,821 females. Of these deaths, 41 were attributed to pericarditis, 161 to acute infective endocarditis, 25 to other acute endocarditis, 397 to aortic valve disease, 769 to mitral valve disease, 85 to aortic and mitral valve disease, 193 to endocarditis not returned as acute or chronic, 719 to other and unspecified valve disease, 94 to acute myocarditis, 124 to fatty heart, 4,092 to other myocardial degeneration, 1,716 to myocarditis not returned as acute or chronic, 789 to diseases of coronary arteries, 623 to angina pectoris, 355 to disordered action of the heart, 80 to cardiac dilation (cause unspecified), and 811 to heart disease undefined. The sex and territorial distribution of the deaths will be found in the tables on pages 821 to 823. This class is the largest among causes of death, the death rate having grown from 1,019 per million in 1911–15 to 1,496 in 1928–32. The death rates and proportions per 10,000 deaths in 1932 were as follow:—

**DEATH RATES^(a) FROM DISEASES OF THE HEART AND PROPORTION OF
10,000 TOTAL DEATHS, AUSTRALIA, 1932.**

State or Territory.	Death Rates (a) from Diseases of the Heart.			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ..	205	157	181	2,173	2,116	2,148
Victoria	195	157	176	1,928	1,842	1,888
Queensland	159	131	146	1,762	1,880	1,810
South Australia ..	157	135	146	1,801	1,647	1,729
Western Australia ..	158	120	141	1,549	1,681	1,599
Tasmania	211	188	199	2,128	2,253	2,186
Northern Territory ..	108	58	89	492	833	548
Federal Capital Territory ..	85	50	69	1,818	2,857	2,069
Australia	188	150	169	1,963	1,936	1,951

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

(xxv) *Other Diseases of the Circulatory System.* The principal cause of death under this head was arterio-sclerosis. In 1932 the number of deaths from arterio-sclerosis with record of cerebral vascular lesion (i.e., in association with cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.) was 1,242 and without such record, 914. For further particulars see Table F, p. 841.

(xxvii) *Acute Bronchitis.* Deaths from bronchitis are classified under the following headings :—(a) Acute, (b) chronic, (c) unspecified, under five years of age, and (d) unspecified, five years and over. For the purpose of the abridged classification, (a) and (c) are treated as "acute," and (b) and (d) as "chronic" bronchitis. Acute bronchitis caused 211 deaths in 1932, viz., 103 males and 108 females.

(xxviii) *Chronic Bronchitis.* (See xxvii) The deaths from this cause in 1932 numbered 551, viz., 326 males and 225 females, which was below the average for the previous four years, and much lower than the average for previous periods.

(xxix) *Pneumonia (all forms).* The deaths from pneumonia (all forms) during 1932 were 3,441—1,960 males and 1,481 females—and were equivalent to a rate of 525 per million persons. The average rate for 1928–32 was 628, and for 1911–15 636 per million persons. The total of 3,441 deaths is made up of 1,515 from broncho-pneumonia, 17 from capillary bronchitis, 1,100 from lobar pneumonia and 899 from pneumonia, other and unspecified.

(xxx) *Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.* Deaths under this heading in 1928 numbered 1,030; in 1929, 1,073; in 1930, 956; in 1931, 1,008 and in 1932, 960. For causes of death included under this head see Table F, p. 841.

The experience of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system in 1932 was favourable, the number being 19 per cent. below the average of the previous five years. The death rate of 787 per million shows a gratifying decrease on those of 927, 1,048, and 1,130 for the respective periods 1928–32, 1921–25, and 1911–15.

(xxxi) *Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Children under two years only).* The number of deaths due to these causes was 472 in 1932, and was the lowest number recorded for many years. During 1932, 5,411 children died before reaching their second birthday, and of these 472, or 8.7 per cent., died from diarrhœa and enteritis. The ages of children dying from these diseases during the first year of life will be found on page 815.

The number of deaths (under 2 years of age), the death rates, and proportions of 10,000 deaths due to diarrhoea and enteritis for 1911-15, 1921-25, 1928-32, and 1932 are given below. Reference to the last four lines of the table will reveal the very satisfactory improvement in deaths due to these diseases.

DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), ETC., DIARRHOEA AND ENTERITIS (UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE).—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

State.	Number of Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (Under 2 years of age.)			Death Rates (a) from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (Under 2 years of age.)			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	105	79	184	8	6	7	87	86	86
Victoria ..	66	57	123	7	6	7	73	73	73
Queensland ..	35	24	59	7	5	6	75	76	76
South Australia ..	18	11	29	6	4	5	68	47	59
Western Australia	37	31	68	16	16	16	161	220	183
Tasmania ..	6	3	9	6	3	4	55	32	45
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia, 1932 ..	267	205	472	8	6	7	84	82	83
Annual Average—									
1911-15 ..	1,687	1,354	3,041	68	59	64	569	627	593
1921-25 ..	1,114	859	1,973	38	31	35	362	366	364
1928-32 ..	528	404	932	16	13	14	162	160	161

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

(xxixb) *Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over)*. The number of deaths from the same causes in older ages, viz., 404, compared favourably with the average of 449 for the period 1928 to 1932.

(xxx) *Appendicitis and Typhlitis*. Deaths under this heading numbered 491 in 1932, including 310 males and 181 females. The death rate has remained fairly constant during the periods under review, being 74 per million in 1911-15, 72 in 1921-25, 77 in 1928-32, and 75 in 1932.

(xxxia) *Cirrhosis of the Liver*. The deaths from this cause during 1932 numbered 267, and included 36 deaths from alcoholic cirrhosis.

(xxxib) *Other Diseases of the Liver, and Biliary Calculi*. Under this heading are included deaths from acute yellow atrophy of the liver 20, from other diseases of the liver 46, from biliary calculi 170, and from other diseases of the gall bladder and ducts 241—giving a total of 477 for the group.

(xxxiiia) *Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction*. The deaths under this heading have not varied greatly from year to year, the number registered in 1932 being 550, viz., hernia, 173, and intestinal obstruction, 377.

(xxxiiib) *Other Diseases of the Digestive System*. For causes included, see Table F, p. 841. The total number of deaths in 1932 was 871.

(xxxiiic) *Acute and Chronic Nephritis*. Of the 3,440 deaths registered in 1932, 151 were ascribed to acute nephritis, and 3,017 to chronic nephritis. Nephritis is amongst the most prolific causes of death, and accounted in 1932 for a death rate of 525 per million persons. The death rate for the period 1928-32, viz., 514 per million, shows a considerable increase on the rates of 450 per million for the periods 1911-15 and 1921-25.

(xxxiv) *Other Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System.* This group of diseases accounted for 1,079 deaths in 1932, the most frequent cause being diseases of the prostate with 468 deaths. For further particulars see Table F, p. 841.

(xxxv) *Puerperal Septicæmia* (including Post-Abortive Sepsis, 35A, but excluding Criminal Abortion, 35B). The 155 deaths from puerperal septicæmia during 1932 showed a decrease from the average of the previous five years. The rate was 1.40 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rates during the preceding five years were:—1927, 2.15; 1928, 2.05; 1929, 1.71, 1930, 1.88; and 1931, 1.51. It is probable that some of the deaths now included under "Criminal Abortion" and excluded from figures affecting the rate for 1932, may have been classified with puerperal septicæmia in previous years. The rate in 1932 per 1,000 live births of 243 deaths from puerperal septicæmia, including criminal abortion, was 2.19. The 243 deaths mentioned above were made up as follows:—Post-abortive sepsis 71, criminal abortion 88, puerperal septicæmia 84. The following table shows the death rate per 1,000 live births from puerperal causes in various countries.

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

Country.	Year.	Rates per 1,000 Live Births from—		
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	All Puerperal Causes.
Japan	1931	0.73	1.91	2.64
Sweden	1932	1.01	1.65	2.66
Norway	1931	1.11	1.59	2.70
Italy	1931	0.90	1.88	2.78
France	1929	1.17	1.78	2.95
Netherlands	1931	1.01	2.15	3.16
Spain	1930	2.05	1.57	3.62
Hungary	1931	2.07	1.59	3.66
Switzerland	1930	1.88	1.80	3.68
Egypt	1927	1.52	2.28	3.80
Denmark	1930	1.18	2.65	3.83
Western Australia	1932	1.26	2.76	4.02
New Zealand	1932	1.51	2.55	4.06
Czechoslovakia	1930	2.26	1.81	4.07
England and Wales	1931	1.66	2.46	4.12
Irish Free State	1931	1.16	3.15	4.31
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1931	1.73	2.64	4.37
Queensland	1932	1.67	3.34	5.01
Canada (including Quebec)	1932	2.85	2.17	5.02
Northern Ireland	1931	1.67	3.47	5.14
South Australia	1932	1.65	3.52	5.17
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1930	2.50	2.76	5.26
Germany	1930	2.75	2.63	5.38
Australia	1932	1.40	4.17	5.57
Victoria	1932	1.21	4.33	5.64
Greece	1930	3.11	2.65	5.76
Tasmania	1932	1.79	4.01	5.80
Scotland	1931	2.20	3.70	5.90
New South Wales	1932	1.30	4.81	6.11
Belgium	1929	3.54	2.70	6.24
United States (Registration Area)	1931	2.61	4.22	6.83
Ceylon	1927	6.48	11.02	17.50

(xxxvi) *Other Diseases of Pregnancy and Labour.* The deaths under this heading numbered 527 in 1928; 436 in 1929; 438 in 1930; 400 in 1931, and 375 in 1932. Included in the 375 deaths in 1932 were the following:—Abortion not returned as septic, 23; ectopic gestation, 31; other accidents of pregnancy, 6; puerperal hæmorrhage, 71; puerperal albuminuria and convulsions, 117; other toxæmias of pregnancy, 26; phlegmasia alba dolens, embolism or sudden death, 37; other accidents of childbirth, 61; other or unspecified conditions of the puerperal state, 3.

(xxxvii) *All Puerperal Causes.* The 618 deaths in 1932 under the two preceding headings correspond to a death rate of 19 per 100,000 females. It may be expressed in other terms by stating that 1 of every 178 women confined in 1932 died from puerperal causes. The corresponding ratios for married women were 1 of every 193, and for single women 1 of every 68. More detailed information will be found in a series of tables in Bulletin No. 50 "Australian Demography."

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

The total number of children left by the married mothers was 1,601, an average of 3.0 children per mother.

Twenty-eight of the mothers who died had been married less than one year, 51 between one and two years, and 33 between two and three years. The duration of marriage ranged up to 29 years, apart from 7 cases in which the date of marriage was not stated. A tabulation, distinguishing the ages at marriage, will be found in Bulletin, No. 50 "Australian Demography," which also includes a table showing in combination the duration of marriage and previous issue.

(xxvii) *Diseases of the Skin, Bones, etc.* The number of deaths in 1932 was 339, made up as follows:—Carbuncle 49, cellulitis 91, other diseases of the skin and annexa 53 osteomyelitis 99, other diseases of the bones (tuberculosis and rheumatism excepted) 19, diseases of the joints and other organs of locomotion 28.

(xxxviii) *Congenital Malformation, Debility, and Premature Birth.* The deaths under this heading in 1932 numbered 3,174, of which 3,081 were of children under one year of age. Of the deaths of children under one year of age 67 per cent. were due to those causes. The number of deaths for 1932 is given in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM CONGENITAL DEBILITY, ETC., AND MALFORMATION, 1932.

State or Territory.	Congenital Malformation.			Premature Birth and Injury at Birth.			Congenital Debility and other diseases peculiar to early infancy.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	130	108	238	451	327	778	150	105	255
Victoria ..	73	61	134	306	163	469	116	88	204
Queensland ..	63	36	99	181	124	305	62	51	113
South Australia	24	15	39	60	61	121	32	17	49
Western Australia	31	21	52	73	66	139	30	17	47
Tasmania ..	11	9	20	36	33	69	25	15	40
Northern Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	332	250	582	1,107	774	1,881	417	294	711
Number of deaths under one year	281	208	489	1,107	774	1,881	417	294	711
Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births	4.93	3.86	4.40	19.43	14.35	16.95	7.32	5.45	6.41

(xxxix) *Senility.* In 1932, 2,750 deaths were attributed to this cause, as follows:—1,389 males and 1,361 females.

Of the deaths described as due to senility, 9 males and 7 females were stated to be aged 100 years or over.

The death rate from senility in 1932 was 420 per million. For the three quinquennia tabulated on page 825 the rate has declined from 875 per million in 1911-15 to 718 in 1921-25 and to 476 in 1928-32.

(x1) *Suicide.—(a) General.* Deaths by suicide have shown an increase each year since 1922 until 1930 followed by a decrease in 1931 and 1932. The number of suicides in 1926 was 711, viz., 583 males and 128 females; in 1927, 740, viz., 598 males, and 142 females; in 1928, 777, viz., 635 males and 142 females; in 1929, 785, viz., 644 males and 141 females; in 1930, 943, viz., 791 males and 152 females; in 1931, 827, viz., 689 males and 138 females; and in 1932, 754, viz., 598 males and 156 females.

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

SUICIDES, MODES ADOPTED.—AUSTRALIA.

Mode of Death.	Males.			Females.			Persons.		
	Average of 5 years, 1926-30.	1931.	1932.	Average of 5 years, 1926-30.	1931.	1932.	Average of 5 years, 1926-30.	1931.	1932.
Poisoning	156	148	127	62	42	70	218	190	197
Poisonous gas	25	39	31	9	14	24	34	53	55
Hanging or Strangulation	93	94	83	22	13	15	115	107	98
Drowning	41	49	45	18	34	23	59	83	68
Firearms	197	231	169	7	16	5	204	247	174
Cutting or piercing Instruments	104	100	97	12	7	9	116	107	106
Jumping from a high place	9	6	19	4	5	5	13	11	24
Crushing	15	6	14	4	2	1	19	8	15
Other Modes	10	16	13	3	5	4	13	21	17
Total	650	689	598	141	138	156	791	827	754

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

SUICIDE.—DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1932.

State or Territory.	Number of Deaths.			Death Rates (a) from Suicide.			Proportion of 10,000 Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	220	59	279	17	5	11	182	64	131
Victoria	135	39	174	15	4	10	150	50	104
Queensland	119	25	144	23	6	15	256	79	184
South Australia	38	13	51	13	5	9	144	56	103
Western Australia	74	14	88	33	7	21	321	99	237
Tasmania	11	6	17	10	5	8	101	64	84
Northern Territory	1	..	1	36	..	23	164	..	137
Federal Capital Territory .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia—1932	598	156	754	18	5	12	188	63	133
„ 1931	689	138	827	21	4	13	217	56	146
Average—1926-30	650	141	791	20	5	13	198	56	136
„ 1921-25	509	112	621	18	4	11	166	48	114
„ 1911-15	509	115	624	21	5	13	172	53	122

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

(d) *Ages.* From the following table, which shows the ages of the persons who committed suicide in 1932, it will be seen that both extreme youth and extreme old age are represented :—

AGES OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Ages.	M.	F.	Total.	Ages.	M.	F.	Total.
10 years and under 15	1	..	1	60 years and under 65	62	6	68
15 " " 20	11	11	22	65 " " 70	34	5	39
20 " " 25	31	12	43	70 " " 75	27	3	30
25 " " 30	46	15	61	75 " " 80	15	3	18
30 " " 35	38	12	50	80 " " 85	6	..	6
35 " " 40	55	21	76	85 " " 90	1	..	1
40 " " 45	60	20	80	90 " " 95	..	..	..
45 " " 50	76	16	92	95 " " 100	..	..	..
50 " " 55	73	17	90	Not stated	..	..	..
55 " " 60	59	15	74	Total Deaths ..	598	156	754

(e) *Occupations of Males.* The next table gives the occupations of the males who committed suicide in 1921, 1931 and 1932 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation Class.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1921.	1931.	1932.	1921.	1931.	1932.
Professional	32	29	24	6.27	4.21	4.01
Domestic	20	22	16	3.92	3.19	2.68
Commercial	81	106	79	15.88	15.38	13.21
Transport and Communica- tion	42	52	35	8.24	7.55	5.85
Industrial	180	256	82	35.29	37.16	13.71
Agricultural, Pastoral, Min- ing, etc.	131	182	152	25.69	26.41	25.42
Indefinite	21	39	206a	4.12	5.66	34.45a
Dependent	3	3	4	0.59	0.44	0.67
Total Male Deaths ..	510	689	598	100.00	100.00	100.00

(a) Includes 165 (27.59 per cent.) clerks, labourers, etc., not specified as belonging to any industry which were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial".

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

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

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Egypt	1927	3.2	Great Britain and Nor- thern Ireland ..	1931	12.4
Spain	1930	3.6	England and Wales ..	1931	12.9
Irish Free State ..	1931	3.7	Queensland ..	1932	14.8
Northern Ireland ..	1931	5.0	Belgium	1929	15.5
Greece	1930	5.1	Sweden	1930	15.8
Norway	1931	6.9	New Zealand ..	1932	16.5
Tasmania	1932	7.7	United States ..	1931	16.8
Netherlands ..	1931	8.4	Denmark	1930	17.0
South Australia ..	1932	8.7	France	1929	18.4
Victoria	1932	9.6	Western Australia ..	1932	20.8
Italy	1931	10.0	Japan	1931	22.0
Canada	1932	10.0	Switzerland ..	1931	24.8
Scotland	1931	10.0	Germany	1930	28.0
New South Wales ..	1932	11.0	Czechoslovakia ..	1930	29.9
Australia	1932	11.5			
Union of South Africa (a) ..	1930	11.8			

(a) White population only.

(xli) *Homicide.* Deaths from homicide in 1932 numbered 91, this figure being only 65 per cent. of the average for the previous five years. See paragraph (xliia).

(xlii) *Accidental or Violent Deaths (except Suicide and Homicide).* Deaths from accidents in 1932 numbered 3,042, compared with an average of 3,252 for the previous five years. Of the deaths in 1932, 1 168 occurred in New South Wales; 772 in Victoria; 483 in Queensland; 262 in South Australia; 256 in Western Australia; 87 in Tasmania; 9 in Northern Territory; and 5 in the Federal Capital Territory. See paragraph (xliia).

(xliia) *Accidental or Violent Deaths (including Homicide and Suicide).* The following table shows the various kinds of violent deaths, including homicides and suicides, recorded in Australia for the year 1932.

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL VIOLENCE.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Suicide (see paragraph (xl))	598	156	754
Infanticide (murder of children under 1 year) ..	5	5	10
Homicide by firearms	20	10	30
Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments ..	11	8	19
Homicide by other means	27	5	32
Homicide, total	63	28	91
Poisoning by venomous animals—			
(a) Snakebite	10	3	13
(b) Other	2	1	3
Poisoning by food	16	6	22
Accidental absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas	11	6	17
Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted) ..	20	15	35
Conflagration	25	5	30
Accidental burns (conflagration excepted) ..	109	90	199
Accidental mechanical suffocation	34	27	61
Accidental drowning	278	58	336
Accidental injury by firearms	81	6	87
Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments	6	..	6
Accidental Injury by Falling, Crushing, etc.—			
In Mines and Quarries	58	..	58
By Machinery	42	3	45
Connected with Methods of Transport—			
Railways	149	13	162
Tramways	33	8	41
Automobiles	619	181	800
Other land vehicles	149	23	172
Transport by water	12	..	12
Transport by air	8	..	8
Fall not otherwise specified	229	157	386
Other crushings	102	3	105
Cataclysm .. .. .	..	1	1
Injuries by animals (not poisoning)	25	7	32
Starvation, thirst, fatigue	14	1	15
Excessive cold	4	1	5
Excessive heat	58	29	87
Lightning	9	1	10
Other accidental electric shocks	29	4	33
Other and unstated forms of accidental violence—			
Inattention at birth .. .. .	..	2	2
Other	83	21	104
Violent deaths of unstated nature (open verdict)—			
Drowning	63	23	86
Firearms	14	2	16
Fall	3	..	3
Crushing	3	2	5
Other	27	9	36
War wounds	6	..	6
Capital punishment	3	..	3
External Violence, excluding Suicide and Homicide	2,334	708	3,042
Total Deaths from External Violence	2,995	892	3,887

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

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

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

(a) Number of Deaths per 1,000,000 of Mean Population.

(xliii) *Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases.* The number of deaths included under this heading was 603 in 1928, 536 in 1929, 401 in 1930, 287 in 1931, and 276 in 1932, of which 209 were males and 67 females. The detailed classification shows these ill-defined diseases under two headings—sudden death, including syncope; and unspecified or ill-defined causes, of which the following are specimens:—Heart failure, asthenia, anasarca, atrophy, exhaustion, dropsy, ascites, and general œdema, etc. In 1932, the number of deaths which came under the first of these categories was 26, and under the second, 250. It is inevitable that cases will occur regarding which the available information is insufficient to permit of a clear definition of the fatal disease in the certificate of death. In the majority of cases, however, there is little doubt that more satisfactory certificates might have been given.

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

F.—DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Causes.	G.C.N. (a)	M.	F.	Total.
14. OTHER INFECTIOUS OR PARASITIC DISEASES.				
Dysentery—				
Amœbic	13a	2	1	3
Bacillary	13b	28	16	44
Other	13c	12	16	28
Erysipelas	15	15	24	39
Acute Poliomyelitis	16	53	43	96
Encephalitis Lethargica	17	17	19	36
Cerebrospinal Fever	18	19	10	29
Anthrax	20	1	..	1
Tetanus	22	88	24	112
Leprosy	33	6	1	7
Other Venereal Diseases	35	2	2	4
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	36	67	35	102
Other Diseases due to Protozoa	39	2	1	3
Ankylostomiasis	40	2	4	6

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

F.—DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1932—*continued.*

Causes.	G.C.N. (a)	M.	F.	Total.
14. OTHER INFECTIOUS OR PARASITIC DISEASES—<i>contd.</i>				
Hydatid Cysts—				
Liver	41a	20	9	29
Other Organs	41b	11	8	19
Other Diseases due to Helminths	42	2	2	4
Mycoses	43	7	4	11
Mumps	44a	1	4	5
Other	44b	16	15	31
20. OTHER GENERAL DISEASES.				
Rheumatic Fever	56	107	100	207
Scurvy	60	..	..	..
Beri-beri	61	3	..	3
Pellagra	62	1	..	1
Rickets	63	3	..	3
Osteomalacia	64	..	..	..
Diseases of the Pituitary Gland	65	1	2	3
Diseases of the Thyroid and Parathyroid Glands—				
Exophthalmic Goitre	66a	17	111	128
Other Diseases of Thyroid Gland	66b	6	41	47
Diseases of Parathyroid Gland	66c	3	3	6
Diseases of the Thymus Gland	67	13	6	19
Diseases of the Adrenals (Addison's Disease)	68	15	16	31
Other General Diseases	69	10	17	27
Hæmorrhagic Conditions	70	17	19	36
Anæmia, Chlorosis—				
Pernicious	71a	133	155	288
Others	71b	15	15	30
Leucæmia, Lymphadenoma—				
Leucæmia	72a	72	59	131
Alucæmia (Lymphadenoma)	72b	34	25	59
Diseases of the Spleen	73	14	14	28
Other Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	74	3	3	6
Chronic Poisoning by Mineral Substances—				
Chronic Lead Poisoning	77a	12	7	19
Other	77b	..	..	..
23. OTHER DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS.				
Encephalitis (not epidemic)—				
Cerebral Abscess	78a	34	14	48
Others	78b	22	19	41
Simple Meningitis—				
Simple Meningitis	79a	97	53	150
Non-Epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	79b	13	9	22
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	81	98	76	174
Other Forms of Insanity	84	52	56	108
Epilepsy	85	136	75	211
Convulsions of Infants under Five years of Age	86	17	27	44
Other Diseases of the Nervous System—				
Chorea	87a	2	3	5
Neuralgia and Neuritis	87b	8	9	17
Paralysis Agitans	87c	62	55	117
Disseminated Sclerosis	87d	37	29	66
Idiocy, Imbecility	87e	8	3	11
Other Diseases	87f	27	31	58
Diseases of the Eye and Annexa	88	2	1	3
Diseases of the Ear and Mastoid Sinus	89	68	33	101

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

F.—DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1932—*continued.*

Causes.	G.C.N. (a)	M.	F.	Total.
25. OTHER DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.				
Aneurysm (other than of Heart)	96	166	51	217
Arterio-sclerosis (of coronary arteries excepted)—				
With record of Cerebro-Vascular Lesion	97a	581	661	1242
Without record of Cerebro-Vascular Lesion	97b	521	393	914
Gangrene	98	40	33	73
Other Diseases of the Arteries	99	41	24	65
Diseases of the Veins (Varices, Hæmorrhoids, Phlebitis, etc.)	100	15	20	35
Diseases of the Lymphatic System, Lymphangitis, etc.	101	4	7	11
Abnormalities of Blood Pressure	102	21	37	58
Other Diseases of the Circulatory System	103	4	7	11
28. OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.				
Diseases of the Nasal Fossæ and Annexa	104	22	11	33
Diseases of the Larynx	105	18	11	29
Pleurisy	110	107	53	160
Congestion, Hæmorrhagic Infarction of Lung	111	145	158	303
Asthma	112	81	54	135
Pulmonary Emphysema	113	8	1	9
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System, Tuberculosis excepted—				
Chronic Interstitial Pneumonia	114a	218	12	230
Gangrene of the Lung	114b	8	1	9
Other Diseases	114c	33	19	52
32B. OTHER DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.				
Diseases of the Buccal Cavity, Pharynx, etc.—				
Buccal Cavity and Annexa	115a	23	17	40
Pharynx and Tonsils	115b	55	59	114
Diseases of the Oesophagus	116	3	6	9
Ulcer of the Stomach or Duodenum—				
Stomach	117a	202	55	257
Duodenum	117b	125	28	153
Other Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	118	48	54	102
Other Diseases of the Intestines	123	36	28	64
Diseases of the Pancreas	128	29	33	62
Peritonitis (without specified cause)	129	33	37	70
34. OTHER DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.				
Other Diseases of the Kidney and Annexa	133	159	133	292
Calculi of the Urinary Passages	134	51	23	74
Diseases of the Bladder	135	52	17	69
Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscess, etc.	136	23	2	25
Diseases of the Prostate	137	468	..	468
Diseases of the Male Genital Organs, not stated as Venereal	138	1	..	1
Diseases of the Female Genital Organs, not stated as Venereal—				
Ovary, Fallopian Tubes and Parametrium	139a	..	106	106
Uterus	139b	..	40	40
Others	139d	..	4	4

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

14. Causes of Deaths in Classes.—The figures in the preceding sub-sections relate to specific causes of death, and are of greater value in medical statistics than a mere grouping under general headings. The classification under eighteen general headings adopted by the compilers of the International Nomenclature is, however, shown in

the following table, together with the death rates and proportions on total deaths pertaining to those classes. A further table furnishes the death rates for the quinquennia 1911-15, 1921-25 and 1926-30:—

DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), ETC., IN CLASSES.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Class.	Total Deaths.			Deaths Rates.(a)			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Parasitic and Infectious Diseases	2,856	2,092	4,948	85	65	76	896	840	872
2. Cancer and Other Tumours	3,847	3,388	7,235	115	105	110	1,268	1,361	1,275
3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands, and Other General Diseases	607	1,019	1,626	18	32	25	191	409	286
4. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs	288	290	578	9	9	9	90	116	102
5. Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications	59	12	71	2	1	1	19	5	13
6. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Sense	2,231	2,110	4,341	67	66	66	700	848	765
7. Diseases of the Circulatory System	7,646	6,054	13,700	229	188	209	2,400	2,432	2,414
8. Diseases of the Respiratory System	3,029	2,134	5,163	91	66	79	951	857	909
9. Diseases of the Digestive System	1,996	1,536	3,532	60	48	54	626	617	622
10. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	2,642	1,877	4,519	79	58	69	829	754	796
11. Pregnancy, Labour and Puerperal State	..	618	618	..	19	9	..	248	109
12. Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	107	86	193	3	3	3	34	35	34
13. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	103	43	146	3	1	2	32	17	26
14. Congenital Malformations	332	250	582	10	8	9	104	100	102
15. Early Infancy	1,524	1,068	2,592	46	33	40	478	429	457
16. Old Age	1,389	1,361	2,750	42	42	42	436	547	484
17. External Causes	2,995	892	3,887	90	28	59	940	358	685
18. Causes of Death not Determined	209	67	276	6	2	4	66	27	49
Total	31,860	24,897	56,757	955	774	866	10,000	10,000	10,000

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

QUINQUENNIAL DEATH RATES IN CLASSES.—AUSTRALIA.

Class.	Number of Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.								
	1911 to 1915.			1921 to 1925.			1926 to 1930.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Parasitic and Infectious Diseases							107	86	97
2. Cancer and Other Tumours							100	98	100
3. Rheumatism, Diseases of Nutrition, of Endocrine Glands, and Other General Diseases	261	236	249	248	222	236	19	29	24
4. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs							8	9	8
5. Chronic Poisonings and Intoxications							3	1	2
6. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Sense	112	93	103	93	83	88	78	77	77
7. Diseases of the Circulatory System	147	116	132	150	118	134	186	150	168
8. Diseases of the Respiratory System	132	93	113	121	88	105	116	85	101
9. Diseases of the Digestive System	135	123	130	97	81	89	79	63	71
10. Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System	72	46	59	72	49	61	77	56	67
11. Puerperal Condition	..	27	13	..	25	12	..	24	12
12. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	6	5	6	6	4	5	4	3	3
13. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	2	2
14. Congenital Malformations	12	9	10	12	10	11	12	9	10
15. Early Infancy	87	71	79	73	56	65	60	46	54
16. Old Age	94	80	88	76	68	72	55	53	54
17. External Causes	117	33	77	95	26	61	107	30	69
18. Causes of Death not Determined	16	9	13	15	9	12	12	6	9
Total	1,193	942	1,073	1,061	841	957	1,026	827	928

15. Ages at Death of Married Males and Females, and Issue.—Bulletin No. 50 "Australian Demography" contains a number of tables showing the ages at marriage, ages at death, birthplaces, and occupations, in combination with the issue of married persons who died in Australia in 1932. A summary of those tables is given hereunder. Deaths of married males in 1932 numbered 19,712, and of married females, 17,713. The tabulations which follow deal, however, with only 19,378 males and 17,524 females, the information in the remaining 523 cases being incomplete. The total number of children in the families of the 19,378 males was 85,097, and of the 17,524 females, 82,284. The average number of children is shown for various age-groups in the following table :—

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

Age at Death.	Average Family.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1911.	1921.	1932.	1911.	1921.	1932.
Under 20 years	0.33	..	..	0.94	0.77	0.88
20 to 24 "	0.77	0.84	1.00	1.27	1.22	1.16
25 " 29 "	1.25	1.29	1.40	1.82	1.86	1.63
30 " 34 "	2.05	2.06	1.85	2.74	2.45	2.40
35 " 39 "	2.80	2.58	2.28	3.64	3.29	2.97
40 " 44 "	3.47	3.23	2.69	4.09	3.66	3.33
45 " 49 "	4.09	3.48	3.07	4.54	3.76	3.50
50 " 54 "	4.75	3.76	3.41	5.35	4.23	3.55
55 " 59 "	5.44	4.41	3.66	5.86	4.69	4.03
60 " 64 "	5.95	4.98	3.97	5.99	5.39	4.28
65 " 69 "	6.23	5.50	4.27	6.50	5.86	4.87
70 " 74 "	6.41	6.06	4.87	6.38	6.30	5.29
75 " 79 "	6.75	6.66	5.51	6.72	6.56	5.85
80 " 84 "	6.68	6.89	6.17	6.22	6.76	6.12
85 " 89 "	6.67	7.18	6.68	5.97	6.93	6.38
90 " 94 "	6.03	7.21	6.65	5.69	6.53	6.74
95 " 99 "	7.30	6.97	6.68	5.05	6.05	6.69
100 years and upwards ..	9.33	9.20	9.40	5.17	5.11	6.85
Age not stated	4.33	5.36	3.88	4.60	5.80	2.00
All ages	5.42	4.97	4.39	5.35	5.05	4.70

The figures in the preceding table include the issue both living and dead, the proportion between them, taking the issue of deceased males and females together, being about 1,000 to 254. The totals are shown in the following table :—

ISSUE OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES.—AUSTRALIA, 1932.

Issue of Married Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Issue of Married Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Living ..	34,843	34,560	69,403	Living ..	32,007	32,038	64,045
Dead ..	9,054	6,640	15,694	Dead ..	10,283	7,956	18,239
Total ..	43,897	41,200	85,097	Total ..	42,290	39,994	82,284

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

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

Age at Marriage.	Average Family.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1911.	1921.	1932.	1911.	1921.	1932.
Under 15 years .. .. .	..	..	..	9.71	7.60	8.53
15 to 19 „ .. .	6.97	6.32	5.96	7.10	6.97	6.73
20 „ 24 „ .. .	6.34	6.05	5.48	5.77	5.50	5.23
25 „ 29 „ .. .	5.70	5.17	4.72	4.27	4.09	3.81
30 „ 34 „ .. .	4.92	4.45	3.82	3.04	2.66	2.47
35 „ 39 „ .. .	4.05	3.90	3.09	1.68	1.61	1.29
40 „ 44 „ .. .	3.43	2.67	2.49	0.72	0.62	0.43
45 „ 49 „ .. .	2.59	2.20	1.94	0.26	0.03	0.11
50 „ 54 „ .. .	2.45	1.70	1.50	..	..	..
55 „ 59 „ .. .	1.66	1.30	1.60	..	..	..
60 „ 64 „ .. .	2.00	0.33	0.82	..	..	..
65 years and upwards ..	1.00	0.25	0.46	..	..	..
Age unspecified	5.40	4.93	3.41	5.23	5.41	3.89
All Ages	5.42	4.97	4.39	5.35	5.05	4.70

17. Birthplaces of Deceased Married Males and Females, and Issue.—The following table shows the birthplaces of married males and females who died in 1911 and 1932, together with the average issue. No generalizations can, of course, be made in those cases in which the number of deaths was small, but where the figures are comparatively large, as in the case of natives of Australia and the British Isles, differences occur between the average of these individual countries, which appear inexplicable on any other ground than that of different age constitution of the locally born population. It will be noted that the differences occur both in the male and female averages.

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

Birthplace.	Married Males.				Married Females.			
	1911.		1932.		1911.		1932.	
	Deaths.	Average Issue.	Deaths.	Average Issue.	Deaths.	Average Issue.	Deaths.	Average Issue.
Australasia—								
Australia	4,074	4.71	11,881	4.32	4,566	4.57	11,557	4.54
New Zealand	64	3.89	189	3.33	56	3.84	148	3.33
Europe—								
England and Wales ..	4,079	5.87	4,030	4.50	3,152	5.86	3,121	4.85
Scotland	1,133	5.89	1,012	4.52	1,002	6.09	828	5.21
Ireland	1,766	6.12	1,038.	4.85	2,118	5.83	1,220	5.17
Other British Possessions	23	6.52	30	4.43	24	5.75	13	5.46
Western	199	4.33	230	4.12	55	5.07	68	5.43
Central	484	5.81	388	5.29	270	6.56	263	6.48
Southern	58	5.09	128	4.31	12	4.92	55	4.24
Eastern	35	4.37	47	3.96	6	4.50	11	3.29
Asia—								
British Possessions ..	32	3.87	53	2.92	17	6.41	30	4.30
Foreign Countries ..	74	2.46	107	3.48	5	2.60	21	4.86
Africa—								
British Possessions ..	16	3.56	28	3.11	15	4.80	18	4.00
Foreign Countries ..	..	..	2	4.50	..	..	1	1.00
America—								
British Possessions ..	42	5.55	41	5.20	17	6.47	12	4.17
United States	40	3.78	48	3.88	17	4.94	36	3.22
Other Foreign Countries	17	4.53	9	4.22	10	4.50	4	3.75
Polynesia	5	4.00	13	2.77	9	3.33	11	5.00
Indefinite	72	4.28	104	4.26	72	4.85	107	5.29
Total	12,213	5.42	19,378	4.39	11,423	5.35	17,524	4.70

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

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

Occupation Class.	Deaths of Married Males.			Average Issue.		
	1921.	1931.	1932.	1921.	1931.	1932.
Professional	926	1,194	1,450	4.04	3.78	3.51
Domestic	552	621	557	3.55	3.64	3.37
Commercial	1,977	2,962	2,160	4.18	3.55	3.67
Transport and Communica- tion	1,254	1,742	1,721	4.63	4.15	4.24
Industrial	5,086	6,883	3,629	4.95	4.49	4.31
Agricultural, Pastoral, Min- ing, etc.	3,983	4,495	4,710	5.83	5.31	5.25
Indefinite	759	936	5,151 ^a	5.49	4.68	4.38 ^a
Dependants	15	39		4.00	3.85	
Total	14,552	18,872	19,378	4.97	4.44	4.39

(a) Includes 4,071 (average issue 4.35) clerks, labourers, &c., not specified as belonging to any industry, which were formerly included under "Commercial" or "Industrial."

§ 4. Australian Life Tables.

Official Year Book, No. 20, pp. 962 and 969 to 973, contained a synopsis of the various Australian Life Tables, also comparisons with other countries of the expectation of life at various ages. Considerations of space, however, do not permit of their repetition herein.

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

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

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

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

§ 6. Graphical Representation of Vital Statistics.

(See Graphs pp. 793 to 798A.)

1. **General.**—The progressive fluctuations of the number of births, marriages, and deaths are important indexes of the economic conditions and social ideals of a community. Graphs have accordingly been prepared which show these fluctuations. It should be remembered, however, that, normally, the increase of births and marriages should be proportional to the growth of population.

2. **Graphs of Annual Births, Marriages, and Deaths.**—The outstanding features of the graph representing births are:—An almost continuous rise in the numbers from 1860 to 1891; a decline till 1898, associated with the commercial crisis of 1891–93; a sharp fall in 1903 which accompanied a severe drought; an uninterrupted increase from 1903 to 1914, the total for 1914 being the highest recorded; a rapid decline until 1920, the result of war conditions. The figures for the last twelve years show a tendency to greater stability, though with a general downward tendency, which was very marked in the years 1931 and 1932.

The graph for marriages up to 1914 discloses approximately the same features as that for births—financial crises and droughts having a similar effect. The numbers for 1914 and 1915 showed a considerable increase over previous years. From 1916 to 1918 there was a rapid fall, the numbers being much below those of pre-war years. During 1919 and 1920 the recovery was very rapid, the total for the latter year being the highest ever recorded. The totals for 1923 to 1931 were not so favourable.

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

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

The variations in the marriage rates, though less abrupt than those in the birth and death rates, have ranged from a minimum of 6.08 per 1,000 which marked the culmination of a commercial depression in 1894 to a maximum of 9.62 per 1,000 in 1920. The depression of 1931, however, was responsible for the establishment of a new minimum of 5.98 per 1,000 in that year.

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

The graph of natural increase shows roughly the same variations as that for the birth rate, but the influence of the death rate is indicated by the very low rates of natural increase for 1875, 1898, and 1919, which resulted from the exceptionally high death rates of those years.