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CHAPTER X

VITAL STATISTICS

NOTE.—The tables in this chapter are confined to the principal characteristics of vital statistics for Australia, and relate, in the main, to the year 1962, except for the totals of marriages, births, deaths and infant deaths, for which it has been possible to include figures for 1963. Comparisons have been restricted, in general, to the individual years 1958 to 1963 and the five-year periods 1926–30 to 1956–60, while age data have been shown in five-year groups. Comparisons over longer periods, together with more detailed figures such as single age particulars and cross-classifications of various characteristics, will be found in the annual bulletin, *Demography*. Current information is published in the *Monthly Review of Business Statistics*, the *Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics* and the *Australian Demographic Review* (a mimeographed series issued at intervals throughout the year on population and vital statistics).

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

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

§ 1. Provisions for Registration and Compilation of Statistics

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

New Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinances came into operation in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory on 1st September, 1963. Under the provisions of these ordinances, information concerning a birth is required to be supplied to the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages within 28 days, though provision has been made for late registration. For the registration of a death the period allowed is 14 days. Prior to 1st September, 1963, information concerning a birth was required within 21 days, and information concerning a death within 14 days. The provisions for the registration of marriages are those laid down in the *Marriage Act* 1961 which came into operation on 1st September, 1963 (*see below*).

Information concerning a birth is required to be supplied within 42 days in South Australia, while in other States a period of 60 days is allowed. For the registration of a death the period allowed is 8 days in Tasmania, 10 days in South Australia, 14 days in Western Australia, 21 days in Victoria and 30 days in New South Wales and Queensland.

The *Marriage Act* 1961 came into operation on 1st September, 1963, placing the Marriage Laws of all States, the mainland Territories and Norfolk Island on a uniform basis. Provision is made for the celebration of marriage by ministers of religion registered with the Registrar of Ministers of Religion appointed in each State and Territory by the Attorney-General, and by certain civil officers. In all cases, the authorized celebrant is required to register particulars of the parties married with the appropriate registering authority in each State or Territory. The celebrant is requested to register a marriage as soon as practicable and in any case not later than fourteen days after the marriage. Prior to the coming into operation of the *Marriage Act*, the celebrant was required to register particulars of the parties married with the Registrar-General (the Government Statist in Victoria) or the Principal Registrar immediately following the ceremony in Victoria, Western Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory; within 7 days in Tasmania and South Australia; and within 30 days in New South Wales and Queensland.

The registration of stillbirths is compulsory in all the States and Territories, except Tasmania. Western Australia was the first State to introduce compulsory registration in 1908, followed by the Australian Capital Territory in 1930, New South Wales in 1935, South Australia in 1937, the Northern Territory in 1949, Victoria in 1953, and Queensland in 1959.

Prior to the bringing into operation of the new Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinances on 1st September, 1963, the registration of a stillbirth was effected in the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory as a birth and subsequent death. From 1st September, 1963, the Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinances provides that a stillbirth shall be registered in the Register of Births. Registration is effected in New South Wales and Western Australia as a birth and subsequent death and in the other States as a stillbirth. Though registration is not compulsory in Tasmania, it is believed that for various reasons nearly all stillbirths are registered voluntarily. In this chapter, stillbirths have been excluded from all tables of births and deaths and are shown only in those specially relating to stillbirths.

The data for the compilation of vital statistics are obtained from registry records and dispatched, through the Statistical Office in each State and Territory, to the Commonwealth Statistician. The compilation and publication of vital statistics for Australia is one of the functions of the Commonwealth Statistician. The Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians compile and publish statistics relating to their respective States.

§ 2. Marriages

1. Number of Marriages.—The numbers of marriages registered in each State and Territory in five-year periods from 1926–30 to 1956–60, and for each of the years 1959 to 1963, are shown in the following table. Annual averages for each five-year period from 1861 to 1950 were published in Official Year Book No. 39, page 575. A graph showing the number of marriages in each year from 1870 to 1963 appears on page 317 of this issue.

MARRIAGES

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

1926–30 ..	19,253	12,955	6,279	4,036	3,167	1,506	23	30	47,249
1931–35 ..	18,742	12,773	6,950	3,967	3,328	1,638	29	53	47,480
1936–40 ..	25,295	17,784	8,982	5,726	4,399	2,187	83	85	64,541
1941–45 ..	28,506	19,450	10,563	6,517	4,668	2,097	71	109	71,981
1946–50 ..	30,162	20,453	10,666	6,581	5,205	2,529	114	181	75,891
1951–55 ..	28,483	20,007	10,171	6,290	5,232	2,539	146	234	73,102
1956–60 ..	28,432	20,422	10,254	6,517	5,145	2,573	190	321	73,854

ANNUAL TOTALS

1959 ..	28,201	20,456	10,581	6,614	5,387	2,567	205	352	74,363
1960 ..	29,328	20,627	10,227	6,607	5,323	2,713	208	395	75,428
1961 ..	29,773	21,264	10,392	6,804	5,150	2,677	207	419	76,686
1962 ..	30,360	22,393	10,642	7,021	5,466	2,485	243	480	79,090
1963 ..	30,999	22,061	11,431	7,302	5,755	2,708	260	529	81,045

2. Crude Marriage Rates.—The crude marriage rates for each State and Territory from 1926–30 to 1956–60, and for each of the years 1959 to 1963, are given hereunder.

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES(a)

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

1926–30 ..	7.86	7.42	7.10	7.12	7.80	6.97	5.11	3.86	7.52
1931–35 ..	7.20	7.02	7.35	6.83	7.58	7.19	5.92	5.74	7.16
1936–40 ..	9.29	9.52	8.80	9.65	9.49	9.25	13.28	7.22	9.35
1941–45 ..	9.97	9.86	10.04	10.61	9.74	8.61	7.18	7.57	9.94
1946–50 ..	9.90	9.72	9.41	9.87	10.01	9.56	9.39	9.36	9.77
1951–55 ..	8.41	8.34	7.91	8.11	8.44	8.35	9.13	8.20	8.29
1956–60 ..	7.70	7.50	7.14	7.26	7.36	7.69	8.63	7.51	7.50

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

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES—continued

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL RATES									
1959 ..	7.50	7.35	7.23	7.18	7.57	7.52	8.68	7.55	7.40
1960 ..	7.65	7.22	6.86	6.99	7.36	7.82	8.28	7.51	7.34
1961 ..	7.61	7.26	6.86	7.02	6.98	7.57	7.89	7.13	7.30
1962 ..	7.63	7.49	6.91	7.10	7.24	6.91	9.01	7.31	7.39
1963 ..	7.65	7.22	7.32	7.24	7.44	7.43	9.07	7.21	7.42

The crude marriage rates for Australia and the principal countries of the world are shown for the latest available year in § 7. International Vital Statistics.

3. **Marriage Rates based on Marriageable Population.**—As the marriage rates in some international tabulations are based on the unmarried population aged 15 years and over, the corresponding rates have been calculated for Australia for the nine census periods to 1960–62. The period in each case comprises the census year with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following, and the figures are as follows.

PERSONS MARRYING PER 1,000 OF UNMARRIED POPULATION: AUSTRALIA

Period	Rate(a)	Period	Rate(a)
1880–82 ..	48.63	1932–34 ..	42.88
1890–92 ..	44.04	1946–48 ..	71.24
1900–02 ..	42.14	1953–55 ..	65.32
1910–12 ..	50.12	1960–62 ..	62.27
1920–22 ..	55.97		

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

4. **Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.**—(i) *General.* Particulars of age at marriage in age groups, and previous conjugal condition of bridegrooms and brides in 1962 are given hereunder. There were 8,924 males under 21 years of age married during 1962, while the corresponding number of females was 30,991. At the other extreme, there were 1,114 bridegrooms and 541 brides in the age group 65 years and over.

AGE AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES:
AUSTRALIA, 1962

Age at marriage (years)	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
Under 20 ..	4,496	..	..	4,496	21,387	5	5	21,397
20–24 ..	35,791	14	52	35,857	36,712	69	279	37,060
25–29 ..	19,023	63	424	19,510	7,656	188	806	8,650
30–34 ..	6,888	136	889	7,913	2,512	244	1,071	3,827
35–39 ..	2,751	177	980	3,908	1,129	350	1,033	2,512
40–44 ..	1,142	249	771	2,162	563	406	761	1,730
45–49 ..	509	363	578	1,450	363	461	538	1,362
50–54 ..	339	380	435	1,154	238	407	290	935
55–59 ..	173	431	296	900	139	331	131	601
60–64 ..	110	373	143	626	86	305	84	475
65 and over ..	101	875	138	1,114	64	432	45	541
Total ..	71,323	3,061	4,706	79,090	70,849	3,198	5,043	79,090

(ii) *Proportional Distribution.* In the following table, the proportional distribution of bridegrooms and brides according to previous conjugal condition is shown in five-year periods from 1926-30 to 1956-60 and for each of the years 1958 to 1962.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: PROPORTIONAL DISTRIBUTION, AUSTRALIA

(Per cent.)

Period	Bridegrooms				Brides			
	Bachelors	Widowers	Divorced	Total	Spinsters	Widows	Divorced	Total
1926-30 ..	92.31	5.93	1.76	100.00	93.46	4.55	1.99	100.00
1931-35 ..	92.63	5.39	1.98	100.00	94.37	3.53	2.10	100.00
1936-40 ..	92.59	4.82	2.59	100.00	93.94	3.38	2.68	100.00
1941-45 ..	91.44	4.77	3.79	100.00	92.11	3.93	3.96	100.00
1946-50 ..	88.82	4.74	6.44	100.00	88.71	4.74	6.55	100.00
1951-55 ..	88.77	4.63	6.60	100.00	88.04	4.81	7.15	100.00
1956-60 ..	89.86	4.18	5.96	100.00	88.80	4.47	6.73	100.00
1958 ..	90.08	4.10	5.82	100.00	89.13	4.28	6.59	100.00
1959 ..	89.66	4.21	6.13	100.00	88.62	4.44	6.94	100.00
1960 ..	90.04	4.00	5.96	100.00	88.93	4.43	6.64	100.00
1961 ..	90.13	3.95	5.92	100.00	89.47	4.30	6.23	100.00
1962 ..	90.18	3.87	5.95	100.00	89.58	4.04	6.38	100.00

(iii) *Relative Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides.* The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides in 1962 are shown below in age groups of five years.

RELATIVE AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: AUSTRALIA, 1962

Age of bridegrooms (years)	Total bridegrooms	Age of bride (years)							
		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over
Under 20 ..	4,496	19	3,828	628	19	1	1	..	..
20-24 ..	35,857	19	13,544	20,812	1,287	154	31	3	7
25-29 ..	19,510	5	3,265	11,734	3,590	685	179	39	13
30-34 ..	7,913	..	556	2,973	2,394	1,300	477	152	61
35-39 ..	3,908	..	116	687	934	988	716	318	149
40-44 ..	2,162	..	35	166	265	434	537	423	302
45-49 ..	1,450	..	5	40	102	152	311	350	490
50-54 ..	1,154	..	4	15	37	65	147	260	626
55-59 ..	900	..	..	1	13	38	75	106	667
60-64 ..	626	..	..	1	5	7	25	47	541
65 and over ..	1,114	..	1	3	4	3	13	32	1,058
Total Brides	79,090	43	21,354	37,060	8,650	3,827	2,512	1,730	3,914

(iv) *Average Ages of Bridegrooms and Brides.* The average age at marriage of brides and bridegrooms has declined during recent years. The average ages, in years, of brides for each of the five years to 1962 were:—1958, 25.00; 1959, 25.01; 1960, 24.84; 1961, 24.73 and 1962, 24.68. The average ages, in years, of bridegrooms were 28.36 in 1958, 28.39 in 1959, 28.15 in 1960, 28.07 in 1961 and 28.03 in 1962. The difference in the average age at marriage between brides and bridegrooms is generally just over three years, the difference in 1962 being 3.35 years.

5. Previous Conjugal Condition.—The following table shows the relative conjugal condition of bridegrooms and brides in 1962.

CONJUGAL CONDITION OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES: AUSTRALIA, 1962

Conjugal condition of bridegrooms				Total bridegrooms	Conjugal condition of brides		
					Spinsters	Widows	Divorced
Bachelors	..	..	..	71,323	67,361	1,193	2,769
Widowers	..	..	..	3,061	1,027	1,353	681
Divorced	..	..	..	4,706	2,461	652	1,593
Total Brides	..	..	..	79,090	70,849	3,198	5,043

6. Countries of Birth of Persons Marrying.—The following table shows the relative countries of birth of bridegrooms and brides married in 1962.

RELATIVE COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES:
AUSTRALIA, 1962

Country of birth of bridegroom	Country of birth of bride											Total bridegrooms
	Australia	New Zealand	United Kingdom and Ireland	Germany	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Yugoslavia	Other European	Other and unspecified	
Australia ..	54,555	208	2,555	280	50	81	345	56	39	317	421	58,907
New Zealand ..	427	30	35	1	..	2	3	2	..	2	7	509
United Kingdom and Ireland ..	3,560	46	1,023	37	4	7	44	14	4	60	80	4,879
Germany ..	499	11	90	348	7	10	39	16	14	72	25	1,131
Greece ..	121	2	13	16	2,984	3	5	3	5	10	32	3,194
Italy ..	673	12	61	43	30	2,773	21	5	44	64	43	3,769
Netherlands ..	625	7	71	27	1	2	366	2	2	22	31	1,156
Poland ..	134	4	19	43	4	5	2	213	8	50	11	493
Yugoslavia ..	229	5	29	51	53	60	27	24	437	52	18	985
Other European ..	940	17	152	156	43	26	42	56	41	887	65	2,425
Other and unspecified ..	831	12	91	19	99	19	25	9	7	34	496	1,642
Total Brides ..	62,594	354	4,139	1,021	3,275	2,988	919	400	601	1,570	1,229	79,090

7. Occupation of Bridegrooms.—The distribution of the 79,090 bridegrooms for 1962 amongst classes of occupations was as follows:—craftsmen, 26,286; labourers, 9,961; administrative and clerical workers, 9,793; rural and mining workers, 8,251; professional and technical workers, 7,082; workers in transport and communication, 5,994; service, sport and other workers, 5,393; sales workers, 5,066; persons not in the work force, 1,264.

8. Celebration of Marriages.—Under the provisions of the *Marriage Act 1961*, marriages may be celebrated either by ministers of religion who are registered for that purpose with the Registrar of Ministers of Religion in each State or Territory, or by certain civil officers, in most cases district registrars. Most of the marriages are celebrated by ministers of religion. The registered ministers in 1962 belonged to more than forty different denominations, some of which, however, have only very few adherents. A number of these have been combined under the heading "Other Christian". The figures for 1962 are shown in the following table.

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION, 1962

Denomination	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Australia	
									No.	Proportion of total
Roman Catholic	8,276	6,305	2,939	1,456	1,444	522	60	180	21,182	26.78
Church of England ..	9,195	5,069	2,809	1,433	1,599	855	41	114	21,115	26.70
Methodist ..	2,541	2,726	1,636	1,634	646	367	4	24	9,578	12.11
Presbyterian ..	2,993	3,345	1,734	267	380	124	15	38	8,896	11.25
Orthodox (Greek, Russian, etc.)	1,083	1,233	99	300	67	6	21	7	2,816	3.56
Baptist ..	466	323	214	170	62	64	..	6	1,305	1.65
Lutheran ..	170	262	270	384	21	7	2	10	1,126	1.42
Congregational Churches of Christ ..	255	292	112	244	115	43	..	1	1,062	1.34
Salvation Army	117	436	71	208	96	17	..	6	951	1.20
Seventh-day Adventist ..	130	113	90	42	32	19	1	1	428	0.54
United Church ..	91	48	32	28	31	3	..	..	233	0.29
Unitarian ..	..	..	..	2	..	..	58	..	60	0.08
Other Christian	1	31	..	1	..	..	..	..	33	0.04
Hebrew ..	233	144	192	78	152	47	5	..	851	1.08
Other Non-Christian ..	121	157	2	2	6	..	..	1	289	0.37
	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	0.00
Total ..	25,672	20,484	10,200	6,250	4,651	2,074	207	388	69,926	88.41
Civil Officers ..	4,688	1,909	442	771	815	411	36	92	9,164	11.59
Grand Total	30,360	22,393	10,642	7,021	5,466	2,485	243	480	79,090	100.00

PROPORTION OF TOTAL

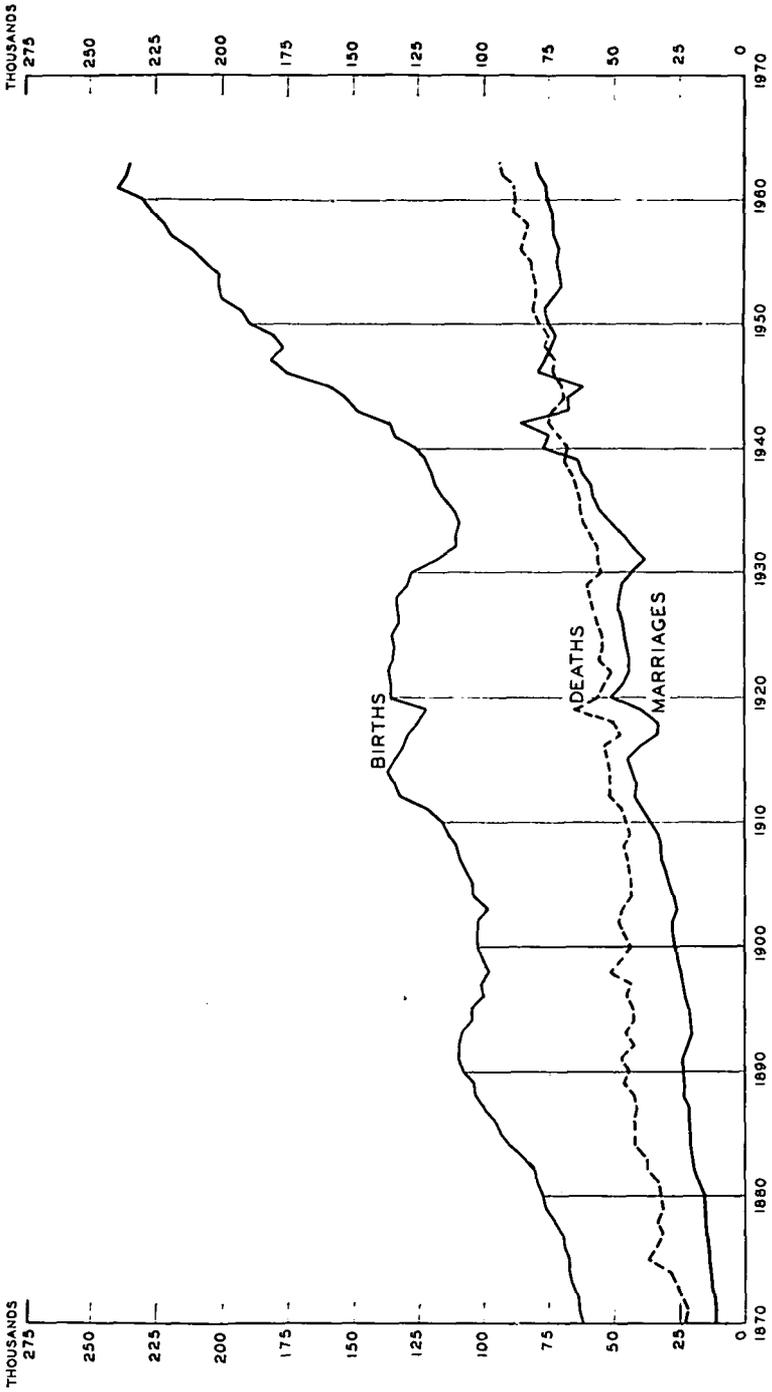
(Per cent.)

Denominational	84.56	91.48	95.85	89.02	85.09	83.46	85.19	80.83	88.41
Civil ..	15.44	8.52	4.15	10.98	14.91	16.54	14.81	19.17	11.59

§ 3. Divorce

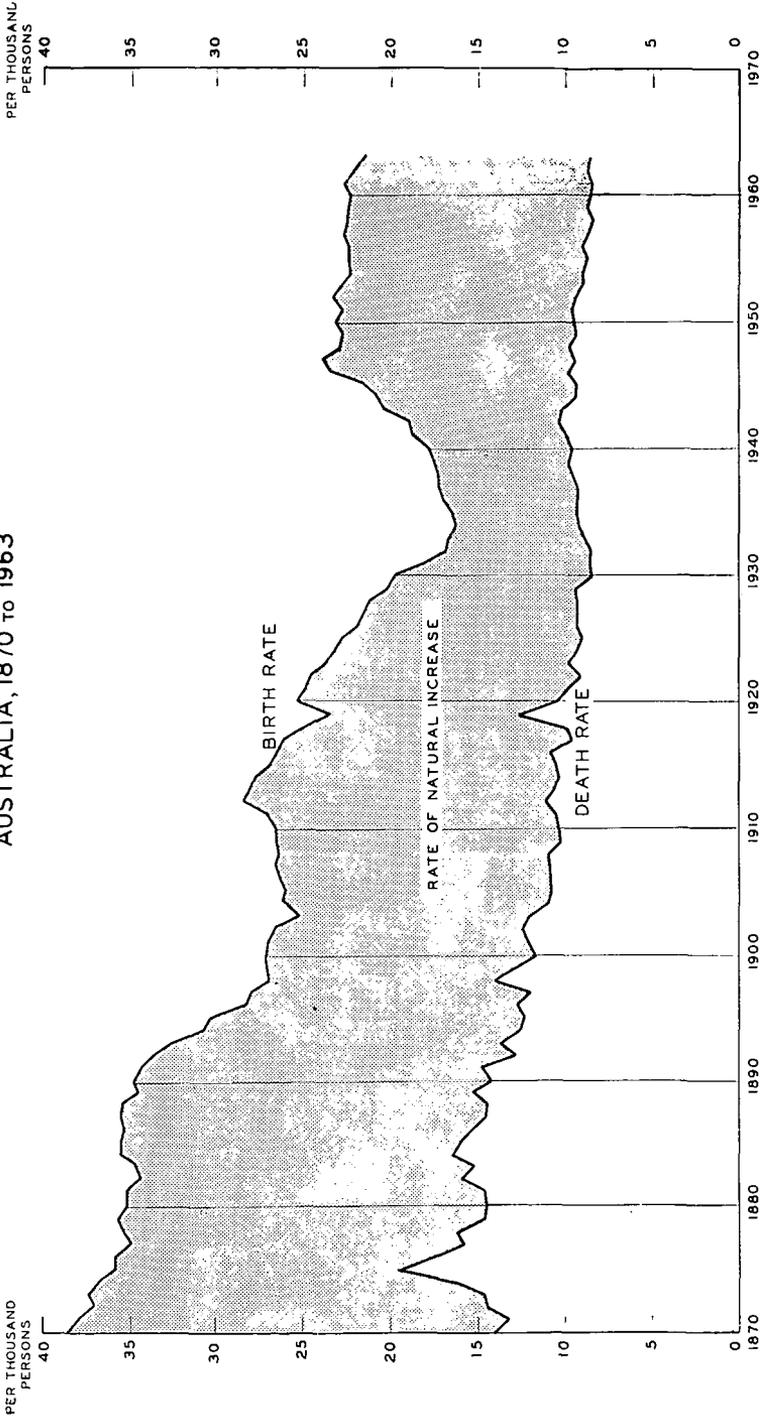
The number of dissolutions of marriage, nullities of marriage and judicial separations in 1962 was 7,265 and in 1963, 7,446. Further information may be found in Chapter XVII. Public Justice.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES: AUSTRALIA, 1870 TO 1963

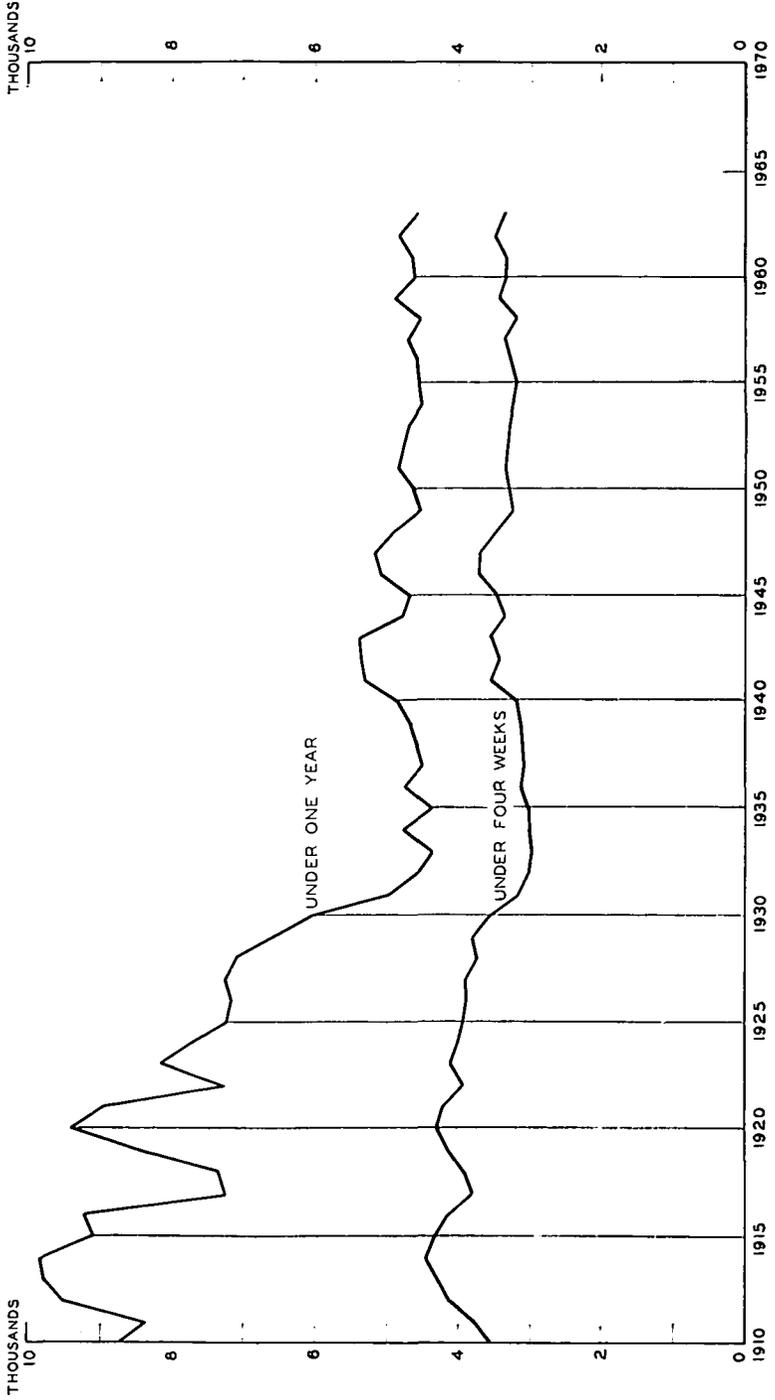


RATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND NATURAL INCREASE

AUSTRALIA, 1870 to 1963

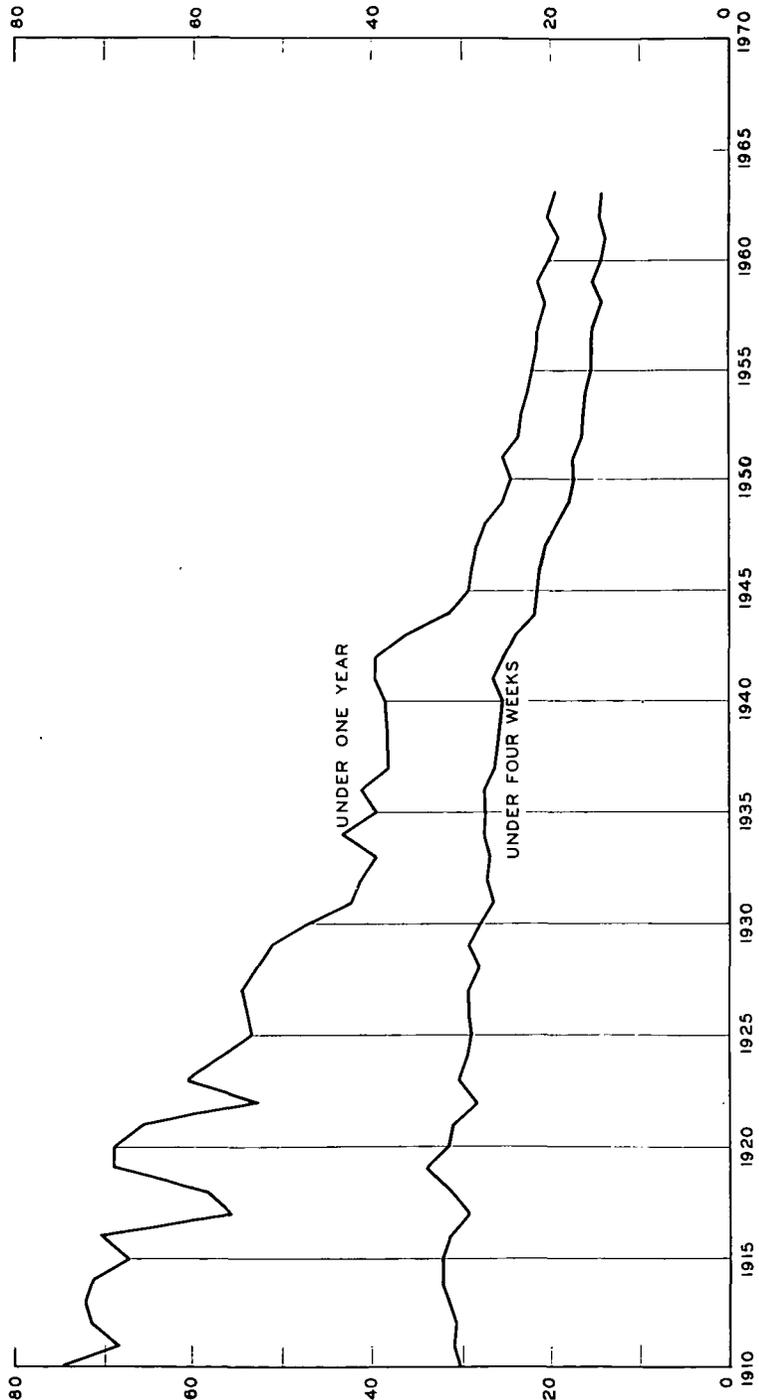


INFANT DEATHS: AUSTRALIA, 1910 TO 1963



INFANT MORTALITY RATES: AUSTRALIA, 1910 TO 1963

(INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS)



§ 4. Fertility and Reproduction

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

2. **Number of Live Births and Confinements.**—(i) *Year 1962.* There are various methods of measuring the fertility of the population by relating the number of births to the numbers of the population. In each, the basic data are, of course, the numbers of live births.

The number of live births registered in Australia during 1962 is shown in the following table. The table shows also the number of confinements resulting in one or more live births. The figures exclude cases where the births were of still-born children only.

LIVE BIRTHS AND CONFINEMENTS, 1962

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
LIVE BIRTHS									
Single births	83,522	64,391	34,994	20,883	16,763	8,671	904	1,793	231,921
Twins ..	1,875	1,462	687	475	298	220	20	26	5,063
Triples ..	38	37	9	3	3	3	..	..	93
Quadruplets	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Males ..	44,014	33,876	18,354	11,003	8,824	4,629	495	915	122,110
Females ..	41,425	32,014	17,336	10,358	8,240	4,265	429	904	114,971
Total ..	85,439	65,890	35,690	21,361	17,064	8,894	924	1,819	237,081

STILLBIRTHS ASSOCIATED WITH MULTIPLE BIRTHS INCLUDED ABOVE

Twins ..	43	12	11	7	4	8	2	..	87
Triples ..	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	6

CONFINEMENTS RESULTING IN BIRTHS SHOWN ABOVE

Nuptial ..	79,786	62,217	32,893	20,123	15,917	8,324	814	1,783	221,857
Ex-nuptial ..	4,710	2,924	2,453	1,002	998	462	101	23	12,673
Total ..	84,496	65,141	35,346	21,125	16,915	8,786	915	1,806	234,530

NOTE.—Owing to the registration procedure adopted in some States, it is possible that in some cases where one child only of a multiple pregnancy was live-born, the confinement has been treated as a single birth. However, the numbers of multiple births are not significantly affected. See also para. 12, p. 327.

(ii) *Live Births, Years 1926 to 1963.* The average annual number of live births in each State and Territory for each five-year period from 1926 to 1960 and the total number of live births for each year from 1959 to 1963 are given in the following table. Corresponding figures for each five-year period from 1861 to 1950 were published in Year Book No. 39, page 583.

LIVE BIRTHS

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

ANNUAL TOTALS									
1959 ..	80,866	62,245	35,599	20,372	17,111	8,625	796	1,362	226,976
1960 ..	81,983	64,025	35,213	20,966	16,926	8,853	777	1,583	230,326
1961 ..	86,392	65,886	36,637	22,399	17,078	8,982	878	1,734	239,986
1962 ..	85,439	65,890	35,690	21,361	17,064	8,894	924	1,819	237,081
1963 ..	84,065	65,649	35,934	21,367	17,290	8,530	859	1,995	235,689

A graph showing the number of births in each year from 1870 to 1963 will be found on page 317.

3. *Crude Birth Rates.*—The oldest and most popular method of measuring fertility is to relate the number of births to the total population, thus obtaining the *crude birth rate*. The crude birth rate measures the rate per thousand persons (irrespective of age or sex) at which the population has added to its numbers by way of births during a given period. Other methods of measuring fertility are shown on pages 323 *et seq.*

Crude birth rates for each five-year period from 1926 to 1960 and for each year from 1959 to 1963 for each State and Territory are set out below.

CRUDE BIRTH RATES(a)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES									
1926-30 ..	21.76	19.65	21.90	19.41	21.54	22.29	15.60	14.96	20.98
1931-35 ..	17.28	15.60	18.48	14.89	18.36	19.95	15.99	15.77	16.94
1936-40 ..	17.51	16.20	19.48	15.82	19.16	20.58	19.96	18.68	17.52
1941-45 ..	19.79	19.27	22.28	20.43	21.72	22.23	11.40	26.82	20.28
1946-50 ..	22.60	22.51	24.69	24.41	25.24	26.71	23.77	37.92	23.39
1951-55 ..	21.78	22.42	24.11	23.25	25.37	25.58	29.37	32.22	22.86
1956-60 ..	21.55	22.52	23.80	22.27	24.20	25.45	31.49	30.10	22.59

ANNUAL RATES									
1959 ..	21.49	22.36	24.31	22.12	24.04	25.26	33.70	29.22	22.57
1960 ..	21.38	22.41	23.62	22.19	23.41	25.52	30.95	30.12	22.42
1961 ..	22.07	22.51	24.17	23.10	23.16	25.40	33.46	29.49	22.85
1962 ..	21.46	22.04	23.19	21.59	22.59	24.75	34.26	27.69	22.14
1963 ..	20.75	21.49	23.00	21.18	22.36	23.42	29.96	27.20	21.59

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

NOTE.—The birth rates in the table above are based on *live births registered in the respective States and Territories*. Some confinements, however, take place in States other than the State in which the mother usually resides, particularly in areas near State borders.

The variations thus caused in the birth rates for the States and Territories by referring the birth registrations to the mother's usual residence are shown by the following corrected rates for 1963—New South Wales, 20.83; Victoria, 21.44; Queensland, 22.92; South Australia, 21.07; Western Australia, 22.39; Tasmania, 23.41; Northern Territory, 31.81; and Australian Capital Territory, 27.05.

See Year Book No. 47 (p. 339) for the effect of the variations in the availability of hospital facilities on the birth rate in the Australian Capital Territory and in the neighbouring town of Queanbeyan in New South Wales.

A graph showing the birth rate for each year from 1870 to 1963 will be found on page 318.

The crude birth rates of Australia and the principal countries of the world for the latest available year are shown in § 7. International Vital Statistics.

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

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

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

CRUDE BIRTH RATES AND FERTILITY RATES: AUSTRALIA

Period	Average annual rates			Index nos. (Base: 1880–82 = 100)		
	Crude birth rate(a)	Fertility rates		Crude birth rate(a)	Fertility rates	
		Births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years	Nuptial births per 1,000 married women aged 15–44 years		Births per 1,000 women aged 15–44 years	Nuptial births per 1,000 married women aged 15–44 years
1880–82.. ..	35.3	170	321	100	100	100
1890–92.. ..	34.5	159	332	98	94	103
1900–02.. ..	27.2	117	235	77	69	73
1910–12.. ..	27.2	117	236	77	69	74
1920–22.. ..	25.0	107	197	71	63	61
1932–34.. ..	16.7	71	131	47	42	41
1946–48.. ..	23.6	104	160	67	61	50
1953–55.. ..	22.7	109	149	64	64	46
1960–62.. ..	22.5	112	154	64	66	48

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

The table above shows how increasing proportions both of women of child-bearing age and of married women of child-bearing age inflate the crude birth rate. Thus, while the nuptial birth rate for married women increased by only 22 per cent. over the period 1932–34 to 1946–48, the crude birth rate rose by 41 per cent. owing principally to the greatly increased number of marriages during that period.

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

Age-specific fertility rates are more commonly expressed in age groups than in single ages. In the following table, such rates, calculated in terms of female births for the purpose of obtaining the gross and net reproduction rates described in para. 6, are shown in five-year age groups for Australia for the period 1926 to 1962.

AGE-SPECIFIC FERTILITY RATES(a): AUSTRALIA

Age group (years)	1926	1931	1936	1941	1946	1951	1956	1961	1962
15-19	14.02	13.08	12.18	11.90	12.63	18.59	20.84	22.87	21.53
20-24	60.23	53.08	50.33	59.42	73.52	85.84	101.46	110.01	104.53
25-29	76.82	62.47	62.02	70.78	89.51	90.24	98.11	107.73	104.24
30-34	61.90	51.25	46.33	49.72	65.03	59.16	59.65	63.62	62.35
35-39	43.55	33.23	28.89	28.69	37.43	32.29	31.32	30.53	29.80
40-44	17.63	13.61	10.19	9.52	11.87	9.97	9.48	9.36	8.80
45-49	1.90	1.45	1.11	0.80	1.03	0.80	0.76	0.70	0.60

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

6. **Gross and Net Reproduction Rates for Females.**—A single measure of reproduction, known as the gross reproduction rate, is obtained by adding together the specific fertility rates for each age in the child-bearing group. This measure indicates the number of female children who would be born on an average to women living right through the child-bearing period, if the conditions on which the rate is based continue. The rate is unaffected by the age composition of the potential mothers, and consequently it shows more clearly than the crude birth rate the reproductive propensity of the population. It is, however, an imperfect measure of reproduction because it does not take into account the females who fail to live from birth to the end of the reproductive period. A more accurate measure of this nature is obtained by multiplying the specific fertility rates by the number of females in the corresponding age group of the stationary or life table population and summing the products. Allowance is thus made for the effect of mortality, and the result is known as the net reproduction rate. The net reproduction rate indicates the average number of female children who would be born to women during their lifetime if they were subject at each age to the fertility and mortality rates on which the calculation is based. A constant net reproduction rate of unity indicates that the population will ultimately become stationary. If it continues greater than unity, the population will ultimately increase; if less than unity, it will ultimately decrease. The following table should be read in the light of the comment which follows it and of the index of marriage fertility in paragraph 8, page 325.

GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES: AUSTRALIA

Year	Gross reproduction rate	Net reproduction rate	Year	Gross reproduction rate	Net reproduction rate
1881(a)	2.65	(b) 1.88	1947	1.493	(g) 1.416
1891(a)	2.30	(b) 1.73	1954	1.558	(h) 1.497
1901(a)	1.74	(c) 1.39	1958	1.667	(h) 1.603
1911	1.705	(d) 1.421	1959	1.678	(h) 1.614
1921	1.511	(e) 1.313	1960	1.677	(h) 1.613
1931	1.141	(f) 1.039	1961	1.724	(h) 1.658
1941	1.154	(f) 1.053	1962	1.659	(h) 1.596

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

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

7. **Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, Various Countries.**—In the following table, a comparison is given of the gross and net reproduction rates recorded for various countries in the period 1954 to 1962. These represent the latest available international comparisons.

GROSS AND NET REPRODUCTION RATES: VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Period	Reproduction rate		Country	Period	Reproduction rate	
		Gross	Net			Gross	Net
Thailand ..	1954	2.26	1.70	England and Wales	1960	1.29	1.25
New Zealand(a) ..	1961	2.03	1.96	Finland ..	1960	1.29	1.22
Canada ..	1961	1.87	1.81	Austria ..	1960	1.28	1.19
United States of America(b) ..	1960	1.72	1.66	Belgium ..	1960	1.24	1.13
Australia(c) ..	1962	1.66	1.60	Denmark ..	1959	1.21	1.11
Ireland, Republic of	1955	1.59	1.45	Czechoslovakia ..	1959	1.16	1.04
Netherlands ..	1960	1.52	1.46	Germany—			
Portugal ..	1958	1.47	1.26	Federal Rep. ..	1959	1.16	(d)
Scotland ..	1961	1.42	1.37	Eastern ..	1955	1.13	(d)
Norway ..	1959	1.39	1.34	Switzerland ..	1959	1.15	1.09
France ..	1960	1.33	1.28	Sweden ..	1959	1.08	1.04
Yugoslavia ..	1959	1.31	1.08	Japan ..	1959	0.99	0.93
				Hungary ..	1960	0.98	0.91

(a) Excludes Maoris. (b) White population only. (c) Excludes full-blood aboriginals.
 (d) Not available. (e) 1960.

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

8. Fertility of Marriages.—More satisfactory estimates of the fertility of marriages may be made by relating nuptial confinements in each year to the marriages from which they could have resulted. Confinements of women of a certain number of years duration of marriage are related to the number of marriages taking place that number of years previously. The table below sets out this index of current fertility per marriage in respect of confinements in the individual years shown.

FERTILITY OF MARRIAGES: AUSTRALIA

Year	Nuptial confinements per marriage	Year	Nuptial confinements per marriage	Year	Nuptial confinements per marriage
1948 ..	2.44	1953 ..	2.66	1958 ..	2.88
1949 ..	2.45	1954 ..	2.66	1959 ..	2.93
1950 ..	2.56	1955 ..	2.71	1960 ..	2.96
1951 ..	2.55	1956 ..	2.76	1961 ..	3.05
1952 ..	2.63	1957 ..	2.87	1962 ..	2.98

NOTE.—See NOTE to table on p. 324.

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

9. Masculinity of Live Births.—The masculinity of live births, i.e., the number of males born for every 100 female births, has remained fairly stable for Australia at about 105. But when the number of births for which masculinity is being calculated is small (for example, totals for smaller States), considerable variation is shown. The averages for the ten years 1951-60 were as follows:—New South Wales, 105.38; Victoria, 105.50; Queensland, 105.80; South Australia, 104.89; Western Australia, 105.25; Tasmania, 104.96; Northern Territory, 107.16; Australian Capital Territory, 108.77; Australia, 105.43. The following table shows the figures for Australia for each ten-year period from 1901 to 1960 and for each of the years 1961 to 1963.

MASCULINITY^(a) OF LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED: AUSTRALIA

Particulars	1901-10	1911-20	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-60	1961	1962	1963
Total births ..	105.22	105.27	105.55	105.12	105.38	105.43	105.34	106.21	105.75
Ex-nuptial births	104.08	105.25	105.16	105.36	105.34	103.99	108.02	106.23	106.76

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

10. Ex-nuptial Live Births.—(i) *General.* The variations in the proportions of ex-nuptial live births as between the individual States and Territories for 1963 are shown below.

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS: NUMBER AND PROPORTION, 1963

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Number ..	4,823	3,078	2,661	1,059	1,229	464	102	38	13,454
Proportion of total births %	5.74	4.69	7.41	4.96	7.11	5.44	11.87	1.90	5.71

The number and proportion of ex-nuptial births at intervals from 1901 to 1963 are as follows.

EX-NUPTIAL LIVE BIRTHS: NUMBER AND PROPORTION, AUSTRALIA

Particulars	Annual average						1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
	1901-10	1911-20	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-60					
Number ..	6,498	6,836	6,238	5,133	6,780	9,013	10,687	10,987	12,269	12,813	13,454
Proportion of total births %	6.05	5.22	4.66	4.40	4.13	4.25	4.71	4.77	5.11	5.40	5.71

(ii) *Rate of Ex-nuptiality.* A further measure of ex-nuptiality is obtained by calculating the number of ex-nuptial births per thousand of the single, widowed and divorced female population aged from 15 to 44 years. On this basis, the number of ex-nuptial births per 1,000 unmarried women of ages 15 to 44 is as follows:—1880-82, 14.49; 1890-92, 15.93; 1900-02, 13.30; 1910-12, 12.53; 1920-22, 10.50; 1932-34, 6.91; 1946-48, 11.45; 1953-55, 14.45; and 1960-62, 18.49. Ex-nuptial births to married women, which are not recorded separately, are included in these figures and it is not possible to determine to what extent they influence the trend shown.

(iii) *Comparison of Rates.* The following table shows the relative ratios of ex-nuptial and nuptial births to the total population for periods from 1901.

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

Birth rate	Annual average						1961	1962	1963
	1901-10	1911-20	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-60			
Ex-nuptial ..	1.60	1.39	1.04	0.76	0.90	0.97	1.17	1.19	1.23
Nuptial ..	24.91	25.18	21.40	16.47	20.99	21.75	21.68	20.95	20.36
Total ..	26.51	26.57	22.44	17.23	21.89	22.72	22.85	22.14	21.59

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

11. Legitimations.—Under the provisions of the *Commonwealth Marriage Act 1961*, which came into operation on 1st September, 1963, a child whose parents were not married to each other at the time of its birth becomes legitimized on the subsequent marriage of his parents. The legitimation takes place whether or not there was a legal impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the child's birth and whether or not the child was still living at the time of the marriage, or in the case of a child born before 1st September, 1963, at that date. Prior to the introduction of this Act, legitimations took place under Acts passed in the several States to legitimize children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Acts, any child who came within the scope of their purposes, born before or after the passing thereof, was deemed to be legitimate from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. During 1962, the number of children legitimized in Australia was 1,143.

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

During 1962, multiple births recorded on this basis comprised 2,575 cases of twins, 33 cases of triplets and 1 case of quadruplets, the resultant numbers of live-born and still-born children being respectively 5,063 and 87 for twins, 93 and 6 for triplets, and 4 liveborn children for quadruplets. This represents an average of 10.98 recorded cases of twins and 0.14 recorded cases of triplets per 1,000 confinements or, alternatively, mothers of twins represented 1 in every 91 mothers and mothers of triplets 1 in every 7,107. Total cases of multiple births represented 11.12 per 1,000 confinements or 1 in every 90 mothers.

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

13. Ages of Parents.—The relative ages of the parents of children whose births were registered in 1962 have been tabulated separately for male and female births, multiple births being distinguished from single births. For total births and for multiple births, the relative ages of parents are shown in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 80. In the following table, the relative ages of parents are shown in five-year groups.

CONFINEMENTS: RELATIVE AGES OF PARENTS, AUSTRALIA, 1962

Age of father (years) and type of birth	Total	Age of mother (years)								
		Under 15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over	Not stated
Under 20	2,649	4	2,213	425	7	..	..	..	..	..
20-24	39,533	6	9,936	27,046	2,374	151	17	2	..	4
25-29	67,559	2	2,522	32,153	29,585	2,968	298	27	..	1
30-34	57,758	..	485	8,964	25,879	19,724	2,534	165	6	1
35-39	33,360	..	99	1,707	6,807	14,099	9,710	923	15	..
40-44	13,927	..	29	300	1,208	3,723	6,102	2,515	50	..
45-49	4,967	..	5	88	334	908	1,904	1,568	160	..
50-54	1,498	..	3	28	94	257	521	512	83	..
55-59	415	..	3	12	21	68	126	153	32	..
60-64	133	..	..	2	10	31	47	39	4	..
65 and over	58	..	..	3	5	10	16	20	4	..
Mothers of nuptial children	219,395	12	15,221	70,107	65,596	41,333	20,911	5,860	349	6
{ Single	2,429	..	73	612	722	599	357	61	5	..
{ Twins	33	..	1	9	6	7	7	3	..	..
{ Triplets(a) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Total	221,857	12	15,295	70,728	66,324	41,939	21,275	5,924	354	6
Mothers of ex-nuptial children	12,526	78	3,678	3,619	2,160	1,535	1,089	337	25	5
{ Single	146	..	25	37	23	30	25	6	..	..
{ Twins	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
{ Triplets .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
{ Total	12,673	78	3,703	3,656	2,184	1,565	1,114	343	25	5
Total Single	231,921	90	18,899	73,726	67,756	42,868	22,000	6,197	374	11
Total Twins	2,575	..	98	649	745	629	382	67	5	..
Total Triplets(a)	34	..	1	9	7	7	7	3	..	..
Total	234,530	90	18,998	74,384	68,508	43,504	22,389	6,267	379	11

(a) Includes 1 case of quadruplets.

14. Countries of Birth of Parents.—The following table shows the countries of birth of parents of children whose births from nuptial confinements were registered during 1962.

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: RELATIVE COUNTRIES OF BIRTH OF PARENTS,
AUSTRALIA, 1962**

Country of birth of father	Country of birth of mother										Total fathers	
	Australia	New Zealand	United Kingdom and Ireland	Germany	Greece	Italy	Netherlands	Poland	Yugoslavia	Other European		Other and unspecified
Australia ..	164,647	526	5,132	317	104	222	560	77	61	449	1,012	173,107
New Zealand ..	594	143	45	4	..	..	3	..	..	8	8	805
United Kingdom and Ireland ..	7,261	75	5,541	71	4	23	56	11	5	107	246	13,400
Germany ..	729	10	103	1,268	5	12	53	20	21	120	25	2,366
Greece ..	318	2	14	12	3,734	10	4	2	12	21	60	4,189
Italy ..	1,717	12	111	51	26	8,628	46	6	76	108	79	10,860
Netherlands ..	1,068	13	150	55	4	5	2,539	4	8	34	108	3,988
Poland ..	386	5	59	140	9	12	19	620	17	120	35	1,422
Yugoslavia ..	383	2	48	96	46	101	26	27	1,041	106	23	1,899
Other European ..	1,751	18	260	294	76	82	81	82	113	2,998	139	5,894
Other and unspecified ..	1,513	21	260	41	137	32	115	12	10	87	1,699	3,927
Total Mothers ..	180,367	827	11,723	2,349	4,145	9,127	3,502	861	1,364	4,158	3,434	221,857

15. **Occupation of Fathers.**—In the 221,857 cases where nuptial confinements resulted in one or more live births, the classes of occupations of the fathers were distributed as follows:—craftsmen, 69,527; rural and mining workers, 30,106; administrative and clerical workers, 29,059; labourers, 23,685; workers in transport and communication, 20,588; professional and technical workers, 19,097; service, sport and other workers, 15,076; sales workers, 14,719.

16. **Age, Duration of Marriage and Issue of Mothers.**—(i) *General.* The total number of nuptial confinements resulting in live births in 1962 was 221,857, comprising 219,395 single births, 2,429 cases of twins, 32 cases of triplets and 1 case of quadruplets. The following tables relating to previous issue exclude the issue of former marriages and still-born children. On the other hand, they include in some States children by the same father who were born to the mother prior to the marriage. Children born at the present confinement are included in the total issue shown.

(ii) *Duration of Marriage and Issue of Mothers.* The following table shows that in 1962 the duration of marriage of mothers of nuptial children ranged from less than one year to over 25 years and that the average family increased fairly regularly with the duration of marriage. The average issue of married mothers who bore children in 1962 was 2.61, compared with 2.60 in 1961, 2.59 in 1960, 2.58 in 1959, and 2.56 in 1958.

**NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF
MOTHERS, AUSTRALIA, 1962**

Duration of marriage	Total married mothers	Total issue	Average issue	Duration of marriage	Total married mothers	Total issue	Average issue
Under 1 year	30,527	31,076	1.02	15 years ..	3,031	15,405	5.08
1 year ..	25,266	32,745	1.30	16 " ..	2,277	11,992	5.27
2 years ..	25,409	45,234	1.78	17 " ..	1,466	7,913	5.40
3 " ..	22,484	47,870	2.13	18 " ..	1,172	6,704	5.72
4 " ..	19,215	47,076	2.45	19 " ..	1,023	6,064	5.93
5 " ..	16,590	45,992	2.77	20 " ..	840	5,080	6.05
6 " ..	14,438	44,203	3.06	21 " ..	535	3,404	6.36
7 " ..	11,918	39,684	3.33	22 " ..	343	2,290	6.68
8 " ..	9,885	35,185	3.56	23 " ..	199	1,411	7.09
9 " ..	8,388	32,037	3.82	24 " ..	110	798	7.25
10 " ..	7,347	29,363	4.00	25 years and over ..	131	1,129	8.62
11 " ..	6,200	26,478	4.27				
12 " ..	5,252	23,430	4.46				
13 " ..	4,141	19,363	4.68				
14 " ..	3,670	17,779	4.84				
				Total ..	221,857	579,705	2.61

(iii) *Age and Average Issue of Mothers.* The following table shows the average number of children born to mothers of different ages.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE AND AVERAGE ISSUE OF MOTHERS, AUSTRALIA

Period	Age of mother (years)							All ages
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over	
Average issue of mothers								
1911-20 ..	1.21	1.75	2.61	3.74	5.11	6.69	8.16	3.25
1921-30 ..	1.20	1.71	2.46	3.48	4.80	6.27	7.74	3.04
1931-40 ..	1.20	1.68	2.30	3.19	4.41	5.89	7.40	2.71
1941-50 ..	1.17	1.56	2.15	2.85	3.67	4.79	6.19	2.37
1951-60 ..	1.23	1.71	2.42	3.12	3.84	4.63	5.57	2.51
1962(a) ..	1.26	1.80	2.61	3.41	4.07	4.79	5.38	2.61

(a) Excludes 6 nuptial confinements where the age of mother was not stated.

(iv) *Previous Issue of Mothers, Various Ages.* A classification of mothers by age and previous issue is given for 1962 in the following table.

NUPTIAL CONFINEMENTS: AGE OF MOTHER AND PREVIOUS ISSUE, AUSTRALIA, 1962

Previous issue	Age of mother (years)								Total married mothers
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over	Not stated	
0 ..	11,850	33,485	14,680	5,433	2,253	570	36	3	68,310
1 ..	3,029	23,693	20,299	8,404	2,938	558	28	..	58,949
2 ..	383	9,699	16,934	10,459	4,177	896	45	1	42,594
3 ..	43	2,920	8,744	8,189	4,319	1,037	47	1	25,300
4 ..	2	724	3,534	4,766	3,026	890	41	..	12,983
5 ..	..	180	1,390	2,399	1,988	631	46	1	6,635
6 ..	..	23	502	1,226	1,123	520	41	..	3,435
7 ..	..	4	167	600	615	310	17	..	1,713
8 ..	..	..	56	240	379	159	16	..	850
9 ..	..	..	14	144	218	136	13	..	525
10 and over ..	..	..	4	79	239	217	24	..	563
Total Married Mothers ..	15,307	70,728	66,324	41,939	21,275	5,924	354	6	221,857

(v) *Multiple Births—Previous Issue of Mothers.* Figures regarding the previous issue of married mothers of twins in 1962 show that 565 mothers had no previous issue either living or deceased, 588 had one child previously, 498 had two previous issue, 344 three, 213 four, 101 five, 65 six, 20 seven, 18 eight, 6 nine, 5 ten, 2 eleven, 2 twelve, 1 fifteen and 1 seventeen.

Of the 32 cases of nuptial triplets and one case of quadruplets registered during 1962, 8 mothers had no previous issue, 8 had one, 7 had two, 5 had three, 1 had four, and 4 had five previous issue.

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

NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS: DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA

Duration of marriage	Annual average					1961	1962
	1911-20	1921-30	1931-40	1941-50	1951-60		
NUMBER OF NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS							
Under 8 months	9,312	10,351	10,677	8,822	11,796	15,883	16,198
8 months	1,562	1,530	1,417	2,104	2,144	2,324	2,180
9 "	3,517	3,253	2,668	4,298	4,673	5,212	4,808
10 "	2,877	2,907	2,202	3,447	3,947	4,244	3,847
11 "	2,018	2,152	1,836	2,896	3,287	3,401	3,256
<i>Total under 1 year</i>	<i>19,286</i>	<i>20,193</i>	<i>18,800</i>	<i>21,567</i>	<i>25,847</i>	<i>31,064</i>	<i>30,289</i>
1 year and under 2 years	8,563	10,133	10,595	17,762	18,463	18,722	18,167
2 years " " 3 "	2,626	3,369	4,319	8,028	7,937	7,654	7,625
3 " " " 4 "	1,230	1,743	2,214	4,361	4,373	4,406	4,213
4 " " " 5 "	700	941	1,205	2,569	2,632	2,697	2,585
5 " " " 10 "	980	1,446	1,766	3,936	4,262	4,534	4,380
10 " " " 15 "	168	240	289	501	721	901	848
15 years and over	42	55	55	94	144	199	203
Total	33,595	38,120	39,243	58,818	64,379	70,177	68,310

PROPORTION OF TOTAL NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS
(Per cent.)

Under 8 months	27.72	27.15	27.21	15.00	18.32	22.63	23.71
8 months	4.65	4.01	3.61	3.58	3.33	3.31	3.19
9 "	10.47	8.53	6.80	7.31	7.26	7.43	7.04
10 "	8.56	7.63	5.61	5.86	6.13	6.05	5.63
11 "	6.01	5.65	4.68	4.92	5.11	4.85	4.77
<i>Total under 1 year</i>	<i>57.41</i>	<i>52.97</i>	<i>47.91</i>	<i>36.67</i>	<i>40.15</i>	<i>44.27</i>	<i>44.34</i>
1 year and under 2 years	25.49	26.58	27.00	30.20	28.68	26.68	26.60
2 years " " 3 "	7.82	8.84	11.01	13.65	12.33	10.91	11.16
3 " " " 4 "	3.66	4.57	5.64	7.41	6.79	6.28	6.17
4 " " " 5 "	2.08	2.47	3.07	4.37	4.09	3.84	3.78
5 " " " 10 "	2.92	3.79	4.50	6.69	6.62	6.46	6.41
10 " " " 15 "	0.50	0.63	0.73	0.85	1.12	1.28	1.24
15 years and over	0.12	0.15	0.14	0.16	0.22	0.28	0.30
Total .. ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

In 1962, the masculinity of nuptial first births was 106.66 and of total births 106.21.

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

NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS: AGE OF MOTHER AND DURATION OF MARRIAGE, AUSTRALIA, 1962

Duration of marriage	Age of mother (years)								Total
	Under 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45 and over	Not stated	
NUMBER OF NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS									
Under 8 months	8,094	6,366	1,044	421	206	61	5	1	16,198
8 months	430	1,213	339	138	53	7	..	..	2,180
9 "	604	2,917	916	269	90	11	1	..	4,808
10 "	486	2,339	694	226	88	14	..	..	3,847
11 "	402	2,015	558	195	69	17	..	..	3,256
<i>Total under 1 year</i>	<i>10,016</i>	<i>14,850</i>	<i>3,551</i>	<i>1,249</i>	<i>506</i>	<i>110</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>30,289</i>
1 year and under 2 years	1,593	11,375	3,485	1,135	454	120	5	..	18,167
2 years " " 3 "	207	4,342	2,186	583	228	74	3	2	7,625
3 " " " 4 "	27	1,852	1,694	430	170	37	3	..	4,213
4 " " " 5 "	4	696	1,396	341	112	32	4	..	2,585
5 " " " 10 "	3	367	2,292	1,251	387	75	5	..	4,380
10 " " " 15 " .. ..	..	3	76	417	284	62	6	..	848
15 years and over .. ..	..	..	..	27	112	60	4	..	203
Total	11,850	33,485	14,680	5,433	2,253	570	36	3	68,310

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

NUPTIAL FIRST BIRTHS AND SUBSEQUENT BIRTHS: AUSTRALIA

Period	Nuptial confinements			Proportion of first to total nuptial confinements (Per cent.)
	First births	Other births	Total	
ANNUAL AVERAGES				
1911-20	33,595	88,997	122,592	27.40
1921-30	38,120	88,086	126,206	30.20
1931-40	39,243	71,136	110,379	35.55
1941-50	58,818	96,994	155,812	37.75
1951-60	64,379	136,264	200,643	32.09
ANNUAL TOTALS				
1958	65,431	144,477	209,908	31.17
1959	66,717	147,145	213,862	31.20
1960	66,890	150,073	216,963	30.83
1961	70,177	155,105	225,282	31.15
1962	68,310	153,547	221,857	30.79

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

For various reasons, the registration of stillbirths is not as complete as for live births and deaths. Particulars for the Territories and smaller States are more affected on this account than are those for the larger States.

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

STILLBIRTHS

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1936-40 ..	1,409	854	(a) 274	(b) 274	234	144	(a)	5	(a)
1941-45 ..	1,478	966	(c) 657	324	248	143	(a)	9	de 3,825
1946-50 ..	1,405	949	626	368	274	161	(a)	12	(e) 3,795
1951-55 ..	1,239	849	581	290	271	139	8	16	3,393
1956-60 ..	1,253	839	558	274	235	109	6	19	3,293
ANNUAL TOTALS									
1958 ..	1,208	826	548	240	225	105	5	14	3,171
1959 ..	1,241	799	553	281	225	109	5	18	3,231
1960 ..	1,261	850	551	280	226	106	13	22	3,309
1961 ..	1,306	885	553	272	240	111	17	19	3,403
1962 ..	1,099	775	520	278	203	102	9	20	3,006

(a) Not available. (b) Three years 1938-40. (c) Four years 1942-45. (d) Excludes Queensland for 1941. (e) Excludes Northern Territory.

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

PROPORTION OF STILLBIRTHS(a)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES									
1936-40 ..	28.71	27.43	(b)	c27.49	25.70	28.75	(b)	22.18	(b)
1941-45 ..	25.46	24.79	d26.76	25.17	23.29	25.68	(b)	22.87	ef 25.25
1946-50 ..	19.99	19.64	21.87	22.12	20.46	22.26	(b)	16.35	f 20.46
1951-55 ..	16.52	15.55	18.41	15.80	16.97	17.54	17.20	17.05	16.57
1956-60 ..	15.49	13.50	16.07	13.55	13.70	12.64	8.57	14.26	14.59
ANNUAL RATES									
1958 ..	14.87	13.30	15.92	11.83	13.27	12.11	7.12	10.86	14.05
1959 ..	15.11	12.67	15.30	13.61	12.98	12.48	6.24	13.04	14.04
1960 ..	15.15	13.10	15.41	13.18	13.18	11.83	16.46	13.71	14.16
1961 ..	14.89	13.25	14.87	12.00	13.86	12.21	18.99	10.84	13.98
1962 ..	12.70	11.63	14.36	12.85	11.76	11.34	9.65	10.88	12.52

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

NOTE.—Because of the smallness of the numbers of stillbirths occurring in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, the rates for these Territories (i.e. the number per thousand live births and stillbirths) are subject to considerable fluctuation.

§ 5. Mortality

1. Number of Deaths.—(i) Year 1963. The following table shows the number of deaths, male and female, registered in each State and Territory during the year. Stillbirths, although registered as both births and deaths in some States, are excluded from the death statistics published herein.

DEATHS, 1963

Sex	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
Males ..	20,594	14,709	7,878	4,678	3,444	1,601	119	189	53,212
Females ..	16,632	12,211	5,397	3,523	2,532	1,217	42	128	41,682
Persons ..	37,226	26,920	13,275	8,201	5,976	2,818	161	317	94,894

(ii) Years 1926 to 1963. A summary of the number of deaths in each State and Territory from 1926 to 1963 is given in the following table. Annual averages for each five-year period from 1861 to 1950 were published in Official Year Book No. 39, page 597.

DEATHS

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1926-30 ..	22,677	16,698	8,007	5,008	3,617	2,040	71	42	58,160
1931-35 ..	22,591	17,680	8,147	5,063	3,876	2,194	67	35	59,653
1936-40(a) ..	25,735	19,361	9,107	5,540	4,270	2,342	73	54	66,482
1941-45(a) ..	27,807	20,964	9,715	6,303	4,724	2,488	64	71	72,136
1946-50(a) ..	29,552	21,827	10,357	6,507	4,802	2,459	76	103	75,683
1951-55 ..	32,135	22,900	11,187	7,182	5,263	2,576	109	131	81,483
1956-60 ..	34,002	24,254	12,008	7,732	5,523	2,668	117	184	86,488
ANNUAL TOTALS									
1959 ..	35,249	25,078	12,349	7,943	5,497	2,780	124	192	89,212
1960 ..	35,030	24,547	12,370	7,804	5,697	2,670	134	212	88,464
1961 ..	35,048	24,500	12,756	7,815	5,729	2,789	128	196	88,961
1962 ..	36,861	25,847	13,182	8,232	5,810	2,870	144	217	93,163
1963 ..	37,226	26,920	13,275	8,201	5,976	2,818	161	317	94,894

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

A graph showing the number of deaths in each year from 1870 to 1963 will be found on page 317.

2. **Crude Death Rates.**—The commonest method of measuring the mortality rate is to relate the number of deaths for a given period to the mean population for that period, thus obtaining the crude death rate. This rate for a given period measures the number per thousand of population by which the population is depleted through deaths during that period. Crude death rates for each State and Territory from 1926 to 1963 are shown in the following table.

CRUDE DEATH RATES^(a)

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES									
1926-30 ..	9.26	9.56	9.06	8.83	8.91	9.44	15.83	5.36	9.26
1931-35 ..	8.68	9.72	8.62	8.72	8.83	9.63	13.46	3.81	9.00
1936-40 ^(b) ..	9.45	10.36	9.08	9.33	9.22	9.91	11.69	4.54	9.63
1941-45 ^(b) ..	9.73	10.63	9.24	10.26	9.86	10.21	6.43	4.98	9.96
1946-50 ^(b) ..	9.70	10.37	9.13	9.76	9.23	9.30	6.27	5.31	9.74
1951-55 ..	9.49	9.55	8.71	9.25	8.49	8.48	6.86	4.58	9.25
1956-60 ..	9.20	8.91	8.36	8.62	7.90	7.97	5.32	4.31	8.78

ANNUAL RATES

1959 ..	9.37	9.01	8.43	8.62	7.72	8.14	5.25	4.12	8.87
1960 ..	9.14	8.59	8.30	8.26	7.88	7.70	5.34	4.03	8.61
1961 ..	8.95	8.37	8.42	8.06	7.77	7.89	4.88	3.33	8.47
1962 ..	9.26	8.64	8.56	8.32	7.69	7.99	5.34	3.30	8.70
1963—									
Males ..	10.12	9.58	9.92	9.19	8.76	8.68	7.01	4.92	9.66
Females ..	8.25	8.03	7.03	7.05	6.66	6.77	3.59	3.66	7.70
Persons ..	9.19	8.81	8.50	8.13	7.73	7.74	5.62	4.32	8.69

^(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. etc., from September, 1939 to June, 1947.

^(b) Excludes deaths of defence personnel.

NOTE.—Crude death rates (i.e. the number of deaths per thousand of mean population) are affected by the particular age and sex composition of the population. In the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory the population at risk in the higher ages is lower proportionately than in other States, largely as a result of the rapid increases of the population in the lower ages.

A graph showing the crude death rate for each year from 1870 to 1963 will be found on page 318.

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

An examination of the age distribution of deaths and the resultant age-specific death rates is made in paragraph 7, page 340.

(ii) *Comparison of Crude and Standardized Death Rates.* The relative incidence of mortality as between individual States and as between the years 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954 and 1961 is illustrated in the following statement of crude and "standardized" death rates. These years have been chosen for comparison because the census data give essential information as to sexes and ages of the State populations. Crude death rates are shown to indicate the degree to which they disguise the true position.

CRUDE AND STANDARDIZED DEATH RATES

Particulars	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
Crude death rate(a)—							
1921	9.50	10.52	9.37	10.02	10.42	10.30	9.91
1933	8.58	9.59	8.84	8.44	8.64	9.60	8.92
1947	9.53	10.44	9.15	9.61	9.39	9.17	9.69
1954	9.46	9.20	8.63	9.01	8.38	8.67	9.10
1961	8.95	8.37	8.42	8.06	7.77	7.89	8.47
Standardized death rate(b)—							
1921	10.35	10.79	10.24	10.38	11.88	10.83	10.58
1933	8.52	8.74	9.10	7.66	8.74	8.86	8.62
1947	7.44	7.31	7.47	6.77	7.28	7.21	7.34
1954	7.24	6.63	6.80	6.52	6.71	7.02	6.90
1961	6.56	6.12	6.26	5.90	6.02	6.19	6.27

(a) Total deaths per 1,000 of mean population.
in para. 3 (i) p. 333.

(b) See explanation of standardized death rates

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

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

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

Period	Complete expectation of life at birth (years)		True death rate	
	Males	Females	Males(a)	Females(b)
1881-1890	47.20	50.84	21.19	19.67
1891-1900	51.06	54.76	19.58	18.26
1901-1910	55.20	58.84	18.12	17.00
1920-1922	59.15	63.31	16.91	15.80
1932-1934	63.48	67.14	15.75	14.89
1946-1948	66.07	70.63	15.14	14.16
1953-1955	67.14	72.75	14.89	13.75

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

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

The crude death rates and the true death rates of Australia and the principal countries of the world for the latest available year are shown in the table in § 7. International Vital Statistics, pages 353-4.

5. *Australian Life Tables.*—(i) *Life Tables prior to 1954.* It has been the practice at each census from 1911 onwards to prepare Life Tables representative of the mortality experience of Australia. The mortality of the Australian population for the thirty years from 1881 to 1910 inclusive was investigated in 1911 by the Commonwealth Statistician. Tables were compiled for each State and for Australia as a whole in respect of each sex for each of the decennial periods 1881-1890, 1891-1900 and 1901-1910. These compilations furnished a comprehensive view of Australian mortality in respect of sex, time, and geographical distribution, and practically superseded all Life Tables prepared in Australia prior to 1911. In addition, monetary tables based on the experience for the whole of Australia for the ten years 1901-1910 were prepared and published.

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

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

The main features of the tables are set out in the following summary table. Comparisons with earlier Australian tables and with the latest experience in the United Kingdom and New Zealand are provided in Year Book No. 48, pages 338-40.

LIFE TABLES, 1953-55

Age (x)	Males			Females		
	Rate of mortality (q_x)	Number of survivors (l_x)	Complete expectation of life (${}^e e_x$)	Rate of mortality (q_x)	Number of survivors (l_x)	Complete expectation of life (${}^e e_x$)
0 .. ..	.02521	100,000	67.14	.01989	100,000	72.75
10 .. ..	.00056	96,488	59.53	.00035	97,228	64.78
20 .. ..	.00186	95,460	50.10	.00064	96,774	55.06
30 .. ..	.00170	93,801	40.90	.00096	96,055	45.43
40 .. ..	.00297	91,861	31.65	.00217	94,715	36.00
50 .. ..	.00819	87,553	22.92	.00530	91,573	27.03
60 .. ..	.02221	76,256	15.47	.01203	84,665	18.78
70 .. ..	.05315	54,054	9.59	.03250	69,613	11.62
80 .. ..	.11958	23,658	5.47	.09314	39,633	6.30

q_x = probability of dying within one year at specified ages. l_x = number surviving at specified ages out of 100,000 births. ${}^e e_x$ = complete expectation of life at specified ages.

The following table shows a comparison of the complete expectation of life at selected ages for males and females as calculated from the life tables of 1920-22, 1932-34, 1946-48 and 1953-55.

COMPLETE EXPECTATION OF LIFE (e_x) AT SELECTED AGES: AUSTRALIA

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

6. Infant Deaths and Death Rates.—(i) States. (a) Under One Year. For each State and Territory, the number of deaths under one year of age and the rates of infant mortality during the period 1926 to 1963 were as follows.

INFANT MORTALITY: UNDER ONE YEAR

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
ANNUAL AVERAGES									
1926-30 ..	2,918	1,797	918	517	431	257	5	8	6,851
1931-35 ..	1,885	1,214	690	304	329	202	6	5	4,635
1936-40 ..	1,963	1,139	718	311	352	201	6	5	4,695
1941-45 ..	2,034	1,311	804	413	347	213	7	7	5,136
1946-50 ..	1,990	1,129	770	431	370	187	11	14	4,902
1951-55 ..	1,852	1,113	730	407	384	184	17	14	4,701
1956-60 ..	1,770	1,205	717	410	362	176	25	18	4,683
ANNUAL TOTALS									
1959 ..	1,832	1,320	721	422	345	202	31	16	4,889
1960 ..	1,735	1,182	740	397	366	169	26	28	4,643
1961 ..	1,800	1,173	733	448	336	151	21	27	4,689
1962 ..	1,825	1,219	754	409	380	184	37	32	4,840
1963 ..	1,673	1,242	722	399	353	153	27	38	4,607
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES(a)									
1926-30 ..	54.74	52.34	47.41	46.95	49.27	53.37	66.09	71.31	51.99
1931-35 ..	41.92	42.76	39.46	35.12	40.81	44.47	80.60	34.48	41.27
1936-40 ..	41.18	37.63	36.75	33.08	39.70	41.23	44.80	21.78	38.81
1941-45 ..	35.95	34.50	34.30	32.95	33.30	39.31	61.73	18.72	34.97
1946-50 ..	28.91	23.82	27.49	26.50	28.15	26.53	37.37	19.89	26.98
1951-55 ..	25.11	20.70	23.58	22.55	24.41	23.67	36.28	15.40	23.34
1956-60 ..	22.24	19.67	20.99	20.50	21.42	20.62	36.00	13.68	21.05
ANNUAL RATES(a)									
1959 ..	22.65	21.21	20.25	20.71	20.16	23.42	38.94	11.75	21.54
1960 ..	21.16	18.46	21.01	18.94	21.62	19.09	33.46	17.69	20.16
1961 ..	20.84	17.80	20.01	20.00	19.67	16.81	23.92	15.57	19.54
1962 ..	21.36	18.50	21.13	19.15	22.27	20.69	40.04	17.59	20.41
1963 ..	19.90	18.92	20.09	18.67	20.42	17.94	31.43	19.05	19.55

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

Compared with other countries, Australia occupies a favourable position in respect of infant mortality. In 1962, only a few countries recorded a lower rate than Australia. Rates for Australia and the principal countries of the world for the latest available year are shown in the tables in § 7. International Vital Statistics, pages 353-4.

(b) *Under Four Weeks.* The following table shows infant mortality rates under four weeks of age in each State and Territory during the period 1926 to 1962.

INFANT MORTALITY RATES(a): UNDER FOUR WEEKS

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES									
1926-30 ..	29.63	29.75	27.66	26.84	25.10	33.12	14.37	28.86	28.96
1931-35 ..	27.62	27.78	27.91	22.99	25.11	30.09	35.26	23.45	27.27
1936-40 ..	27.63	25.94	26.15	21.62	22.62	29.56	28.80	16.33	26.19
1941-45 ..	24.52	24.40	24.41	20.86	20.60	27.24	33.57	12.54	23.97
1946-50 ..	20.53	17.55	19.95	18.38	19.53	19.34	21.45	15.80	19.34
1951-55 ..	17.34	15.18	17.09	14.95	17.27	16.34	19.63	11.28	16.45
1956-60 ..	16.04	14.50	15.15	13.67	15.01	13.29	24.19	9.64	15.07
ANNUAL RATES									
1958 ..	15.30	14.48	13.76	13.72	14.35	12.37	17.22	11.76	14.50
1959 ..	16.37	15.22	14.61	14.03	13.79	14.84	27.63	8.81	15.31
1960 ..	15.25	15.84	13.70	13.26	15.89	11.18	27.03	12.00	14.64
1961 ..	14.86	13.46	14.80	12.99	12.76	11.91	14.81	10.96	14.01
1962 ..	15.46	14.17	15.02	13.44	14.48	14.06	19.48	11.54	14.71

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

NOTE.—Because of the smallness of the numbers of these deaths occurring in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, the rates for these Territories (i.e. number of such deaths per thousand live births) are subject to considerable fluctuation.

(c) *Four Weeks and under One Year.* Infant mortality rates for children aged four weeks and under one year are shown in the following table for the period 1926 to 1962.

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

Period	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	N.T.	A.C.T.	Aust.
AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES									
1926-30 ..	25.11	22.59	19.75	20.11	24.17	20.25	51.72	42.45	23.03
1931-35 ..	14.30	14.98	11.55	12.13	15.70	14.38	45.34	11.03	14.00
1936-40 ..	13.55	11.69	10.60	11.46	17.08	11.67	16.00	5.45	12.62
1941-45 ..	11.77	10.33	10.14	12.34	12.77	12.30	22.40	6.21	11.27
1946-50 ..	8.38	6.27	7.54	8.12	8.62	7.19	15.92	4.09	7.64
1951-55 ..	7.77	5.52	6.49	7.60	7.14	7.33	16.65	4.12	6.89
1956-60 ..	6.19	5.17	5.85	6.84	6.41	7.33	11.81	4.04	5.98
ANNUAL RATES									
1958 ..	5.99	4.75	5.64	8.68	7.17	7.12	14.34	6.28	5.99
1959 ..	6.28	5.99	5.64	6.68	6.37	8.58	11.31	2.94	6.23
1960 ..	5.91	4.76	5.17	5.68	5.73	7.91	6.43	5.69	5.52
1961 ..	5.98	4.34	5.21	7.01	6.91	4.90	9.11	4.61	5.53
1962 ..	5.90	4.33	6.11	5.71	7.79	6.63	20.56	6.05	5.70

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

NOTE.—Because of the smallness of the numbers of these deaths occurring in the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory, the rates for these Territories (i.e. number of such deaths per thousand live births) are subject to considerable fluctuation.

(ii) *Australia. (a) Under One Year.* The fact that out of 593,835 male infants born from 1958 to 1962, 13,514 (22.76 per 1,000) died during the first year of life, while of 563,038 female infants only 10,107 (17.95 per 1,000) died during the first year, accords with the universal experience that during the first few years of life the higher death rate of male infants tends to counteract the excess of male births. Stillbirths, for which masculinity is also higher, are not included in any of the tables relating to deaths.

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

INFANT DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES: AUSTRALIA

Period	Number of deaths						Rates(a)					
	Neonatal— under four weeks		Post- neonatal— four weeks and under one year		Total under one year		Neonatal— under four weeks		Post- neonatal— four weeks and under one year		Total under one year	
	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males
	ANNUAL AVERAGES						AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES					
1926-30 ..	2,203	1,612	1,706	1,330	3,909	2,942	32.50	25.20	25.16	20.79	57.66	45.99
1931-35 ..	1,763	1,299	886	687	2,649	1,986	30.62	23.73	15.38	12.55	46.00	36.28
1936-40 ..	1,816	1,353	863	663	2,679	2,016	29.30	22.93	13.93	11.23	43.23	34.16
1941-45 ..	2,007	1,495	914	720	2,921	2,215	26.66	20.88	12.14	10.05	38.80	30.93
1946-50 ..	2,024	1,490	784	604	2,808	2,094	21.68	16.86	8.40	6.84	30.08	23.70
1951-55 ..	1,907	1,406	776	612	2,683	2,018	18.47	14.32	7.52	6.24	25.99	20.56
1956-60 ..	1,921	1,432	741	589	2,662	2,021	16.81	13.24	6.48	5.45	23.29	18.69
	ANNUAL TOTALS						ANNUAL RATES					
1958 ..	1,822	1,404	767	567	2,589	1,971	15.99	12.93	6.73	5.23	22.72	18.16
1959 ..	2,017	1,458	777	637	2,794	2,095	17.35	13.17	6.69	5.75	24.04	18.92
1960 ..	1,934	1,437	717	555	2,651	1,992	16.33	12.84	6.06	4.96	22.39	17.80
1961 ..	1,951	1,410	739	589	2,690	1,999	15.85	12.06	6.00	5.04	21.85	17.10
1962 ..	2,038	1,451	752	599	2,790	2,050	16.69	12.62	6.16	5.21	22.85	17.83

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

(b) *Under Four Weeks.* The following table shows particulars of infant deaths in the first four weeks of life, or the neonatal period, from 1931 to 1962. It will be seen that for both males and females the risk of death is very much greater during the first day of life than subsequently.

INFANT DEATHS AND MORTALITY RATES—UNDER FOUR WEEKS: AUSTRALIA

Period	Number of deaths						Rates(a)					
	Early neonatal				Late neonatal— one week and under four weeks		Early neonatal				Late neonatal— one week and under four weeks	
	Under one day		One day and under one week				Under one day		One day and under one week			
Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	Males	Fe- males	
	ANNUAL AVERAGES						AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES					
1931-35 ..	(b)	(b)	c 1,442	c 1,066	321	233	(b)	(b)	c 25.04	c 19.48	5.58	4.25
1936-40 ..	(b)	(b)	c 1,496	c 1,120	320	233	(b)	(b)	c 24.13	c 18.99	5.17	3.94
1941-45 ..	906	674	728	541	373	280	12.03	9.42	9.67	7.55	4.96	3.91
1946-50 ..	986	731	758	539	280	220	10.56	8.28	8.12	6.09	3.00	2.49
1951-55 ..	918	713	742	508	247	185	8.88	7.26	7.19	5.17	2.40	1.89
1956-60 ..	972	765	705	490	244	177	8.50	7.07	6.17	4.53	2.13	1.64
	ANNUAL TOTALS						ANNUAL RATES					
1958 ..	927	737	659	486	236	181	8.14	6.79	5.78	4.48	2.07	1.66
1959 ..	1,003	784	762	497	252	177	8.63	7.08	6.55	4.49	2.17	1.60
1960 ..	967	755	715	516	252	166	8.17	6.75	6.04	4.61	2.13	1.48
1961 ..	976	744	739	490	236	176	7.93	6.36	6.00	4.19	1.92	1.51
1962 ..	1,080	733	719	548	239	170	8.84	6.38	5.89	4.76	1.96	1.48

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 male or female live births registered. (b) Not available. (c) Includes under one day.

Graphs showing infant deaths and infant mortality rates for each year from 1910 to 1963 will be found on pages 319 and 320 respectively.

(iii) *Causes of death—Children under One Year.* (a) *Numbers.* Causes of death of children under one year of age should be considered in relation to age at death, because the emphasis on various causes changes rapidly as age at death varies.

A summary for 1962 of deaths of children under one year of age, classified according to principal causes of death and age at death, is given in the following table.

CAUSES OF DEATH: CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE, AUSTRALIA, 1962

Inter-national Statistical Classification number	Cause of death	Age at death										Total under one year
		Days		Total under one week	Weeks			Months				
		Under 1	1-6		1	2	3	1-2 (a)	3-5	6-8	9-11	
	Causes mainly of pre-natal and natal origin—											
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	169	214	383	95	43	42	159	104	56	30	912
760, 761	Birth injury ..	402	261	663	23	2	..	2	..	..	..	690
762	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	376	228	604	9	4	2	6	4	1	2	632
769	Attributed to maternal toxæmia ..	55	23	78	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	81
770	Erythroblastosis ..	81	42	123	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	130
771	Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn ..	14	36	50	1	1	2	5	..	..	..	59
773	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy ..	93	94	187	9	1	..	7	4	3	..	211
774-776	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy ..	560	258	818	23	4	3	5	..	..	..	853
	<i>Total</i> ..	1,750	1,156	2,906	167	57	49	185	112	60	32	3,568
	Causes mainly of post-natal origin—											
571, 764	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhoea of newborn) ..	..	1	1	..	5	5	24	34	29	20	118
(b)	Pneumonia and bronchitis ..	13	49	62	28	17	22	95	114	83	45	466
(c)	Septicæmia, skin and subcutaneous tissue infections, sepsis of newborn ..	..	12	12	4	3	4	8	8	5	3	47
057, 340	Meningococcal infections and non-meningococcal meningitis ..	2	8	10	7	4	2	13	11	14	7	68
(d)	Causes classified as infective or mainly infective in origin not specified above ..	..	..	..	1	3	2	24	39	24	11	104
E921-E925	Accidental mechanical suffocation from vomit, food, foreign body or in cot ..	..	5	5	..	1	2	33	39	11	11	102
E926, E980-E985	Lack of care, neglect, infanticide ..	12	..	12	1	..	..	1	..	2	2	18
(e)	Other accidents, poisonings and violence ..	2	2	4	3	1	..	5	7	11	16	47
	<i>Total</i> ..	29	77	106	44	34	37	203	252	179	115	970
140-239	Neoplasms ..	1	3	4	2	..	..	2	6	2	5	21
Residual	Other causes remaining ..	33	31	64	10	4	5	49	69	44	36	281
	<i>All Causes</i> ..	1,813	1,267	3,080	223	95	91	439	439	285	188	4,840

(a) Age four weeks and under three months. (b) 490-493, 500-502, 763. (c) 053, 690-698, 765-768. (d) 001-052, 054-056, 058-138, 391-393, 470-483, 518, 519. (e) E800-E920, E927-E979, E990-E999.

(b) *Proportions.* The following table summarizes the detail contained in the previous table, and, in addition, shows the proportions of deaths from the various causes in each of the periods—under one week, one week and under one month, one month and under one year, and total under one year.

CAUSES OF DEATH: CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE—NUMBERS AND PROPORTIONS, AUSTRALIA, 1962

Inter-national Statistical Classification number	Cause of death	Age at death						Total under one year	
		Under one week		One week and under one month		One month and under one year		Number	Per cent.
		Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.	Number	Per cent.		
	Causes mainly of pre-natal and natal origin—								
750-759	Congenital malformations ..	383	12.5	180	44.0	349	25.8	912	18.8
760, 761	Birth injury ..	663	21.5	25	6.1	2	0.2	690	14.2
762	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	604	19.6	15	3.7	13	1.0	632	13.1
769	Attributed to maternal toxæmia ..	78	2.5	2	0.5	1	..	81	1.7
770	Erythroblastosis ..	123	4.0	7	1.7	..	..	130	2.7
771	Haemorrhagic disease of the newborn ..	50	1.6	4	1.0	5	0.4	59	1.2
773	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy ..	187	6.1	10	2.4	14	1.0	211	4.4
774-776	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy ..	818	26.6	30	7.4	5	0.4	853	17.6
	<i>Total</i>	2,906	94.4	273	66.8	389	28.8	3,568	73.7
	Causes mainly of post-natal origin—								
571, 764	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhoea of newborn) ..	1	..	10	2.4	107	7.9	118	2.5
(a)	Pneumonia and bronchitis ..	62	2.0	67	16.4	337	25.0	466	9.6
	Other	43	1.4	38	9.3	305	22.5	386	8.0
	<i>Total</i>	106	3.4	115	28.1	749	55.4	970	20.1
140-239, residual	Neoplasms and other causes remaining	68	2.2	21	5.1	213	15.8	302	6.2
	<i>All Causes</i>	3,080 (63.6 %)	100.0	409 (8.5 %)	100.0	1,351 (27.9 %)	100.0	4,840 (100.0 %)	100.0

(a) 490-493, 500-502, 763.

7. Age Distribution.—(i) *Number of Deaths.* Age at death is recorded for statistical purposes in days for the first week of life, in weeks for the first four weeks, in months for the first year and in completed years of life thereafter. These ages are usually combined in groups for publication, the most common being weeks for the first four weeks, months or groups of months for the first year, single years of age of the first five years and thereafter the five-year groups 5-9 years, 10-14 years, etc. A summary in this form for the year 1962 is given for Australia in the following table.

AGE AT DEATH: AUSTRALIA, 1962

Age at death	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons	Age at death	Males	Fe- males	Per- sons
Under 1 week	1,799	1,281	3,080	5- 9 years	291	187	478
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	132	91	223	10-14	232	134	366
2 weeks and under 3 weeks ..	57	38	95	15-19	511	211	722
3 weeks and under 4 weeks ..	50	41	91	20-24	625	212	837
				25-29	515	211	726
<i>Total under 4 weeks ..</i>	<i>2,038</i>	<i>1,451</i>	<i>3,489</i>	30-34	641	329	970
				35-39	927	533	1,460
4 weeks and under 3 months	240	199	439	40-44	1,277	769	2,046
3 months and under 6 months	237	202	439	45-49	2,106	1,177	3,283
6 months and under 12 months	275	198	473	50-54	3,027	1,612	4,639
				55-59	4,131	1,872	6,003
<i>Total under 1 year ..</i>	<i>2,790</i>	<i>2,050</i>	<i>4,840</i>	60-64	5,189	2,823	8,012
				65-69	6,215	4,034	10,249
1 year	189	188	377	70-74	7,582	5,796	13,378
2 years	143	106	249	75-79	6,848	6,337	13,185
3	98	59	157	80-84	4,928	5,921	10,849
4	70	54	124	85-89	2,818	3,955	6,773
				90-94	993	1,713	2,706
<i>Total under 5 years ..</i>	<i>3,290</i>	<i>2,457</i>	<i>5,747</i>	95-99	195	451	646
				100 years and over ..	15	43	58
				Age not stated	22	8	30
				Total, All Ages ..	52,378	40,785	93,163

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

The combined effect of various influences, i.e. the steady decline in the rate of mortality, the long-term decline in the birth-rate, and the effects of past and present migration on the age distribution of the population, is shown in the following table, which shows the proportion of deaths in various age groups in ten-year periods from 1901 to 1960 and for the year 1962.

PROPORTION OF DEATHS IN EACH AGE GROUP: AUSTRALIA

(Per cent.)

Period	Age at death (years)								Total
	Under 1	1-4	5-19	20-39	40-59	60-64	65 and over	Unspeci- fied	
1901-10 ..	20.51	6.45	6.37	14.99	17.99	5.31	28.26	0.12	100.00
1911-20 ..	16.66	6.09	5.49	14.44	20.32	6.19	30.68	0.13	100.00
1921-30 ..	13.10	4.51	4.85	12.12	20.55	8.26	36.53	0.08	100.00
1931-40 ..	7.40	2.56	3.83	9.36	20.54	8.36	47.92	0.03	100.00
1941-50 ..	6.79	1.71	2.26	6.01	19.04	9.33	54.84	0.02	100.00
1951-60 ..	5.59	1.33	1.80	4.90	17.27	9.18	59.90	0.03	100.00
1962—									
Males ..	5.33	0.95	1.97	5.17	20.13	9.91	56.50	0.04	100.00
Females ..	5.03	1.00	1.30	3.15	13.31	6.92	69.27	0.02	100.00
Persons ..	5.20	0.97	1.68	4.29	17.14	8.60	62.09	0.03	100.00

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

(ii) *Age-specific Death Rates.* In previous issues of the Year Book, average annual age-specific death rates were given for each State and Australia for the periods 1932-34, 1946-48 and 1953-55 (see Year Books, No. 37, pp. 778-9, No. 39, pp. 615-6 and No. 44, pp. 640-1). These rates were based on the age distribution of the population at the relevant censuses.

Intercensal estimates of the age distribution of the population are available for Australia and for the larger States. The following table shows age-specific death rates for Australia for the year 1962, for males, females and persons.

AGE-SPECIFIC DEATH RATES(a): AUSTRALIA, 1962

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
Under 1 (b) ..	22.8	17.8	20.4	45-49 ..	6.3	3.6	5.0
1-4 ..	1.1	0.9	1.0	50-54 ..	10.1	5.7	7.9
5-9 ..	0.5	0.4	0.4	55-59 ..	16.9	8.0	12.6
10-14 ..	0.4	0.3	0.4	60-64 ..	26.5	13.3	19.6
15-19 ..	1.1	0.5	0.8	65-69 ..	41.8	21.7	30.6
20-24 ..	1.7	0.6	1.2	70-74 ..	64.2	38.3	49.7
25-29 ..	1.5	0.7	1.1	75-79 ..	95.0	62.9	76.3
30-34 ..	1.7	1.0	1.3	80-84 ..	145.9	110.3	124.0
35-39 ..	2.3	1.4	1.9	85 and over ..	248.6	201.1	217.5
40-44 ..	3.6	2.2	2.9				

(a) Average number of deaths per 1,000 of mid-year population in each age group estimated in respect of 30th June, 1962. (b) Infant deaths per 1,000 live births registered.

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

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

The adoption of the new method introduced with the Sixth Revision and maintained in the Seventh marked a fundamental change in Australian cause of death statistics, emphasis now being placed on the underlying cause of death as indicated by the certifying practitioner. This change in principle affects the comparability of the statistics for 1950 and subsequent years with those for earlier years. A complete detailed classification of causes of death for Australia for 1950 according to both the Fifth and Sixth Revisions was shown in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 68, 1950.

In order to facilitate the concise presentation of cause of death statistics, the present International Classification provides two special lists of causes for tabulation—the Intermediate List of 150 causes and the Abbreviated List of 50 causes. The latter has been used as the base of the cause of death tabulations A to C which follow. Some categories have been sub-divided to show additional particulars of interest in Australian statistics. Tables A and B show deaths of males and females, respectively, in age groups for 1962, and Table C shows the total numbers of males and females who died, the death rates per million of mean population, and the percentage of total deaths for 1962.

A.—CAUSES OF DEATH: MALES, 1962

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

Cause of death (a)	Detailed list numbers	Age groups (years)										Total
		0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over		
B 1 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	001-008	..	..	..	..	3	15	53	91	(d) 210	372
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	4	5	16
B 3 Syphilis and its sequelae	020-029	1	..	..	..	1	..	7	13	38	60
B 6 Dysentery, all forms	045-048	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5
B 7 Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	050, 051	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
B 8 Diphtheria	055	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B 9 Whooping cough	056	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B10 Meningococcal infections	057	8	6	3	2	1	1	..	2	..	23	
B12 Acute poliomyelitis	080	1	..	1	1	6	3	1	2	..	15	
B14 Measles	085	2	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	7
B16 Malaria	110-117	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
B17 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	(b)	25	17	12	6	13	19	13	27	38	170	
Malignant neoplasms of:												
Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	2	3	2	2	14	93	310	599	1,723	2,748	
Lung	162, 163	..	..	..	1	6	45	240	608	(d) 872	1,772
Breast	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	8
B18 Genital Organs	171-179	..	3	1	7	10	11	11	68	688	799	
Urinary organs	180, 181	..	5	2	..	3	9	49	115	263	446	
Leukaemia and aleukæmia	204	1	23	42	14	20	32	44	53	(d) 129	358	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	(c)	3	21	45	35	59	121	244	349	655	1,532	
B19 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	210-239	6	1	1	4	5	11	13	15	32	88	
B20 Diabetes mellitus	260	1	2	1	1	10	26	40	95	366	542	
B21 Anaemias	290-293	2	1	5	2	3	1	3	13	78	108	
B22 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	330-334	2	2	7	18	39	118	341	883	e 3,853	5,263	
B23 Non-meningococcal meningitis	340	32	7	4	1	2	2	5	9	8	70	
B24 Rheumatic fever	400-402	..	..	3	2	4	4	1	2	2	18
B25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	..	..	4	13	14	43	63	82	104	323
B26 Arteriosclerotic heart disease	420	..	..	..	3	46	447	1,863	3,630	e 9,218	15,207
Degenerative heart disease	421, 422	5	..	2	6	11	54	119	229	f 1,943	2,369	
B27 Other diseases of heart	430-434	2	2	9	6	13	26	77	173	1,216	1,524	
B28 Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	..	..	..	..	1	12	52	108	(d) 529	702
B29 Hypertension without mention of heart	444-447	..	..	..	4	5	21	62	71	231	394
B30 Influenza	480-483	9	1	1	1	..	3	8	2	40	65	
B31 Pneumonia	490-493	162	67	15	3	..	44	39	85	165	1,085	
B32 Bronchitis	500-502	16	13	2	..	4	11	73	274	1,152	1,545	
B33 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	540, 541	1	..	..	1	7	26	61	95	243	434
B34 Appendicitis	550-553	..	3	4	3	3	5	11	8	27	64	
B35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	60, 561, 570	40	2	2	3	1	7	18	33	155	261	

For footnotes see following page.

A.—CAUSES OF DEATH: MALES, 1962—continued

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

Cause of death(a)	Detailed list numbers	Age groups (years)									Total
		0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
B36 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	543, 571, 572	55	24	3	1	5	8	18	29	98	241
B37 Cirrhosis of liver	581	..	1	1	2	8	41	89	111	126	379
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis	590-594	4	5	8	22	19	51	66	93	233	501
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate	610	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	22	402	427
B41 Congenital malformations	750-759	505	42	23	21	9	15	19	17	9	660
B42 Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	760-762	814	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	814
B43 Infections of the new-born	763-768	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	89
B44 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	769-776	764	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	764
B45 Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes	780-795	7	3	2	5	7	11	14	8 (e)	285	342
General arteriosclerosis	450	..	..	..	1	..	4	7	53	1,071	1,136
Other diseases of circulatory system	451-468	2	..	3	1	7	17	57	124	338	549
Other diseases of respiratory system	470-475, 510-527	53	21	9	6	6	15	36	116	353	615
All other diseases	Residual	79	42	51	58	54	113	231	355 (d)	941	1,924
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents	E810-E835	6	49	110	576	317	239	207	195 (d)	299	1,998
BE48 All other accidents	E800-E802, E840-E962	81	128	138	220	221	243	254	182 (d)	390	1,857
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E963, E970-E979	..	..	..	72	171	219	228	179 (g)	142	1,011
BE50 Homicide and operations of war	E964, E965, E980-E999	6	2	4	11	14	21	29	15	21	123
All Causes	..	2,790	500	523	1,136	1,156	2,204	5,133	9,320	29,616 (h)	52,378

(a) No male deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1962: B4, Typhoid Fever (040); B5, Cholera (043); B11, Plague (058); B13, Smallpox (084); B15, Typhus and other rickettsial diseases (100-108). (b) 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138. (c) All causes, 140-205, not shown above. (d) Includes 1, age "not stated". (e) Includes 3, age "not stated". (f) Includes 2, age "not stated". (g) Includes 4, age "not stated". (h) Includes 22, age "not stated".

B.—CAUSES OF DEATH: FEMALES, 1962

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

Cause of death(a)	Detailed list numbers	Age groups (years)									Total
		0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
B 1 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	001-008	..	..	..	..	3	8	14	12 (d)	39	76
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms	010-019	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	6	11	11
B 3 Syphilis and its sequelae	020-029	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	10	15	26
B 6 Dysentery, all forms	045-048	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	6
B 7 Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat	050, 051	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2
B 8 Diphtheria	055	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
B 9 Whooping Cough	056	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
B10 Meningococcal infections	057	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	12
B12 Acute poliomyelitis	080	..	..	2	..	1	3	4	..	1	10
B14 Measles	085	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..	4
B17 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	(b)	22	9	10	8	6	4	10	9	39	117

For footnotes see following page.

B.—CAUSES OF DEATH: FEMALES, 1962—*continued*
 ABBREVIATED LIST OF 50 CAUSES (BASED ON THE SEVENTH REVISION OF THE
 INTERNATIONAL LIST)—*continued*

Cause of death(a)	Detailed list numbers	Age groups (years)									Total	
		0	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over		
B18 Malignant neoplasms of—	Digestive organs and peritoneum ..	150-159	1	..	1	1	19	80	220	394	1,723	2,439
	Lung	162, 163	1	..	11	37	59	146	254
	Breast	170	1	22	98	259	248	539	1,167
	Genital organs ..	171-179	4	4	12	99	183	250	472	1,024
	Urinary organs ..	180, 181	6	3	1	4	15	37	154	221
	Leukaemia and aleuk- aemia	204	1	20	38	12	7	20	25	38	104	265
B19 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	(c)	1	15	26	33	54	73	138	208	484	1,032	
B19 Benign neoplasms and neo- plasms of unspecified nature	210-239	6	1	6	2	8	16	19	15	35	108	
B20 Diabetes mellitus ..	260	1	2	1	3	8	11	48	120	605	799	
B21 Anaemias	290-293	4	4	4	5	4	6	6	8	112	153	
B22 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ..	330-334	4	2	2	12	29	132	371	697	d 5,661	6,910	
B23 Non-meningococcal men- ingitis	340	24	5	3	1	..	..	..	3	6	42
B24 Rheumatic fever	400-402	..	..	3	2	..	2	3	..	2	12
B25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	410-416	..	..	3	8	20	30	76	100	168	405
B26 Arteriosclerotic heart disease	420	..	..	..	2	6	80	396	1,216	e 6,910	8,610
B26 Degenerative heart dis- ease	421, 422	3	2	..	4	13	31	64	135	2,482	2,734	
B27 Other diseases of heart ..	430-434	1	2	3	8	8	13	32	96	1,288	1,451	
B28 Hypertension with heart disease	440-443	..	..	1	..	..	5	33	86	807	932
B29 Hypertension without men- tion of heart	444-447	..	..	..	2	5	20	24	47	330	428
B30 Influenza	480-483	7	2	1	..	2	2	6	5	54	79	
B31 Pneumonia	490-493	151	56	15	14	22	26	47	75	1,008	1,414	
B32 Bronchitis	500-502	9	10	2	1	1	6	19	38	236	322	
B33 Ulcer of stomach and duo- denum	540, 541	..	..	..	1	2	12	22	25	118	180
B34 Appendicitis	550-553	..	..	1	3	8	3	1	9	3	16
B35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	560, 561, 570	18	1	2	2	..	2	16	19	166	226	
B36 Gastritis, duodenitis, en- teritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn ..	543, 571, 572	51	18	4	2	2	6	13	16	144	256	
B37 Cirrhosis of liver	581	2	1	2	1	4	18	37	37	(d) 66	168	
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis ..	590-594	1	6	9	11	13	25	54	68	189	376	
B40 Complications of preg- nancy, childbirth and the puerperium	{ 640-652, 670-689 750-759 }	..	..	..	30	22	31	2	..	..	85
B41 Congenital malformations	407	48	21	13	13	6	21	7	(d) 12	548		
B42 Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	760-762	508	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	508
B43 Infections of the new born	763-768	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71
B44 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immat- urity unqualified	769-776	586	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	587
B45 Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes	780-795	10	2	2	..	2	6	7	3	442	474	
B46 General arteriosclerosis	450	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	20	1,203	1,230
B46 Other diseases of circula- tory system	451-468	..	1	3	6	7	16	25	60	253	371	
B46 Other diseases of respira- tory system	{ 470-475, 510-527 }	32	15	5	6	7	14	17	31	156	283	
B46 All other diseases	Residual	47	38	32	44	67	148	223	280	d 1,152	2,031	
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents ..	E810-E835	3	32	54	108	49	74	82	68	164	634	
BE48 All other accidents	E800-E802, E840-E962	69	99	44	30	26	46	78	64	(d) 671	1,127	
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury	E963, E970- E979	..	..	3	29	63	97	116	82	68	458
BE50 Homicide and opera- tions of war	E964, E965, E980-E999	2	3	6	6	7	17	10	2	6	59	
All Causes .. .. .	..	2,050	407	321	423	540	1,302	2,789	4,695	f 28,258	40,785

(a) No female deaths were recorded in the following categories in 1962: B4, Typhoid fever (040); B5, Cholera (043); B11, Plague (058); B13, Smallpox (084); B15, Typhus and other rickettsial diseases (100-108); B16, Malaria (110-117).
 (b) 030-039, 041, 042, 044, 049, 052-054, 059-074, 081-083, 086-096, 120-138. (c) All causes, 140-205, not shown above. (d) Includes 1, age "not stated". (e) Includes 2, age "not stated". (f) Includes 8, age "not stated".

C.—CAUSES OF DEATH: AUSTRALIA, 1962
ABBREVIATED LIST OF 50 CAUSES (BASED ON THE SEVENTH REVISION OF THE
INTERNATIONAL LIST)

Cause of death	Detailed list numbers	Number of deaths			Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population	Percentage of total deaths	
		Males	Females	Persons			
B 1 Tuberculosis of respiratory system ..	001-008	372	76	448	42	0.48	
B 2 Tuberculosis, other forms ..	010-019	16	11	27	3	0.03	
B 3 Syphilis and its sequelae ..	020-029	60	26	86	8	0.09	
B 4 Typhoid fever ..	040	..	..	..	..	..
B 5 Cholera ..	043	..	..	..	..	..
B 6 Dysentery, all forms ..	045-048	5	6	11	1	0.01	
B 7 Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat ..	050-051	2	2	4	..	0.00	
B 8 Diphtheria ..	055	1	1	2	..	0.00	
B 9 Whooping cough ..	056	1	3	4	..	0.00	
B10 Meningococcal infections ..	057	23	12	35	3	0.04	
B11 Plague ..	058	..	..	..	..	..
B12 Acute poliomyelitis ..	080	15	10	25	2	0.03	
B13 Smallpox ..	084	..	..	..	..	..
B14 Measles ..	085	7	4	11	1	0.01	
B15 Typhus and other rickettsial diseases ..	100-108	..	..	..	..	..
B16 Malaria ..	110-117	1	..	1	..	0.00	
B17 All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic ..	(a)	170	117	287	27	0.31	
B18 { Malignant neoplasms of—	Digestive organs and peritoneum	150-159	2,748	2,439	5,187	485	5.57
	Lung ..	162-163	1,772	254	2,026	189	2.17
	Breast ..	170	8	1,167	1,175	110	1.26
	Genital organs ..	171-179	799	1,024	1,823	170	1.96
	Urinary organs ..	180, 181	446	221	667	62	0.72
	Leukemia and aleukemia ..	204	358	265	623	58	0.67
	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	(b)	1,532	1,032	2,564	240	2.75
B19 Benign and unspecified neoplasms ..	210-239	88	108	196	18	0.21	
B20 Diabetes mellitus ..	260	542	799	1,341	125	1.44	
B21 Anaemias ..	290-293	108	153	261	24	0.28	
B22 Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system ..	330-334	5,263	6,910	12,173	1,137	13.07	
B23 Non-meningococcal meningitis ..	340	70	42	112	11	0.12	
B24 Rheumatic fever ..	400-402	18	12	30	3	0.03	
B25 Chronic rheumatic heart disease ..	410-416	323	405	728	68	0.78	
B26 { Arteriosclerotic heart disease ..	420	15,207	8,610	23,817	2,225	25.57	
Degenerative heart disease ..	421, 422	2,369	2,734	5,103	477	5.48	
B27 Other diseases of heart ..	430-434	1,524	1,451	2,975	278	3.19	
B28 Hypertension with heart disease ..	440-443	702	932	1,634	153	1.75	
B29 Hypertension without mention of heart ..	444-447	394	428	822	77	0.88	
B30 Influenza ..	480-483	65	79	144	13	0.15	
B31 Pneumonia ..	490-493	1,635	1,414	3,049	285	3.27	
B32 Bronchitis ..	500-502	1,545	322	1,867	174	2.00	
B33 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	540, 541	434	180	614	57	0.66	
B34 Appendicitis ..	550-553	64	44	108	10	0.12	
B35 Intestinal obstruction and hernia ..	560, 561, 570	261	226	487	46	0.52	
B36 Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn ..	543, 571, 572	241	256	497	46	0.53	
B37 Cirrhosis of liver ..	581	379	168	547	51	0.59	
B38 Nephritis and nephrosis ..	590-594	501	376	877	82	0.94	
B39 Hyperplasia of prostate ..	610	427	..	427	40	0.46	
B40 Complications of pregnancy, child birth and the puerperium ..	{ 640-652, 670-689 }	..	85	85	8	0.09	
B41 Congenital malformations ..	750-759	660	548	1,208	113	1.30	
B42 Birth injuries, post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis ..	760-762	814	508	1,322	124	1.42	
B43 Infections of the newborn ..	763-768	89	71	160	15	0.17	
B44 Other diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified ..	769-776	764	587	1,351	126	1.45	
B45 Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes ..	780-795	342	474	816	76	0.88	
B46 { General arteriosclerosis ..	450	1,136	1,230	2,366	221	2.54	
	Other diseases of circulatory system ..	451-468	549	371	920	86	0.99
	Other diseases of respiratory system ..	{ 470-475, 510-527 }	615	283	898	84	0.96
	All other diseases ..	Residual	1,524	2,031	3,555	369	4.25
BE47 Motor vehicle accidents ..	E810-E835	1,998	634	2,632	246	2.83	
BE48 All other accidents ..	E800-E802, E840-E962	1,857	1,127	2,984	279	3.20	
BE49 Suicide and self-inflicted injury ..	E963, E970-E979	1,011	458	1,469	137	1.58	
BE50 Homicide and operations of war ..	E964, E965, E980-E999	123	59	182	17	0.20	
All Causes ..	..	52,378	40,785	93,163	8,702	100.00

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

(b) 140-48,

160, 161, 164, 165, 190-203, 205.

9. Deaths from Principal Causes.—(i) *General*. In the preceding tables, particulars have been given for each of the causes of death comprising the Abbreviated Classification according to the Seventh Revision of the International List. Certain important causes are treated in detail hereunder. The Abbreviated Classification numbers used in tables A to C (pp. 343-6) are indicated in parentheses for each cause or group of causes.

(ii) *All Forms of Tuberculosis (B1, B2)*. (a) *General*. The total number of deaths classified to all forms of tuberculosis in 1962 was 475, consisting of 388 males and 87 females. In comparing any of the figures for 1950 and subsequent years with those for 1949 and earlier years, consideration should be given to the effect of the change in basis from the Fifth to the Sixth Revision of the International List. This was discussed in Year Book No. 39, page 626.

(b) *Age at Death*. The following table shows the age groups of males and females who were classified as dying from tuberculosis in 1962, together with figures for 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961.

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

Age group (years)	Males					Females				
	1931	1941	1951	1961	1962	1931	1941	1951	1961	1962
0-14	90	63	23	5	..	81	54	35	1	1
15-29	294	162	46	2	..	487	275	68	..	2
30-44	585	428	135	25	19	422	319	142	20	9
45-64	674	793	570	128	154	252	251	126	41	30
65 and over ..	193	279	306	175	214	89	110	86	50	44
Not stated ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1
Total ..	1,836	1,725	1,080	335	388	1,331	1,009	458	112	87

(c) *Death Rates*. The reduction in mortality from tuberculosis is shown by the decline in the crude death rate from tubercular diseases, which fell from 49 per 100,000 of mean population in 1931 to 18 in 1951, and still further to 4 in 1962. The reductions in the younger age groups are much greater, as can be seen from the table above.

Death rates from tuberculosis per 100,000 of mean population for various countries for the latest available year are as follows:—Netherlands, 2.7; Denmark and Canada, 4.2; Australia, 4.4; New Zealand, 4.8; United States of America, 5.4; South Africa (European population), 7.1; England and Wales, 7.2; Northern Ireland, 7.4; Scotland, 9.3; Switzerland, 12.4; Italy, 17.5; Greece, 17.9; France, 20.4; Finland, 23.0; Japan 29.6; Portugal, 39.6.

(iii) *Malignant Neoplasms, including Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues (B18)*. (a) *General*. Deaths classified under this heading according to the Sixth Revision of the International List (used in Australia for deaths registered in 1950 to 1957) are not directly comparable in total with those on the Fifth Revision basis (see Year Book No. 39, p. 628). This should be kept in mind in considering the comparisons shown in the following pages.

(b) *Seat of Disease*. Tables showing the seat of disease in conjunction with age and conjugal condition of the persons dying from malignant neoplasms in 1962 are included in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 80. A summary regarding seat of disease for 1962 is given below.

DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS AND NEOPLASMS OF LYMPHATIC AND HAEMATOPOIETIC TISSUES: AUSTRALIA, 1962.

Seat of disease	Males	Females	Persons
Malignant Neoplasms—			
Buccal cavity and pharynx	182	70	252
Digestive organs and peritoneum—			
Oesophagus	186	96	282
Stomach	967	631	1,598
Small intestine	17	12	29
Large intestine	687	922	1,609
Other	891	778	1,669
Respiratory system	1,901	296	2,197
Breast	8	1,167	1,175
Uterus .. .. .	..	631	631
Other female genital organs .. .. .	..	393	393
Male genital organs	799	..	799
Urinary organs	446	221	667
Skin	255	155	410
Other and unspecified organs	588	472	1,060
<i>Total, Malignant Neoplasms</i>	6,927	5,844	12,771
Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues—			
Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	186	142	328
Hodgkin's disease	82	76	158
Other forms of lymphoma (reticulosis)	30	23	53
Multiple myeloma (plasmocytoma)	78	51	129
Leukaemia and aleukaemia	358	265	623
Mycosis fungoides	2	1	3
<i>Total, Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissues</i>	736	558	1,294
Grand Total	7,663	6,402	14,065

(c) *Age at Death.* The ages of males and females who died from malignant neoplasms in 1962 are given below, together with figures for 1931, 1941, 1951, and 1961. The increase in the number of deaths from malignant neoplasms in the years since 1931 is due principally to the increase in the number of people in the higher age groups, at which ages the risks of cancer are much greater. While the total population increased by about 64 per cent. between 1931 and 1962, the number of people aged 55 years and over increased by about 105 per cent. The increase in the number of deaths in the lower age groups from 1951 is partly due to the inclusion of neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues, and it is probable also that part of the increased number of deaths from cancer recorded in recent years has been due to improved diagnosis and certification on the part of the medical profession.

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

Age group (years)	Males					Females				
	1931	1941	1951 (a)	1961 (a)	1962 (a)	1931	1941	1951 (a)	1961 (a)	1962 (a)
Under 15	25	21	91	130	153	23	25	71	114	116
15-29	43	49	103	109	105	38	45	76	84	90
30-44	196	176	275	380	377	326	344	387	481	463
45-54	410	465	584	823	899	548	685	692	847	877
55-64	868	983	1,334	1,699	1,794	744	926	1,180	1,207	1,234
65 and over	1,942	2,561	3,128	4,239	4,332	1,426	2,198	2,598	3,575	3,622
Not stated .. .. .	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	1	..
Total	3,484	4,255	5,515	7,380	7,663	3,105	4,223	5,104	6,309	6,402

(a) Includes neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissues.

(d) *Death Rates.* The death rates from malignant neoplasms have continued to rise over recent years. The rates are crude death rates representing the number of deaths from malignant neoplasms per 100,000 of mean population and do not take account of changes in the age constitution of the population, and to a substantial extent they reflect the increasing age of the population rather than the true change in mortality from malignant neoplasms (see previous paragraph). In 1931, the rate for Australia was 101 (males, 105; females, 97); in 1941 it was 119 (males, 119; females, 120); and in 1951 it had risen to 126 (males, 130; females, 122). Figures for 1961 gave a rate of 130 (males, 139; females, 121), and for 1962 a rate of 131 (males, 142; females, 121).

Death rates from malignant neoplasms per 100,000 of mean population for Australia and for various other countries are as follows:—Portugal, 98; Japan, 102; Canada, 130; Australia, 131; South Africa (white population), 134; New Zealand, 139; Italy, 150; United States of America, 149; Finland, 156; Northern Ireland, 160; the Netherlands, 171; Switzerland, 188; France, 198; England and Wales, 216; and Scotland, 217. The rates are for the latest available year in each case.

(iv) *Diseases of the Heart (B25 to B28).* The number of deaths classified to diseases of the heart in 1962 was 34,257 (20,125 males and 14,132 females). This class is the largest among causes of death, the rate having increased from 112 per 100,000 of mean population in 1911–15 to 320 in 1962. The increase in the number of deaths recorded from heart diseases has been particularly pronounced during the past twenty years. The rapid increase in mortality is partly a reflection of the ageing of the population, but the figures have been influenced mainly by improved diagnosis and certification by medical practitioners.

The death rates for heart diseases for various years from 1931 were as follows:—1931, 159 (males, 178; females, 142); 1941, 269 (males, 306; females, 231); 1951, 314 (males, 367; females, 259); 1961, 304 (males, 356; females, 250); and 1962, 320 (males, 372; females, 266). Deaths from heart diseases in 1962 represented 37 per cent. of the total deaths.

(v) *Puerperal Causes (B40).* It was shown in *Official Year Book No. 39*, page 634, that the changes introduced with the Sixth Revision of the International List did not significantly affect the comparability of the total number of deaths from puerperal causes. The Seventh Revision, introduced in 1958, did not affect comparability. The death rate from these causes has fallen rapidly during recent years and in 1962 the rate was 0.4 per 1,000 live births, compared with a rate of 6 per 1,000 in 1936. The 85 deaths in 1962 correspond to a death rate of 1.60 per 100,000 females. The death rate may be expressed in other terms by stating that 1 of every 2,789 women giving birth to a live child in 1962 died from puerperal causes.

The death rate per 1,000 live births from puerperal causes in various countries for the latest available year is as follows:—United States of America, 0.3; United Kingdom, New Zealand, Canada, Denmark, the Netherlands and Australia, 0.4; France, 0.5; Finland and Switzerland, 0.7; Italy, 1.1; and Japan, 1.3.

Tables showing ages at marriage and at death, duration of marriage, and issue for 1962 are given in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 80.

(vi) *Causes of Infant Mortality.* See paragraph devoted to causes of infant deaths on pages 339–40.

(vii) *Accidents, Poisonings and Violence (BE47 to BE50).* (a) *General.* Deaths in this class are classified according to external cause and not according to nature of injury. The classification provides sub-groups for accidents, including adverse reactions to prophylactic inoculations, therapeutic misadventures and late effects of accidental injury; suicide; homicide and injuries purposely inflicted by other persons; and injury resulting from operations of war, including delayed effects.

The following table, showing the death rates in the main sub-groups per 100,000 of mean population, indicates that the death rate from violence is between two and three times as great for males as for females. It can be seen also that in 1962 the proportion of deaths caused by violence was 7.80 per cent., compared with 6.76 per cent. in 1931–35.

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

ACCIDENTS, POISONINGS AND VIOLENCE: DEATH RATES(a)

Period	Death rate from—												All violence, proportion per 10,000 deaths		
	Accidents(b)			Suicide			Homicide(c)			Total violence					
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1931-35..	71	22	47	19	5	12	2	1	2	92	28	61	929	353	676
1936-40..	86	28	58	17	5	11	2	1	1	105	34	70	979	399	724
1941-45..	67	26	46	11	4	8	1	1	1	79	31	55	730	348	558
1946-50..	76	27	51	14	5	10	1	1	1	91	33	62	844	383	640
1951-55..	82	31	57	15	5	10	2	1	1	99	37	68	964	453	740
1956-60..	75	32	53	16	6	11	2	1	2	93	39	66	957	495	754
1958 ..	73	30	51	18	6	12	2	1	2	93	37	65	988	489	769
1959 ..	74	31	53	16	6	11	2	1	1	92	38	65	931	484	736
1960 ..	72	33	52	15	6	11	2	1	2	89	40	65	934	518	751
1961 ..	72	30	52	17	7	12	2	1	1	91	38	65	966	514	769
1962 ..	71	33	52	19	9	14	2	1	2	92	43	68	952	559	780

(a) Number of deaths per 100,000 of mean population. (b) Includes "open verdict".
(c) Includes late effects of injuries due to operations of war.

(b) *Accidents (BE47, BE48)*. In 1962, the total number of deaths from accidental causes was 5,616 (3,855 males and 1,761 females). Over half of the accidental deaths were the result of transport accidents. Of these, the numbers attributable to the major causes, and the percentages of the total accidental deaths in each case, were as follows:—Motor vehicle traffic accidents, 2,570 (45.76 per cent.); motor vehicle non-traffic accidents, 62 (1.11 per cent.); other road vehicle accidents, 63 (1.12 per cent.); railway accidents, 99 (1.76 per cent.); water transport accidents, 88 (1.57 per cent.); aircraft accidents, 49 (0.87 per cent.); a total of 2,931 (52.19 per cent.). Other important causes were accidental falls, 1,066 (18.98 per cent.); accidental drowning, 407 (7.25 per cent.); and accidents caused by fire and explosion of combustible material, 193 (3.44 per cent.).

(c) *Suicide (BE49)*. *Modes Adopted*. Deaths from suicide in 1962 numbered 1,469 (males, 1,011; females, 458). Poisoning, other than by gases, was used in 509 cases (34.65 per cent. of total deaths by suicide). Other important modes adopted, together with the numbers and relevant percentages, were as follows:—firearms and explosives, 341 (23.21 per cent.); poisoning by gases, 271 (18.45 per cent.); hanging or strangulation, 190 (12.93 per cent.); submersion (drowning), 64 (4.36 per cent.); other modes, 94 (6.40 per cent.).

Of the 1,011 males who committed suicide, 315 (31.16 per cent.) used firearms or explosives. For females the most common mode was poisoning (other than by gases). This was used in 248 cases (54.15 per cent.).

Age at Death. The following table shows the age of persons who committed suicide in 1962.

AGE OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE: AUSTRALIA, 1962

Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons	Age group (years)	Males	Females	Persons
10-14 ..	..	3	3	60-64 ..	76	31	107
15-19 ..	22	11	33	65-69 ..	57	31	88
20-24 ..	50	18	68	70-74 ..	36	18	54
25-29 ..	78	27	105	75-79 ..	24	11	35
30-34 ..	93	36	129	80-84 ..	15	7	22
35-39 ..	104	48	152	85 and over	6	1	7
40-44 ..	115	49	164	Not Stated	4	..	4
45-49 ..	111	52	163				
50-54 ..	117	64	181				
55-59 ..	103	51	154				
				Total Deaths ..	1,011	458	1,469

(d) *Homicide and Operations of War (BE50)*. Of the 182 deaths recorded in 1962, there were 165 deaths from homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war), of which assault by firearms and explosives caused 64, assault by cutting and piercing instruments 25, and assault by other means 76. Deaths from injury resulting from the operations of war numbered 17, but all were deaths from late effects of such injuries.

10. Age at Death and Average Issue of Deceased Married Males and Females.—*Demography*, Bulletin No. 80, contains a number of tables showing, in combination with the issue, the age at marriage, age at death and occupation of married (including widowed or divorced) persons who died in Australia in 1962. Deaths of married males in 1962 numbered 40,203, and those of married females, 32,686. The tables which follow deal, however, with only 39,680 males and 32,470 females, the information regarding issue in the remaining 739 cases being incomplete. The total number of children in the families of the 39,680 males was 116,789 and of the 32,470 females, 103,323. The average number of children is shown for various age groups in the following table.

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

Age at death (years)	Average issue									
	Males					Females				
	1931	1941	1951	1961	1962	1931	1941	1951	1961	1962
Under 20 ..	0.75	..	0.43	0.33	0.67	0.66	0.79	0.83	0.75	0.86
20-24 ..	0.81	0.73	0.96	0.93	1.04	1.13	0.95	0.86	1.12	1.13
25-29 ..	1.33	1.12	1.29	1.56	1.57	1.81	1.45	1.61	2.00	1.83
30-34 ..	1.79	1.76	1.79	2.23	2.13	2.34	1.91	1.98	2.37	2.33
35-39 ..	2.13	2.11	2.12	2.37	2.44	2.89	2.30	2.49	2.47	2.54
40-44 ..	2.77	2.49	2.30	2.44	2.48	3.29	2.77	2.39	2.44	2.56
45-49 ..	3.10	2.68	2.51	2.49	2.54	3.55	2.93	2.59	2.38	2.51
50-54 ..	3.46	2.96	2.56	2.46	2.45	3.60	3.29	2.76	2.43	2.38
55-59 ..	3.69	3.28	2.71	2.45	2.48	4.01	3.55	3.03	2.50	2.47
60-64 ..	4.02	3.55	3.07	2.58	2.63	4.21	3.79	3.29	2.69	2.72
65-69 ..	4.41	3.73	3.25	2.77	2.73	4.82	4.01	3.63	3.04	2.94
70-74 ..	5.06	4.17	3.58	3.00	2.95	5.41	4.29	3.64	3.30	3.16
75-79 ..	5.65	4.56	3.83	3.31	3.20	6.02	4.85	3.96	3.44	3.44
80-84 ..	6.17	4.93	4.30	3.62	3.53	6.26	5.39	4.19	3.58	3.52
85-89 ..	6.59	5.70	4.63	3.94	3.81	6.57	5.85	4.68	3.78	3.72
90-94 ..	6.94	6.57	5.06	4.39	4.20	6.73	6.11	5.08	3.99	4.01
95-99 ..	6.69	7.04	5.78	4.76	4.45	7.10	6.34	5.76	4.51	4.35
100 and over ..	7.00	8.69	5.71	5.38	5.33	8.20	6.73	7.72	4.63	4.97
Age not stated ..	5.00	..	8.00	..	..	5.00	..	5.50	5.00	2.50
All Ages ..	4.44	3.91	3.39	2.98	2.94	4.72	4.22	3.68	3.22	3.18

(a) Includes widowed or divorced.

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

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

Age at marriage (years)(a)	Average issue									
	Males					Females				
	1931	1941	1951	1961	1962	1931	1941	1951	1961	1962
Under 15 ..	..	..	..	..	..	6.36	7.80	4.88	4.45	4.00
15-19..	6.15	5.40	4.63	4.11	4.10	6.79	6.10	5.41	4.74	4.71
20-24..	5.56	4.89	4.23	3.65	3.63	5.23	4.80	4.28	3.77	3.70
25-29..	4.70	4.21	3.65	3.16	3.12	3.79	3.51	3.14	2.85	2.85
30-34..	3.96	3.41	3.00	2.64	2.60	2.42	2.35	2.23	1.98	1.97
35-39..	3.14	2.80	2.45	2.11	2.09	1.40	1.26	1.16	1.14	1.08
40-44..	2.36	2.01	1.69	1.49	1.46	0.39	0.35	0.36	0.31	0.33
45-49..	1.96	1.52	1.33	1.11	0.94	0.12	0.01	0.07	0.06	0.15
50-54..	1.60	1.05	0.80	0.71	0.57	..	..	..	..	..
55-59..	0.95	0.79	0.49	0.25	0.51	..	..	..	..	..
60-64..	0.63	0.29	0.24	0.25	0.06	..	..	..	..	..
65 and over ..	0.18	0.01	0.29	0.24	0.06	..	..	..	..	..
Age not stated ..	3.64	2.95	2.81	2.40	2.32	3.96	2.45	3.17	2.44	2.37
All Ages ..	4.44	3.91	3.39	2.98	2.94	4.72	4.22	3.68	3.22	3.18

(a) In cases where the deceased was married more than once this represents age at first marriage.

§ 6. Vital Statistics of External Territories

The following table shows, for the year 1962, the number of marriages, births and deaths registered in the external territories under the control of Australia. More detailed information will be found in a series of tables in *Demography*, Bulletin No. 80.

EXTERNAL TERRITORIES: VITAL STATISTICS, 1962

Territory	Marriages	Births	Deaths
Christmas Island(a) .. .. .	..	90	16
Cocos (Keeling) Islands(a)	3	19	5
Norfolk Island(a)	6	11	14
Papua(b)	114	257	22
Trust Territory of New Guinea(b)	100	369	40
Trust Territory of Nauru(b)	4	22	4

(a) Total population.

(b) Non-indigenous population only.

§ 7. International Vital Statistics

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

are the number of deaths which occurred under one year of age per 1,000 live births. The true death rates (reciprocals of the expectation of life at birth) have been computed from the life tables for the respective countries as published in the United Nation's *Demographic Yearbook*, 1962 (see explanation of true death rates, para. 4, p. 334).

In many instances, the rates shown in the following table are estimates and the results of sample surveys only. Reference should be made to the detailed comments contained in the United Nation's *Demographic Yearbook*, 1962 (see particularly Technical Notes on Statistical Tables and footnotes to the tables).

VITAL STATISTICS RATES: SELECTED COUNTRIES—LATEST AVAILABLE YEAR

(Source: United Nations *Demographic Yearbook*, 1962)

Country	Year	Rates(a)				Year	True death rates (b)	
		Marriage	Birth	Death	Infant mortality		Male	Female
Africa—								
South Africa—								
White population ..	1961	(c) 9.3	25.0	8.8	27.6	1950-52	15.5	14.3
Coloured population ..	1961	(c) 7.3	48.0	15.9	126.8	1950-52	22.3	20.9
Asian population ..	1960	7.5	35.4	7.6	60.0	1950-52	17.9	18.3
Congo (Leopoldville) (indigenous population)								
..	1955-57	(d)	43	20	104	1950-52	26.6	25.0
Sudan ..	1955	(d)	51.7	18.5	93.6	..	(d)	(d)
Tanganyika ..	1947	(d)	44	25	170	..	(d)	(d)
Uganda ..	1959	(d)	42	20	160	..	(d)	(d)
Ruanda-Urundi (indigenous population)								
..	1957	(d)	49.5	15.4	(d)	..	(d)	(d)
Tunisia ..	1961	6.6	43.2	10.7	109.5	..	(d)	(d)
Guinea								
Rural ..	1954	(d)	62	40	(d)	..	(d)	(d)
Urban ..	1954	(d)	(d)	(d)	220	1954-55	32.8	
	1954	(d)	(d)	(d)	190	1954-55	27.9	
Persons								
North America—								
United States of America								
..	1962	8.5	22.4	9.5	25.4	1961	14.9	13.6
Mexico ..	1962	6.3	44.7	10.4	70.1	1940	26.4	25.1
Canada ..	1962	6.8	25.5	7.6	(h) 27.2	1955-57	14.8	13.7
Guatemala ..	1962	3.6	46.8	17.2	(h) 84.8	1949-51	22.8	23.0
El Salvador ..	1962	3.4	45.3	10.8	71.5	1960-61	17.7	16.6
Puerto Rico ..	1962	9.4	31.4	6.7	39.8	1960	14.9	13.9
Jamaica ..	1962	4.8	40.6	9.0	48.2	1950-52	17.9	17.0
Costa Rica ..	1962	6.2	50.5	8.5	(h) 71.9	1949-51	18.3	17.5
South America—								
Brazil								
..	1950	(d)	43	20.6	170	1940-50	25.4	22.0
Argentina ..	1961	(c) 6.8	22.4	8.0	61.2	1947	17.6	16.3
Chile ..	1961	7.3	34.5	11.7	116.2	1952	20.1	18.6
Venezuela ..	1960	5.6	49.6	8.0	45.1	..	(d)	(d)
Bolivia ..	1961	4.9	26.5	8.5	(f) 90.7	1949-51	20.1	20.1
Uruguay ..	1960	(e) 7.5	21.3	8.1	(g) 49.1	..	(d)	(d)
Asia—								
China (mainland)								
..	1957	(d)	34	11	(d)	..	(d)	(d)
India ..	1958	(d)	39.1	19.2	145.9	1941-50	30.8	31.6
Indonesia ..	1953-54	(d)	40	20	150	..	(d)	(d)
Japan ..	1962	(h) 9.5	17	7.5	(h) 28.6	1960	15.3	14.2
Philippines ..	1960	(h) 5.1	29.2	7.7	73.1	1946-49	20.5	18.7
Thailand ..	1956	(g) 1.5	42	20	(c) 48.7	1947-48	20.5	19.3
Korea, Republic of	1960	5.8	(i) 36.6	(f) 21.2	(d)	..	(d)	(d)
China (Taiwan) ..	1962	7.8	37.4	6.4	(h) 30.7	1959-60	16.3	15.2
Ceylon ..	1959	6.4	37.0	9.1	57.5	1954	16.6	16.8
Nepal ..	1954	(d)	45	30	(d)	..	(d)	(d)
Malaya ..	1960	0.8	40.9	9.5	68.9	1956-58	17.9	17.2
Cambodia ..	1959	(d)	41.4	19.7	127	1958-59	22.6	23.1
Hong Kong ..	1961	(d)	34.2	5.9	(j) 36.9	..	(d)	(d)
Israel (Jewish population)	1962	7.2	22.5	6.0	27.4	1961	14.2	13.6
Singapore ..	1962	(h) 3.6	34.1	5.9	31.2	..	(d)	(d)

See footnotes on following page.

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

Country	Year	Rates(a)				Year	True death rates (b)	
		Marriage	Birth	Death	Infant mortality		Male	Female
Europe—								
Germany, Federal Republic of	1962	9.2	18.1	11.1	29.2	1959-60	15.0	13.9
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	1962	(h) 7.5	18.3	11.9	22.1	..	(d)	(d)
England and Wales ..	1962	(h) 7.5	18.0	11.9	21.4	1961	14.7	13.6
Northern Ireland ..	1962	(h) 6.9	22.8	10.7	26.6	1959-61	14.8	13.9
Scotland	1962	7.8	20.1	12.2	26.3	1961	15.1	13.9
Italy	1962	8.2	19.0	9.9	40.5	1954-57	15.2	14.3
France	1962	6.8	17.8	11.5	25.9	1961	14.8	13.4
Spain	1962	7.7	21.3	9.0	42.3	1950	17.0	15.7
Poland	1962	7.5	19.6	7.9	55.6	1960-61	15.4	14.2
Yugoslavia	1962	8.7	22.2	9.9	81.5	1958-59	16.2	15.5
Romania	1961	9.7	17.5	8.7	71.0	..	(d)	(d)
Eastern Germany ..	1960	9.7	17.2	13.3	38.8	1955-58	15.1	14.1
Czechoslovakia ..	1962	7.8	15.7	10.0	22.5	1960	14.7	13.7
Netherlands	1962	7.9	20.8	7.9	15.3	1956-60	14.0	13.4
Hungary	1962	8.1	12.9	10.8	47.6	1958	15.4	14.4
Belgium	1962	6.7	16.8	12.5	28.3	1946-49	16.1	14.9
Portugal	1962	7.9	24.7	10.9	(h) 88.3	1957-58	16.7	15.4
Bulgaria	1961	8.4	17.4	7.9	37.8	1956-57	15.6	14.8
Sweden	1962	7.1	14.2	10.1	15.3	1960	14.0	13.3
Austria	1962	8.4	18.6	12.7	33.2	1960	15.4	14.1
Switzerland	1962	8.0	18.7	9.8	(h) 21.0	1948-53	15.1	14.1
Denmark	1961	7.9	16.6	9.4	(c) 21.5	1956-60	14.2	13.6
Finland	1962	7.5	18.1	9.5	19.2	1951-55	15.8	14.3
Norway	1962	6.5	17.3	9.3	(c) 18.9	1951-55	14.1	13.4
Ireland	1962	(h) 5.4	21.8	11.9	24.2	1950-52	15.5	14.9
Oceania—								
Australia	1962	7.4	22.2	8.7	20.4	1953-55	14.9	13.7
New Zealand	1962	7.9	26.3	9.0	20.3	1955-57	14.7	13.7
Europeans .. .. .	..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1950-52	14.6	13.8
Maori .. .. .	..	(d)	(d)	(d)	(d)	1950-53	18.5	17.9
U.S.S.R.—								
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1961	11.0	23.8	7.2	32	1958-59	15.6	13.9

(a) Crude marriage, birth and death rates, i.e., number of marriages, births and deaths per 1,000 of population. Infant mortality—number of deaths of children under one year of age per 1,000 live births. (b) Number of deaths per 1,000 males and 1,000 females respectively in stationary population (see explanation on p. 334. (c) 1960. (d) Not available, or available information relates to a segment of population only. (e) 1959. (f) 1954. (g) 1958. (h) 1961. (i) 1955. (j) 1962.