

CHAPTER XXV.
VITAL STATISTICS.

§ 1. Births.

1. Births, 1922 to 1926.—The number of male and female births and the total births registered in Australia during the years 1922 to 1926 are shown in the tables hereunder. The numerical relation which these births bear to the population, and various other associated features, are given in later tables.

MALE BIRTHS, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus- tralia.	
1922	28,218	18,738	10,263	6,150	4,163	2,995	38	17	70,582	
1923	27,713	18,565	10,163	5,976	4,014	2,888	40	6	69,365	
1924	27,350	18,500	10,050	5,941	4,215	2,700	29	15	68,800	
1925	27,878	18,592	10,316	5,824	4,210	2,664	36	22	69,542	
1926 {	Single births	26,660	17,825	9,922	5,764	4,215	2,531	40	30	66,987
	Twins ..	550	372	207	142	90	53	..	4	1,418
	Triplets ..	7	6	3	..	1	17
	Total births	27,217	18,203	10,132	5,906	4,306	2,584	40	34	68,422

FEMALE BIRTHS, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus- tralia.	
1922	26,952	17,550	9,724	5,851	3,968	2,822	32	15	66,914	
1923	26,356	17,312	9,819	5,716	3,840	2,769	32	13	65,857	
1924	26,355	17,640	9,658	5,651	4,086	2,683	28	26	66,127	
1925	26,737	17,330	9,967	5,633	3,975	2,554	29	25	66,250	
1926 {	Single births	25,328	16,775	9,450	5,470	3,894	2,359	31	39	63,346
	Twins ..	569	378	182	104	96	45	2	2	1,378
	Triplets ..	2	6	..	3	5	16
	Total births	25,899	17,159	9,632	5,577	3,995	2,404	33	41	64,740

TOTAL BIRTHS, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus- tralia.	
1922	55,170	36,288	19,987	12,001	8,131	5,817	70	32	137,496	
1923	54,069	35,877	19,982	11,692	7,854	5,657	72	19	135,222	
1924	53,705	36,140	19,708	11,592	8,301	5,383	57	41	134,927	
1925	54,615	35,922	20,283	11,457	8,185	5,218	65	47	135,792	
1926 {	Single births	51,988	34,600	19,372	11,234	8,109	4,890	71	69	130,333
	Twins ..	(a)1,119	(c)750	(d)389	246	(b)186	98	2	6	(e)2,796
	Triplets ..	9	12	3	3	6	33
	Total births	53,116	35,362	19,764	11,483	8,301	4,988	73	75	133,162

(a) Seventeen stillborn twins not included. (c) Two stillborn twins not included.
(b) Eight stillborn twins not included. (d) One stillborn twin not included.
(e) Twenty-eight stillborn twins not included.

2. Birth Rates.—The next table gives the crude birth rates for the years 1922 to 1926.

CRUDE BIRTH RATE^(a), 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
1922 ..	25.67	23.10	25.59	23.71	23.94	27.08	19.16	11.37	24.69
1923 ..	24.69	22.31	24.89	22.60	22.55	26.27	19.94	5.73	23.77
1924 ..	24.11	22.01	23.87	21.88	23.09	25.07	15.82	10.65	23.24
1925 ..	24.01	21.49	23.82	21.06	22.23	24.44	17.69	9.96	22.89
1926 ..	22.89	20.84	22.58	20.55	22.14	23.62	19.39	12.28	22.02

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

Generally speaking the crude birth rate of Australia has shown a constant decline for many years, and the rate for 1926 is the lowest yet recorded.

The principal factor in determining the crude birth rate is the proportion of *married* women of child-bearing age in the community, but as the fecundity of women varies with age, the birth rate per 1,000 married women will vary according to the age composition of the group, and, other things being equal, the rate generally should be highest where the average age of married women is lowest. For the purposes of the following table the child-bearing age has been taken as from 15–44 years inclusive, and all births of which the mothers were stated to be over 45 years have been counted in the group 40–44.

The following table shows some of the more important factors which affect the birth rates, and also the birth rates computed on various bases as follows:—Births per 1,000 of the population (crude); births per 1,000 women of child-bearing age; nuptial births per 1,000 married women of child-bearing age; births per 1,000 married women of child-bearing age corrected for inequalities in the age composition by taking the female population of Australia as a whole for a standard; and ex-nuptial births per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15–44 inclusive. The results are obtained from the births during the years 1920, 1921, and 1922 in relation to the age and conjugal condition of the population at the time of the Census of the 4th April, 1921.

The rates obtained from these computations place Tasmania first, and Queensland second, although the proportions of married women of child-bearing age in their populations were lower than the average for Australia. This result was due to the relatively low average age of the married women in these States, and the large proportion of ex-nuptial births. The relatively low proportion of married women of child-bearing age in Queensland was due to the large number of adult males employed in localities unsuited to women, a circumstance which accounts for the high masculinity of the population.

In Tasmania the relatively small proportion of married women arises from conditions directly opposite to those in Queensland. In the island State the numbers of the sexes were almost equal, while large numbers of the young adults emigrate to the mainland, leaving a population with abnormally high proportions of very young and very old. Although the proportion of married women of child-bearing age was lower in Tasmania than in Queensland, and the average age was the same in both States, Tasmania had the greater weight in the more productive age-groups—from 15 to 24 years.

Western Australia, though fifth in order of the crude birth rates, takes third place when the rates are computed in relation to women only, the change in position being

due to the high masculinity. Although the average age of married women of reproductive ages was higher than in any other State, the uncorrected birthrate for nuptial births per 1,000 married women was higher than in New South Wales, Victoria, or South Australia. The adjustment for age improves the status of Western Australia very considerably, though not sufficiently to alter the sequence of its position.

The crude birth rate placed New South Wales third, but on the adjusted rate per 1,000 married women it takes fifth place. The high position of New South Wales in regard to crude birth rates was due rather to the large proportion in the population of married women of child-bearing age than to their productiveness.

Victoria was the only State with an excess of females in its population, and the proportion to the total population of women aged 15-44 was the largest among the States, but as the proportion of these who were married was the lowest, the primary factor in the crude birth rate, viz., the proportion to the total population of married women of reproductive ages was the smallest.

The difference between the adjusted birth rates per 100 married women of child-bearing ages for New South Wales and Victoria was very small, and the proportions of ex-nuptial to all births in these States were almost identical.

Although 12.53 per cent. of its total population consisted of married women of child-bearing age—against an average of 12.20 for Australia—South Australia occupies fourth place in the order of crude birth rates. The advantage from its high proportion of potentially productive women was to some extent counteracted by their average age being somewhat above the average for Australia, while its position was also affected by the very small proportion of ex-nuptial births. The number of nuptial births per 100 women of child-bearing age in South Australia represented 18.71, as against 19.65 for Australia, but the difference was somewhat reduced by the adjusting process which makes the rate for South Australia 18.99 as against the Australian rate of 19.65.

BIRTH RATES, AND FACTORS AFFECTING THEM.—AVERAGE OF YEARS 1920, 1921, 1922.

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

(a) Nuptial births only.

The following figures give a comparison for Australia, at Census periods from 1880, of the total births per 1,000 women (married and unmarried) and of the nuptial births per 1,000 married women of ages 15 to 44 inclusive:—

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

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

CRUDE BIRTH RATES(a).—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Egypt	1926	50.0	Finland	1925	22.3
Soviet Republics ..	1924	42.7	Western Australia ..	1926	22.1
Ceylon	1926	41.0	Australia	1926	22.0
Chile	1925	40.5	Ontario (Canada) ..	1926	21.5
Rumania	1924	36.9	New Zealand	1926	21.1
Jamaica	1924	36.8	Scotland	1926	20.9
Japan	1925	34.9	Prussia	1925	20.9
Quebec (Canada) ..	1926	32.1	Victoria	1926	20.8
Spain	1925	29.3	South Australia ..	1926	20.6
Italy	1925	27.8	Irish Free State ..	1926	20.6
Hungary	1926	27.3	Germany	1925	20.6
Union of South Africa			Denmark	1926	20.5
(whites)	1926	26.2	Great Britain	1926	20.3
Uruguay	1924	25.8	United States (b) ..	1926	20.1
Bulgaria	1926	25.5	Norway	1925	20.0
Canada (including			New York State ..	1926	19.8
Quebec)	1926	24.8	Belgium	1925	19.8
Czecho-Slovakia ..	1926	24.5	Austria	1926	19.4
Netherlands	1926	23.8	France	1926	18.8
Tasmania	1926	23.6	Switzerland	1925	18.4
New South Wales ..	1926	22.9	England and Wales ..	1926	17.8
Queensland	1926	22.6	Sweden	1926	16.9
Northern Ireland ..	1926	22.5			

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the mean population. (b) Figures for "provisional birth-registration area" which includes about 76 per cent. of the population.

(ii) *Nuptial Birth Rates at Child-bearing Ages.* The wide discrepancies between the crude birth rates of the various countries are, to some extent, due to differences in sex and age constitution and in conjugal condition. If the birth rates be calculated per 1,000 women of child-bearing ages, the comparison gives more reliable results. The comparative results given in the following table have been taken from the *Annuaire International de Statistique*, and are based on ages 15 to 49 years, Australia with a rate of 198 being, again, midway between maximum and minimum:—

NUPTIAL BIRTH RATES PER 1,000 MARRIED WOMEN AGED 15 TO 49 YEARS.—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Rate.	Country.	Period.	Rate.
Bulgaria	1910-11	280	Australia	1906-15	198
Ireland	1909-12	250	Hungary	1906-15	198
Netherlands	1905-14	233	Germany	1907-14	196
Finland	1906-15	230	Sweden	1908-13	196
Italy	1907-14	226	Denmark	1906-15	191
Norway	1907-14	224	New Zealand	1906-15	188
Austria	1908-13	219	Switzerland	1906-15	184
Spain	1906-15	218	England and Wales ..	1906-15	171
Prussia	1907-14	204	Belgium	1908-13	161
Scotland	1906-15	202	France	1910-11	114

4. *Masculinity of Births.*—(i) *General.* The masculinity of births, i.e., the excess of males over females per 100 births registered, during the last five years varied from 0.32 in Tasmania in 1924 to 3.75 in Western Australia in 1926. On account of the smallness of the numbers, the returns from the Northern Territory and the Federal Capital Territory have not been taken into consideration. The following table gives particulars for the years 1922 to 1926.

MASCULINITY^(a) OF BIRTHS REGISTERED, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
1922 ..	2.29	3.27	2.70	2.49	2.40	2.97	8.77	6.25	2.67
1923 ..	2.51	3.49	1.72	2.22	2.22	2.10	11.11	-36.84	2.59
1924 ..	1.85	2.38	1.99	2.50	1.55	0.32	1.75	-26.83	1.98
1925 ..	2.09	3.51	1.72	1.67	2.87	2.11	10.77	-6.38	2.42
1926 ..	2.48	2.95	2.53	2.87	3.75	3.61	9.59	-9.33	2.77

(a) Excess of males over females per 100 total births.

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) denotes an excess of females over males per 100 total births.

(ii) *Masculinity of Ex-nuptial Births.* The masculinity of ex-nuptial births was as follows:—MASCULINITY^(a) OF EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
1922 ..	3.11	1.75	6.44	9.55	3.26	-2.64	-5.88	..	3.37
1923 ..	2.54	2.07	2.13	0.00	-5.96	-3.98	10.34	-100.00	1.72
1924 ..	3.21	-0.96	0.19	2.54	2.14	-5.26	7.69	100.00	1.20
1925 ..	4.12	4.86	-3.38	-4.18	8.66	-2.83	25.00	..	2.46
1926 ..	1.13	2.06	1.80	1.42	5.85	4.76	36.36	-66.66	1.97

(a) Excess of males over females per 100 total ex-nuptial births.

NOTE.—The minus sign (-) denotes an excess of females over males per 100 total ex-nuptial births.

Although the general tendency of the change in the sex composition of the ex-nuptial births has been the same as in the total births, the results in the smaller States do not show the same consistency in the former as in the latter on account of the relatively small numbers involved.

(iii) *Masculinity of Nuptial and Ex-nuptial Births, Various Countries.* There is ordinarily a very small difference between the masculinity of nuptial and ex-nuptial births. Thus, according to the following table, for periods from 1914 to 1925, the masculinity in various countries ranged from 4.72 to 2.26, and from 4.97 to 0.11 for nuptial and ex-nuptial births respectively.

MASCULINITY OF BIRTHS.—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Masculinity of Births. ^(a)		Country.	Period.	Masculinity of Births. ^(a)	
		Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-nuptial Live Births.			Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-nuptial Live Births.
Spain ..	1914-22	4.72	3.11	Denmark ..	1914-23	2.66	2.50
Hungary ..	1915-22	3.55	1.79	Italy ..	1914-23	2.64	2.39
Prussia ..	1914-24	3.37	2.96	Australia ..	1914-25	2.61	2.57
Germany ..	1914-23	3.30	3.03	Switzerland	1914-23	2.55	2.86
Finland ..	1914-23	3.03	2.35	Uruguay ..	1914-23	2.55	4.97
Irish Free State ..	1922-25	2.95	4.30	Northern Ireland ..	1913-23	2.48	2.73
Austria ..	1914-21	2.95	2.53	France ..	1912-19	2.46	1.75
Sweden ..	1914-20	2.93	2.59	Scotland ..	1914-23	2.38	2.05
Netherlands	1914-24	2.85	2.39	Japan ..	1914-24	2.34	0.11
Belgium ..	1919-23	2.82	1.51	England and Wales ..	1914-25	2.30	2.07
New Zealand	1914-25	2.72	1.48	Chile ..	1918-23	2.26	2.23
Norway ..	1914-22	2.71	3.64				
Canada (excluding Quebec) ..	1921-24	2.68	3.53				

(a) Excess of males over females per 100 total births.

5. *Ex-nuptial Births.*—(i) *General.* The number of ex-nuptial births reached its maximum, 7,438, in 1913, but it has since fallen considerably. On the average of the five years 1910–14, the number of ex-nuptial births in Australia was 7,171, while for the period 1922–26 it was only 6,255, a decline of 12.8 per cent., whereas the annual average total births for the same period increased by 4.8 per cent.; hence a comparison between the results for these two periods shows that the proportion of ex-nuptial births has fallen from 5.55 to 4.62 per cent. of all births.

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

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
1922 ..	2,667	1,602	932	356	337	265	17	..	6,176
1923 ..	2,676	1,595	1,079	360	285	251	29	1	6,276
1924 ..	2,589	1,668	1,052	355	327	228	13	1	6,233
1925 ..	2,764	1,543	1,035	359	335	247	24	..	6,307
1926 ..	2,747	1,603	1,000	353	325	231	22	3	6,284

(ii) *Rate of Ex-nuptiality, 1922 to 1926.* The rate of ex-nuptiality, i.e., the percentage of ex-nuptial on total births increased from 4.49 in 1922 to 4.72 in 1926. On the basis of the figures given in the preceding sub-section the ex-nuptial rate fell from 5.55 per cent. of all births during the years 1910–14 to 4.62 per cent. for the years 1922–26.

PERCENTAGE OF EX-NUPTIAL ON TOTAL BIRTHS, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1922 ..	4.83	4.41	4.66	2.97	4.14	4.56	24.29	..	4.49
1923 ..	4.95	4.45	5.40	3.08	3.63	4.44	40.28	5.26	4.64
1924 ..	4.82	4.62	5.34	3.06	3.94	4.24	22.81	2.44	4.62
1925 ..	5.06	4.30	5.10	3.13	4.09	4.73	36.92	..	4.64
1926 ..	5.17	4.53	5.06	3.07	3.92	4.63	30.14	4.00	4.72

A better comparison is obtained by calculating the number of ex-nuptial births per thousand of the single and widowed female population between the ages of 15 and 45. The number of ex-nuptial births per 1,000 unmarried women of ages 15 to 45 has been found to be as follows:—Years 1880–82, 14.49; years 1890–92, 15.93; years 1900–02, 13.30; years 1910–12, 12.53; years 1920–22, 10.50. The comparative results given in the following table have been taken from the *Annuaire International de Statistique*, Vols. II. and V., and are based on ages 15 to 49 years:—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS PER 1,000 UNMARRIED WOMEN AGED 15 TO 49 YEARS.—
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Rate.	Country.	Period.	Rate.
Hungary	1906-15	38	Norway	1907-14	13
Austria	1908-13	30	Scotland	1906-15	13
Sweden	1908-13	26	Australia	1906-15	12
Denmark	1906-15	24	Belgium	1908-13	12
Germany	1907-14	23	New Zealand	1906-15	9
Prussia	1907-14	21	Switzerland	1906-15	8
Finland	1906-15	17	England and Wales	1906-15	7
France	1901-11	16	Netherlands	1905-14	5
Italy	1907-14	14	Ireland	1909-12	4
Spain	1906-15	14	Bulgaria	1910-11	4

(iii) *Comparison of Rates.* The following table shows the relative proportions of ex-nuptial and nuptial births to the total population during the last five years :—

CRUDE EX-NUPTIAL, NUPTIAL, AND TOTAL BIRTH RATES (a).—AUSTRALIA,
1922 TO 1926.

Rates.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Ex-nuptial	1.11	1.10	1.07	1.06	1.07
Nuptial	23.58	22.67	22.17	21.83	20.95
Total	24.69	23.77	23.24	22.89	22.02

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

6. *Multiple Births.*—Among the total number of 133,162 births registered in Australia in 1926, there were 130,333 single births, 2,796 twins, and 33 triplets. The number of cases of twins was 1,412, there being 28 stillbirths, and there were 11 cases of triplets. The total number of mothers was, therefore, 131,756, the proportion of mothers of twins being one in every 93, and of mothers of triplets one in every 11,978 of total mothers.

MULTIPLE BIRTHS.—AUSTRALIA, 1907 TO 1926.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.	Cases of Quadruplets.	Total Multiple Births.	Percentage of Cases of Multiple Births on Total Mothers.	Number of Mothers to Each Multiple Birth.
1907	1,029	14	..	1,043	0.95	105
1908	1,059	6	..	1,065	0.96	104
1909	1,128	14	..	1,142	1.01	99
1910	1,176	13	..	1,189	1.03	97
1911	1,222	14	..	1,236	1.02	98
1912	1,334	16	..	1,350	1.02	98
1913	1,361	8	..	1,369	1.02	98
1914	1,395	11	..	1,406	1.03	97
1915	1,407	10	..	1,417	1.06	94
1916	1,371	12	..	1,383	1.06	94
1917	1,477	17	1	1,495	1.16	86
1918	1,362	8	..	1,370	1.10	91
1919	1,311	15	1	1,327	1.09	91
1920	1,505	16	..	1,521	1.13	89
1921	1,453	12	..	1,465	1.09	92
1922	1,432	12	..	1,444	1.06	94
1923	1,394	6	..	1,400	1.05	96
1924	1,337	12	..	1,349	1.01	99
1925	1,458	11	..	1,469	1.09	91
1926	1,412	11	..	1,423	1.08	93

7. Ages of Parents.—(i) *Single Births.* The relative ages of the parents of children registered in 1926 have been tabulated separately for male and female births, twins and triplets being distinguished from single births, and are shown for single ages and for every State in the Bulletin of "Australian Demography," No. 44, published by this Bureau. In the present work the exigencies of space allow only the insertion of corresponding tables showing the relative ages of parents in groups of five years.

AGES OF PARENTS IN CASES OF SINGLE BIRTHS.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Ages of Fathers and Sexes of Children.		Total Children.	Ages of Mothers.								
			Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.	Un-specified.
Under 20	Males..	386	..	281	102	3
	Females	410	1	299	100	10	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	796	1	580	202	13	..	..	..	..
20 to 24	Males..	7,381	1	1,737	4,661	873	99	6	3	1	
	Females	6,920	1	1,606	4,405	808	77	22	1	..	
	Total ..	14,301	2	3,343	9,066	1,681	176	28	4	1	
25 to 29	Males..	16,051	1	739	6,339	7,482	1,305	167	18	..	
	Females	15,089	2	748	5,866	6,929	1,333	198	12	1	
	Total ..	31,140	3	1,487	12,205	14,411	2,638	365	30	1	
30 to 34	Males..	15,806	..	154	2,277	6,401	5,932	951	88	3	
	Females	15,026	..	134	2,180	6,039	5,628	966	78	1	
	Total ..	30,832	..	288	4,457	12,440	11,560	1,917	166	4	
35 to 39	Males..	12,562	..	55	722	2,699	4,730	3,917	432	7	
	Females	11,871	..	66	692	2,535	4,543	3,598	429	7	
	Total ..	24,433	..	121	1,414	5,234	9,273	7,515	861	14	
40 to 44	Males..	6,788	..	18	219	708	1,794	2,694	1,310	45	
	Females	6,502	..	11	177	669	1,695	2,657	1,250	43	
	Total ..	13,290	..	29	396	1,377	3,489	5,351	2,560	88	
45 to 49	Males..	3,202	..	10	67	228	560	1,193	1,015	129	
	Females	2,881	..	6	53	234	530	1,094	859	105	
	Total ..	6,083	..	16	120	462	1,090	2,287	1,874	234	
50 to 54	Males..	1,140	..	4	17	64	195	381	415	64	
	Females	1,051	..	1	26	68	160	343	374	79	
	Total ..	2,191	..	5	43	132	355	724	789	143	
55 to 59	Males..	359	..	..	10	22	61	110	125	31
	Females	417	..	1	9	25	52	143	152	35	
	Total ..	776	..	1	19	47	113	253	277	66	
60 to 64	Males..	117	..	1	2	12	18	33	42	9	
	Females	117	..	..	3	9	22	40	34	9
	Total ..	234	..	1	5	21	40	73	76	18	
65 and upwards	Males..	55	..	..	1	5	13	19	15	2
	Females	39	..	..	1	2	7	11	15	3
	Total ..	94	..	..	2	7	20	30	30	5
Un-specified	Males..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
	Females	2	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
	Total ..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..
Nuptial children	Males..	63,848	2	2,999	14,417	18,498	14,707	9,471	3,463	291	
	Females	60,325	4	2,872	13,512	17,329	14,047	9,073	3,204	282	
	Total ..	124,173	6	5,871	27,929	35,827	28,754	18,544	6,667	573	
Ex-nuptial children	Males..	3,139	13	915	1,067	521	312	216	81	11	
	Females	3,021	22	878	974	507	306	238	81	10	
	Total ..	6,160	35	1,793	2,041	1,028	618	454	162	21	
Total children	Males..	66,987	15	3,914	15,484	19,019	15,019	9,687	3,544	302	
	Females	63,346	26	3,750	14,486	17,836	14,353	9,311	3,285	292	
	Total ..	130,333	41	7,664	29,970	36,855	29,372	18,998	6,829	594	

(ii) *Twins.* The ages of parents of twins in 1926 are given hereunder :—

AGES OF PARENTS OF TWINS.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Ages of Fathers and Sexes of Children.		Total Children.	Ages of Mothers.						
			Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and over.
Under 20 ..	{ Males ..	11	8	3	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Females ..	7	4	3	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Total ..	18	12	6	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 24 ..	{ Males ..	111	23	72	14	2	..	..	..
	{ Females ..	92	14	63	13	2	..	..	..
	{ Total ..	203	37	135	27	4	..	..	..
25 to 29 ..	{ Males ..	263	1	64	149	39	10	..	..
	{ Females ..	275	6	92	126	43	8	..	..
	{ Total ..	538	7	156	275	82	18	..	..
30 to 34 ..	{ Males ..	361	3	34	133	151	37	3	..
	{ Females ..	338	1	36	115	158	25	3	..
	{ Total ..	699	4	70	248	309	62	6	..
35 to 39 ..	{ Males ..	313	..	8	49	113	128	15	..
	{ Females ..	317	..	16	53	102	137	9	..
	{ Total ..	630	..	24	102	215	265	24	..
40 to 44 ..	{ Males ..	178	..	2	17	41	94	23	1
	{ Females ..	170	..	..	13	40	86	30	1
	{ Total ..	348	..	2	30	81	180	53	2
45 to 49 ..	{ Males ..	77	..	..	6	16	37	18	..
	{ Females ..	82	..	..	3	16	37	24	2
	{ Total ..	159	..	..	9	32	74	42	2
50 to 54 ..	{ Males ..	29	..	..	4	5	11	9	..
	{ Females ..	19	..	..	..	3	9	7	..
	{ Total ..	48	..	..	4	8	20	16	..
55 to 59 ..	{ Males ..	10	..	..	..	2	7	1	..
	{ Females ..	14	..	..	2	..	7	5	..
	{ Total ..	24	..	..	2	2	14	6	..
60 and over	{ Males ..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	{ Females ..	6	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
	{ Total ..	8	..	..	..	2	6	..	..
Nuptial children	{ Males ..	1,355	35	183	372	369	326	69	1
	{ Females ..	1,320	25	210	325	366	313	78	3
	{ Total ..	2,675	60	393	697	735	639	147	4
Ex-nuptial children	{ Males ..	63	13	18	12	5	14	1	..
	{ Females ..	58	5	18	14	10	6	5	..
	{ Total ..	121	18	36	26	15	20	6	..
Total children	{ Males ..	1,418	48	201	384	374	340	70	1
	{ Females ..	1,378	30	228	339	376	319	83	3
	{ Total ..	2,796	78	429	723	750	659	153	4

(iii) *Triples.* Particulars regarding the ages of parents in cases of triplets are given in the next table:—

AGES OF PARENTS OF TRIPLETS.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Ages of Fathers and Sexes of Children.	Total Children.	Ages of Mothers.									
		19.	24.	29.	31.	33.	34.	36.	39.	40.	41.
26 M.	3	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 M.	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 {M. F.	2 7	.. 3	..	..	2 1	.. 3	..	..	..	..	..
36 F.	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
42 {M. F.	2 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 1
43 {M. F.	2 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 1	..	..
44 {M. F.	2 1	..	..	..	..	..	2 1	..	..	..	..
45 {M. F.	1 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 2	..	..	..
Total Nuptial Children .. {M. F.	15 15	.. 3	3 ..	3 ..	2 1	.. 3	2 4	1 2	2 1	.. ..	2 1
Ex-nuptial Children .. {M. F.	2 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 1	..
Total Children .. {M. F.	17 16	.. 3	3 ..	3 ..	2 1	.. 3	2 4	1 2	2 1	2 1	2 1

8. *Birthplaces of Parents.*—The relative birthplaces of the parents of children whose births were registered during the year 1926 will be found in the Bulletin of "Australian Demography," published by this Bureau. A summary of the results of the tabulation is given hereunder.

BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Birthplaces.	Fathers.			Mothers of Nuptial Children.			Mothers of Ex-nuptial Children.		
	Single Births.	Twins.	Triples.	Single Births.	Twins.	Triples.	Single Births.	Twins.	Triples.
AUSTRALASIA—									
New South Wales	40,563	461	3	42,187	461	3	2,388	20	..
Victoria ..	31,530	335	3	31,419	320	2	1,407	13	1
Queensland ..	13,675	141	1	15,174	158	1	879	9	..
South Australia ..	10,597	112	1	10,277	116	1	322	4	..
Western Australia	3,140	36	1	4,031	40	1	249	3	..
Tasmania ..	5,549	58	..	5,450	62	..	337	3	..
Northern Territory	37	..	..	41	..	..	20	1	..
Federal Capital Territory ..	10	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand ..	882	10	..	653	11	1	49	1	..

BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS.—AUSTRALIA, 1926—*continued.*

Birthplaces.	Fathers.			Mothers of Nuptial Children.			Mothers of Ex-nuptial Children.		
	Single Births.	Twins.	Trip-lets.	Single Births.	Twins.	Trip-lets.	Single Births.	Twins.	Trip-lets.
EUROPE—									
England and Wales	11,193	127	..	9,786	117	..	337	3	..
Scotland ..	2,696	31	..	2,467	34	..	92	3	..
Ireland ..	1,180	8	..	794	9	..	27	..	..
Other British Possessions in Europe	125	1	..	83	1	..	2	..	..
Denmark ..	111	3	..	19	1	..	2	..	..
France ..	38	..	..	57	..	..	2	..	..
Germany ..	324	5	..	136	3	..	3	..	..
Greece ..	282	3	..	203	1	..	..	..	..
Italy ..	606	6	1	470	2	1	2	..	..
Netherlands ..	53	1	..	12	..	..	1	..	..
Norway ..	79	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..
Poland ..	33	1	..	17	1	..	..	..	..
Russia ..	146	2	..	84	3	..	4	..	..
Sweden ..	104	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland ..	40	..	..	15	..	..	..	1	..
Other European Countries	225	2	..	137	2	..	3	..	..
ASIA—									
British India and Ceylon ..	125	1	..	81	..	..	2	..	..
China ..	88	1	..	20	..	..	..	..	..
Japan ..	14	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..
Syria ..	86	..	..	67	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries in Asia ..	45	..	..	21	1	..	..	..	..
AFRICA—									
Union of South Africa ..	140	2	..	154	3	..	9	..	..
Other African Countries ..	32	..	..	20	1	..	1	..	..
AMERICA—									
Canada ..	90	..	..	35	..	..	1	..	..
United States of America ..	177	2	..	86	2	..	4	..	..
Other American Countries ..	48	1	..	32	1	..	1	..	..
POLYNESIA—									
Fiji ..	21	..	..	24	1	..	1	..	..
New Caledonia ..	15	..	..	21	..	..	1	..	..
New Hebrides ..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Other Polynesian Islands ..	21	..	..	12	..	..	1	..	..
At Sea ..	44	1	..	22	..	..	2	..	..
Unspecified ..	8	..	..	14	..	..	11	..	..
Total ..	124,173	1,351	10	124,173	1,351	10	6,160	61	1

9. Occupations of Fathers.—(i) Year 1926. A summary of the main groups of occupations of the fathers of all nuptial children whose births were registered in 1926 is given in the following table:—

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Occupations.	Number of Fathers.	Occupations.	Number of Fathers.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.		CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.	
Government, Defence, Law ..	2,445	Art and Mechanic Productions..	6,969
Others	3,630	Textiles and Fibrous Materials..	1,884
Total Class I. .. .	6,075	Food and Drinks	2,189
		Animal and Vegetable Substances	522
		Metals and Minerals	3,446
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.		Fuel, Light, and Energy	1,251
Board and Lodging	1,102	Building and Construction	7,538
Others	1,017	Others	29,758
Total Class II. .. .	2,119	Total Class V. .. .	53,557
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.		CLASS VI.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINING, ETC.	
Property and Finance	1,657	Agricultural	20,245
Art, Mechanic, and Textile Products	1,050	Pastoral	4,820
Food and Drinks	4,219	Mining and Quarrying	3,037
Animal and Vegetable Substances	463	Others	1,532
Fuel, Light, and Metals	256	Total Class VI. .. .	29,634
Merchants and Dealers	2,539		
Others	7,452		
Total Class III. .. .	17,636		
CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.		CLASS VII.—INDEFINITE.	
Railway Traffic	5,233	Independent Means	219
Road and Tramway Traffic	7,557	Occupation Unspecified	47
Sea and River Traffic	1,470	Total Class VII. .. .	266
Others	1,987		
Total Class IV. .. .	16,247	TOTAL	125,534

(ii) Summary, 1922 to 1926. The next table gives a summary in classes of the occupations of fathers of nuptial children in each of the last five years, with the percentage of each class on the total number of fathers. In 1926, 42.66 per cent. of fathers were of the industrial class, and 23.61 per cent. were of the agricultural, pastoral, mining, etc., class.

**OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN.—AUSTRALIA,
1922 TO 1926.**

Class.		1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
I. Professional ..	No.	6,369	6,010	5,946	6,077	6,075
	%	4.90	4.71	4.67	4.74	4.84
II. Domestic ..	No.	2,045	2,242	2,098	2,180	2,119
	%	1.57	1.76	1.64	1.70	1.69
III. Commercial ..	No.	18,731	18,210	18,519	17,978	17,636
	%	14.41	14.27	14.54	14.04	14.05
IV. Transport and Com- munication ..	No.	15,809	15,244	15,670	16,308	16,247
	%	12.17	11.95	12.30	12.73	12.94
V. Industrial ..	No.	54,104	53,737	53,899	54,214	53,557
	%	41.64	42.11	42.31	42.33	42.66
VI. Agricultural, pastoral, mining, etc. ..	No.	32,665	31,974	31,046	31,082	29,634
	%	25.14	25.06	24.37	24.27	23.61
VII. Indefinite ..	No.	204	186	213	244	266
	%	0.16	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.21
VIII. Dependents ..	No.	7	..	..	..	..
	%	0.01	..	..	..	..
Total ..	No.	129,934	127,603	127,391	128,081	125,534
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

10. *Mother's Age, Duration of Marriage, and Issue.*—(i) *General.* The total number of nuptial confinements in 1926 was 125,534, viz., 124,173 single births, 1,351 cases of twins, and 10 cases of triplets, but in 58 cases the necessary information was lacking, and the following series of tables refers, therefore, to 125,476 nuptial confinements. Ex-nuptial children—previous issue by the same father—are included as previous issue, but children by former marriages, and stillborn children are excluded. The tables cannot be given *in extenso*, but the following are their most salient features. The complete tabulations are shown in "Australian Demography," No. 44.

(ii) *Duration of Marriage and Issue of Mothers.* The following table shows that the duration of marriage of mothers of nuptial children ranged from less than one year up to between 33 and 34 years, and that the average family increased fairly regularly with the duration of marriage. The average number of children of all marriages was 3.06, the corresponding figures for 1925 being 3.10; for 1924, 3.08; for 1923, 3.08; and for 1922, 3.10.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.	Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.
Years.				Years.			
0-1 ..	19,714	19,897	1.01	17-18 ..	1,554	11,120	7.16
1-2 ..	12,115	14,491	1.20	18-19 ..	1,339	9,922	7.41
2-3 ..	11,331	20,443	1.80	19-20 ..	1,119	8,698	7.77
3-4 ..	10,744	22,508	2.09	20-21 ..	877	7,201	8.21
4-5 ..	9,690	23,959	2.48	21-22 ..	702	5,999	8.54
5-6 ..	9,077	25,645	2.83	22-23 ..	469	4,210	8.98
6-7 ..	8,364	26,274	3.14	23-24 ..	311	2,868	9.22
7-8 ..	6,420	22,332	3.48	24-25 ..	244	2,336	9.57
8-9 ..	4,759	18,142	3.81	25-26 ..	158	1,608	10.18
9-10 ..	4,309	17,559	4.07	26-27 ..	98	1,034	10.55
10-11 ..	4,315	18,958	4.39	27-28 ..	47	474	10.09
11-12 ..	3,961	18,708	4.72	28-29 ..	26	303	11.65
12-13 ..	3,532	18,156	5.14	29-30 ..	16	196	12.25
13-14 ..	2,993	16,423	5.49	30-31 ..	1	9	9.00
14-15 ..	2,750	16,051	5.84	33-34 ..	1	16	16.00
15-16 ..	2,387	14,867	6.23				
16-17 ..	2,053	13,555	6.60				
				Total ..	125,476	383,960	3.06

(iii) *Ages of Mothers and Issue.* The ages of mothers, issue, and average family are given in the attached table, which shows that the average family increased fairly regularly to a maximum of 7.78 children in the age-group 45 years and over, and that the greatest number of mothers occurs in the group 25 to 29 years.

AGES AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Ages of Mothers.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.	Ages of Mothers.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.
Under 20 years	5,900	7,129	1.21	40-44 years ..	6,740	42,094	6.25
20-24 years ..	28,110	48,475	1.72	45 yrs. and over	575	4,474	7.78
25-29 ,, ..	36,172	90,171	2.49				
30-34 ,, ..	29,116	101,678	3.49				
35-39 ,, ..	18,863	89,939	4.77	All ages ..	125,476	383,960	3.06

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

PREVIOUS ISSUE OF MOTHERS OF VARIOUS AGES.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Previous Issue.	Mothers' Ages.							Total.
	Under 20 Years.	20-24 Years.	25-29 Years.	30-34 Years.	35-39 Years.	40-44 Years.	45 Years and Over.	
0	4,823	14,652	10,610	4,701	1,792	412	30	37,020
1	964	8,471	10,266	6,016	2,357	462	18	28,554
2	105	3,595	7,531	5,904	2,795	593	23	20,546
3	8	1,111	4,449	4,610	2,773	719	39	13,709
4	..	238	2,129	3,216	2,361	775	51	8,770
5	..	35	807	2,213	2,082	735	51	5,923
6	..	8	264	1,305	1,664	713	67	4,021
7	..	..	86	704	1,271	642	45	2,748
8	..	..	28	270	861	580	56	1,795
9	..	..	2	108	488	461	63	1,122
10	..	..	..	50	242	295	45	632
11	..	..	..	15	105	184	36	340
12	..	..	..	2	49	95	20	166
13	..	..	..	2	14	41	14	71
14	..	..	..	..	6	17	11	34
15	..	..	..	..	3	8	2	13
16	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	5
17	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
18	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total Mothers	5,900	28,110	36,172	29,116	18,863	6,740	575	125,476

(v) *Previous Issue of Mothers of Twins and Triplets.* Figures regarding the previous issue of mothers of twins and triplets show that 308 mothers had twins at their first confinement; 263 at their second; 243 at their third; 167 at their fourth;

118 at their fifth; 79 at their sixth; 69 at their seventh; 37 at their eighth; 31 at their ninth; 15 at their tenth; 7 at their eleventh; 6 at their twelfth; 8 at their thirteenth; 3 at their fourteenth.

Of the 10 cases of triplets registered during 1926, 1 was a first confinement, 4 were second, 1 third, 1 fourth, 2 fifth, and 1 the ninth.

11. *Interval between Marriage and First Birth.*—(i) *Interval and Sex of Children.* The following table shows the interval between marriage and first birth, distinguishing the sexes of the children. Twins and triplets are included, the eldest born only being enumerated:—

INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Interval.	Number of First Children.			Interval.	Number of First Children.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	172	170	342	3 years ..	887	881	1,768
1 month ..	250	237	487	4 " ..	517	467	984
2 months ..	321	353	674	5 " ..	305	290	595
3 " ..	471	443	914	6 " ..	207	217	424
4 " ..	703	641	1,344	7 " ..	112	114	226
5 " ..	915	775	1,690	8 " ..	78	70	148
6 " ..	1,252	1,168	2,420	9 " ..	46	66	112
7 " ..	1,164	1,188	2,352	10 " ..	42	44	86
8 " ..	752	730	1,482	11 " ..	35	28	63
9 " ..	1,585	1,419	3,004	12 " ..	22	22	44
10 " ..	1,476	1,333	2,809	13 " ..	18	15	33
11 " ..	1,108	1,065	2,173	14 " ..	10	12	22
12 " ..	933	839	1,772	15 " ..	8	7	15
13 " ..	668	625	1,293	16 " ..	4	7	11
14 " ..	531	498	1,029	17 " ..	1	1	2
15 " ..	498	441	939	18 " ..	3	1	4
16 " ..	472	426	898	19 " ..	3	1	4
17 " ..	394	379	773	20 " ..	..	3	3
18 " ..	392	326	718	21 " ..	1	..	1
19 " ..	319	258	577	22 " ..	2	..	2
20 " ..	249	246	495	23 " ..	1	..	1
21 " ..	248	255	503	24 " ..	..	1	1
22 " ..	218	235	453	26 " ..	..	1	1
23 " ..	203	214	417				
2 years ..	1,479	1,433	2,912	Total ..	19,075	17,945	37,020

The masculinity of first births was 3.05 as compared with 2.77 for total births.

(ii) *Ages of Mothers and Interval.* The previous issue of mothers of ex-nuptial children is not recorded, but for the purposes of the following table all ex-nuptial births have been assumed to be first births. The table shows the ages of mothers in the cases of ex-nuptial first births, of nuptial first births occurring less than nine months after marriage, and of nuptial first births occurring nine months or more after marriage. A comparison of the combined total of the first two columns with the total of nuptial children born nine months or more after marriage shows that for all ages the ratio was about 2 to 3. At all ages up to and including 21, however, there was a great preponderance of ex-nuptial births and of births following on ante-nuptial conception. It must, of course, be understood that a certain number of premature births is necessarily included among the births which occurred less than nine months after marriage, but information in connexion therewith is not available.

AGES OF MOTHERS AND INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH, ETC.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Ex-nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births less than nine months after Marriage.	Total of two preceding columns.	Nuptial First Births nine months after Marriage, and later.	Total Nuptial First Births.	Nuptial First Births and Ex-nuptial Births.
12 years ..	..	1	1	..	1	1
13 " ..	6	..	6	..	..	6
14 " ..	29	5	34	..	5	34
15 " ..	84	47	131	1	48	132
16 " ..	209	231	440	20	251	460
17 " ..	364	614	978	129	743	1,107
18 " ..	546	1,169	1,715	415	1,584	2,130
19 " ..	599	1,407	2,006	784	2,191	2,790
20 " ..	556	1,461	2,017	1,107	2,568	3,124
21 " ..	489	1,439	1,928	1,531	2,970	3,459
22 " ..	385	1,170	1,555	2,026	3,196	3,581
23 " ..	325	917	1,242	2,146	3,063	3,388
24 " ..	304	635	939	2,220	2,855	3,159
25 " ..	266	557	823	2,235	2,792	3,058
26 " ..	259	441	700	2,077	2,518	2,777
27 " ..	173	318	491	1,715	2,033	2,206
28 " ..	171	237	408	1,508	1,745	1,916
29 " ..	172	214	386	1,308	1,522	1,694
30 " ..	149	187	336	1,217	1,404	1,553
31 " ..	112	127	239	928	1,055	1,167
32 " ..	146	114	260	796	910	1,056
33 " ..	109	80	189	655	735	844
34 " ..	110	67	177	530	597	707
35 " ..	116	81	197	480	561	677
36 " ..	97	57	154	388	445	542
37 " ..	97	33	130	274	307	404
38 " ..	82	29	111	251	280	362
39 " ..	72	21	93	178	199	271
40 " ..	60	12	72	145	157	217
41 " ..	27	10	37	99	109	136
42 " ..	48	9	57	64	73	121
43 " ..	16	7	23	37	44	60
44 " ..	15	5	20	24	29	44
45 " ..	7	..	7	17	17	24
46 " ..	6	1	7	3	4	10
47 " ..	5	..	5	4	4	9
48 " ..	1	2	3	1	3	4
49 " ..	2	..	2	2	2	4
Unspecified ..	8	..	8	..	..	8
Total ..	6,222	11,705	17,927	25,315	37,020	43,242

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

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

§ 2. Marriages.

1. **Marriages, 1922 to 1926.**—The number of marriages registered in Australia during 1926 was 47,865, giving a rate of 7.92 per 1,000 of the mean population for the year. The numbers for the years 1922 to 1926 are given hereunder :—

MARRIAGES, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1922 ..	17,580	12,996	5,878	4,144	2,446	1,674	13	..	44,731
1923 ..	17,523	13,126	5,814	4,099	2,376	1,592	7	4	44,541
1924 ..	18,072	13,296	6,234	4,121	2,596	1,529	17	4	45,869
1925 ..	18,522	13,370	6,471	4,255	2,746	1,504	20	11	46,899
1926 ..	19,219	13,405	6,428	4,503	2,844	1,435	14	17	47,865

2. **Marriage Rates, 1922 to 1926.**—The number of marriages registered per 1,000 of mean population is given in the following table for the same period :—

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES (a), 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1922 ..	8.18	8.27	7.52	8.19	7.20	7.79	3.56	..	8.03
1923 ..	8.00	8.16	7.24	7.29	6.82	7.39	1.94	1.21	7.83
1924 ..	8.11	8.10	7.55	7.78	7.22	7.12	4.72	1.04	7.90
1925 ..	8.14	8.00	7.60	7.82	7.46	7.05	5.43	2.33	7.91
1926 ..	8.28	7.90	7.34	8.06	7.58	6.79	3.72	2.78	7.92

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

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

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

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES (a).—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate.	Country.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate.
Soviet Republics ..	1924	10.9	Chile	1925	7.4
United States (b) ..	1925	10.2	Queensland	1926	7.3
Belgium	1925	9.6	Bulgaria	1926	7.2
Czecho-Slovakia ..	1926	9.2	Austria	1926	7.2
Rumania	1924	9.1	England and Wales ..	1926	7.2
Hungary	1926	9.1	Spain	1925	7.2
Japan	1925	8.7	Switzerland	1925	7.1
Union of South Africa(c)	1926	8.5	Canada (including		
France	1926	8.5	Quebec)	1926	7.1
New South Wales ..	1926	8.3	Great Britain	1926	7.0
South Australia ..	1926	8.1	Quebec (Canada) ..	1926	7.0
Australia	1926	7.9	Tasmania	1926	6.8
Victoria	1926	7.9	Scotland	1926	6.4
New Zealand	1926	7.9	Finland	1925	6.3
Prussia	1925	7.8	Sweden	1926	6.3
Germany	1925	7.7	Ceylon	1926	6.1
Western Australia ..	1926	7.6	Norway	1925	5.9
Denmark	1926	7.5	Northern Ireland ..	1926	5.8
Ontario (Canada) ..	1926	7.5	Uruguay	1924	5.7
Italy	1925	7.4	Irish Free State ..	1926	4.6
Netherlands	1926	7.4	Jamaica	1924	3.5

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

(b) Registration area includes about 87 per cent of total population.

(c) White population only.

4. Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—(i) *General.* The ages at marriage of bridegrooms and brides will be found in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 44. A summary in age groups is given in the table hereunder, which also shows the previous conjugal condition of the contracting parties. There were 2,581 males who were less than twenty-one years of age married during 1926, while the corresponding number of females was 10,716. At the other extreme there were 52 men of sixty-five years and upwards, who described themselves as bachelors, and 19 spinsters of corresponding age.

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Age at Marriage.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 20	1,271	1	1	1,273	7,461	4	..	7,465
20-24 years	15,109	16	12	15,137	20,010	53	46	20,109
25-29 "	15,498	175	76	15,749	10,741	212	217	11,170
30-34 "	6,660	332	176	7,168	3,743	391	247	4,381
25-39 "	3,244	498	203	3,945	1,577	472	182	2,231
40-44 "	1,282	432	128	1,842	622	406	109	1,137
45-49 "	611	402	91	1,104	291	306	55	652
50-54 "	260	316	42	618	113	187	27	327
55-59 "	142	284	19	445	54	135	6	195
60-64 "	71	229	13	313	17	81	4	102
65 years and over ..	52	216	2	270	19	75	1	95
Unspecified	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Total	44,201	2,901	763	47,865	44,649	2,322	894	47,865

(ii) *Relative Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides are shown for single years in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 44: a condensation into age-groups of five years is given below:—

RELATIVE AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Ages.	Total Bride- grooms.	Ages of Brides.									
		Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.	Not stated.	
Ages of Bridegrooms.	Under 20 ..	1,273	9	935	310	18	..	1	..	..	..
	20 to 24 ..	15,137	10	4,316	8,958	1,596	205	40	9	2	1
	25 to 29 ..	15,749	5	1,640	7,679	6,234	956	195	29	11	..
	30 to 34 ..	7,168	1	369	2,140	2,634	1,438	468	95	23	..
	35 to 39 ..	3,945	1	131	734	1,152	994	657	204	72	..
	40 to 44 ..	1,842	..	32	188	326	463	399	299	134	..
	45 to 49 ..	1,104	..	6	65	137	193	251	229	223	..
	50 to 54 ..	618	..	3	22	50	80	105	112	246	..
	55 to 59 ..	445	..	4	12	13	29	76	82	229	..
	60 to 64 ..	313	..	1	1	8	17	28	47	211	..
	65 and upwards ..	270	..	..	..	2	6	11	31	220	..
	Not stated ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Brides ..	47,865	26	7,439	20,109	11,170	4,381	2,231	1,137	1,371	1	

(iii) *Average Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The age at marriage of brides has declined slightly during recent years to an average of about 26 years. The figures for the five years are:—1922, 26.14 years; 1923, 25.61 years; 1924, 25.46 years; 1925, 25.45 years; and 1926, 25.34. For the five years 1907–11 the average age was 25.70 years, compared with 25.92 years for the five years 1912–16, 26.07 years for the five years 1917–21, and 25.60 years for the five years 1922–1926. The average age of bridegrooms in 1922 was 29.65 years; in 1923, 29.12 years; in 1924, 28.99 years; in 1925, 28.94 years; and in 1926, 28.82 years. It follows, therefore, that brides are generally speaking rather less than three and one-half years younger than bridegrooms.

5. *Previous Conjugal Condition.*—The number of bachelors and spinsters, widowed and divorced persons, who were married during the year 1926 has already been given. The following table shows the conjugal condition of the contracting parties:—

PREVIOUS CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Conjugal Condition.	Total Bridegrooms.	Brides.			
		Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	
Bridegrooms	{ Bachelors ..	44,201	42,171	1,383	647
	{ Widowers ..	2,901	1,913	833	155
	{ Divorced ..	763	565	106	92
Total Brides ..	47,865	44,649	2,322	894	

6. *Birthplaces of Persons Married.*—The following table shows the birthplaces of persons who were married in 1926. In "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 44 the relative birthplaces of bridegrooms and brides will be found tabulated in full detail.

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Birthplaces.	Bride-grooms.	Brides.	Birthplaces.	Bride-grooms.	Brides.
AUSTRALASIA—			ASIA—		
New South Wales ..	15,473	16,182	British India and Ceylon ..	65	42
Victoria ..	11,865	12,220	China ..	22	7
Queensland ..	4,970	5,473	Japan ..	9	2
South Australia ..	3,947	4,102	Syria ..	23	13
Western Australia ..	1,632	2,073	Other Countries in Asia ..	22	18
Tasmania ..	1,877	2,025			
Northern Territory ..	10	15			
Federal Capital Territory ..	4	3	AFRICA—		
New Zealand ..	437	358	Union of South Africa	79	91
			Other African Countries ..	10	8
EUROPE—			AMERICA—		
England and Wales ..	4,767	3,511	Canada ..	50	15
Scotland ..	1,223	925	United States ..	95	41
Ireland ..	492	282	Other American Countries ..	21	8
Other British Possessions in Europe ..	39	19	POLYNESIA		
Belgium ..	5	3	Fiji ..	11	13
Denmark ..	31	14	Other Polynesian Islands ..	21	17
Finland ..	21	3			
France ..	25	21	At Sea ..	11	8
Germany ..	117	57	Unspecified ..	11	25
Greece ..	76	45			
Italy ..	160	119			
Netherlands ..	15	3			
Norway ..	21	2			
Russia ..	51	34			
Spain ..	11	5			
Sweden ..	40	6			
Switzerland ..	30	12			
Other Countries in Europe ..	76	45			
			Total ..	47,865	47,865

7. Occupations and Ages of Bridegrooms.—A tabulation has been made of the occupations and ages of all males married in Australia, and the results for 1926 are published in detail in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 44. An abridgment of this tabulation is given below. The average ages of the persons falling under the twenty-eight subdivisions were determined, and it appears that, apart from the Indefinite class, which consists chiefly of persons who have retired from business and who are living on income from investments, and who may be expected to have reached a comparatively high age before attaining a position of financial independence, the average age ranges from 26.65 years for those engaged in the manufacture of animal and vegetable substances, to 31.83 years in the class employed in the sale of animal and vegetable substances. On the experience of 1926 the average age at marriage of bridegrooms in the larger classes of occupations was as follows:—Professional, 29.8 years; Domestic, 30.8 years; Commercial, 29.2 years; Transport, 28.0 years; Industrial, 28.0 years; and Primary Producers, 30.1 years.

OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Ages at Marriage.	Pro-fessional.		Domestic.		Commercial.							Transport and Commu-ni-cation.			
	Government Defence, and Law.	Others.	Board and Lodging.	Others.	Property and Finance.	Art, Mechanic, and Textile Products.	Food and Drinks.	Animal and Vege-table Substances.	Fuel, Light and Metals.	Merchants and Dealers.	Others.	Railways.	Roads and Trans.	Sea and Rivers.	Others.
15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
17 " ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
18 " ..	..	6	..	9	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
19 " ..	..	11	..	7	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
20 " ..	2	15	3	13	4	..	1	..	..	..	14	10	35	2	..
21 " ..	33	63	21	31	16	..	1	..	..	..	14	29	63	11	14
22 " ..	60	83	24	26	19	..	1	..	..	..	37	42	123	11	15
23 " ..	72	136	22	31	28	..	1	..	..	..	50	227	95	109	40
24 " ..	95	148	24	30	40	..	1	..	..	..	68	347	133	274	53
25 " ..	120	164	28	23	62	..	1	..	..	..	82	451	145	290	68
26 " ..	112	167	23	30	73	..	1	..	..	..	81	415	131	241	51
27 " ..	87	161	27	20	52	..	1	..	..	..	68	370	99	153	44
28 " ..	77	140	20	20	58	..	1	..	..	..	59	305	93	125	32
29 " ..	62	97	22	21	30	..	1	..	..	..	52	220	62	116	33
30 " ..	56	74	15	14	45	..	1	..	..	..	51	222	54	83	26
31 " ..	31	59	21	13	30	..	1	..	..	..	39	173	40	73	25
32 " ..	45	65	15	13	19	..	1	..	..	..	30	182	43	61	32
33 " ..	26	68	11	7	28	..	1	..	..	..	32	127	40	62	24
34 " ..	27	37	17	6	21	..	1	..	..	..	32	106	30	50	25
35 to 39 ..	93	163	68	31	60	..	1	..	..	..	126	383	114	139	93
40 ,, 44 ..	47	77	28	20	32	..	1	..	..	..	52	150	60	50	42
45 ,, 49 ..	17	50	18	18	15	..	1	..	..	..	40	95	36	45	23
50 and over	40	84	24	23	37	..	1	..	..	..	73	110	52	48	31
Not stated	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,108	1,868	443	406	670	480	1,502	143	80	1,099	4,693	1,558	2,650	776	606
Average age— year 1926	29, 49	29, 99	31, 71	29, 80	30, 90	29, 89	27, 78	31, 83	30, 29	31, 18	28, 78	28, 54	26, 89	30, 23	28, 15

Ages at Marriage.	Manufacturing.								Primary Producers.				Indefinite.
	Art and Mechanic Productions.	Textiles and Fibrous Materials.	Food and Drinks.	Animal and Vegetable Substances.	Metals and Minerals.	Fuel, Light, and Energy.	Building and Construction.	Others.	Agri-cultural.	Pastoral.	Mining and Quarrying.	Others.	
15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 " ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 " ..	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 " ..	29	9	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 " ..	72	23	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 " ..	106	30	23	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 " ..	223	77	39	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 " ..	274	64	82	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 " ..	350	64	94	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 " ..	344	59	86	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 " ..	338	64	75	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 " ..	296	49	86	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 " ..	211	40	69	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 " ..	171	34	71	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 " ..	161	34	53	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 " ..	122	19	47	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 " ..	85	21	26	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 " ..	89	21	23	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 " ..	68	11	18	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 " ..	56	17	19	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 to 39 ..	218	68	50	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 ,, 44 ..	94	34	29	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 ,, 49 ..	48	18	24	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 and over	75	23	19	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,421	794	890	256	1,368	590	2,897	10,520	5,840	1,538	909	403	108
Average age— year 1926	27, 44	28, 05	27, 15	26, 65	27, 58	27, 44	28, 76	28, 21	30, 14	31, 56	28, 35	29, 03	47, 94

8. **Fertility of Marriages.**—The quotient obtained by division of the nuptial births registered, e.g., during the five years 1922 to 1926, by the number of marriages registered during the five years 1917 to 1921, i.e., the period antecedent by five years to the period of the births, has been called the "fertility of marriages." The quotient for this period is 3.14—in other words, the number of children to be expected from every marriage in Australia is about three. This method, while not absolutely accurate, generally furnishes results which agree fairly well with those found by more elaborate and careful investigation. For the following five-yearly periods the results were:—1916–20, 2.90; 1917–21, 2.91; 1918–22, 3.07; 1919–23, 3.25; 1920–24, 3.36; 1921–25, 3.25; and 1922–26, 3.14.

9. **Registration of Marriages.**—(i) *Marriages in each Denomination.* In all the States marriages may be celebrated either by ministers of religion whose names are registered for that purpose with the Registrar-General, or by certain civil officers—in most cases district registrars. Most of the marriages are celebrated by ministers of religion. The proportions so celebrated in 1926 were:—New South Wales, 93.79 per cent.; Victoria, 95.40 per cent.; Queensland, 95.69 per cent.; South Australia, 94.94 per cent.; Western Australia, 80.34 per cent.; and Tasmania, 96.03 per cent., the percentage for Australia being 93.87. The registered ministers in 1926 belong to more than forty different denominations, some of which, however, can hardly be regarded as having any valid existence. A number of these have been omitted from the tabulation and are bracketed under the heading "Other Christian." The figures for 1926 are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Denomination.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
Church of England ..	8,224	3,836	1,997	1,128	995	580	2	14	16,776
Roman Catholic ..	3,989	2,536	1,478	532	477	203	6	2	9,223
Methodist ..	2,137	1,770	1,057	1,404	390	238	4	1	7,001
Presbyterian ..	2,542	2,493	951	249	211	120	..	..	6,566
Congregational ..	473	853	116	234	78	62	..	..	1,816
Baptist ..	300	570	155	203	36	67	..	..	1,331
Church of Christ ..	91	305	40	241	50	65	..	..	792
Lutheran ..	34	54	151	199	2	..	..	..	440
Greek Catholic ..	25	13	12	9	..	..	..	..	59
Unitarian ..	6	196	..	2	..	..	..	..	204
Salvation Army ..	78	58	45	47	18	8	..	..	254
Seventh-Day Adventist ..	36	10	9	7	10	5	..	..	77
Other Christian ..	41	43	136	18	4	30	..	..	272
Hebrew ..	49	51	4	2	14	..	..	..	120
Registrar's Office ..	1,194	617	277	228	559	57	2	..	2,934
Total ..	19,219	13,405	6,428	4,503	2,844	1,435	14	17	47,865

(ii) *Number and Percentage in each Denomination, 1922 to 1926.* The number of marriages according to denomination, and the percentages on total marriages, are shown in the next table:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION.—AUSTRALIA, 1922 TO 1926.

Denomination.		1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Church of England ..	Total	15,877	15,783	16,229	16,361	16,776
	%	35.49	35.43	35.38	34.89	35.05
Roman Catholic ..	Total	8,304	8,240	8,714	8,911	9,223
	%	18.57	18.50	19.00	19.00	19.27
Methodist ..	Total	6,904	6,965	6,919	7,104	7,001
	%	15.43	15.64	15.09	15.15	14.63
Presbyterian ..	Total	6,345	6,268	6,391	6,612	6,566
	%	14.18	14.07	13.93	14.10	13.72
Congregational ..	Total	1,773	1,694	1,697	1,741	1,816
	%	3.96	3.80	3.70	3.71	3.79
Baptist ..	Total	1,356	1,342	1,327	1,383	1,331
	%	3.03	3.01	2.89	2.95	2.78
Church of Christ ..	Total	768	720	740	770	792
	%	1.72	1.62	1.61	1.64	1.65
Lutheran ..	Total	422	390	405	415	440
	%	0.94	0.88	0.88	0.88	0.92
Greek Catholic ..	Total	34	47	59	44	59
	%	0.08	0.11	0.13	0.09	0.12
Unitarian ..	Total	18	17	19	95	204
	%	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.20	0.43
Salvation Army ..	Total	214	225	237	271	254
	%	0.48	0.51	0.52	0.58	0.53
Seventh-Day Adventiss	Total	56	60	67	108	77
	%	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.23	0.16
Other Christian ..	Total	483	424	321	294	272
	%	1.08	0.95	0.70	0.63	0.57
Hebrew ..	Total	90	100	130	97	120
	%	0.20	0.22	0.28	0.21	0.25
Registrar's Office ..	Total	2,075	2,263	2,614	2,693	2,934
	%	4.64	5.08	5.70	5.74	6.13
Unspecified ..	Total	12	3	..	..	..
	%	0.03	0.01	..	..	..
		44,731	44,541	45,869	46,899	47,895

§ 3. Deaths.

1. Male and Female Deaths, 1922 to 1926.—The two following tables show the number of deaths registered in each year from 1922 to 1926 inclusive. The annual average of male deaths during the period was 31,098, and of female deaths 23,711, the details being as follow :—

MALE DEATHS, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Aus. tralia.
1922 ..	11,014	8,187	4,372	2,537	1,994	1,084	52	5	29,245
1923 ..	11,969	9,135	4,699	2,727	1,907	1,140	35	10	31,622
1924 ..	11,887	8,863	4,440	2,644	2,039	1,177	42	11	31,103
1925 ..	11,944	8,582	4,581	2,729	2,157	1,081	51	9	31,134
1926 ..	12,670	8,765	5,022	2,676	2,131	1,040	57	26	32,387
Rate (a), 1926	10.72	10.38	10.87	9.29	10.60	9.92	21.62	6.58	10.48

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

FEMALE DEATHS, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	∇Aus-tralia.
1922 ..	8,152	6,968	2,780	2,071	1,173	913	8	1	22,066
1923 ..	9,079	8,084	3,194	2,234	1,023	997	3	..	24,614
1924 ..	8,948	7,640	2,887	2,226	1,224	946	2	4	23,877
1925 ..	8,878	7,255	2,964	2,250	1,158	915	11	3	23,434
1926 ..	9,489	7,570	3,192	2,201	1,219	872	7	15	24,665
Rate (a), 1926	8.34	8.88	7.73	8.13	7.01	8.20	6.20	6.96	8.30

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

2. **Male and Female Death Rates, 1926.**—The crude male and female death rates for 1926 only are given in the last line of the preceding tables. Queensland had the highest and South Australia the lowest rate for males, and for the females Victoria had the highest and Western Australia the lowest rate. The rates for the two Territories are based on very small numbers, and comparisons with the States would be misleading.

Owing to differences in age constitution in the six States, the crude rates are not, however, strictly comparable. A more satisfactory rate is furnished by the "Index of Mortality" (see sub-para. 5). The death rates for males and females in each State in five-year age groups for the three years 1920 to 1922, that is, for the Census year and for the year immediately preceding and following, are shown in sub-section 9 hereafter.

The rates for the five years 1922–1926 averaged 10.5 per 1,000 for males, and 8.3 per 1,000 for females.

MALE AND FEMALE DEATH RATES (a).—AUSTRALIA, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Male rate ..	10.33	10.91	10.50	10.28	10.48
Female rate ..	8.06	8.82	8.39	8.07	8.30
Crude total rate ..	9.22	9.89	9.47	9.20	9.42

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

3. **Total Deaths, 1922 to 1926.**—The total number of deaths during each of the five years 1922 to 1926 is given below :—

TOTAL DEATHS, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1922 ..	19,166	15,155	7,152	4,608	3,167	1,997	60	6	51,311
1923 ..	21,048	17,219	7,893	4,961	2,930	2,137	38	10	56,236
1924 ..	20,835	16,503	7,327	4,870	3,263	2,123	44	15	54,980
1925 ..	20,822	15,837	7,545	4,979	3,315	1,996	62	12	54,568
1926 ..	22,159	16,335	8,214	4,877	3,350	1,912	64	41	56,952

4. Crude Death Rates, 1922 to 1926.—The crude death rates for the five years 1922 to 1926 are given in the next table.

CRUDE DEATH RATES (a), 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Aus- tralia.
1922 ..	8.92	9.65	9.16	9.11	9.32	9.30	16.42	2.13	9.22
1923 ..	9.61	10.71	9.83	9.59	8.41	9.92	10.53	3.02	9.89
1924 ..	9.35	10.65	8.88	9.19	9.08	9.89	12.21	3.90	9.47
1925 ..	9.16	9.47	8.86	9.15	9.00	9.35	16.84	2.54	9.20
1926 ..	9.55	9.63	9.39	8.73	8.93	9.05	17.00	6.71	9.42

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

5. Index of Mortality.—(i) *General*.—The death rates so far quoted are crude rates, i.e., they simply show the number of deaths per thousand of mean population, without taking the age constitution into consideration. Other conditions being equal, however, the death rate of a country will be lower if it contains a large percentage of young people (not infants). In order to obtain a comparison of the mortality of various countries on a uniform basis so far as age and age constitution is concerned, the standard population compiled by the International Institute of Statistics, according to age distribution (eleven age-groups) of the population of nineteen European countries at their censuses nearest to the year 1900 is used in the computation of the "Index of Mortality" as distinguished from the crude death rate.

(ii) *Sex and Age-Groups*. The distribution per 10,000 according to sex and age in the eleven age-groups used in computation of the "Index of Mortality" is given in the following table:—

Age Group.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year	132	130
1 to 4 years	469	467
5 " 14 "	1,037	1,032
15 " 24 "	905	927
25 " 34 "	725	755
35 " 44 "	593	613
45 " 54 "	454	485
55 " 64 "	337	371
65 " 74 "	187	218
75 " 84 "	64	81
85 years and over	7	11
Total	4,910	5,090

In computing an index the death rate is ascertained for each age-group for each sex and multiplied by the corresponding number in the above table, and the sum of the products so obtained is divided by 10,000. The result represents the "Index of Mortality."

(iii) *Comparison of Rates*. For the year 1926 on the basis of the crude rates there is a range of 0.90 per 1,000 persons between the lowest rate in South Australia (8.73) and the highest rate in Victoria (9.63), whereas the standardized rates increase the range to

1.61 per 1,000, i.e. between 9.02 in South Australia and 10.63 in Western Australia. In its application to the figures for 1926 the process of adjustment altered the relative positions of three States from those determined by the crude rates. The principal changes were that Western Australia from second place fell to the lowest position, to the advantage of Victoria which was raised from the lowest position on the basis of crude rates to the third position on the standardized basis.

(iv) *Years 1922 to 1926.* For purposes of comparison with previous years the index of mortality, based on the method alluded to in (ii) *ante*, is shown in the following table for each of the five years 1922 to 1926 :—

INDEX OF MORTALITY, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	States.						Territories.		Aus- tralia.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
1922 ..	9.79	9.85	10.15	9.39	10.91	9.81	11.05	2.59	9.89
1923 ..	10.61	10.97	10.97	9.90	9.79	10.49	7.37	2.60	10.64
1924 ..	10.31	10.31	9.90	9.50	10.82	10.43	9.56	4.43	10.20
1925 ..	10.13	9.74	9.94	9.43	10.67	9.94	15.52	2.58	9.93
1926 ..	10.62	9.91	10.47	9.02	10.63	9.70	14.81	7.83	10.20

6. *Death Rates of Various Countries*—The following table gives particulars of the crude death rates of various countries for the latest available years :—

DEATH RATES (a).—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.	Country.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.
New Zealand ..	1926	8.7	Scotland ..	1926	13.0
South Australia ..	1926	8.7	Finland ..	1925	13.0
Western Australia ..	1926	8.9	Great Britain ..	1926	13.1
Tasmania ..	1926	9.1	Belgium ..	1925	13.1
Australia ..	1926	9.4	New York State ..	1926	13.4
Queensland ..	1926	9.4	Irish Free State ..	1926	14.1
Union of South Africa (Whites) ..	1926	9.5	Quebec (Canada) ..	1926	14.5
New South Wales ..	1926	9.6	Northern Ireland ..	1926	14.9
Victoria ..	1926	9.6	Austria ..	1926	14.9
Netherlands ..	1926	9.8	Czecho-Slovakia ..	1926	15.6
Norway ..	1925	10.9	Bulgaria ..	1926	15.7
Denmark ..	1926	11.1	Hungary ..	1926	16.6
Canada (including Que- bec) ..	1926	11.4	Hungary ..	1926	16.6
Ontario (Canada) ..	1926	11.4	Italy ..	1925	16.8
England and Wales ..	1926	11.6	France ..	1926	17.5
Sweden ..	1926	11.8	Spain ..	1925	19.4
Uruguay ..	1924	11.8	Japan ..	1925	20.3
Germany ..	1925	11.9	Jamaica ..	1924	21.8
Prussia ..	1925	11.9	Rumania ..	1924	22.7
United States (b) ..	1926	12.1	Soviet Republics ..	1924	23.2
Switzerland ..	1925	12.2	Ceylon ..	1926	24.7
			Chile ..	1925	29.8
			Egypt ..	1926	33.6

(a) Number of deaths per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Registration area includes about 89 per cent. of the population.

7. *Infantile Deaths and Death Rate.*—(i) *Australia 1922 to 1926.* In the following table, which shows both the total number of deaths of children under one year and the rate per thousand live births since 1922, males and females are distinguished. The universal experience that during the first few years of life the higher death rate of male infants tends to counteract the excess of male births is confirmed by the fact that out of 346,711 male infants born from 1922 to 1926, 21,410 (61.75 per 1,000) died during their first year of life, while of 329,888 female infants only 16,167 (49.01 per 1,000) died during the first year.

INFANTILE DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.—AUSTRALIA, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	Registered deaths under one year.			Rate of Infantile Mortality (a).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1922	4,279	2,972	7,251	60.62	44.42	52.74
1923	4,617	3,567	8,184	66.56	54.16	60.52
1924	4,276	3,425	7,701	62.15	51.79	57.08
1925	4,089	3,162	7,251	58.80	47.73	53.40
1926	4,149	3,041	7,190	60.64	46.97	53.99

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

(ii) *States, 1922 to 1926.* For the States and Territories the rates of infantile mortality during the last five years were as follows :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES (a), 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1922 ..	53.60	53.35	50.38	47.50	55.59	55.70	57.14	31.25	52.74
1923 ..	60.68	65.70	53.95	60.30	56.02	57.45	13.89	..	60.52
1924 ..	58.93	61.32	51.30	51.33	49.87	54.99	35.09	48.78	57.08
1925 ..	54.95	56.98	45.21	46.09	56.57	55.19	30.77	106.38	53.40
1926 ..	57.61	55.68	50.65	44.33	49.27	47.61	68.49	53.33	53.99

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

The deaths of infants under one year of age during 1926 numbered 7,190, being the lowest number for 50 years, while the infantile mortality rate of 53.99 was next lowest to the rate of 52.74 experienced in 1922. Among the States in 1926, South Australia had the lowest and New South Wales the highest rate, while South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania had lower rates than for the year 1922.

(iii) *Districts.* The total number of births, of deaths of children under one year of age, and the average rate of infantile mortality for the five years 1922 to 1926 are shown in the following table for each of the fifty-nine districts for which the vital statistics have been tabulated. To afford a better indication of the geographical position of the districts the name of a town situated in a fairly central part of each district has been added. The figures for the Territories and for Lord Howe Island are included for the sake of completeness, but are too small to be used in comparison with others. Remarkable variations

are shown in the mortality rate for the various districts. The lowest rate was experienced in the Central District (Gawler) of South Australia (38.16 per 1,000 births), and the highest in the Trans-Darling Plains (Broken Hill) of New South Wales (97.91 per 1,000 births).

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—STATE DISTRICTS, 1922 TO 1926.

States and Territories.	Districts.	Towns.	Total Births, 1922-26.	Total Deaths of Children under one year, 1922-26.	Average Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births, 1922-26.
New South Wales ..	Metropolitan	Sydney	112,335	6,640	59.12
" ..	North Coast	Grafton	22,377	1,019	45.54
" ..	Lower Hunter	Newcastle	30,418	1,891	62.70
" ..	Cumberland	Parramatta	15,802	696	44.05
" ..	South Coast	Nowra	9,827	534	54.34
" ..	Northern Tableland	Armidale	12,533	611	48.75
" ..	Central Tableland	Bathurst	15,930	997	62.59
" ..	Southern Tableland	Goulburn	13,545	766	56.56
" ..	North-Western Slope	Moree	5,370	341	63.50
" ..	Central-Western Slope	Dubbo	9,470	524	55.33
" ..	South-Western Slope	Temora	11,056	583	52.73
" ..	Riverina	Hay	6,658	368	55.27
" ..	Plains East of Darling	Cobar	1,470	110	74.83
" ..	Trans-Darling Plains	Broken Hill	3,881	380	97.91
" ..	Lord Howe Island	—	3	—	—
Victoria	Metropolitan	Melbourne	95,701	6,095	63.69
" ..	Central	Geelong	17,513	1,014	57.90
" ..	North-Central	Kyneton	5,749	287	49.92
" ..	Western	Hamilton	17,174	889	51.76
" ..	Wimmera	Horsham	7,084	363	51.24
" ..	Mallee	Ultima	7,805	474	60.73
" ..	Northern	Rochester	15,779	812	51.46
" ..	North-Eastern	Beechworth	4,439	198	44.60
" ..	Gippsland	Sale	8,345	392	46.97
Queensland	Metropolitan	Brisbane	31,339	1,712	54.54
" ..	Moreton	Ipswich	10,036	411	40.95
" ..	Wide Bay	Maryborough	12,359	519	41.99
" ..	Port Curtis	Rockhampton	7,703	418	54.26
" ..	Edgcumbe	Townsville	9,631	486	50.20
" ..	Rockingham	Cairns	6,654	286	42.98
" ..	York Peninsula	Cooktown	1,028	77	74.90
" ..	Carpentaria	Croydon	1,381	89	64.45
" ..	Central-Western	Winton	605	27	53.47
" ..	South-Western	Charleville	1,380	111	80.42
" ..	Central	Blackall	3,105	173	55.72
" ..	Maranoa	Roma	1,543	75	48.61
" ..	Downs	Toowoomba	12,960	630	48.61
South Australia	Metropolitan	Adelaide	29,794	1,687	56.62
" ..	Central	Gawler	11,662	445	38.16
" ..	Lower North	Redruth	8,643	426	49.29
" ..	Upper North	Port Augusta	2,871	126	43.89
" ..	South-Eastern	Mount Gambier	2,785	103	36.98
" ..	Western	Port Lincoln	2,470	120	48.58
Western Australia	Metropolitan	Perth	21,388	1,249	58.40
" ..	Northern Agricultural	Geraldton	5,380	227	42.19
" ..	South-Western	Katanning	10,801	511	47.31
" ..	Eastern Goldfields	Kalgoorlie	2,429	144	59.28
" ..	Northern Goldfields	Pilbara	399	27	67.67
" ..	North-Western	Roebourne	207	7	33.82
" ..	Northern	Broome	168	15	89.29
Tasmania	Metropolitan	Hobart	7,714	497	64.43
" ..	Launceston	Launceston	4,149	240	57.84
" ..	North-Eastern	Scottsdale	2,316	122	52.68
" ..	North-Western	Stanley	7,083	345	48.71
" ..	Midland	Zeehan	2,401	113	47.06
" ..	South-Eastern	Sorell	2,796	121	43.28
" ..	South-Western	Franklin	604	28	46.36
Northern Territory	Federal Capital	Darwin	337	14	41.54
Territory .. ..	.. ..	Canberra	214	12	56.07

(iv) *Various Countries and Cities.* Compared with other countries, the States of Australia occupy a very favourable position, being surpassed by New Zealand and Norway only. There are, however, several continental cities which show better results than the record for any Australian city. A study of the respective rates shows that a high birth rate is often, though not invariably, accompanied by a high infantile death rate.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES (a).—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)	Crude Birth Rate. (b)	Country.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)	Crude Birth Rate. (b)
New Zealand ..	1926	40	20.1	Finland ..	1925	85	22.3
South Australia ..	1926	44	20.6	Northern Ireland ..	1925	86	22.0
Tasmania ..	1926	47	23.6	Belgium ..	1925	94	19.9
Western Australia ..	1926	49	22.1	France ..	1926	98	18.8
Norway ..	1923	49	23.0	Canada (including Quebec) ..	1926	102	24.8
Queensland ..	1926	51	22.6	Prussia ..	1925	104	20.9
Australia ..	1926	54	22.0	Uruguay ..	1923	104	25.4
Victoria ..	1926	56	20.8	Germany ..	1925	105	20.6
Sweden ..	1926	57	16.9	Italy ..	1925	119	27.8
New South Wales ..	1926	58	22.9	Austria ..	1925	119	21.4
Netherlands ..	1926	61	23.8	Quebec (Canada) ..	1926	142	32.1
Switzerland ..	1924	62	18.8	Japan ..	1925	142	34.9
Union of South Africa (Whites) ..	1925	68	26.5	Bulgaria ..	1926	142	25.5
England and Wales ..	1926	70	17.8	Spain ..	1924	143	29.7
New York State ..	1926	71	19.8	Czecho-Slovakia ..	1926	154	24.5
United States (Registration Area) ..	1926	73	20.1	Hungary ..	1926	167	27.3
Irish Free State ..	1926	74	20.6	Ceylon ..	1926	174	41.0
Great Britain ..	1924	78	19.3	Jamaica ..	1922	177	37.3
Ontario (Canada) ..	1926	79	21.5	Rumania ..	1923	207	36.6
Denmark ..	1925	81	21.1	Egypt ..	1926	215	50.0
Scotland ..	1926	83	20.9	Chile ..	1924	266	39.9

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES (a).—VARIOUS CITIES.

City.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)	City.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)
Amsterdam ..	1926	40	Edinburgh ..	1926	80
Auckland ..	1926	43	Washington ..	1926	83
San Francisco ..	1926	44	Manchester ..	1926	83
Wellington ..	1926	45	Detroit ..	1926	84
Stockholm ..	1926	45	Munich ..	1926	87
Oslo ..	1926	48	Berlin ..	1926	93
Brisbane ..	1926	50	Aberdeen ..	1926	96
Adelaide ..	1926	53	Cologne ..	1926	96
Christchurch ..	1926	54	Paris ..	1926	98
Perth ..	1926	54	Leipzig ..	1926	98
Hobart ..	1926	54	Liverpool ..	1926	103
Sydney ..	1926	61	Breslau ..	1926	103
Melbourne ..	1926	63	Glasgow ..	1926	104
London ..	1926	64	Brussels ..	1924	108
Chicago ..	1926	67	Prague ..	1924	110
New York City ..	1926	68	Buda Pest ..	1926	110
Copenhagen ..	1926	69	Belfast ..	1926	112
Birmingham ..	1926	70	Dublin ..	1926	114
Newcastle, N.S.W. ..	1926	70	Warsaw ..	1926	143
Hamburg ..	1926	74	Montreal ..	1926	144
Dresden ..	1926	76	São Paulo ..	1926	174
Toronto ..	1926	76	Colombo ..	1925	221
Antwerp ..	1926	77	Madras ..	1926	278
Philadelphia ..	1926	78	Bombay ..	1926	389
Sheffield ..	1926	78			

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

(v) *Causes of Deaths of Children under one Year.* The following table gives for twenty-six causes the ages of all children who died under one year of age. Particulars for males and females may be found in Bulletin No. 44 of "Australian Demography."

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Age at Death.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Meningococcal Meningitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tuberculosis, other forms.	Syphilis.	Meningitis.	Convulsions.	Acute Bronchitis.	Broncho-Pneumonia.
Under 1 week ..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	53	4	8
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6	5	8
2 weeks ..	1	2	1	3	..	..	..	..	3	12	6	12	10
3 ..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	10	10
1 month ..	1	51	1	6	1	..	..	..	..	3	6	15	47
2 months ..	..	43	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	7	14	49
3 ..	1	23	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	3	6	4	35
4 ..	1	11	3	..	1	1	..	..	3	6	4	4	32
5 ..	1	9	3	1	1	1	..	..	3	6	4	4	26
6 ..	2	9	3	3	3	..	..	..	1	7	4	4	34
7 ..	3	10	2	1	1	1	..	..	2	5	5	4	25
8 ..	1	12	3	1	4	..	..	..	1	5	4	4	17
9 ..	3	6	3	2	3	..	..	..	1	5	4	3	20
10 ..	2	13	7	..	1	1	..	..	..	4	4	3	32
11 ..	7	5	8	1	1	1	..	..	..	4	9	2	23
Total under 1 year ..	24	217	37	22	18	5	26	8	33	62	128	83	378
Infantile Mortality (a) ..	0.18	1.63	0.28	0.17	0.13	0.03	0.20	0.06	0.25	0.46	0.96	0.62	2.84
Ex-nuptial deaths under 1 year included in above ..	1	8	3	1	..	1	1	..	9	3	10	4	30
Infantile Mortality (b) ..	0.16	1.27	0.48	0.16	..	0.16	0.16	..	1.43	0.48	1.59	0.64	4.77

Age at Death.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Stomach.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Hernia.	Intestinal Obstruction.	Malformations.	Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema.	Premature Birth.	Injury at Birth.	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy.	Lack of Care.	Other Causes.	Total.
Under 1 week ..	15	..	1	4	..	1	278	295	1,693	300	304	10	67	3,040
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	6	1	4	7	..	..	46	63	143	17	30	..	34	378
2 weeks ..	7	..	4	14	1	..	33	51	96	9	20	..	19	292
3 ..	..	..	3	18	..	..	23	44	53	12	6	..	1	215
1 month ..	21	..	3	82	2	7	7	78	64	12	8	..	31	472
2 months ..	17	1	6	97	2	2	3	43	21	2	4	..	29	398
3 ..	20	..	12	110	1	1	3	52	25	2	1	..	45	369
4 ..	12	..	3	130	..	9	9	24	22	..	1	..	32	295
5 ..	20	..	3	132	..	8	9	20	22	..	..	..	32	289
6 ..	12	..	5	144	1	9	9	10	1	..	..	..	33	307
7 ..	14	..	7	104	..	11	4	4	..	..	..	..	33	344
8 ..	13	..	4	117	..	4	3	6	1	..	..	..	24	227
9 ..	22	1	2	92	..	6	9	9	..	..	..	..	26	228
10 ..	13	..	3	86	..	3	4	6	..	..	..	..	28	211
11 ..	12	..	2	103	..	2	7	4	..	..	..	..	27	225
Total under 1 year ..	211	3	61	1249	7	66	525	718	2,085	336	374	11	503	7,190
Infantile Mortality (a) ..	1.59	0.02	0.46	9.38	0.05	0.50	3.94	5.39	15.66	2.52	2.81	0.08	3.78	53.99
Ex-nuptial deaths under 1 year included in above ..	23	1	8	163	1	2	35	72	170	21	22	8	43	640
Infantile Mortality (b) ..	3.66	0.16	1.27	25.94	0.16	0.32	5.57	11.46	27.06	3.34	3.50	1.27	6.85	101.86

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

Pre-natal influences, such as malformations, congenital debility, and premature birth, together with injuries at birth, accounted for 3,664, or 51 per cent., of all deaths under one year; and of these 3,664 deaths, 2,566, or 70 per cent., occurred within a week of birth. Among the survivors of the first week, diarrhoea and enteritis had the most fatal effects. These diseases were responsible for 1,249 deaths, representing 17

per cent. of all deaths under one year, or 9.38 per 1,000 births. Excluding deaths from pre-natal causes already referred to, over 47 per cent. of the deaths between three months and one year of age were due to diarrhœa and enteritis.

(vi) *Deaths of Ex-nuptial Children under one Year.* The deaths of ex-nuptial children were tabulated by this Bureau for the first time in 1925. The causes of death of these children in 1926 are shown as an addendum to the preceding table.

Pre-natal influences such as malformations, congenital debility, premature birth, and injuries from birth accounted for 298, or 46.6 per cent., and diarrhœa and enteritis for 163, or 25.5 per cent., of the total deaths.

8. *Deaths in Age-Groups, 1922 to 1926.*—A distribution into age-groups has been made of the 274,047 deaths which occurred in Australia from 1922 to 1926, and the results have been tabulated for each State. It is, however, sufficient to show here the results for Australia as a whole, which are as follows :—

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.—AUSTRALIA, 1922 TO 1926.

Age-Group.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on Total Males.	Percentage on Total Females.	Percentage on Total.
Under 1 year ..	21,410	16,167	37,577	13.77	13.64	13.71
1 year and under 5 ..	6,808	5,591	12,399	4.38	4.71	4.52
5 years and under 20 ..	7,656	5,782	13,438	4.92	4.88	4.90
20 years and under 40	17,152	16,486	33,638	11.03	13.91	12.28
40 years and under 60	33,988	22,462	56,450	21.86	18.95	20.60
60 years and under 65	14,347	8,635	22,982	9.23	7.28	8.39
65 years and over ..	53,939	43,395	97,334	34.69	36.60	35.52
Age unspecified ..	191	38	229	0.12	0.03	0.08
Total ..	155,491	118,556	274,047	100.00	100.00	100.00

9. *Deaths at Single Ages and in Age-Groups, 1926.*—(i) *General.* The 56,952 deaths registered in Australia in the year 1926 will be found tabulated under single years, and in groups of five years for each State and Territory, in Bulletin No. 44 "Australian Demography, 1926." The deaths during the first two years of life have been tabulated in shorter periods. A summary for Australia is given in the following table :—

DEATHS AT SINGLE AGES AND IN AGE-GROUPS.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Ages.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Total under 1 month ..	2,297	1,628	3,925	Total 20-24 years ..	719	697	1,416
" 1 month and under 3 ..	503	307	870	" 25-29 ..	771	793	1,564
" 3 months and under 6 ..	539	414	953	" 30-34 ..	874	858	1,732
" 6 months and under 12 ..	810	632	1,442	" 35-39 ..	1,007	1,042	2,139
Total under 1 year ..	4,149	3,041	7,190	" 40-44 ..	1,327	1,002	2,329
1 year and under 2 ..	697	547	1,244	" 45-49 ..	1,606	1,086	2,692
2 years ..	283	239	522	" 50-54 ..	1,828	1,180	3,006
3 ..	199	170	369	" 55-59 ..	2,208	1,471	3,769
4 ..	159	109	268	" 60-64 ..	2,966	1,816	4,782
Total under 5 years ..	5,487	4,106	9,593	" 65-69 ..	3,282	2,197	5,459
1 year and under 2 ..	697	547	1,244	" 70-74 ..	2,818	2,099	4,917
2 years ..	283	239	522	" 75-79 ..	2,518	1,923	4,441
3 ..	199	170	369	" 80-84 ..	1,750	1,697	3,447
4 ..	159	109	268	" 85-89 ..	1,005	978	1,983
Total under 5 years ..	5,487	4,106	9,593	" 90-94 ..	344	365	709
1 year and under 2 ..	697	547	1,244	" 95-99 ..	75	116	191
2 years ..	283	239	522	" 100 and over ..	20	14	34
3 ..	199	170	369	Age Unspecified ..	30	5	35
4 ..	159	109	268	Total All Ages ..	32,387	24,565	56,952
Total 5-9 years ..	505	371	876				
" 10-14 ..	449	318	767				
" 15-19 ..	640	431	1,071				

(ii) *Rates.* The following tables give the death rate per 1,000 living at each age for the three years 1920, 1921, and 1922, i.e., the Census year 1921, and the years immediately preceding and following. The Northern Territory is included with South Australia, and the Federal Capital Territory with New South Wales :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH RATES.—AGE-GROUPS, 1920 TO 1922.

Age-Group.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
MALES.							
0 to 4 years	21.49	22.61	20.73	20.01	23.88	20.72	21.64
5 " 9 "	1.85	2.15	1.96	2.25	2.24	2.04	2.02
10 " 14 "	1.59	1.61	1.58	1.56	1.42	1.83	1.59
15 " 19 "	2.16	2.07	2.90	2.42	2.37	2.66	2.30
20 " 24 "	2.74	3.06	3.54	3.33	3.96	3.23	3.10
25 " 29 "	3.36	3.60	4.37	3.64	4.08	5.05	3.70
30 " 34 "	4.13	3.70	4.58	4.00	5.40	4.59	4.16
35 " 39 "	5.36	5.32	5.95	5.18	6.42	4.79	5.48
40 " 44 "	7.85	6.60	7.86	6.20	7.90	5.98	6.89
45 " 49 "	9.61	9.80	10.60	8.81	12.09	8.71	9.91
50 " 54 "	12.38	12.24	14.23	11.76	17.18	11.51	12.90
55 " 59 "	18.72	18.24	20.34	19.70	23.76	13.44	19.04
60 " 64 "	28.35	28.48	30.36	25.63	34.19	23.95	28.71
65 " 69 "	43.00	44.38	44.93	42.31	49.51	38.53	43.74
70 " 74 "	65.81	65.16	64.56	62.01	72.15	53.55	64.88
75 " 79 "	105.54	107.84	103.32	106.23	115.56	109.46	106.53
80 " 84 "	159.12	163.74	159.06	161.73	184.49	132.47	160.73
85 " 89 "	271.79	266.12	227.79	226.87	283.46	232.30	259.17
90 and over	368.58	387.01	314.96	387.09	566.67	350.00	376.08
FEMALES.							
0 to 4 years	16.92	17.91	16.05	16.25	18.80	16.74	17.09
5 " 9 "	1.66	1.95	1.89	2.27	1.28	2.09	1.82
10 " 14 "	1.21	1.20	1.43	1.34	1.23	1.63	1.27
15 " 19 "	1.63	2.00	1.99	2.72	1.34	2.58	1.90
20 " 24 "	2.43	2.92	2.81	2.85	3.07	3.74	2.75
25 " 29 "	3.47	3.55	3.61	3.85	3.99	3.87	3.59
30 " 34 "	3.85	4.13	4.11	4.21	4.60	4.41	4.06
35 " 39 "	4.64	4.98	5.80	5.18	4.90	5.98	5.00
40 " 44 "	5.15	5.74	6.03	4.98	6.39	5.48	5.51
45 " 49 "	6.71	6.91	6.76	6.40	8.12	7.31	6.87
50 " 54 "	9.35	9.11	9.11	9.10	10.62	8.61	9.27
55 " 59 "	13.17	12.87	13.60	10.85	12.81	14.23	12.92
60 " 64 "	19.08	19.06	19.71	18.27	17.78	20.13	19.05
65 " 69 "	31.59	31.69	30.81	32.89	30.49	34.72	31.76
70 " 74 "	50.24	51.83	50.61	45.65	54.20	49.42	50.43
75 " 79 "	88.19	88.52	88.10	83.98	96.43	80.32	87.81
80 " 84 "	140.29	143.71	126.40	132.25	137.07	126.00	138.32
85 " 89 "	225.11	231.45	210.65	193.54	219.51	208.79	221.44
90 and over	380.95	321.79	288.89	337.50	478.26	352.94	341.68
PERSONS.							
0 to 4 years	19.24	20.30	18.45	18.17	21.39	18.75	19.40
5 " 9 "	1.76	2.05	1.93	2.26	1.76	2.07	1.92
10 " 14 "	1.40	1.40	1.51	1.45	1.33	1.73	1.43
15 " 19 "	1.90	2.03	2.45	2.57	1.86	2.62	2.10
20 " 24 "	2.58	2.99	3.17	3.09	3.52	3.49	2.92
25 " 29 "	3.42	3.57	4.00	3.75	4.03	4.43	3.64
30 " 34 "	3.99	3.92	4.37	4.10	5.03	4.50	4.11
35 " 39 "	5.03	5.14	5.88	5.18	5.72	5.39	5.24
40 " 44 "	5.99	6.16	7.04	5.60	7.23	5.73	6.22
45 " 49 "	8.21	8.30	8.89	7.62	10.41	8.04	8.44
50 " 54 "	10.97	10.67	12.04	10.46	14.58	10.16	11.20
55 " 59 "	16.19	15.60	17.57	15.32	19.61	13.80	16.22
60 " 64 "	24.11	23.93	25.99	22.13	27.90	22.13	24.22
65 " 69 "	37.81	37.90	39.23	37.80	41.71	36.73	38.17
70 " 74 "	58.34	58.09	58.64	53.85	64.31	51.54	57.82
75 " 79 "	97.02	97.07	96.41	94.82	106.68	93.60	96.98
80 " 84 "	149.75	152.49	144.74	145.42	162.58	128.81	149.09
85 " 89 "	248.05	246.87	219.48	206.49	252.00	219.14	238.91
90 and over	374.81	349.09	304.15	355.73	528.30	351.64	357.36

The high death rate for children under five years of age rapidly diminishes until, at ages 10 to 14, it stands at 1.43 per 1,000, which is the lowest at any age. The rate thereafter gradually rises with increasing age until, at the ages 90 and over, more than one-third die every year.

10. Deaths of Centenarians, 1926.—Particulars concerning the thirty-four persons—twenty males and fourteen females—who died in 1926 aged 100 years and upwards, are given in the following table. While the Registrars-General of the various States verify the figures as far as possible, absolute reliance cannot be placed on their accuracy, owing to the well-known tendency of very old people to overstate their ages. In connexion with this question it may be noted that while parish registers in the United Kingdom often date very far back, compulsory registration of births dates practically from 1874 only, the Act of 1836 having left many loopholes open for those unwilling to register the births of their children.

DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Age.	Locality where Death occurred.	State.	Cause of Death.	Occupation.	Birthplace.	Length of Residence in Australia.	Conjugal Condition.
MALES.							
110	South Melbourne	Victoria	Senility	Baker	England	70 years	Married
110	East Melbourne	"	Broncho-pneumonia	Not stated	West Indies	Not stated	"
109	Cairns	Q'land	Senility	"	China	"	Not stated
105	Wingham	N.S.W.	Atheroma	Farmer	Scotland	104 years	Married
104	Kurri Kurri	"	Bronchitis	Carter	England	80 years	"
104	Box Hill	Victoria	Broncho-pneumonia	Soldier	Scotland	40 years	"
104	Rockhampton	Q'land	Senility	Pensioner	Ireland	44 years	"
104	Cardwell	"	"	Labourer	England	15 years	"
103	Manilla	N.S.W.	Lobar pneumonia	Not stated	Japan	95 years	"
102	Cowra	"	Ch. bronchitis	Farmer	England	72 years	"
101	Albury	"	Cerebral hæmorrhage	Draper	Syria	35 years	"
100	Hillgrove	"	Senility	Not stated	N.S.W.	Native	"
100	Soome	"	Bronchitis	Farmer	England	70 years	"
100	Quirindi	"	Myocarditis	"	Ireland	70 years	"
100	Sale	Victoria	Senility	Gardener	China	72 years	"
100	Trafalgar	"	"	Farmer	Ireland	72 years	"
100	Beechworth	"	"	"	"	68 years	"
100	Ballarat	"	"	Not stated	"	Not stated	Single
100	Brisbane	Q'land	Hypostatic pneumonia	Miner	"	68 years	"
100	Perth	W. Aust.	Senility	Gardener	"	28 years	"
FEMALES.							
108	Darling Downs West	Q'land	Dengue fever	"	Scotland	70 years	Married
107	Ballarat	Victoria	Senility	"	England	Not stated	"
107	Brisbane	Q'land	Cardiac degeneration	"	Ireland	50 years	"
105	Jeparit	Victoria	Cerebral thrombosis	"	Scotland	93 years	"
104	Essendon	"	Senility	"	England	66 years	"
103	Landsborough	"	"	"	"	79 years	"
103	Daly	Sth. Aust.	"	"	Ireland	75 years	"
102	Ashfield	N.S.W.	Myocarditis	"	"	Not stated	"
101	Geelong	Victoria	Senility	"	"	74 years	"
101	Flinders	Sth. Aust.	Ch. Nephritis	"	"	63 years	"
100	Marrickville	N.S.W.	Senility	"	Scotland	79 years	"
100	Geelong	Victoria	"	"	England	81 years	"
100	Warwick	Q'land	Arterio-sclerosis	"	"	70 years	"
100	Daly	Sth. Aust.	Senility	"	"	74 years	"

11. Length of Residence in Australia of Persons who died in 1926.—The length of residence in Australia of all persons whose deaths were registered in the year 1926 is shown in the following table:—

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1926.

Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.
Born in Australia ..	20,633	17,039	37,672	Resident 25 to 29 years	313	163	476
Resident under 1 year ..	131	56	187	" 30 to 34 ..	600	252	852
" 1 year ..	83	49	132	" 35 to 39 ..	677	401	1,078
" 2 years ..	99	50	149	" 40 to 44 ..	1,613	853	2,466
" 3 ..	97	46	143	" 45 to 49 ..	860	547	1,407
" 4 ..	67	48	115	" 50 to 54 ..	896	520	1,416
" 5 ..	63	53	116	" 55 to 59 ..	434	334	768
" 6 ..	61	70	131	" 60 to 64 ..	887	762	1,649
" 7 ..	32	45	77	" 65 yrs. and over	1,689	1,857	3,546
" 8 ..	19	17	36	Length of residence			
" 9 ..	14	18	32	not stated ..	1,732	521	2,253
" 10 to 14 years	554	417	971				
" 15 to 19 ..	512	302	814				
" 20 to 24 ..	311	142	453				
				Total ..	32,387	24,565	56,952

12. Birthplaces of Persons who Died in 1926.—The following table gives the birthplaces of persons whose deaths were registered in 1926. More detailed information will be found in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 44.

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1926.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
AUSTRALASIA—				ASIA—			
New South Wales	8,010	6,589	14,599	British India and			
Victoria ..	6,437	5,319	11,756	Ceylon ..	106	38	144
Queensland ..	2,284	1,819	4,103	China ..	258	4	262
South Australia	2,119	1,755	3,874	Japan ..	23	3	26
Western Australia	654	485	1,139	Other Asiatic			
Tasmania ..	1,123	1,057	2,180	Countries ..	71	15	86
Northern Territory	9	6	15				
Capital				AFRICA—			
Territory ..	2	9	11	Union of Sth. Africa,	29	18	47
New Zealand ..	200	151	351	Other African			
				Countries ..	13	4	17
EUROPE—				AMERICA—			
England and Wales	5,439	3,674	9,113	Canada ..	53	20	73
Scotland ..	1,395	1,072	2,467	United States of			
Ireland ..	2,039	1,792	3,831	America ..	82	33	115
Other Brit. Posses-				Other American			
sions in Europe	41	10	51	Countries ..	39	17	56
Austria ..	17	6	23				
Denmark ..	128	38	166	POLYNESIA—			
Finland ..	32	1	33	Other Polynesian			
France ..	55	19	74	Islands ..	49	11	60
Germany ..	435	249	684				
Greece ..	35	7	42				
Italy ..	115	30	145				
Netherlands ..	19	8	27				
Norway ..	71	10	81				
Poland ..	23	16	39				
Russia ..	51	18	69				
Sweden ..	136	10	146				
Switzerland ..	28	12	40				
Other European				At Sea ..	76	53	129
Countries ..	56	10	66	Unspecified ..	635	177	812
				Total Deaths ..	32,387	24,565	56,952

13. Occupations of Males who Died in 1926.—(i) *Australia, 1926.* Information as to the main groups of the occupations of the 32,387 males who died in Australia in 1926 is contained in the following table:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED IN 1926.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupations.	No. of Deaths.	Occupations.	No. of Deaths.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.		CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.	
Government, Defence, Law ..	551	Art and Mechanic productions ..	1,051
Others	881	Textiles and fibrous materials ..	472
Total Class I.	1,432	Food and drinks	327
		Animal and vegetable substances	72
		Metals and minerals	592
		Fuel, light and energy	122
		Building and construction	1,464
		Others	5,822
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.		Total Class V.	9,922
Board and lodging	459		
Others	340		
Total Class II.	799		
		CLASS VI.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINING, ETC.	
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.		Agricultural	3,438
Property and finance	332	Pastoral	1,077
Art, mechanic and textile products	230	Mining and quarrying	1,300
Food and drinks	589	Others	290
Animal and vegetable substances	86	Total Class VI.	6,105
Fuel, light and metals	76		
Merchants and dealers	661		
Others	1,277		
Total Class III.	3,251		
		CLASS VII.—INDEFINITE.	
CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.		Independent means	691
Railway traffic	711	Occupation unspecified	1,069
Road and tramway traffic	800	Total Class VII.	1,760
Sea and River traffic $\frac{2}{3}$	648		
Others	185	CLASS VIII.—DEPENDENTS	6,774
Total Class IV.	2,344	Total Male Deaths	32,387

(ii) *Australia, 1922 to 1926.* The male deaths in Australia grouped according to the main classes of occupations, and the percentage of each class on the total male deaths for the five years 1922 to 1926, are shown in the table hereunder:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED IN AUSTRALIA, 1922 TO 1926.

Occupation.		1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Class						
I. Professional	Total	1,317	1,339	1,327	1,378	1,432
	Per cent.	4.50	4.23	4.27	4.43	4.42
II. Domestic	Total	745	803	802	840	799
	Per cent.	2.55	2.54	2.58	2.70	2.47
III. Commercial	Total	2,871	2,914	3,063	3,067	3,251
	Per cent.	9.82	9.22	9.85	9.85	10.04
IV. Transport and communication	Total	1,842	1,931	2,041	2,102	2,344
	Per cent.	6.30	6.11	6.56	6.75	7.24
V. Industrial	Total	8,592	9,509	9,510	9,555	9,922
	Per cent.	29.38	30.07	30.57	30.69	30.64
VI. Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	Total	5,664	5,902	5,959	6,101	6,105
	Per cent.	19.37	18.66	19.16	19.60	18.85
VII. Indefinite	Total	1,378	1,866	1,431	1,539	1,760
	Per cent.	4.71	5.90	4.60	4.94	5.43
VIII. Dependents	Total	6,836	7,358	6,970	6,552	6,774
	Per cent.	23.37	23.27	22.41	21.04	20.91
Total		29,245	31,622	31,103	31,134	32,387

14. **Causes of Death.**—(i) *General.* The classification adopted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics is that of the International Institute of Statistics, as amended by the Committees of Revision which met in 1909 and 1920. The detailed classification groups causes of death under 205 headings, in the following categories:—

- | | |
|--|--|
| i. Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases. | viii. Puerperal Condition. |
| ii. General Diseases not included in (i). | ix. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue |
| iii. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Sense. | x. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion. |
| iv. Diseases of the Circulatory System. | xi. Malformations. |
| v. Diseases of the Respiratory System. | xii. Early Infancy. |
| vi. Diseases of the Digestive System. | xiii. Old Age. |
| vii. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Adnexa. | xiv. External Causes. |
| | xv. Ill-defined Diseases. |

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

(iii) *Classification of Causes of Death, 1922 to 1926, according to Abridged International Classification.* An abridged classification, which enumerates thirty-eight diseases and groups of diseases according to the revised classification, is in use in many European countries and American States, and a table has been prepared showing the causes of death according to the abridged classification, so that the results may be compared with those of countries which use the abridged index.

The compilations for the years 1922 to 1926 will be found in full in Bulletins Nos. 40 to 44 of "Australian Demography." In the following tables showing deaths of males, females, and persons for the year 1926, the abridged classification has been employed.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—MALES, 1926.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus-tralia.
1 Typhoid Fever ..	43	14	27	8	10	3	..	..	105
2 Typhus Fever ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
3 Malaria ..	3	2	15	..	..	..	..	..	20
4 Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
5 Measles ..	49	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	58
6 Scarlet Fever ..	28	7	3	2	1	..	..	..	41
7 Whooping Cough ..	67	56	22	1	12	..	..	..	158
8 Diphtheria ..	87	30	28	15	3	2	..	..	165
9a Influenza—Pneumonic	105	68	35	11	19	24	..	..	262
9b Influenza—other ..	67	26	52	11	5	5	1	..	167
10 Asiatic Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12 Other Epidemic Diseases	87	79	84	14	17	2	5	..	288
13 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	687	505	259	175	178	55	7	2	1,868
14 Tuberculosis of the Men- inges ..	38	30	3	13	5	4	..	..	93
15 Other forms of Tuber- culosis ..	41	43	10	11	3	8	..	..	116
16 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours ..	1,174	855	423	269	174	95	2	1	2,993
17 Meningitis ..	64	42	26	13	9	11	..	..	165
18 Hæmorrhage, Embolism, and Softening of Brain	629	413	212	135	96	42	2	2	1,531
19 Diseases of the Heart	1,803	1,114	671	270	226	148	6	2	4,240
20 Acute Bronchitis ..	77	29	18	11	5	..	..	..	140
21 Chronic Bronchitis ..	154	131	57	39	37	17	..	2	437
22 Pneumonia ..	600	324	214	150	87	71	5	1	1,452
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis exceptd.)	478	538	264	96	103	49	2	1	1,531
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	137	91	56	23	15	8	..	..	330
25a Diarrhoea and Enteritis (children under 2 years of age) ..	446	246	100	63	59	16	..	3	933
25b Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over) ..	140	57	53	18	16	7	..	..	291
26 Appendicitis & Typhlitis	116	79	57	18	25	9	..	..	304
27 Hernia, Intestinal Ob- struction ..	119	96	64	28	21	7	1	..	336
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver	88	60	35	16	11	6	1	..	217
29 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	628	461	255	149	98	35	..	..	1,626
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Other Puerperal Acci- dents of Pregnancy and Confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Congenital Debility and Malformations ..	868	580	325	178	132	82	2	..	2,167
34 Senility ..	622	572	317	217	116	78	8	..	1,930
35a Homicides ..	17	16	7	7	7	2	..	..	56
35b Other Accidental Deaths	1,042	691	455	192	223	81	3	5	2,692
36 Suicides ..	236	125	90	52	69	8	2	1	583
37 Other Diseases ..	1,798	1,252	739	391	303	151	6	3	4,643
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ..	131	123	45	79	45	14	4	3	444
Total—Males ..	12,670	8,765	5,022	2,676	2,131	1,040	57	26	32,387

CAUSES OF DEATH.—FEMALES, 1926.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus-tralia.
1 Typhoid Fever ..	37	15	16	..	5	5	..	..	78
2 Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Malaria ..	1	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	5
4 Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Measles ..	41	6	2	..	..	..	..	1	50
6 Scarlet Fever ..	25	8	5	..	1	1	..	..	40
7 Whooping Cough ..	65	65	39	2	10	1	..	..	182
8 Diphtheria ..	60	40	26	19	8	4	..	..	157
9a Influenza—Pneumonic	81	73	26	10	10	8	..	..	208
9b Influenza—other ..	63	25	18	5	3	4	..	..	118
10 Asiatic Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Other Epidemic Diseases	100	41	68	19	7	2	1	..	238
13 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	452	421	108	164	75	54	..	..	1,274
14 Tuberculosis of the Men- inges ..	25	27	2	11	2	6	..	..	73
15 Other forms of Tuber- culosis ..	38	43	11	18	7	4	..	..	121
16 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours ..	982	864	347	261	163	90	..	..	2,707
17 Meningitis ..	43	23	14	14	8	9	..	..	111
18 Hæmorrhage, Embolism, and Softening of Brain	602	548	172	143	87	65	..	1	1,618
19 Diseases of the Heart	1,475	1,007	418	281	135	132	2	2	3,452
20 Acute Bronchitis ..	54	26	15	11	1	1	..	..	108
21 Chronic Bronchitis ..	123	113	32	41	6	14	..	..	329
22 Pneumonia ..	401	283	147	95	40	51	..	..	1,017
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis exceptd.)	381	332	139	90	41	18	..	2	1,003
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	81	56	34	12	9	6	..	1	199
25a Diarrhœa and Enteritis (children under 2 years of age) ..	353	163	85	30	31	18	..	1	681
25b Diarrhœa and Enteritis (2 years and over) ..	118	72	34	19	7	7	1	..	258
26 Appendicitis & Typhlitis	71	45	27	14	11	4	..	..	172
27 Hernia, Intestinal Ob- struction ..	90	78	36	16	11	11	..	..	242
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver ..	33	25	14	12	7	4	..	..	95
29 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	480	447	232	103	71	30	..	..	1,363
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	57	46	26	20	12	5	..	..	166
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever) ..	83	64	27	18	14	11	..	1	218
32 Other Puerperal Acci- dents of Pregnancy and Confinement ..	192	130	90	33	33	9	1	..	488
33 Congenital Debility and Malformations ..	632	441	213	119	83	59	1	2	1,550
34 Senility ..	445	643	178	228	66	70	..	2	1,632
35a Homicides ..	16	16	10	2	3	..	..	..	47
35b Other Accidental Deaths	295	197	103	51	37	17	..	1	701
36 Suicides ..	57	37	17	9	5	3	..	..	128
37 Other Diseases ..	1,372	1,063	439	294	187	133	1	1	3,490
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ..	65	87	18	37	23	16	..	..	246
Total—Females ..	9,489	7,570	3,192	2,201	1,219	872	7	15	24,565

CAUSES OF DEATH.—PERSONS, 1926.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus-tralia.
1 Typhoid Fever ..	80	29	43	8	15	8	..	..	183
2 Typhus Fever ..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
3 Malaria ..	4	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	25
4 Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
5 Measles ..	90	14	3	..	..	..	..	1	108
6 Scarlet Fever ..	53	15	8	2	2	1	..	..	81
7 Whooping Cough ..	132	121	61	3	22	1	..	..	340
8 Diphtheria ..	147	70	54	34	11	6	..	..	322
9a Influenza—Pneumonic	186	141	61	21	29	32	..	..	470
9b Influenza—other ..	130	51	70	16	8	9	1	..	285
10 Asiatic Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12 Other Epidemic Diseases	187	120	152	33	24	4	6	..	526
13 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1,139	926	367	339	253	109	7	2	3,142
14 Tuberculosis of the Men- inges ..	63	57	5	24	7	10	..	..	166
15 Other forms of Tubercu- losis ..	79	86	21	29	10	12	..	..	237
16 Cancer and other Malign- ant Tumours ..	2,156	1,719	770	530	337	185	2	1	5,700
17 Meningitis ..	107	65	40	27	17	20	..	..	276
18 Hæmorrhage, Embolism, and Softening of Brain	1,231	961	384	278	183	107	2	3	3,149
19 Diseases of the Heart	3,278	2,121	1,089	551	361	280	8	4	7,692
20 Acute Bronchitis ..	131	55	33	22	6	1	..	..	248
21 Chronic Bronchitis ..	277	244	89	80	43	31	..	2	766
22 Pneumonia ..	1,001	607	361	245	127	122	5	1	2,469
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted.)	859	870	403	186	144	67	2	3	2,534
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	218	147	90	35	24	14	..	1	529
25a Diarrhœa and Enteritis (children under 2 years of age) ..	799	409	185	93	90	34	..	4	1,614
25b Diarrhœa and Enteritis (2 years and over) ..	258	129	87	37	23	14	1	..	549
26 Appendicitis & Typhlitis	187	124	84	32	36	13	..	..	476
27 Hernia, Intestinal Ob- struction ..	209	174	100	44	32	18	1	..	578
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver	121	85	49	28	18	10	1	..	312
29 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	1,108	908	487	252	169	65	..	..	2,989
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	57	46	26	20	12	5	..	..	166
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever) ..	83	64	27	18	14	11	..	1	218
32 Other Puerperal Acci- dents of Pregnancy and Confinement ..	192	130	90	33	33	9	1	..	488
33 Congenital Debility and Malformations ..	1,500	1,021	538	297	215	141	3	2	3,717
34 Senility ..	1,067	1,215	495	445	182	148	8	2	3,562
35a Homicides ..	33	32	17	9	10	2	..	..	103
35b Other Accidental Deaths	1,337	888	558	243	260	98	3	6	3,393
36 Suicides ..	293	162	107	61	74	11	2	1	711
37 Other Diseases	3,170	2,315	1,178	685	490	284	7	4	8,133
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ..	196	210	63	116	68	30	4	3	690
Total—Persons ..	22,159	16,335	8,214	4,877	3,350	1,912	64	41	56,952

The next table shows the total deaths in Australia during the last five years in accordance with the abridged classification alluded to previously.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—AUSTRALIA, 1922 TO 1926.

PERSONS.

Cause.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
1 Typhoid Fever	227	242	218	170	183
2 Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	1	..	3	2
3 Malaria	21	21	30	35	25
4 Small-pox	2	..	..	..	1
5 Measles	28	222	119	130	108
6 Scarlet Fever	38	45	55	55	81
7 Whooping Cough	182	119	420	463	340
8 Diphtheria	543	395	437	273	322
9a Influenza—Pneumonic	162	769	341	190	470
9b Influenza—other	193	441	241	161	285
10 Asiatic Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras	1	3	2	..	2
12 Other Epidemic Diseases	302	341	340	419	526
13 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	2,954	3,102	3,066	2,994	3,142
14 Tuberculosis of the Meninges	176	159	167	156	166
15 Other forms of Tuberculosis	267	283	316	274	237
16 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	5,052	5,073	5,424	5,477	5,700
17 Meningitis	480	438	415	237	276
18 Hæmorrhage, Embolism, and Softening of the Brain	2,833	2,989	2,305	3,038	3,149
19 Diseases of the Heart	6,013	5,898	6,294	7,486	7,692
20 Acute Bronchitis	283	351	300	260	248
21 Chronic Bronchitis	796	892	808	741	766
22 Pneumonia	2,151	2,726	2,374	2,218	2,469
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	2,208	2,901	2,742	2,522	2,534
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	467	444	437	475	529
25a Diarrhœa and Enteritis (children under two years only)	1,743	2,338	1,810	1,386	1,614
25b Diarrhœa and Enteritis (2 years and over)	607	624	486	442	549
26 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	402	436	408	438	476
27 Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	545	508	551	564	578
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver	323	273	300	312	312
29 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2,333	2,460	2,893	2,978	2,989
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	169	174	199	165	166
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Peritonitis)	196	233	265	236	218
32 Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy and Confinement	425	458	473	530	488
33 Congenital Debility and Malformations	3,521	4,025	3,359	3,688	3,717
34 Senility	4,044	4,685	4,156	3,563	3,562
35 Violent Deaths— (a) Homicides	80	92	108	83	103
(b) Other Accidental Deaths	2,510	2,582	2,833	3,134	3,393
36 Suicides	533	599	653	700	711
37 Other Diseases	7,856	8,203	8,400	7,924	8,133
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases	665	691	735	648	690
Total	51,311	56,236	54,980	54,568	56,952

(a) Includes acute disseminated tuberculosis.

NOTE.—In consequence of changes made in the classification of the causes of death the figures given in the table above are not on identical lines throughout the period covered.

15. Deaths from Special Causes.—The above table furnishes particulars for the last five years only, and comparisons will, therefore, generally be restricted to that period

(i) *Typhoid Fever.* The number of deaths from typhoid fever declined from 227 in 1922 to 183 in 1926, the rate for the latter year being 3 per 100,000 living, and much lower than the average for the last five years. Of the 183 who died, 105 were males and 78 females.

(ii) *Typhus.* Deaths from typhus have been rare in Australia. During 1926, only 2 deaths were recorded from this cause, 1 of which occurred in Victoria and 1 in South Australia. In 1925 there were 2 deaths in Queensland and 1 in South Australia. In 1923 1 death occurred in South Australia. These represent the only deaths recorded from typhus in Australia.

(iii) *Malaria*.—Deaths from malarial diseases are mainly confined to the tropical districts of Northern Queensland and Western Australia, and to the Northern Territory; 19 out of the 25 deaths registered in 1926 occurred in Queensland, 4 in New South Wales, and 2 in Victoria.

(iv) *Small-pox*. The number of deaths from small-pox in Australia is very small, and during the five years under review only 3 deaths occurred from this cause.

(v) *Measles*. Of the deaths from measles the greatest number took place in 1923, when 222 were registered, while the minimum was in 1922 with a total of 28 deaths. During 1926 there were 108 deaths, of which 58 were males and 50 females; of these, 90 were registered in New South Wales, 14 in Victoria, 3 in Queensland, and 1 in the Federal Capital Territory.

(vi) *Scarlet Fever*. The mortality from this disease is very low, the number of deaths in 1926 being 81, of which 41 were males and 40 females.

(vii) *Whooping Cough*. In 1926 there were 340 deaths, of which 158 were males and 182 females. The deaths in each State were as follows:—New South Wales 132, Victoria 121, Queensland 61, South Australia 3, Western Australia 22, and 1 in Tasmania. The death rate in 1926 was 6 per 100,000 persons.

(viii) *Diphtheria*. The number of deaths due to diphtheria declined from 543 in 1922 to 322 in 1926. Of these deaths (representing a death rate of 5 per 100,000 persons) 165 were males and 157 females. The numbers in each State were as follows:—New South Wales 147, Victoria 70, Queensland 54, South Australia 34, Western Australia 11, and Tasmania 6.

(ix) *Influenza*. The deaths from influenza during 1926 were less than in 1923, when they were more numerous than in any year since the extraordinary epidemic of 1919. In 1926, there were 755 deaths from this disease, representing a rate of 13 per 100,000 persons. Of these deaths, 470 were ascribed to pneumonic influenza and 285 to ordinary influenza.

(x) *Asiatic Cholera*. No deaths from Asiatic cholera have been recorded in Australia.

(xi) *Cholera Nostras*. For the five years under review only 8 deaths have been due to this cause.

(xii) *Other Epidemic Diseases*. The deaths registered under this heading numbered 526 in 1926, including 126 from dengue fever, dysentery 130, erysipelas 78, lethargic encephalitis 74, meningococcal meningitis 58, acute poliomyelitis 39, mumps 9, leprosy 6, and other epidemic diseases 6. There were no deaths from plague in the years 1924, 1925, and 1926. An outbreak occurred in 1922, causing 9 deaths in New South Wales and 5 in Queensland, and 1 death occurred in 1923 in New South Wales.

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

During 1926 there were 3,142 deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, which compares favourably with the average of 3,029 for the preceding four years. The 3,142 deaths in 1926 represented a rate of 52 per 100,000 persons. Of these deaths, 1,868 were males and 1,274 females.

(xiv) *Tuberculosis of the Meninges*. The number of deaths ascribed to this cause in 1926 was 166, which is also the average number for the last five years.

(xv) *Other Forms of Tuberculosis*. The deaths in 1926 include the following:—Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum, 61; tuberculosis of the spinal column, 30; tuberculosis of the joints, 25; tuberculosis of other organs, 24; acute disseminated tuberculosis, 83; and chronic disseminated tuberculosis, 14.

(xva) *All Forms of Tuberculosis*.—(a) *General*. A tabulation of all the tubercular diseases from which deaths occurred in 1926 will be found in Bulletin No. 44 of "Australian Demography." The total number of deaths therefrom in 1926 was 3,545, viz., 2,077 males and 1,468 females.

(b) *Ages at Death.* The following table shows the ages of these 3,545 persons :—
TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—DEATHS IN AGE-GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 5 years ..	76	60	136	55 years and under 60	177	58	235
5 years and under 10	15	15	30	60 " " 65	157	43	200
10 " " 15	15	21	35	65 " " 70	101	35	136
15 " " 20	20	69	115	70 " " 75	48	25	73
20 " " 25	25	108	232	75 " " 80	22	6	28
25 " " 30	30	186	200	80 " over ..	7	4	11
30 " " 35	35	210	203	Unspecified ..	2	..	2
35 " " 40	40	224	159	Total ..	2,077	1,468	3,545
40 " " 45	45	251	130				
45 " " 50	50	222	96				
50 " " 55	55	188	66				

(c) *Occupations at Death, Males.* A tabulation of occupations of the males who died from tubercular diseases in 1926 is given hereunder :—

**OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES—
 AUSTRALIA, 1926.**

Occupations.	No. of Male Deaths.	Occupations.	No. of Male Deaths.
PROFESSIONAL CLASS—		INDUSTRIAL CLASS—	
Government, Defence, Law ..	49	Art and Mechanic Productions ..	78
Others	78	Textiles and Fibrous Materials ..	45
DOMESTIC CLASS—		Food and Drinks	32
Board and Lodging	43	Animal and Vegetable Substances	9
Others	27	Metals and Minerals	44
COMMERCIAL CLASS—		Fuel, Light and Energy	16
Property and Finance	21	Building and Construction	122
Art, Mechanic and Textile Products	17	Others	402
Food and Drinks	44	AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINING, ETC., CLASS—	
Animal and Vegetable Substances	2	Agricultural	137
Fuel, Light and Metal	6	Pastoral	48
Merchants and Dealers	54	Mining and Quarrying	171
Others	165	Others	16
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION CLASS—		INDEPENDENT MEANS	27
Railway Traffic	55	DEPENDENTS	144
Road and Tramway Traffic	78	OCCUPATION NOT STATED	60
Sea and River Traffic	62	TOTAL MALE DEATHS	2,077
Others	25		

(d) *Length of Residence in Australia.* The length of residence in Australia of persons who died from tubercular diseases in 1926 is given in the next table.

**LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM
 TUBERCULAR DISEASES, 1926.**

Length of Residence in Australia.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Length of Residence in Australia.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Born in Australia ..	1,473	1,236	2,709	Resident 10 years & under 15	78	40	118
Resident under 1 year ..	17	4	21	" 15 " " 20	52	24	76
" 1 year	12	9	21	" 20 " " over ..	277	84	361
" 2 years	19	3	22	Length of residence not stated	88	17	105
" 3 " "	23	8	31				
" 4 " "	12	6	18				
" 5 " " and under 10	26	37	63	Total Deaths	2,077	1,468	3,545

(e) *Death Rates.* The preceding table and the table on page 938 show that, among persons who have lived less than five years in Australia, 731 deaths occurred, and of these 113, or 15.5 per cent., were due to tubercular diseases.

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

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).—DEATH RATES (a) AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1926.

State.	Death Rates (a) from Tuberculosis.			Proportion per 10,000 Deaths from all Causes.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	65	45	55	605	543	578
Victoria	68	58	63	659	649	654
Queensland	59	29	45	542	379	478
South Australia	69	71	70	744	877	804
Western Australia	93	48	72	873	689	806
Tasmania	64	60	62	644	734	685
Northern Territory	266	..	186	1,228	..	1,094
Federal Capital Territory	51	..	33	769	..	488
Australia	67	50	59	641	598	622

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

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

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

Country.	Year.	Respiratory System.	All Forms.	Country.	Year.	Respiratory System.	All Forms.
Rumania ..	1914	40	(a)	Denmark ..	1925	85	100
Queensland ..	1926	42	45	Belgium ..	1924	71	103
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1925	38	45	Great Britain ..	1924	85	109
New Zealand ..	1926	44	54	Prussia ..	1925	(a)	109
New South Wales	1926	49	55	Germany ..	1924	101	120
Ontario (Canada)	1926	48	58	Quebec (Canada)	1926	105	128
Australia ..	1926	52	59	Sweden ..	1926	(a)	132
Tasmania ..	1926	52	62	Italy ..	1923	110	143
Victoria ..	1926	55	63	Northern Ireland	1926	(a)	146
South Australia ..	1926	61	70	Irish Free State	1926	113	147
Ceylon ..	1926	66	71	Spain ..	1926	(a)	151
Western Australia	1926	67	72	Switzerland ..	1924	111	153
Canada (including Quebec)	1926	69	84	France ..	1925	(a)	166
United States (Registration Area)	1925	76	87	Austria ..	1925	(a)	171
New York State	1926	80	89	Norway ..	1923	148	190
Egypt ..	1926	69	89	Japan ..	1925	137	194
England and Wales	1926	77	96	Czecho-Slovakia	1926	175	196
Netherlands ..	1926	72	96	Chile ..	1923	223	232
Scotland ..	1926	69	99	Hungary ..	1926	211	242
				Finland ..	1925	214	260
				Bulgaria ..	1926	231	299

(a) Not available.

(xvi) *Cancer and other Malignant Tumours.*—(a) *General.* The number of deaths from cancer has increased continuously to 5,700 in 1926. Of the deaths registered 2,993 were of males, viz., 1,174 in New South Wales, 855 in Victoria, 423 in Queensland, 269 in South Australia, 174 in Western Australia, 95 in Tasmania, 2 in the Northern Territory, and 1 in the Federal Capital Territory, while 2,707 were of females, viz., 982 in New South Wales, 864 in Victoria, 347 in Queensland, 261 in South Australia, 163 in Western Australia, and 90 in Tasmania.

(b) *Type and Seat of Disease.* Tables showing the type and seat of disease, in conjunction with age, and also with conjugal condition, of the persons dying from cancer in 1926 will be found in Bulletin No. 44 of "Australian Demography." A summary regarding type and seat of disease for the year 1926 is given hereunder:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—TYPE AND SEAT OF DISEASE, AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Type of Disease.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females	Persons.
Carcinoma ..	1,822	1,755	3,577	Stomach and liver..	1,295	736	2,031
Cancer ..	451	439	890	Peritoneum, intes-			
Malignant disease ..	285	246	531	tines and rectum	442	413	855
Sarcoma ..	158	128	286	Female genital			
Epithelioma ..	166	54	220	organs ..	..	595	595
Malignant tumour	51	44	95	Breast ..	..	453	453
Rodent ulcer ..	50	25	75	Buccal cavity ..	313	30	343
Hypernephroma ..	8	5	13	Skin ..	144	70	214
Scirrhus ..	1	9	10	Other organs ..	799	410	1,209
Neoplasm ..	1	2	3				
Total Deaths ..	2,993	2,707	5,700	Total Deaths ..	2,993	2,707	5,700

(c) *Ages at Death.* The ages of the 5,700 persons who died from cancer in 1926 are given in the following table, which shows that while the ages below 35 are not immune from the disease, the great majority of deaths occurred at ages from 35 upwards, the maximum being found in the age-group 65 to 70:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—AGES, AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Ages.	Males.	Females	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under 15 years ..	25	21	46	60 years and under 65	519	410	929
15 years and under 20	8	6	14	65 " " 70	580	403	983
20 " " 25	4	8	12	70 " " 75	432	288	720
25 " " 30	16	17	33	75 " " 80	300	186	486
30 " " 35	28	32	60	80 " " 85	151	138	289
35 " " 40	52	108	160	85 years and over	78	63	141
40 " " 45	75	174	249	Unspecified ..	1	..	1
45 " " 50	134	235	369				
50 " " 55	238	291	529				
55 " " 60	352	327	679	Total Deaths ..	2,993	2,707	5,700

(d) *Occupations.* A tabulation in summarized form of occupations of the males who died from cancer in 1926 is given hereunder:—

OCCUPATION OF MALES WHO DIED FROM CANCER.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Occupation.	No. of Male Deaths.	Occupation.	No. of Male Deaths.
PROFESSIONAL CLASS—		INDUSTRIAL CLASS—	
Government, Defence, Law ..	54	Art and Mechanic Productions	117
Others	93	Textiles and Fibrous Materials	64
DOMESTIC CLASS—		Food and Drinks	35
Board and Lodging	41	Animal and Vegetable Substances	9
Others	29	Metals and Minerals	85
COMMERCIAL CLASS—		Fuel, Light and Energy	9
Property and Finance	39	Building and Construction	177
Art, Mechanic, and Textile Products	29	Others	680
Food and Drinks	51	AGRICULTURAL PASTORAL, MINING, ETC., CLASS—	
Animal and Vegetable Substances	6	Agricultural	473
Fuel, Light and Metals	9	Pastoral	136
Merchants and Dealers	80	Mining and Quarrying	121
Others	152	Others	30
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION CLASS—		INDEPENDENT MEANS	
Railway Traffic	78	89	
Road and Tramway Traffic	71	DEPENDENT	
Sea and River Traffic	70	35	
Others	21	OCCUPATIONS UNSPECIFIED	
		110	
		TOTAL MALE DEATHS	
		2,993	

(e) *Death Rates.* The following table shows the death rates and the proportion per 10,000 deaths from cancer in each State for the year 1926.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—RATES(a) AND PROPORTIONS, 1926.

State or Territory.	Death Rates (a) from Cancer.			Proportion of 10,000 Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	99	86	93	927	1,035	973
Victoria	101	101	101	975	1,141	1,052
Queensland	92	84	88	842	1,087	937
South Australia	93	96	95	1,005	1,186	1,087
Western Australia	87	94	90	817	1,337	1,006
Tasmania	91	85	88	913	1,032	968
Northern Territory	76	..	53	351	..	313
Federal Capital Territory	25	..	16	385	..	244
Australia	97	92	94	924	1,102	1,001

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

(f) *Comparison with Tuberculosis.* In recent years the death rate from tuberculosis has shown a tendency to decrease, while that from cancer has displayed an almost continuous increase. The table hereunder shows that for each of the years under review the death rate for cancer has been greater than that from tuberculosis, the excess varying from 27 per 100,000 persons in 1923 to 35 in 1926. During the whole period the mortality of both sexes from cancer was always greater than that from tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER.—DEATH RATES^(a) AUSTRALIA, 1922 TO 1926.

Year.	Death Rate (a) from Tuberculosis.			Death Rate (a) from Cancer.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1922	71	51	61	93	88	91
1923	71	53	62	91	88	89
1924	71	51	61	96	91	93
1925	65	50	58	97	88	92
1926	67	50	59	97	92	94

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

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

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

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Ceylon	1926	10	Australia	1926	94
Rumania	1914	13	Prussia	1925	97
Greece	1921	18	Ontario (Canada)	1926	99
Egypt	1926	25	New Zealand	1926	99
Chile	1923	40	Irish Free State	1926	102
Bulgaria	1926	62	Czecho-Slovakia	1926	108
Spain	1926	67	Germany	1924	108
Japan	1925	70	Northern Ireland	1926	108
Italy	1923	71	Norway	1923	110
Quebec (Canada)	1926	72	Sweden	1923	111
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1925	73	Netherlands	1926	110
Uruguay	1923	74	New York State	1926	120
France	1925	78	Great Britain	1924	130
Belgium	1924	81	England and Wales	1926	136
Canada (including Quebec)	1926	81	Scotland	1926	136
Hungary	1926	89	Switzerland	1924	138
United States (Regis- tration Area)	1925	93	Austria	1925	139
			Denmark	1925	140

The fifth issue of this Year Book contains on pages 230, *et seq.*, a paper dealing, *inter alia*, with the incidence of cancer in Australia.

(xvii) *Meningitis.* The deaths during 1926 from meningitis numbered 276, of which 107 occurred in New South Wales, 65 in Victoria, 40 in Queensland, 27 in South Australia, 17 in Western Australia, and 20 in Tasmania.

(xviii) *Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism and Softening of the Brain.* The deaths under this heading have increased in number during the period under review. The figures for 1926 are made up as follows:—Cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy, 1,273 males and 1,306 females; cerebral embolism, 221 males, 277 females; softening of the brain, 37 males and 35 females.

(xix) *Diseases of the Heart.* The number of deaths in 1926 was 7,692, viz., 4,240 males and 3,452 females. Of the 7,692 deaths 29 were attributed to pericarditis, 356 to endocarditis and acute myocarditis, 410 to angina pectoris, and 6,897 to other diseases of the heart. Of these deaths, New South Wales contributed 1,803 males and 1,475 females; Victoria, 1,114 males and 1,007 females; Queensland, 671 males and 418 females; South Australia, 270 males and 281 females; Western Australia, 226 males and 135 females; Tasmania, 148 males and 132 females; Northern Territory, 6 males and 2 females; and Federal Capital Territory, 2 males and 2 females. The death rates and proportions per 10,000 deaths in 1926 were as follows:—

DEATH RATES (a) FROM DISEASES OF THE HEART AND PROPORTION OF 10,000 TOTAL DEATHS, AUSTRALIA, 1926.

State or Territory.	Death Rates (a) from Diseases of the Heart.			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	153	130	141	1,423	1,554	1,479
Victoria	132	118	125	1,271	1,330	1,298
Queensland	145	101	124	1,336	1,310	1,326
South Australia	94	104	99	1,009	1,277	1,220
Western Australia	112	78	96	1,061	1,107	1,078
Tasmania	141	124	133	1,423	1,514	1,464
Northern Territory	228	177	212	1,053	2,857	1,250
Federal Capital Territory	51	..	66	769	1,333	976
Australia	137	117	127	1,309	1,405	1,351

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

(xx) *Acute Bronchitis.* Deaths from bronchitis are classified under the following headings:—(a) Acute, (b) chronic, (c) unspecified, under five years of age, and (d) unspecified, five years and over. For the purpose of the abridged classification, (a) and (c) are treated as "acute," and (b) and (d) as "chronic" bronchitis. Acute bronchitis caused 283 deaths in 1922, 351 in 1923, 300 in 1924, 260 in 1925, and 248 in 1926, viz., 140 males and 108 females.

(xxi) *Chronic Bronchitis.* The deaths from this cause in 1926 numbered 766, viz., 437 males and 329 females, which was lower than the average for previous four years.

(xxii) *Pneumonia.* The deaths from pneumonia during 1926 were 2,469—1,452 males and 1,017 females—which is slightly higher than the average, 2,367, for the previous four years.

(xxiii) *Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.* Deaths under this heading in 1922 numbered 2,208; in 1923, 2,901; in 1924, 2,742; in 1925, 2,522; and in 1926, 2,534. The total for 1926 is made up as follows, viz.:—Diseases of the nasal fossae, 18; diseases of the larynx, 34; broncho-pneumonia, 1,531; capillary bronchitis, 15; pleurisy, 192; pulmonary congestion and apoplexy, 255; gangrene of the lungs, 14; asthma, 138; pulmonary emphysema, 15; chronic interstitial pneumonia, 268; other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted), 54.

(xxiv) *Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted).* In 1926 this heading includes ulcer of the stomach, 145 males, 86 females; ulcer of the duodenum, 91 males, 18 females; and other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted), 94 males, 95 females; a total of 529.

(xxva) *Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Children under two years only)*. The number of deaths due to these causes was 1,614 in 1926, compared with the average of 1,569 for the previous four years. During 1926, 8,434 children died before reaching their second birthday, and of these, 1,614, or 19.1 per cent., died from diarrhœa and enteritis. The ages of children dying from these diseases during the first year of life will be found on page 934.

The number of deaths (under 2 years of age), the death rates, and proportions of 10,000 deaths due to diarrhœa and enteritis are given below :—

DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), ETC., DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS (UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE).—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

State.	Number of Deaths from Infantile Diarrhœa and Enteritis.			Death Rates (a) from Infantile Diarrhœa and Enteritis.			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	446	353	799	38	31	34	352	372	361
Victoria..	246	163	409	29	19	24	281	215	250
Queensland	100	85	185	22	21	21	199	266	225
South Australia	63	30	93	22	11	17	235	136	192
Western Australia	59	31	90	29	18	24	277	254	269
Tasmania	16	18	34	15	17	16	154	206	178
Federal Capital Territory	3	1	4	76	..	66	1,154	667	976
Australia	933	681	1,614	30	23	27	288	277	283

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

(xxvb) *Diarrhœa and Enteritis (2 years and over)*. As in the case of infants the number of deaths from the same causes in older ages, viz., 549, compared favourably with the average of 540 for the period 1922 to 1925.

(xxvi) *Appendicitis and Typhlitis*. Deaths under this heading numbered 402 in 1922, 436 in 1923, 408 in 1924, 438 in 1925, and 476 in 1926; the total for the last year included 304 males and 172 females.

(xxvii) *Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction*. The deaths under this heading have not varied greatly from year to year, the number registered in 1926 being 578, viz., hernia, 159, and intestinal obstruction, 419.

(xxviii) *Cirrhosis of the Liver*. The deaths from this cause during 1926 numbered 312, and include 30 deaths from alcoholic cirrhosis.

(xxix) *Acute and Chronic Nephritis*. The number of deaths attributable to these diseases shows a considerable increase on the number for 1922. In 1922 there were 2,333 deaths; in 1923, 2,460; in 1924, 2,893; in 1925, 2,978; and in 1926, 2,989, viz., 1,626 males and 1,363 females. Of the deaths registered in 1926, 185 were ascribed to acute nephritis, and 2,804 to chronic nephritis. 1,108 deaths occurred in New South Wales; 908 in Victoria; 487 in Queensland; 252 in South Australia; 169 in Western Australia; and 65 in Tasmania.

(xxx) *Non-Cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs*. Deaths in 1922 numbered 169; in 1923, 174; in 1924, 199; in 1925, 165; and in 1926, 166. Included in the 166 deaths in 1926 were the following :—Cysts, etc., of the ovary, 33; salpingitis and pelvic abscess, 56; benign tumours of the uterus, 46; uterine hæmorrhage (non-puerperal), 2; other diseases of the female genital organs, 29.

(xxx) *Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever)*. The number of deaths from puerperal septicæmia during 1926 was less than in 1925, being 218, or 1.64 to every 1,000 live births. The corresponding rates during the preceding five years were:—1921, 1.53; 1922, 1.43; 1923, 1.72; 1924, 1.96; and 1925, 1.74. The following table shows the death rate per 1,000 live births from puerperal causes in various countries.

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

Country.	Year.	Rates per 1,000 Live Births from—		
		Puerperal Sepsis.	Other Puerperal Causes.	All Puerperal Causes.
Sweden (b)	1922	1.06	1.43	2.49
Italy	1923	1.06	1.63	2.69
Norway	1923	0.77	2.04	2.81
Netherlands	1926	0.90	1.93	2.83
Finland	1925	(a)	(a)	2.90
Egypt	1926	1.54	1.38	2.92
Japan	1925	1.01	2.02	3.03
Hungary	1926	1.60	1.60	3.20
Czecho-Slovakia	1926	1.31	2.10	3.41
Tasmania	1926	2.21	1.80	4.01
England and Wales	1926	1.60	2.52	4.12
Great Britain	1924	1.43	2.73	4.16
New Zealand	1926	1.37	2.88	4.25
South Australia	1926	1.57	2.87	4.44
Northern Ireland	1925	1.55	2.89	4.44
Spain	1923	2.77	1.78	4.55
Switzerland	1924	1.63	3.14	4.77
Irish Free State	1926	1.88	3.01	4.89
Germany	1924	2.76	2.35	5.11
New York State	1926	1.36	3.81	5.17
New South Wales	1926	1.56	3.62	5.18
Quebec (Canada)	1926	1.78	3.42	5.20
Australia	1926	1.64	3.66	5.30
Prussia	1925	2.91	2.48	5.39
Victoria	1926	1.81	3.68	5.49
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1925	1.82	3.80	5.62
Ontario (Canada)	1926	1.75	3.90	5.65
Canada (including Quebec)	1926	1.86	3.80	5.66
Western Australia	1926	1.69	3.97	5.66
Belgium	1924	3.12	2.68	5.80
Queensland	1926	1.37	4.55	5.92
Bulgaria	1926	2.60	3.60	6.20
Scotland	1926	1.69	4.71	6.40
United States (Registration Area)	1925	2.40	4.00	6.40
Chile	1923	1.86	4.90	6.76
Ceylon	1926	7.40	11.70	19.10

(a) Not available. (b) Per 1,000 confinements.

(xxxii) *Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy and Confinement*. The deaths under this heading in 1922 numbered 425; in 1923, 458; in 1924, 473; in 1925, 530; and 488 in 1926. Included in the 488 deaths in 1926 were the following:—Accidents of pregnancy, 118; puerperal hæmorrhage, 80; other accidents of childbirth, 66; puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death, 52; puerperal albuminuria and convulsions, 162; deaths following childbirth, 9, and 1 death from puerperal disease of the breast.

(xxxiii) *All Puerperal Causes*. The 706 deaths in 1926 under the two preceding headings correspond to a death rate of 24 per 100,000 females. It may be expressed in other terms by stating that 1 of every 187 women confined in 1926 died from puerperal causes. The corresponding ratios for married women were 1 of every 195, and for single women 1 of every 100. More detailed information will be found in a series of tables in Bulletin No. 44 "Australian Demography."

The ages of the mothers who died varied from 16 to 47 years as shown hereunder :—
DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.—AGES OF MOTHERS, AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Age at Death.	Married Women.	Single Women.	Total.	Age at Death.	Married Women.	Single Women.	Total.
16 years ..	1	2	3	33 years ..	34	1	35
17 " ..	3	3	6	34 " ..	23	2	25
18 " ..	2	6	8	35 " ..	34	2	36
19 " ..	6	6	12	36 " ..	41	3	44
20 " ..	13	5	18	37 " ..	30	..	30
21 " ..	15	4	19	38 " ..	29	..	29
22 " ..	18	3	21	39 " ..	20	1	21
23 " ..	29	4	33	40 " ..	17	..	17
24 " ..	20	2	22	41 " ..	18	..	18
25 " ..	28	2	30	42 " ..	11	..	11
26 " ..	32	3	35	43 " ..	8	..	8
27 " ..	26	1	27	44 " ..	9	..	9
28 " ..	42	2	44	45 " ..	9	..	9
29 " ..	35	4	39	46 " ..	4	..	4
30 " ..	31	4	35	47 " ..	1	..	1
31 " ..	21	..	21				
32 " ..	34	2	36	Total Deaths	644	62	706

The total number of children left by the married mothers was 1,809, an average of 2.8 children per mother.

Thirty-four of the mothers who died had been married less than one year, 91 between one and two years, and 42 between two and three years. The duration of marriage ranged up to 28 years, apart from 5 cases in which the date of marriage was not stated. A tabulation, distinguishing the ages at marriage, will be found in Bulletin No. 44 "Australian Demography," which also includes a table, showing in combination the duration of marriage and previous issue.

(xxxiii) *Congenital Malformations, Debility, and Premature Birth.* The deaths under this heading in 1926 numbered 3,717, of which 3,664 were of children under one year of age. Of the deaths of children under one year of age 51 per cent. were due to these causes. The number of deaths for 1926 is given in the following table :—

DEATHS FROM CONGENITAL DEBILITY, ETC., AND MALFORMATIONS, 1926.

State or Territory.	Congenital Malformations.			Congenital Debility, Icterus, Sclerema.			Premature Birth, and Injury at Birth.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	130	97	227	145	101	246	593	434	1,027
Victoria ..	94	80	174	132	87	219	354	274	628
Queensland ..	49	35	84	61	52	113	215	126	341
South Australia	22	19	41	42	27	69	114	73	187
Western Australia	21	11	32	25	14	39	86	58	144
Tasmania ..	12	8	20	19	10	29	51	41	92
Northern Territory	..	..	..	2	1	3	..	..	..
Fed. Cap. Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Australia ..	328	250	578	426	292	718	1,413	1,008	2,421
Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births	4.43	3.43	3.94	6.23	4.51	5.39	20.65	15.57	18.18

(xxxiv) *Senility.* The deaths ascribed to "old age" prior to 1925 were in excess of those due to infantile debility. In 1926, 3,562 deaths were attributed to this cause, as follows :—1,067 occurred in New South Wales, viz., 622 males and 445 females; 1,215 in Victoria, viz., 572 males and 643 females; 495 in Queensland, viz., 317 males and 178

females; 445 in South Australia, viz., 217 males and 228 females; 182 in Western Australia, viz., 116 males and 66 females; 148 in Tasmania, viz., 78 males and 70 females; 8 males in the Northern Territory; and 2 females in the Federal Capital Territory.

Of the males whose deaths were described as due to senility, 10 were stated to be over 100, while 8 females also were aged 100 years or over.

(xxxva) *Violent Deaths, Homicides.* Deaths from homicide in 1926 numbered 103, this figure being slightly higher than the average for the previous four years.

(xxxvb) *Other Accidental Deaths.* Deaths from accidents in 1926 numbered 3,393, compared with an average of 2,765 for the previous four years. Of the deaths in 1926, 1,337 occurred in New South Wales; 888 in Victoria; 558 in Queensland; 243 in South Australia; 260 in Western Australia; 98 in Tasmania; 3 in Northern Territory; and 6 in the Federal Capital Territory.

The following table shows the various kinds of violent deaths, including homicides, recorded in Australia for the year 1926:—

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL VIOLENCE.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Poisoning by food	13	12	25
Venomous bites and stings	8	4	12
Other acute poisonings (gas excepted)	39	16	55
Conflagration	39	7	46
Burns (conflagration excepted)	149	114	263
Accidental mechanical suffocation	31	20	51
Absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas	22	21	43
Accidental drowning	436	71	507
Traumatism by firearms	101	8	109
Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments	11	..	11
Traumatism by fall	332	121	453
Traumatism in mines or quarries	70	..	70
Traumatism by machines	47	1	48
Traumatism by other crushing—			
Railway accidents	210	43	253
Tramway accidents	39	12	51
Automobile accidents	479	132	611
Injuries by other vehicles	222	32	254
Aeroplane accidents	10	..	10
Other crushings	196	19	215
Injuries by animals (not poisoning)	24	8	32
Wounds of war	11	..	11
Starvation, thirst, fatigue	21	..	21
Excessive cold	3	..	3
Effects of heat	47	25	72
Lightning	9	..	9
Other accidental electric shocks	34	2	36
Homicide by firearms	18	17	35
Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	7	9	16
Homicide by other means	23	17	40
Infanticide (murder of children under 1 year)	8	4	12
Fractures (cause not specified)	9	7	16
Other external violence (cause specified)	60	18	78
Other external violence (cause unspecified)	20	8	28
Total Deaths	2,748	748	3,496
Death Rate per 100,000 of mean population	89	25	58

(xxxvi) *Suicide.* (a) *General.* Deaths by suicide in 1926 showed an increase on the figures for each of the previous four years, the number in 1922 being 533, viz., 441 males and 92 females; in 1923, 599, viz., 492 males and 107 females; in 1924, 653, viz., 534 males and 119 females; in 1925, 700, viz., 569 males and 131 females; and in 1926, 711, viz., 583 males and 128 females.

(b) *Modes Adopted.* The modes adopted by persons who committed suicide in the years 1922 to 1926 were as follows:—

SUICIDES, MODES ADOPTED.—AUSTRALIA, 1922 TO 1926.

Mode of Death.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Total of 4 years, 1922-25.	1926.	Total of 4 years, 1922-25.	1926.	Total of 4 years, 1922-25.	1926.
Poisoning	424	129	188	44	612	173
Poisonous gas	25	14	17	6	42	20
Hanging or Strangulation	311	81	59	26	370	107
Drowning	194	38	89	17	283	55
Firearms	596	172	27	5	623	177
Cutting or piercing instruments	384	119	42	16	426	135
Jumping from a high place	29	6	8	3	37	9
Crushing	44	12	12	3	56	15
Other Modes	29	12	7	8	36	20
Total	2,036	583	449	128	2,485	711

(c) *Death Rates.* The death rates from suicide and the proportion per 10,000 of total deaths are given in the following table:—

SUICIDE.—DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1926.

State or Territory.	Number of Deaths.			Death Rates (a) from Suicide.			Proportion of 10,000 Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	236	57	293	20	5	13	186	60	132
Victoria	125	37	162	15	4	10	143	49	99
Queensland	90	17	107	19	4	12	179	53	130
South Australia	52	9	61	18	3	11	194	41	125
Western Australia	69	5	74	34	3	20	324	41	221
Tasmania	8	3	11	8	3	5	77	34	58
Northern Territory	2	..	2	76	..	53	351	..	313
Fed. Cap. Territory	1	..	1	25	..	16	385	..	244
Australia	583	128	711	19	4	12	180	52	125

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

(d) *Ages.* From the following table, which shows the ages of the persons who committed suicide in 1926, it will be seen that both extreme youth and extreme old age are represented:—

AGES OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Ages.	M.	F.	Total.	Ages.	M.	F.	Total.
10 years and under 15	1	1	2	60 years and under 65	43	12	55
15	20	10	4	65	70	35	2
20	25	29	15	70	75	12	2
25	30	41	17	75	80	11	2
30	35	47	12	80	85	9	3
35	40	69	13	85	90	1	1
40	45	75	15	90 .. .. .	..	2	..
45	50	77	11	Not stated	..	..	..
50	55	53	11				
55	60	68	8				
				Total Deaths	583	128	711

(e) *Occupations of Males.* The next table gives the occupations of the males who committed suicide in 1926:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Occupation.	Deaths.	Occupation.	Deaths.
PROFESSIONAL CLASS—		INDUSTRIAL CLASS—	
Government, Defence, Law ..	11	Art and Mechanic Productions	18
Others	14	Textiles and Fibrous Materials	4
DOMESTIC CLASS—		Food and Drinks	10
Board and Lodging	11	Animal and Vegetable Sub-	
Others	6	stances	3
COMMERCIAL CLASS—		Metals and Minerals	12
Property and Finance	13	Fuel, Light and Energy	2
Art, Mechanic and Textile		Building and Construction	27
Products	5	Others	158
Food and Drinks	18	AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL	
Animal and Vegetable Sub-		MINING, ETC., CLASS—	
stances	3	Agricultural	60
Merchants and Dealers	22	Pastoral	32
Others	30	Mining and Quarrying	20
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION		Others	10
CLASS—		INDEPENDENT MEANS	10
Railways	10	DEPENDENTS	2
Roads and Trams	21	OCCUPATION NOT STATED	31
Sea and Rivers	11		
Others	9	Total	583

(f) *Frequency.* The rates show a fairly general increase from 99.07 per million during the years 1871-75 to a maximum of 131.17 per million for the period 1911-15, after which there was a decline, the rate in 1926 standing at 117.58.

SUICIDES.—AUSTRALIA, 1871-75 TO 1926.

Period.	Number of Suicides.			Suicides per One Million of Persons Living. Average Annual Rate.			Suicides of Females to 100 Suicides of Males. Based on—	
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Absolute Figures.	Rates.
1871-75 ..	715	150	865	150.94	37.56	99.07	20.98	24.88
1876-80 ..	878	145	1,023	159.69	31.06	100.62	16.51	19.45
1881-85 ..	999	183	1,182	152.58	32.90	97.61	18.32	21.56
1886-90 ..	1,394	292	(a) 1,686	179.20	43.97	(c) 116.92	20.95	24.54
1891-95 ..	1,574	337	(b) 1,911	181.34	44.09	(d) 117.07	21.41	24.31
1896-1900	1,838	410	2,248	191.11	47.88	123.65	22.31	25.05
1901-05 ..	2,054	380	2,434	201.78	40.88	124.98	18.50	20.26
1906-10 ..	2,031	437	2,468	186.11	43.22	117.39	21.51	23.22
1911-15 ..	2,546	577	3,123	206.15	50.36	131.17	22.66	24.43
1916-20 ..	2,238	521	2,759	175.46	40.93	108.27	23.28	23.33
1921 ..	510	111	621	183.89	41.33	113.76	21.76	22.47
1922 ..	441	92	533	155.78	33.61	95.72	20.86	21.58
1923 ..	492	107	599	169.81	38.33	105.29	21.75	22.57
1924 ..	534	119	653	180.36	41.81	112.46	22.28	23.18
1925 ..	569	131	700	187.89	45.13	118.02	23.02	24.02
1926 ..	583	128	711	188.72	43.27	117.58	21.96	22.93

(a) 1,705 inclusive of Western Australian figures. (b) 1,984 inclusive of Western Australian figures.
(c) 116.49 inclusive of Western Australian figures. (d) 119.11 inclusive of Western Australian figures.

(xxxvii) *Other Diseases.* The number of causes included under this heading is very large, amounting to no less than 81 of the items shown in the detailed classification, and deaths were recorded under each of these with the exception of the following:—Glanders, anthrax, rabies, soft chancre, ankylostomiasis, other diseases of digestive system, and chyluria. The total number of deaths under "other diseases" in 1922 was 7,856, viz., 4,488 males and 3,368 females; in 1923, 8,203, viz., 4,712 males and 3,491 females; in 1924, 8,400, viz., 4,821 males and 3,579 females; in 1925, 7,924, viz., 4,640 males and 3,284 females; and in 1926, 8,133, viz., 4,643 males and 3,490 females. Some of the diseases included here account for very considerable numbers of deaths. Particulars for 1926 are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Causes.	M.	F.	Total.	Causes.	M.	F.	Total.
Tetanus	59	20	79	Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral) .. .	74	68	142
Mycoses	5	6	11	Diseases of the Veins .. .	6	18	24
Syphilis	90	49	139	Diseases of the Lymphatic System .. .	8	6	14
Gonococcus Infection .. .	5	1	6	Hæmorrhage (without specified cause) .. .	13	12	25
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia	60	48	108	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System .. .	9	14	23
Other Infectious Diseases .. .	1	..	1	Diseases of the Mouth and its Associated Organs .. .	18	23	41
Other Tumours (Tumours of the female genital organs excepted) .. .	54	36	90	Diseases of the Pharynx .. .	51	36	87
Acute Rheumatic Fever .. .	98	114	212	Diseases of the Esophagus .. .	7	4	11
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	59	86	145	Intestinal Parasites .. .	17	7	24
Scurvy	1	..	1	Other Diseases of the Intestines .. .	37	29	66
Pellagra	1	..	1	Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	3	20	23
Beri-beri	17	..	17	Hydatid Tumours of the Liver	15	20	35
Rickets	9	5	14	Biliary Calculi	33	86	119
Diabetes	259	422	681	Other Diseases of the Liver .. .	88	124	212
Anæmia, Chlorosis .. .	220	230	450	Diseases of the Pancreas .. .	19	25	44
Diseases of the Pituitary Gland	3	3	6	Peritonitis (without specified cause) .. .	69	77	146
Exophthalmic Goitre .. .	2	87	89	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa .. .	176	115	291
Other Diseases of the Thyroid Glands	14	44	58	Calculi of Urinary Passages .. .	38	13	51
Diseases of the Parathyroid Glands .. .. .	..	4	4	Diseases of the Bladder .. .	112	12	124
Diseases of the Thymus Gland	10	8	18	Other Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscesses, etc. .. .	35	..	35
Addison's Disease .. .	20	9	29	Diseases of the Prostate .. .	332	..	332
Diseases of the Spleen .. .	4	2	6	Non-venereal Diseases of the Male Genital Organs .. .	10	..	10
Leucæmia	47	47	94	Non-puerperal Diseases of the Breast .. .. .	..	3	3
Hodgkin's Disease .. .	46	18	64	Gangrene	62	35	97
Acute and Chronic Alcoholism .. .	79	16	95	Furuncle	20	9	29
Chronic Lead Poisoning .. .	18	6	24	Phlegmon, Acute Abscess .. .	68	45	113
Chronic Organic Poisonings .. .	8	1	9	Other Diseases of the Skin and Adnexa .. .	28	24	52
Other General Diseases .. .	54	40	94	Non-tuberculous Diseases of the Bones	61	32	93
Encephalitis	84	65	149	Other Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) .. .	26	7	33
Locomotor Ataxia	43	9	52	Amputation	3	..	3
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	132	85	217	Other Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion .. .	3	..	3
Paralysis without specified cause	169	193	362	Other Diseases peculiar to Infancy	208	168	374
General Paralysis of the Insane	124	21	145	Lack of Care (Infants) .. .	8	3	11
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	42	51	93				
Epilepsy	112	94	206				
Convulsions (non-puerperal) .. .	4	6	10				
Convulsions of Children under 5 years of age .. .	101	74	175				
Chorea	1	5	6				
Neuralgia and Neuritis .. .	13	11	24				
Other Diseases of the Nervous System	229	187	416				
Diseases of the Eye	5	1	6				
Diseases of the Ear	58	36	94				
Diseases of the Arteries, Aneurism, Atheroma .. .	626	317	943				
				Total Deaths .. .	4,643	3,490	8,133

(xxxviii) *Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases.* The number of deaths included under this heading was 665 in 1922, 691 in 1923, 735 in 1924, 648 in 1925, and 690 in 1926, of which 444 were males and 246 females. The detailed classification shows these ill-defined diseases under two headings—sudden death, including syncope; and unspecified or ill-defined causes, of which the following are specimens:—Heart failure, asthenia, anasarca, atrophy, exhaustion, dropsy, ascites, and general oedema, etc. In 1926, the number of deaths which came under the first of these categories was 73, and under the second, 617. It is inevitable that cases will occur regarding which the available information is insufficient to permit of a clear definition of the fatal disease in the certificate of death. In the majority of cases, however, there is little doubt that more satisfactory certificates might have been given.

16. *Causes of Deaths in Classes.*—The figures in the preceding sub-sections relate to specific causes of death, and are of greater value in medical statistics than a mere grouping under general headings. The classification under fifteen general headings adopted by the compilers of the International Nomenclature is, however, shown in the following table, together with the death rates and percentages on total deaths pertaining to those classes:—

DEATHS, DEATH RATES (a), ETC., IN CLASSES.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Class.	Total Deaths.			Death Rates. (a)			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases	3,566	2,668	6,234	115	90	103	1,101	1,086	1,095
2. General diseases not included above	4,016	3,885	7,901	130	131	131	1,240	1,582	1,387
3. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Sense	2,813	2,567	5,380	91	87	89	869	1,045	945
4. Diseases of the Circulatory System	4,976	3,887	8,863	161	131	147	1,536	1,582	1,556
5. Diseases of the Respiratory System	3,560	2,457	6,017	115	83	99	1,099	1,000	1,057
6. Diseases of the Digestive Organs	2,768	2,098	4,866	90	71	80	855	854	854
7. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Adnexa	2,329	1,672	4,001	75	57	66	719	681	703
8. Puerperal Condition .. .. .	..	706	706	..	24	12	..	287	124
9. Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	178	113	291	6	4	5	55	46	51
10. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	93	39	132	3	1	2	29	16	23
11. Malformations	328	250	578	11	8	10	101	102	101
12. Early Infancy	2,055	1,469	3,524	67	50	58	635	598	619
13. Old Age	1,930	1,632	3,562	62	55	59	596	664	625
14. External Causes	3,331	876	4,207	108	30	70	1,028	357	739
15. Ill-defined Diseases	444	246	690	14	8	11	137	100	121
Total	32,387	24,565	56,952	1,048	830	942	10,000	10,000	10,000

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

17. *Ages at Death of Married Males and Females, and Issue.*—Bulletin No. 44 "Australian Demography" contains a number of tables showing the age at marriage, age at death, duration of life after marriage, birthplaces, and occupations, in combination with the issue of married persons who died in Australia in 1926. A summary of

those tables is given hereunder. Deaths of married males in 1926 numbered 17,798, and of married females, 16,230. The tabulations which follow deal, however, with only 17,241 males and 15,839 females, the information in the remaining 948 cases being incomplete. The total number of children in the families of the 17,241 males was 81,030, and of the 15,839 females, 78,132. The average number of children is shown for various age-groups in the following table:—

**AGES AT DEATH OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.—
AUSTRALIA, 1926.**

Age at Death.	Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.	Age at Death.	Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.
Under 20 years ..	1.00	0.73	70 to 74 years ..	5.50	5.88
20 to 24 years ..	0.87	1.00	75 „ 79 „ ..	6.15	6.25
25 „ 29 „ ..	1.27	1.63	80 „ 84 „ ..	6.53	6.68
30 „ 34 „ ..	1.92	2.38	85 „ 89 „ ..	6.92	6.71
35 „ 39 „ ..	2.33	3.03	90 „ 94 „ ..	7.22	7.04
40 „ 44 „ ..	2.88	3.47	95 „ 99 „ ..	6.30	6.40
45 „ 49 „ ..	3.29	3.66	100 years and up- wards ..	9.85	7.31
50 „ 54 „ ..	3.58	3.82	Age unspecified ..	..	..
55 „ 59 „ ..	3.98	4.43	All ages ..	4.70	4.93
60 „ 64 „ ..	4.47	4.84			
65 „ 69 „ ..	5.02	5.62			

The figures in the preceding table include the issue both living and dead, the proportion between them, taking the issue of deceased males and females together, being about 1,000 to 280. The totals are shown in the following table:—

ISSUE OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Issue of Married Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Issue of Married Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Living ..	32,844	32,143	64,987	Living ..	29,677	29,657	59,334
Dead ..	9,080	6,963	16,043	Dead ..	10,684	8,114	18,798
Total ..	41,924	39,106	81,030	Total ..	40,361	37,771	78,132

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

AGES AT MARRIAGE OF DECEASED MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Age at Marriage.	Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.	Age at Marriage.	Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.
Under 14 years ..	3.00	7.92	50 to 54 years ..	1.12	..
15 to 19 " ..	6.23	6.80	55 " 59 " ..	1.01	..
20 " 24 " ..	5.74	5.33	60 " 64 " ..	0.49	..
25 " 29 " ..	4.94	3.94	65 years and upwards	0.43	..
30 " 34 " ..	4.08	2.55	Age unspecified ..	4.93	5.14
35 " 39 " ..	3.34	1.38			
40 " 44 " ..	2.51	0.44			
45 " 49 " ..	1.89	0.05	All ages ..	4.70	4.93

19. Duration of Life after Marriage of Males and Females.—The duration of life after marriage has been tabulated for males and females both in combination with the age at marriage, and with the total and average issue. The tables containing the results do not, however, lend themselves to condensation, and are, therefore, omitted here. They will be found in Bulletin No. 44 of "Australian Demography."

20. Birthplaces of Deceased Married Males and Females, and Issue.—The following table shows the birthplaces of married males and females who died in 1926, together with their average issue. No generalizations can, of course, be made in those cases in which the number of deaths was small, but where the figures are comparatively large, as in the case of natives of Australia, differences occur between the averages of the individual States, which appear inexplicable on any other ground than that of different age constitution of the locally born population of the various States due to the different dates of the foundation of settlement. Thus, New South Wales and Tasmania, owing to their early settlement, contain a larger number of locally-born inhabitants of advanced ages than Victoria and Queensland, in which colonization was begun almost fifty years after the foundation of New South Wales. It will be noted that the differences occur both in the male and female averages.

BIRTHPLACES OF DECEASED MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.—AUSTRALIA, 1926.

Birthplace.	Married Males.		Married Females.		Birthplace.	Married Males.		Married Females.	
	Deaths.	Average Family.	Deaths.	Average Family.		Deaths.	Average Family.	Deaths.	Average Family.
New South Wales ..	3,567	4.74	3,679	5.03	Other European Countries ..	92	4.90	40	3.52
Victoria ..	3,222	4.04	2,995	4.12	British India and Ceylon ..	46	4.85	33	4.73
Queensland ..	676	3.86	770	3.86	China ..	69	2.48	8	7.00
South Australia ..	1,168	4.62	1,124	4.93	Syria ..	16	3.94	10	4.60
Western Australia ..	135	4.32	184	4.68	Other Asiatic Countries ..	14	3.64	6	2.16
Tasmania ..	631	5.20	686	4.96	Union of South Africa ..	15	3.73	9	2.67
Northern Territory ..	..	..	3	5.00	Other African Countries ..	9	4.44	3	3.33
Federal Capital Territory ..	1	4.00	2	4.50	Canada ..	32	4.69	14	4.71
New Zealand ..	130	3.39	118	3.83	United States ..	53	4.21	26	4.12
England and Wales ..	4,175	4.89	3,247	5.30	Other American Countries ..	29	3.58	12	4.58
Scotland ..	1,014	4.83	917	5.51	Polynesian Islands ..	12	2.66	7	4.57
Ireland ..	1,333	5.59	1,494	5.56	At Sea ..	61	6.54	49	7.02
Other British Possessions in Europe ..	29	4.93	10	6.80	Unspecified ..	42	3.93	33	3.64
Denmark ..	90	4.92	38	5.42					
France ..	27	5.11	18	4.17					
Germany ..	324	6.59	230	7.09					
Italy ..	55	4.02	23	4.04					
Norway ..	41	4.54	8	4.25					
Poland ..	20	5.15	16	4.13					
Russia ..	30	4.33	17	4.47					
Sweden ..	83	4.29	10	5.60					
					Total ..	17,241	4.70	15,839	4.93

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

OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED MARRIED MALES AND AVERAGE ISSUE.—
AUSTRALIA, 1926.

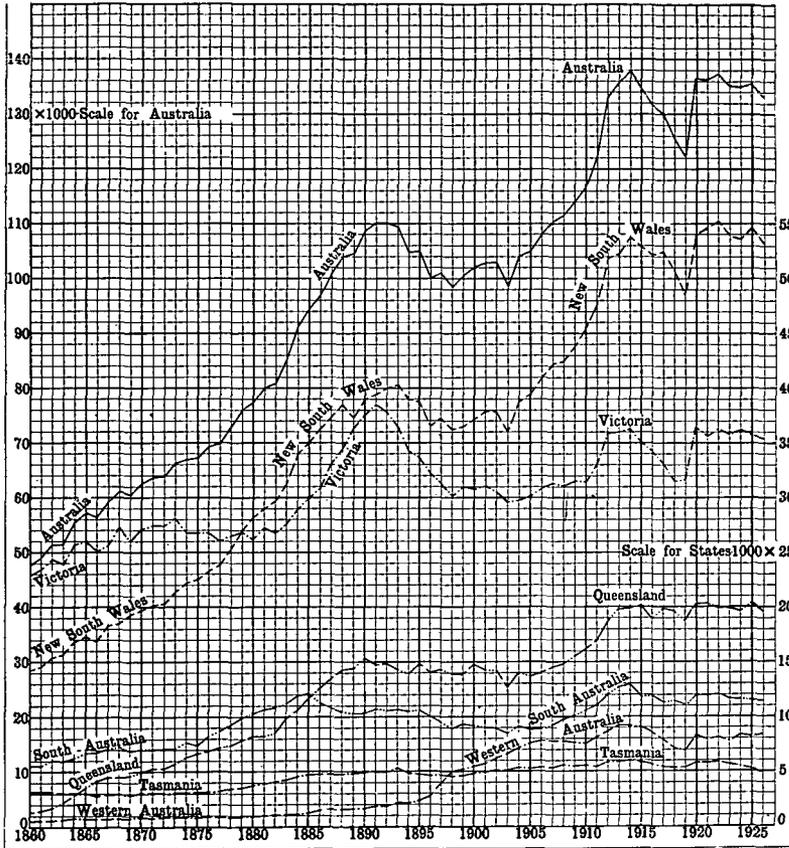
Occupation.	Deaths of Married Males.	Average Family.	Occupation.	Deaths of Married Males.	Average Family.
PROFESSIONAL CLASS—			INDUSTRIAL CLASS—		
Government, Defence, and			Art and Mechanic Products	779	4.23
Law	447	4.38	Textiles and Fibrous Materials	350	4.39
Others	631	3.72	Food and Drinks	249	4.45
DOMESTIC CLASS—			Animal and Vegetable Sub-		
Board and Lodging ..	303	3.69	stances	52	5.06
Others	230	3.83	Metals and Minerals ..	447	4.79
COMMERCIAL CLASS—			Fuel, Light, and Energy ..	85	3.72
Property and Finance ..	287	3.83	Building and Construction ..	1,143	4.76
Art, Mechanic and Textile			Others	3,089	4.77
Products	178	3.48	AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL,		
Food and Drinks	431	4.75	MINING, ETC., CLASS—		
Animal and Vegetable Sub-			Agricultural	2,606	5.95
stances	75	4.72	Pastoral	727	5.02
Fuel, Light and Metals ..	64	3.53	Mining and Quarrying ..	851	5.02
Merchants and Dealers ..	510	4.05	Others	158	4.78
Others	870	3.21	INDEPENDENT MEANS		
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICA-			DEPENDENTS		
TION CLASS—			OCCUPATION NOT STATED		
Railways	586	4.69	Total		
Roads and Trams	606	4.41	17,241		
Sea and Rivers	402	3.72	4.70		
Others	132	3.89			

§ 4. Australian Life Tables.

1. **General.**—Numerous Australian life tables based on the general populations of States, parts of States or groups of States, have been constructed at various times, as have also certain other tables based on the selected data derived from the experience of Life Assurance Societies, Friendly Societies, and the Public Service. A short account of these tables up to and including those constructed in connexion with the Census of 1911 will be found in Volume I. of the Australian Census of 1911, p. 293. Briefly it may be said that the Australian life tables derived from selected data are somewhat meagre and out of date, and that of those based on general population, all relating to periods prior to 1911 have been practically superseded by the tables compiled in connexion with the Census of 1911.

2. **Life Tables of Census of 1911.**—In connexion with the Census of 1911, the mortality of the Australian population for the thirty years 1881 to 1910 inclusive was investigated, separate tables being compiled for each State and for Australia as a whole in respect of each sex for each of the decennial periods 1881-90, 1891-1900, and 1901-10. These compilations represented in all forty-two separate life tables and furnished a comprehensive view of Australian mortality in respect of sex, of time, and of geographical distribution. Full tabulations are given in Volume III. of the Australian Census of 1911,

BIRTHS—1860 TO 1926.

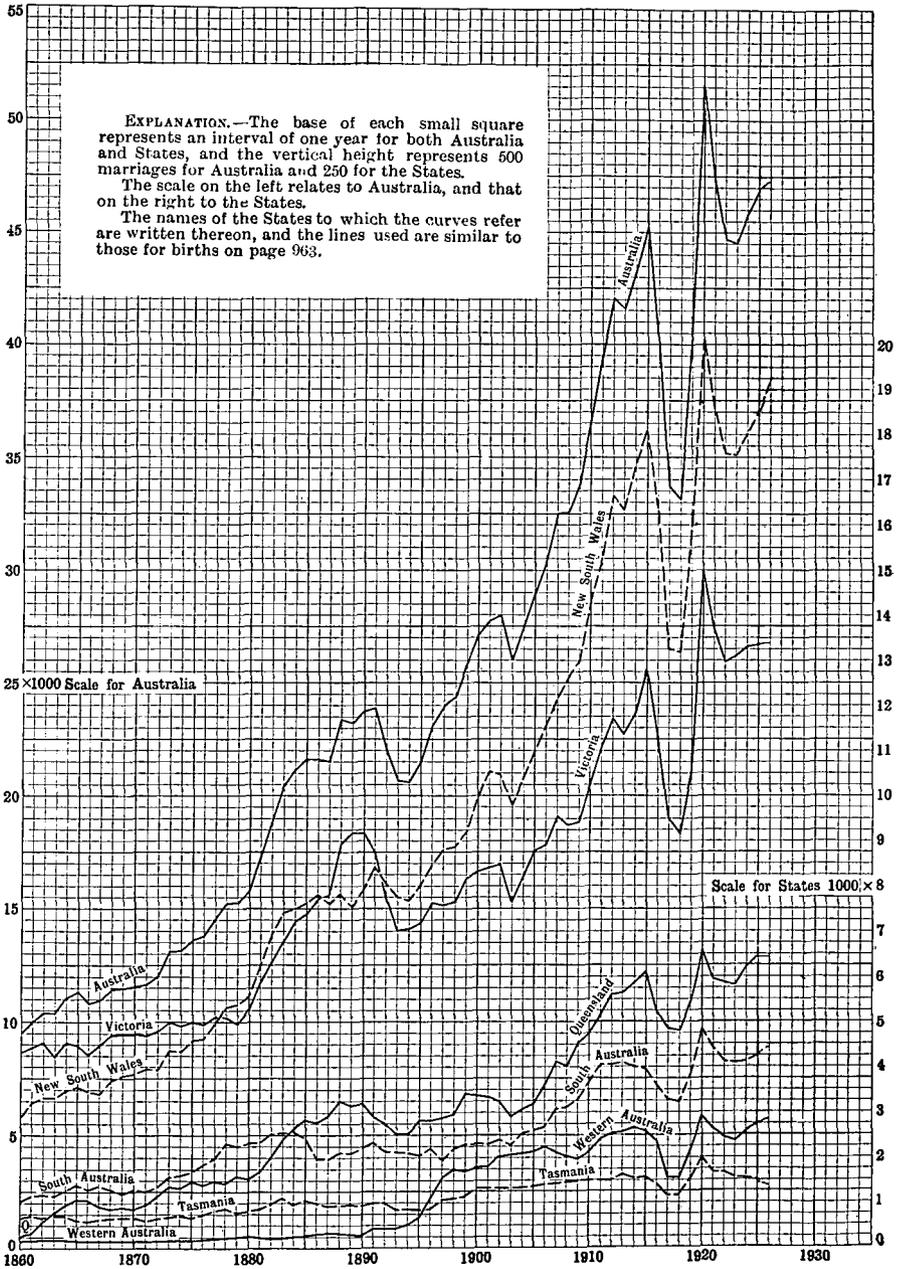


EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Australia and States, and the vertical height represents 2,000 persons for Australia and 1,000 for the States.

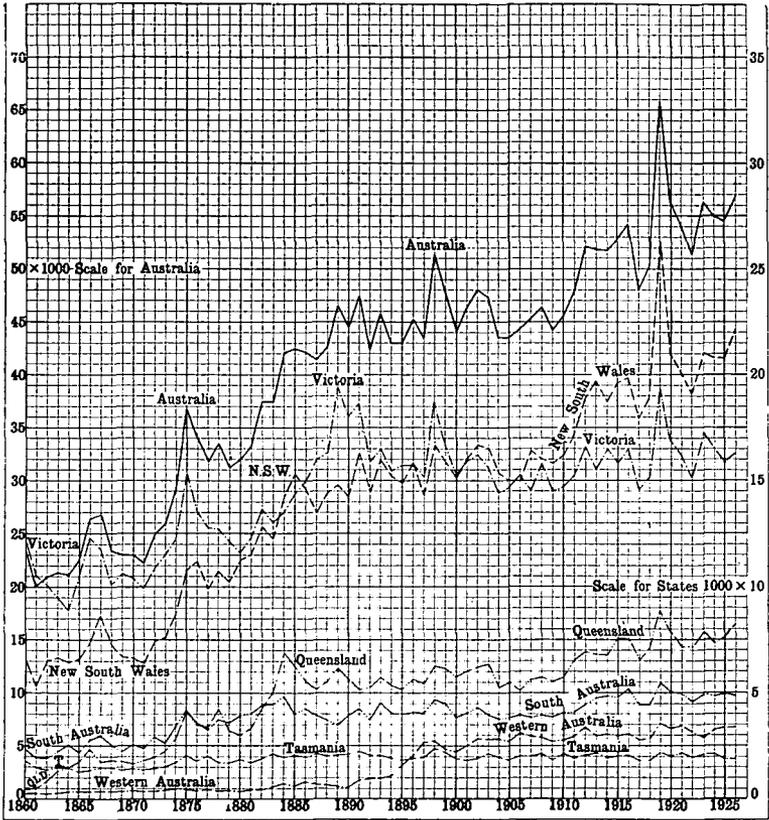
The scale on the left relates to Australia, and that on the right to the States.

The names of the States to which the curves refer are written thereon, and the characters of the lines used are as follows:—Australia, _____; New South Wales, _____; Victoria, _____; Queensland, _____; Tasmania, _____; South Australia, _____; Western Australia, _____.

MARRIAGES, 1860 TO 1926.



DEATHS—1860 TO 1926,

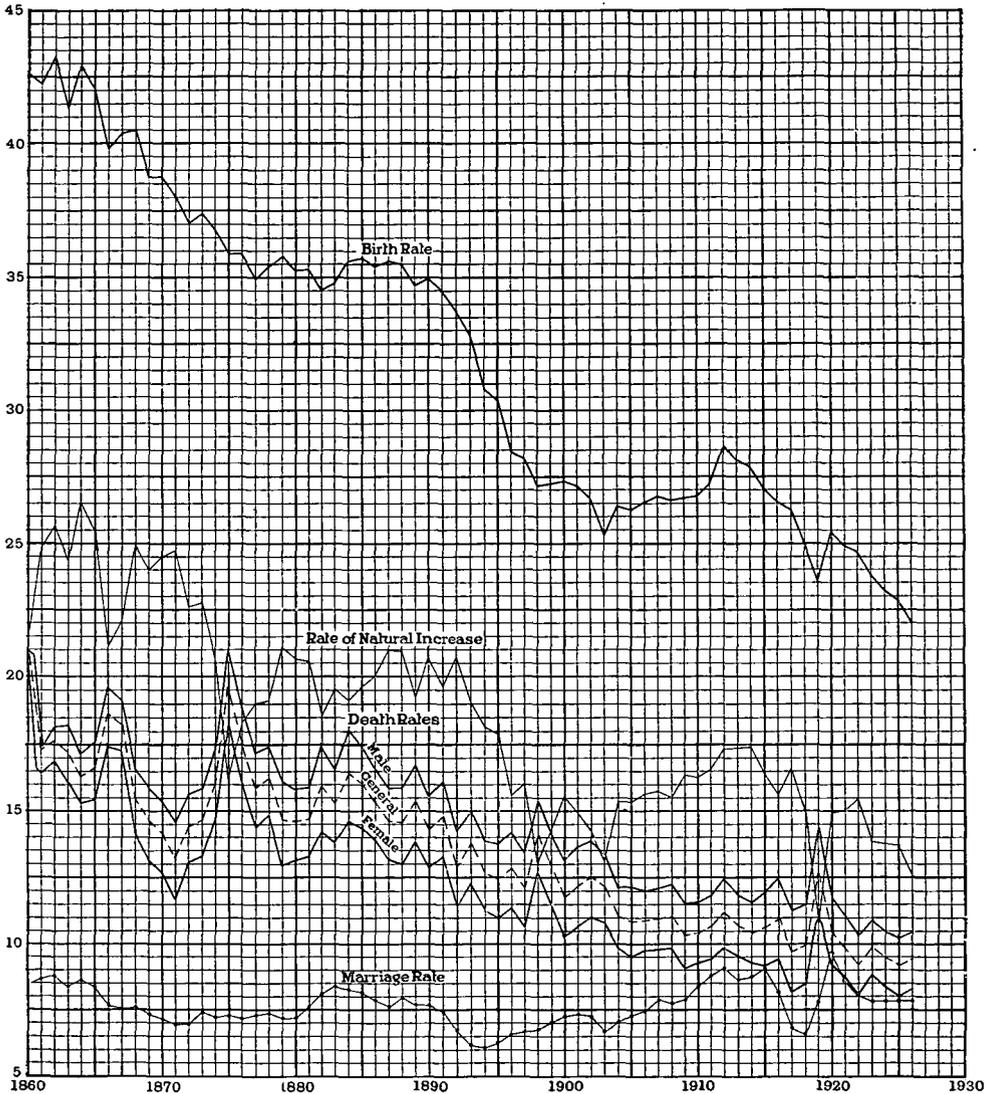


EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Australia and States, and the vertical height represents 1,000 persons for Australia and 500 for the States.

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

The names of the States to which the curves refer are written thereon, and the lines used are similar to those for births on page 963.

GENERAL BIRTH, NATURAL INCREASE, DEATH (MALE, GENERAL AND FEMALE) AND MARRIAGE RATES—AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1926.



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

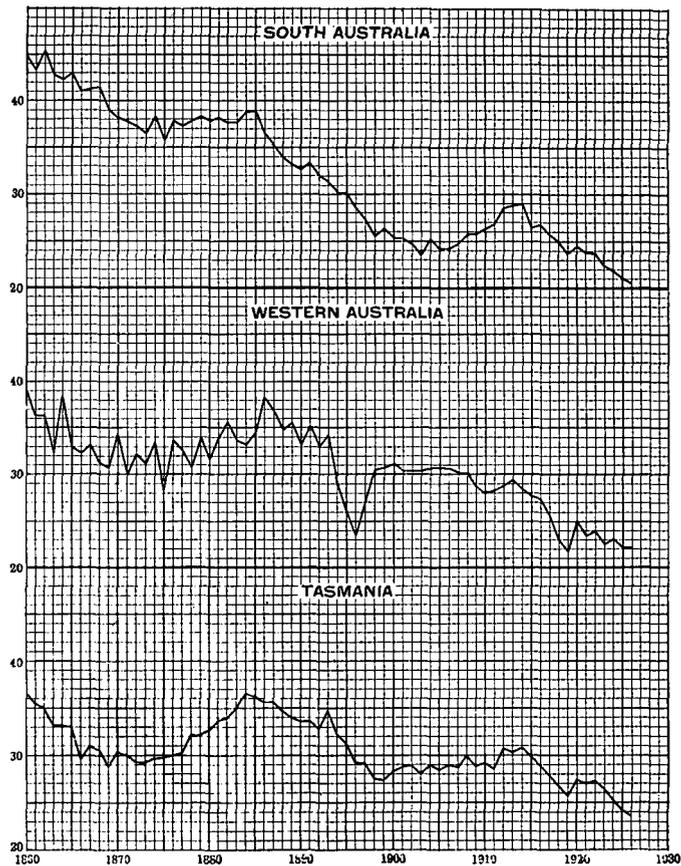
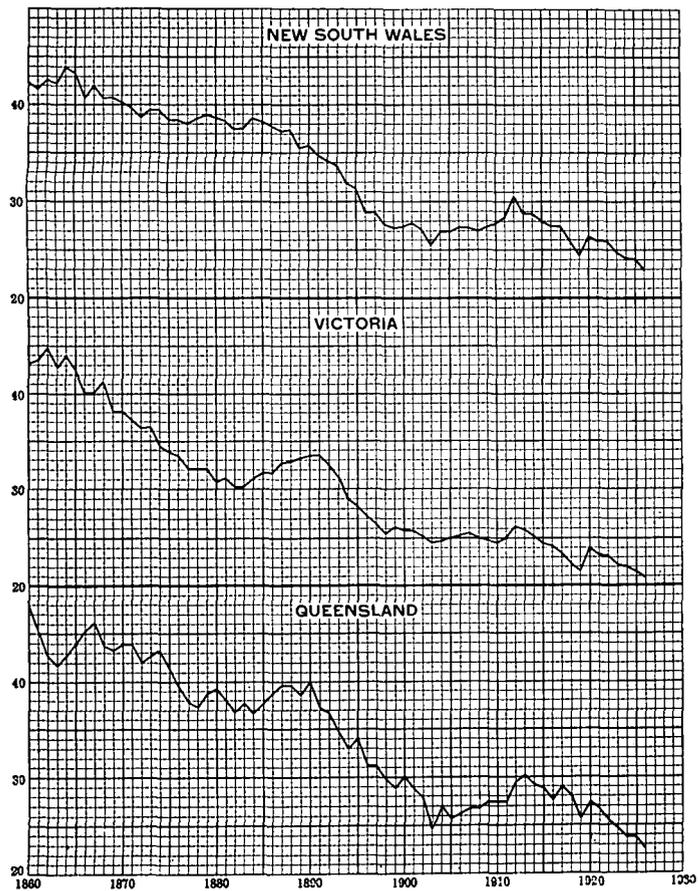
STATE BIRTH-RATE GRAPHS. (See page 967.)

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

STATE DEATH-RATE GRAPHS. (See page 968.)

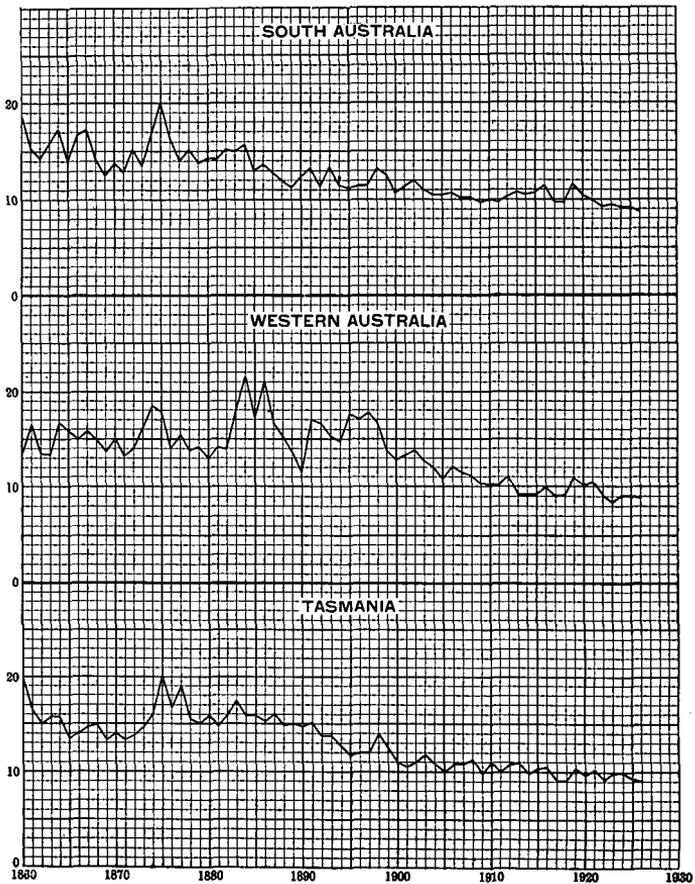
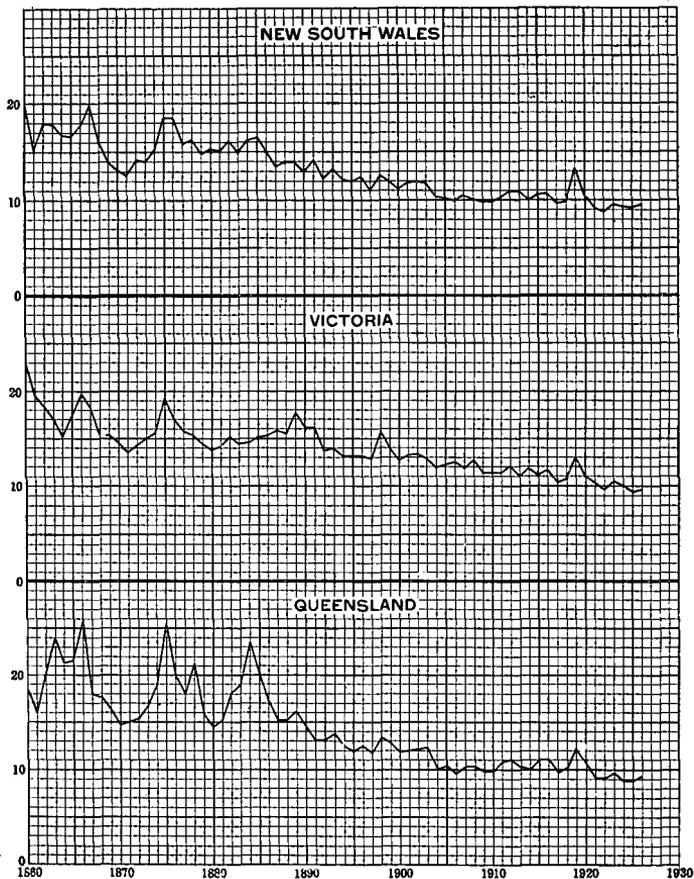
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one death per thousand of the population. The zero for each State is shown by a thickened line.

BIRTH RATES—STATES, 1860-1926.



For explanation of above graph see page 966.

DEATH RATES—STATES, 1860-1926.



For explanation of above graph see page 966.

pp. 1209-1278. In addition, monetary tables based on the experience for the whole of Australia for the decennium 1901-1910 were published, "Australian Life Tables 1901-10" in 1914, and "Australian Joint Life Tables 1901-10" in 1917.

3. Life Tables of Census of 1921.—In connexion with the Census of 1921 Life Tables have been constructed in respect of each sex for Australia as a whole, and these together with monetary tables on single lives based thereon have been published in Volume II. of the Australian Census of 1921, pp. 1838-1889. Tables in respect of the several States are in course of preparation. For the sake of uniformity with previous tables it would have been desirable to take the decennium 1911-1920 as the basis for deaths recorded, but the exceptional nature of this period owing to the war upheaval of 1914-18 and the influenza epidemic of 1919 rendered the experience of that decennium far from normal. It was consequently decided to base the life tables of the 1921 Census on the population recorded at that Census and the deaths recorded in the three years 1920, 1921 and 1922.

4. Comparisons of Numbers Surviving.—The following table furnishes a comparison of the numbers of males and females respectively surviving at each age out of 100,000 of each sex born, according to the experience of the different periods specified:—

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES.—COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF SURVIVORS.

Age.	Number Surviving (L_x) at each Age out of 100,000 born according to experience for period.							
	Male Lives.				Female Lives.			
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
5	81,281	84,047	87,585	90,283	83,090	85,842	89,285	92,148
10	79,700	82,781	86,622	89,389	81,643	84,606	88,395	91,314
15	78,696	81,845	85,789	88,685	80,677	83,792	87,619	90,753
20	76,630	80,349	84,493	87,697	79,099	82,473	86,459	89,906
25	73,665	78,229	82,802	86,318	76,782	80,657	84,875	88,640
30	70,531	75,706	80,844	84,743	73,862	78,329	82,909	87,086
35	67,457	72,942	78,607	82,992	70,811	75,577	80,618	85,330
40	64,106	69,788	75,887	80,813	67,453	72,487	78,001	83,279
45	60,239	66,228	72,479	78,040	63,876	69,498	75,103	81,024
50	55,606	62,014	68,221	74,330	59,978	66,095	71,945	78,313
55	50,039	56,833	63,107	69,650	55,479	61,977	68,199	74,793
60	43,483	50,205	56,782	63,386	50,039	56,617	63,247	70,150
65	36,134	41,887	48,670	54,886	43,631	49,567	56,256	63,857
70	27,291	32,134	38,275	44,332	34,877	40,943	46,793	54,771
75	18,706	22,341	25,962	31,911	25,765	30,587	34,479	42,214
80	10,438	12,568	14,330	18,614	15,691	18,631	21,356	27,170
85	4,464	5,225	5,995	7,916	6,991	8,636	10,527	13,118
90	1,328	1,501	1,652	2,141	2,095	2,833	3,566	4,238
95	243	276	244	306	402	581	687	774
100	22	25	15	17	42	52	56	62

According to the table for 1920-22, 54.9 per cent. of the males born reach age 65 and 18.6 per cent. reach 80 as compared with 36.1 per cent. reaching 65 and 10.4 per cent. reaching 80 according to the table for 1881-1890.

A similar improvement is shown in the case of female lives, as 63.9 per cent. of those born reach age 65 and 27.2 per cent. reach age 80 according to the 1920-22 table, whereas only 43.6 per cent. of those born reached age 65 and 15.7 per cent. reached age 80, according to the table for 1881-1890.

The greater vitality of female lives is in evidence in all the tables.

5. Comparison of Rates of Mortality.—The next table gives a similar comparison of the rate of mortality per annum experienced at quinquennial ages in each sex for each period. These rates form the bases of the several life tables.

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES.—COMPARATIVE RATES OF MORTALITY.

Age.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 per annum (1,000 q_x) at each age experienced during period.							
	Male Lives.				Female Lives.			
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.
0	132.48	118.40	95.10	71.32	115.72	101.39	79.53	55.68
5	5.37	3.98	2.81	2.52	4.98	3.88	2.58	2.40
10	2.53	2.25	1.79	1.56	2.39	2.00	1.59	1.27
15	3.72	2.90	2.55	1.84	2.99	2.48	2.19	1.44
20	7.14	4.73	3.70	2.84	5.28	3.88	3.29	2.52
25	8.62	6.17	4.48	3.55	7.02	5.33	4.30	3.27
30	8.67	6.98	5.19	3.90	8.28	6.52	5.19	3.87
35	9.51	8.21	6.33	4.75	9.01	7.98	6.17	4.50
40	11.29	9.69	8.16	6.17	10.40	8.37	7.18	5.24
45	14.24	11.83	10.83	8.44	11.67	9.17	8.07	6.06
50	18.61	15.22	13.95	11.58	13.99	11.42	9.56	8.08
55	24.74	21.07	18.16	15.52	18.18	15.42	12.77	11.03
60	32.30	30.27	25.84	24.07	23.95	22.45	19.20	15.71
65	45.82	44.96	38.59	35.52	35.50	32.39	29.98	24.26
70	64.16	60.54	61.62	52.90	52.19	46.72	47.77	40.90
75	92.72	90.11	96.10	83.40	76.37	76.30	77.79	68.20
80	136.46	138.39	137.95	133.40	124.47	122.35	113.33	112.30
85	188.95	196.29	197.01	195.80	187.79	174.63	164.59	172.00
90	256.90	258.38	277.36	283.00	253.59	239.99	242.21	251.00
95	337.23	334.83	381.11	384.00	324.87	325.67	341.45	347.00
100	473.92	481.14	525.36	530.00	452.82	501.91	500.73	501.00

Amongst male lives, at most ages under 35 the rate of mortality in 1920-22 was approximately half or was less than half the corresponding rate in 1881-90. Amongst female lives a similar relation held for ages under 40. From these points onwards the rates of mortality for 1920-22 gradually approach those for 1881-1890, being about 80 per cent. at age 70 and about 90 per cent. at age 75. At age 82 the male rate for 1920-22 becomes greater than that for 1881-1890, and the female rate becomes similarly greater at age 91.

6. Australian Life Tables.—Comparative Expectation of Life (e_x).—"The expectation of Life" at any age, or as it might be more correctly expressed, "the average future life time" at such age gives a comprehensive view of the trend and effect of the whole of that portion of the life table beyond the age in question. Thus the expectation of life at date of birth by any life table represents the average number of years of life lived according to that table by each person born.

A comparison of such expectations for the several Australian tables is furnished hereunder :—

AUSTRALIAN LIFE TABLES.—EXPECTATION OF LIFE (e_x).

Age.	Expectation of Life (e_x) at each age according to experience of period.							
	Male Lives.				Female Lives.			
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1901-1910.	1920-1922.
0	47.199	51.076	55.200	59.148	50.844	54.756	58.837	63.311
5	52.855	55.609	57.913	60.432	55.995	58.637	60.796	63.635
10	48.861	51.426	53.532	56.014	51.949	54.462	56.385	59.196
15	44.451	46.984	49.026	51.439	47.541	49.966	51.861	54.546
20	40.575	42.809	44.737	46.988	43.434	45.722	47.521	50.034
25	37.104	38.898	40.599	42.697	39.667	41.692	43.360	45.712
30	33.642	35.110	36.520	38.444	36.133	37.855	39.327	41.482
35	30.061	31.344	32.486	34.201	32.582	34.140	35.371	37.283
40	26.499	27.645	28.557	30.053	29.077	30.488	31.473	33.138
45	23.035	23.994	24.778	26.028	25.564	26.691	27.589	28.990
50	19.740	20.450	21.163	22.196	22.060	22.933	23.688	24.903
55	16.649	17.077	17.670	18.514	18.640	19.285	19.847	20.952
60	13.774	13.988	14.348	15.082	15.387	15.863	16.195	17.166
65	11.056	11.252	11.306	12.014	12.268	12.749	12.879	13.597
70	8.815	8.900	8.670	9.261	9.698	9.892	9.955	10.412
75	6.715	6.698	6.580	6.870	7.237	7.367	7.586	7.733
80	5.106	4.997	4.960	5.001	5.272	5.486	5.731	5.611
85	3.864	3.785	3.654	3.622	3.897	4.121	4.188	4.056
90	2.906	2.908	2.639	2.598	2.975	3.068	2.990	2.911
95	2.157	2.159	1.883	1.864	2.252	2.177	2.095	2.072
100	1.315	1.293	1.180	1.170	1.373	1.233	1.240	1.240

In each table the female expectation of life at date of birth exceeds the male, the excess being 3.645 years in the 1881-1890 table, 3.680 years in the 1891-1900 table, 3.637 years in the 1901-1910 table, and 4.163 years in that for 1920-1922. Taking the expectation of life at date of birth as a measure of the life efficiency of those born, it may be said that the experience of 1920-22 indicates a life efficiency about 25 per cent. in excess of that for the period 1881-1890.

7. Comparisons of Rates of Mortality with other Countries.—The next table furnishes a comparison of rates of mortality at decennial ages with certain other countries :—

COMPARISON OF RATES OF MORTALITY (1,000 qx).

Age.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 per annum at each age specified.					
	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.	England and Wales.	U.S.A.	Japan.
	1920-1922.	1921-1922.	1920-1922.	1910-1912.	1909-1911.	1908-1913.
MALE LIVES.						
0	71.32	50.17	87.84	120.44	124.95	160.50
10	1.56	1.41	2.00	1.93	2.42	3.20
20	2.84	2.55	3.94	3.48	5.03	8.87
30	3.90	3.60	4.98	4.78	6.81	7.73
40	6.17	5.63	8.17	8.11	10.46	9.59
50	11.58	9.38	13.45	14.82	15.81	16.40
60	24.07	20.01	25.96	30.42	31.04	32.84
70	52.90	48.15	56.33	64.70	62.40	69.78
80	133.40	113.68	119.90	142.99	135.64	145.72
90	283.00	306.00	235.02	273.95	253.85	305.77

COMPARISON OF RATES OF MORTALITY (1,000 q_x)—*continued.*

Age.	Rate of Mortality per 1,000 per annum at each age specified.					
	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.	England and Wales.	U.S.A.	Japan.
	1920-1922.	1921-1922.	1920-1922.	1910-1912.	1909-1911.	1908-1913.
FEMALE LIVES.						
0	55.68	38.50	73.88	97.67	103.77	145.04
10	1.27	1.12	1.64	1.96	2.11	3.96
20	2.52	2.44	3.34	2.95	4.35	10.79
30	3.87	3.55	5.06	4.11	6.20	9.83
40	5.24	4.60	6.20	6.60	8.25	10.65
50	8.08	8.24	9.45	11.40	12.83	12.96
60	15.71	16.13	18.66	23.10	26.13	24.69
70	40.90	40.28	45.64	52.59	56.79	56.56
80	112.30	103.25	119.99	124.19	125.66	124.10
90	251.00	276.64	238.34	238.26	245.38	275.30

In view of the marked improvement with time shown in the successive Australian tables, the comparisons here made do not furnish reliable evidence of the relative mortality rates of the countries except in the case of Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa on the one hand, and of England, U.S.A. and Japan on the other. At most ages in both sexes the New Zealand rates of mortality are much lighter than the corresponding rates for other countries, Australia ranking next in order. The rates for England and Wales are lighter in the main in both sexes than those for U.S.A. and Japan.

8. Comparisons of Expectation of Life with Other Countries.—Corresponding comparisons of expectation of life are furnished hereunder:—

COMPARISONS OF EXPECTATION OF LIFE (e_x).

Age.	Expectation of Life at age specified.					
	Australia.	New Zealand.	Union of South Africa.	England and Wales.	U.S.A.	Japan.
	1920-1922.	1921-1922.	1920-1922.	1910-1912.	1909-1911.	1908-1913.
MALE LIVES.						
0	59.1	62.8	55.6	51.5	49.9	44.3
10	56.0	57.7	54.0	53.1	51.1	48.8
20	47.0	48.7	45.3	44.2	42.5	41.1
30	38.4	40.0	37.1	35.8	34.7	34.3
40	30.1	31.6	29.2	27.7	27.3	26.8
50	22.2	23.5	21.9	20.3	20.3	19.6
60	15.1	16.0	15.1	13.8	14.0	13.3
70	9.3	9.9	9.5	8.5	8.8	8.3
80	5.0	5.3	5.6	4.9	5.1	4.7
90	2.6	2.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.4
FEMALE LIVES.						
0	63.3	65.4	59.2	55.4	53.2	44.7
10	59.2	59.5	57.0	55.9	53.3	48.5
20	50.0	50.4	48.2	47.1	44.7	41.7
30	41.5	41.8	39.9	38.5	36.8	35.7
40	33.1	33.2	31.9	30.3	29.2	29.0
50	24.9	24.9	24.0	22.5	21.7	21.8
60	17.2	17.3	16.6	15.5	14.9	15.0
70	10.4	10.6	10.4	9.6	9.4	9.3
80	5.6	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.3
90	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.2	3.1	2.6

In comparing the expectations given above, the discrepancies between the dates of the several experiences to which attention has been drawn in paragraph 7 should be borne in mind. In both sexes the New Zealand expectations are markedly better than any of the others. From age 50 onwards in both sexes there is marked similarity between the Australian, and the South African results. Similarly from age 50 onwards the results for England and Wales, U.S.A. and Japan are in fair accord.

§ 5. Graphical Representation of Vital Statistics.

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

2. **Graphs of Annual Births, Marriages, and Deaths.**—The outstanding features of the graph representing births are:—An almost continuous rise in the numbers from 1860 to 1891; a decline till 1898, associated with the commercial crisis of 1891–3; a sharp fall in 1903 which accompanied a severe drought; an uninterrupted increase from 1903 to 1914, the total for 1914 being the highest recorded; a rapid decline until 1920, the result of war conditions. The figures for the last five years show a tendency to return to normal.

The graph for marriages up to 1914 discloses approximately the same features as that for births—financial crises and droughts having a similar effect. The numbers for 1914 and 1915 showed a considerable increase over previous years. From 1916 to 1918 there was a rapid fall, the numbers being much below those of pre-war years. During 1919 and 1920 the recovery was very rapid, the total for the latter year being the highest ever recorded. The totals for 1922 to 1926 were not so favourable.

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

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

The variations in the marriage rates, though less abrupt than those in the birth and death rates, have ranged from a minimum of 6.08 per 1,000 which marked the culmination of a commercial depression to a maximum of 9.62 per 1,000 in 1920.

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

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