

CHAPTER XXV.

VITAL STATISTICS.

§ 1. Births.

1. Births, 1930.—The number of male and female births and the total births registered in Australia during the year 1930 are shown in the tables hereunder. The numerical relation which these births bear to the population, and various other associated features, are given in later tables.

BIRTHS, 1930.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
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MALE BIRTHS.

Single births	26,057	16,647	9,524	4,990	4,711	2,390	38	80	64,437
Twins ..	569	368	207	110	115	57	3	3	1,432
Triplets ..	7	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	10
Quadruplets	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total ..	26,637	17,015	9,733	5,100	4,827	2,447	41	83	65,883

FEMALE BIRTHS.

Single births	24,889	15,773	8,987	4,770	4,277	2,288	29	80	61,093
Twins ..	597	339	215	114	96	51	1	1	1,414
Triplets ..	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	9
Quadruplets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	25,491	16,112	9,206	4,884	4,373	2,339	30	81	62,516

TOTAL BIRTHS.

Single births	50,946	32,420	18,511	9,760	8,988	4,678	67	160	125,530
Twins ..	(a) 1,166	(b) 707	(c) 422	224	(b) 211	108	4	4	(d) 2,846
Triplets ..	12	..	6	..	(e) 1	..	..	..	(e) 19
Quadruplets	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Total ..	52,128	33,127	18,939	9,984	9,200	4,786	71	164	128,399

(a) 5 Stillborn twins not included.

(b) 3 Stillborn twins not included.

(c) 4 Stillborn twins not included.

(d) 15 Stillborn twins not included.

(e) 2 Stillborn triplets not included.

2. Birth Rates.—The next table gives the crude birth rates from 1901 to 1930.

CRUDE BIRTH RATE(a), 1901 TO 1930.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
1901 ..	27.78	25.77	28.52	25.41	30.39	28.58	6.72	(b)	27.16
1911 ..	28.58	25.01	27.63	28.86	28.22	28.60	9.36	16.84	27.20
1921 ..	25.93	23.16	26.64	24.08	23.39	26.98	20.23	10.87	24.95
1926 ..	22.89	20.84	22.58	20.55	22.14	23.62	19.39	12.28	22.02
1927 ..	22.69	20.30	22.24	20.12	22.03	23.01	16.06	10.49	21.67
1928 ..	22.60	19.70	21.76	19.76	21.79	22.13	19.73	14.90	21.33
1929 ..	21.39	18.99	19.99	18.40	22.00	22.44	12.69	18.25	20.31
1930 ..	20.95	18.56	20.14	17.19	21.98	22.11	15.27	18.66	19.93

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the mean annual population. (b) Part of New South Wales.

The preceding table shows a progressive reduction from 1901 to 1930, broken only by a slight rise in 1911 in some of the States and in Australia as a whole. The rate for Australia for 1930 represents only 73 per cent. of that for 1901 and is the lowest yet recorded.

The principal factor in determining the crude birth rate is the proportion of married women of child-bearing age in the community, but as the fecundity of women varies with age, the birth rate per 1,000 married women will vary according to the age composition of the group, and, other things being equal, the rate generally should be highest where the average age of married women is lowest. For the purposes of the following table the child-bearing age has been taken as from 15-44 years inclusive, and all births of which the mothers were stated to be over 45 years have been counted in the group 40-44. Exact information in respect of ages in this table is only available at census dates. An estimate has, however, been made of married and unmarried women for the period 1928-1930 and the accompanying rates have been calculated thereon.

BIRTH RATES, AND FACTORS AFFECTING THEM.—AVERAGE OF YEARS 1920-1922, AND 1928-1930.

Particulars.	1920-22.							1928-1930.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.	Australia.
Crude birth rate per 1,000 persons	25.99	23.54	26.72	24.23	24.14	26.99	25.15	20.52
Birth rate per 100 women 15-44 incl.	11.04	9.79	11.83	10.25	11.05	11.91	10.74	8.76
Birth rate per 100 married women 15-44 incl. (a)	19.39	19.29	21.26	18.71	19.62	21.83	19.05	16.03
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	16.03
Ex-nuptial births—per cent. on all births	4.82	4.84	5.00	3.28	4.02	5.11	4.69	4.68
Ex-nuptial births per 100 unmarried women 15-44 incl.	1.16	0.92	1.26	0.72	0.92	1.26	1.05	0.86
Women 15-44 incl.—per cent. all persons	23.54	24.02	22.57	23.65	21.83	22.67	23.41	23.41
Average age of all women 15-44 incl.	28.67	28.61	28.09	28.73	28.45	28.10	28.54	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	12.20
Average age of married women 15-44 incl.	32.24	32.74	32.16	32.67	33.02	32.16	32.48	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.	1928-30.
Births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 ..	169.7	158.8	117.3	117.2	107.4	87.0
Nuptial births per 1,000 married women 15-44	321.0	332.0	235.8	236.0	196.5	160.3

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

CRUDE BIRTH RATES(a).—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908 to 1913.	1930.	Country.	1908 to 1913.	1930.
Soviet Republics ..	45.6	44.4(d)	Northern Ireland ..	23.1	20.3(f)
Egypt ..	43.6	43.7(f)	Queensland ..	28.2	20.1
Ceylon ..	36.9	36.5(f)	Australia ..	27.4	19.9
Rumania ..	43.1	35.9(e)	Irish Free State ..	23.1	19.8
Japan ..	32.9	33.0	Scotland ..	26.2	19.3
Poland ..	37.4	32.6(f)	U.S. of America (b) ..	(g)	18.9(f)
Portugal ..	34.6	32.5	New Zealand ..	26.5	18.8
Spain ..	32.1	28.9	Denmark ..	27.1	18.6(f)
Argentina ..	37.1	28.4(f)	Victoria ..	25.3	18.6
Union of South Africa (whites) ..	(g)	26.2(f)	Belgium ..	23.4	18.4(e)
Italy ..	32.4	26.0	France ..	19.5	18.1
Canada ..	(g)	24.0(f)	Germany ..	29.5	17.5
Czechoslovakia ..	31.1	22.7	Norway ..	26.0	17.4
Netherlands ..	29.1	23.1	South Australia ..	27.1	17.2
Tasmania ..	29.6	22.1	Switzerland ..	24.7	17.0(f)
Western Australia ..	28.9	22.0	Great Britain and Ireland ..	24.6	16.9
Finland ..	29.5	21.5(e)	England and Wales ..	24.9	16.3
New South Wales ..	28.2	21.0	Sweden ..	24.4	15.2(f)

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the mean population. (b) Figures for "existing birth-registration area." (c) for 1927. (d) for 1925. (e) for 1925. (f) for 1929. (g) Not available.

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

4. Masculinity of Births.—(i) *General.* The masculinity of births, i.e., the excess of males over females per 100 births registered varies considerably from State to State and from year to year. For 1930 the figures ranged from 2.16 in South Australia to 4.93 in Western Australia. Greater variations are recorded among ex-nuptial births. The following table shows the results at intervals since 1901.

MASCULINITY^(a) OF BIRTHS REGISTERED, AUSTRALIA 1901 TO 1930.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Total Births ..	2.01	2.31	2.85	2.77	3.04	3.15	2.91	2.62
Ex-nuptial Births ..	2.03	1.53	2.96	1.97	3.67	2.57	2.73	2.51

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

(ii) *Masculinity of Nuptial and Ex-nuptial Births—Various Countries.* A table showing the masculinity of nuptial and ex-nuptial births for various countries appeared on p. 942 of Official Year Book No. 22. It is, however, not proposed to repeat the table in this issue.

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 1926–30 it was only 6,185, a decline of 13.7 per cent., whereas the annual average total births for the same period increased by 2 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 4.69 per cent. of all births.

The numbers of births and the rates from 1901 to 1930 are shown below—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE, 1901 TO 1930.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Number ..	6,165	7,074	6,463	6,284	6,289	6,331	6,088	5,935
Percentage on Total Births ..	5.99	5.79	4.75	4.72	4.70	4.72	4.70	4.62

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

The variations of the ex-nuptial birth rates as between the individual States and Territories for 1930 are as follows :—

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE, 1930.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
Number ..	2,540	1,483	960	337	373	226	14	2	5,935
Percentage on Total Births ..	4.87	4.48	5.07	3.38	4.05	4.72	19.72	1.22	4.62

(ii) *Rate of Ex-nuptiality.* A better comparison than that given in the preceding paragraphs is obtained by calculating the number of ex-nuptial births per thousand of the single and widowed female population between the ages of 15 and 45. The number of ex-nuptial births per 1,000 unmarried women of ages 15 to 45 has been found to be as follows:—Years 1880–82, 14.49; years 1890–92, 15.93; years 1900–02, 13.30; years 1910–12, 12.53; and years 1920–22, 10.50. The estimated number for the years 1928–30 was 8.60. The comparative results given in the previous issue were taken from the *Annuaire International de Statistique*, Vols. II. and V., and showed that ex-nuptial births varied from 38 per 1,000 unmarried women aged 15 to 49 years in Hungary to 4 in Ireland and Bulgaria. The rate for Australia was 12 per thousand.

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

CRUDE EX-NUPTIAL, NUPTIAL, AND TOTAL BIRTH RATES^(a).—AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1930.

Rates.	1901.	1911.	1921.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Ex-nuptial ..	1.62	1.57	1.18	1.07	1.02	1.01	0.95	0.93
Nuptial ..	25.52	25.64	23.77	20.95	20.65	20.32	19.36	19.00
Total ..	27.14	27.21	24.95	22.02	21.67	21.33	20.31	19.93

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

6. *Legitimations.*—In the several States Acts have been passed to legitimize children born before the marriage of their parents, provided that no legal impediment to the marriage existed at the time of birth. On registration in accordance with the provisions of the Legitimation Acts, any child who comes within the scope of its intentions, born before or after the passing thereof, is deemed to be legitimized from birth by the post-natal union of its parents, and entitled to the status of offspring born in wedlock. (During 1930, 810 children were legitimized in Australia.)

7. *Multiple Births.*—Among the total number of 128,399 births registered in Australia in 1930, there were 125,530 single births, 2,846 twins, 19 triplets and 4 quadruplets. The number of cases of twins was 1,431, there being 16 stillbirths, and there were 9 cases of triplets, including two stillbirths. The total number of mothers was, therefore, 126,969; the proportion of mothers of twins being one in every 89, of mothers of triplets one in every 18,138 of total mothers, and of all multiple births one in every 88 mothers. Multiple births occurred in 1.13 per cent. of confinements.

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

MULTIPLE BIRTHS—AUSTRALIA, 1911 TO 1930.

—	1911.	1921.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Total Multiple Births ..	1,236	1,465	1,423	1,472	1,423	1,320	1,439
Percentage on Total Mothers	1.02	1.09	1.08	1.11	1.07	1.03	1.13
Number of Mothers to each Multiple Birth ..	98	92	93	90	93	97	88

8. Ages of Parents.—The relative ages of the parents of children registered in 1930 have been tabulated separately for male and female births, twins and triplets being distinguished from single births, and are shown for single ages in the Bulletin of "Australian Demography," No. 48, published by this Bureau. In the present work the exigencies of space allow the insertion of a table showing the relative ages of parents of all births in groups of five years only.

AGES OF PARENTS—ALL BIRTHS.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Ages of Fathers and type of birth.	Total Births.	Ages of Mothers.								
		Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.	Unspecified.
Under 20 { Single	802	3	586	207	5	1	..	..	..	..
	5 { Twins	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 24 { Single	15,715	2	4,017	9,915	1,597	146	35	8	..	..
	127 { Twins	..	31	84	9	2	1	..	..	..
	1 { Triplets	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
25 to 29 { Single	31,846	1	1,656	13,226	14,131	2,486	310	33	8	..
	280 { Twins	..	11	110	124	32	3	..	..	..
	(a) 4 { Triplets	..	..	(a) 3	1	..	..	..	..	..
30 to 34 { Single	28,505	..	385	4,473	11,465	10,318	1,715	146	8	..
	280 { Twins	..	3	32	134	151	33	1	..	..
	1 { Triplets	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
35 to 39 { Single	21,326	..	104	1,213	4,475	7,914	6,824	784	12	..
	298 { Twins	..	..	6	50	122	111	9	..	..
	1 { Triplets	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
40 to 44 { Single	12,050	..	36	392	1,494	3,280	5,147	2,570	31	..
	177 { Twins	..	..	3	14	47	80	33	..	..
45 to 49 { Single	5,599	..	17	137	418	971	2,043	1,834	179	..
	79 { Twins	..	..	1	7	13	33	25	..	..
	1 { Triplets	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
50 to 54 { Single	1,998	..	6	46	113	309	650	773	101	..
	32 { Twins	..	..	..	..	5	15	11	1	..
55 to 59 { Single	675	..	2	19	40	04	226	247	47	..
	11 { Twins	..	..	..	..	1	9	1	..	..
60 to 64 { Single	208	..	3	7	21	35	63	74	4	1
	2 { Twins	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
65 and upwards { Single	94	..	1	4	13	13	31	26	6	..
	1 { Twins	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Unspecified { Single	6	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	2
	.. { Twins	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mothers of nuptial children { Single	119,724	6	6,813	20,641	33,773	25,568	17,044	6,400	386	3
	1,366 { Twins	..	49	237	338	373	287	81	1	..
	(a) 8 { Triplets	..	..	(a) 3	3	1	..	1	..	..
	Total ..	121,098	6	6,862	20,881	34,114	25,942	17,331	6,572	387	3
Mothers of ex-nuptial children { Single	5,806	34	1,850	1,914	871	541	408	173	9	6
	65 { Twins	..	14	20	5	11	12	3	..	..
	5,871 { Total	34	1,864	1,934	876	552	420	176	9	6
Total Mothers { Single	125,530	40	8,663	31,555	34,644	26,109	17,452	6,663	395	9
	1,431 { Twins	..	63	257	343	384	299	84	1	..
	(a) 8 { Triplets	..	..	(a) 3	3	1	..	1	..	..
Total ..	126,969	40	8,726	31,815	34,990	26,494	17,751	6,748	396	9

(a) Includes 1 case of quadruplets.

9. Birthplaces of Parents.—The relative birthplaces of the parents of children whose births were registered during the year 1930 will be found in the Bulletin of "Australian Demography," published by this Bureau. A summary of the results of the tabulation with the addition of the corresponding figures for 1911 follows.

BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS.—AUSTRALIA, 1911 and 1930.

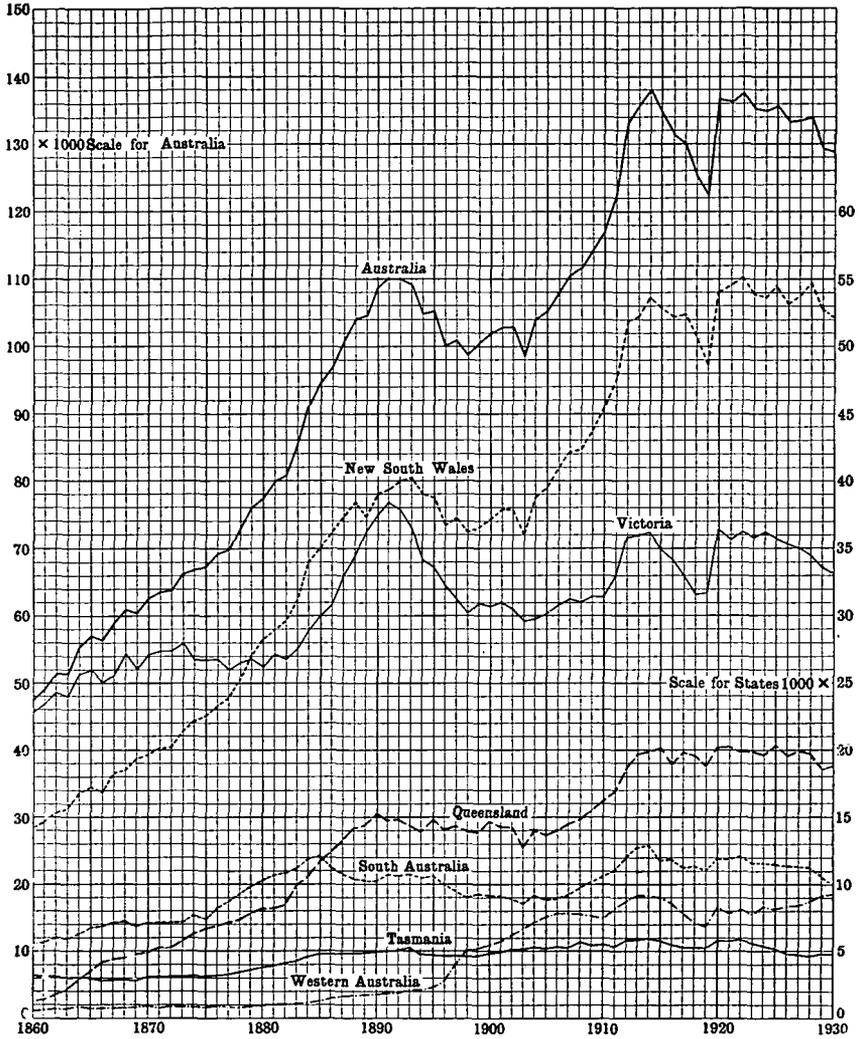
Birthplaces.	Fathers.		Mothers of Nuptial Children.		Mothers of Ex-nuptial Children.	
	1911.	1930.	1911.	1930.	1911.	1930.
AUSTRALASIA—						
Australia	94,834	101,090	102,073	104,904	6,570	5,277
New Zealand	1,257	920	1,201	726	68	68
EUROPE—						
England and Wales	9,849	11,286	6,067	9,542	210	317
Scotland	2,289	3,085	1,486	2,745	46	116
Ireland	2,138	1,265	1,374	869	46	32
Other British Possessions ..	49	176	20	131	1	1
Western Europe	607	314	165	126	9	5
Central Europe	1,185	430	606	233	8	4
Southern Europe	360	1,315	203	1,001	6	8
Eastern Europe	168	218	81	141	..	2
ASIA—						
British Possessions	217	130	114	76	2	3
Foreign Countries	317	274	139	165	3	4
AFRICA—						
British Possessions	111	181	116	164	2	5
Foreign Countries	11	19	13	25	..	..
AMERICA—						
Canada	59	95	34	49	3	3
Other British Possessions ..	8	10	5	6	..	..
United States of America ..	182	150	87	87	3	4
Other Foreign Countries ..	70	33	19	30	1	3
POLYNESIA—						
British	30	27	21	22	1	..
Foreign	39	55	13	40	6	6
Indefinite	159	25	102	16	33	13
Total	113,939	121,098	113,939	121,098	7,018	5,871

10. Occupations of Fathers.—A summary of the main groups of occupations of the fathers of all nuptial children whose births were registered in 1911, 1921, and 1930 and the percentage of each class on the total are given in the following table:—

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN.—AUSTRALIA, 1911, 1921 and 1930.

Occupations.	Number of Fathers.			Percentage on Total.		
	1911.	1921.	1930.	1911.	1921.	1930.
Professional Class	5,292	6,204	6,277	4.64	4.84	5.18
Domestic Class	2,418	2,319	2,355	2.12	1.81	1.95
Commercial Class	15,345	18,298	17,717	13.47	14.26	14.63
Transport and Communication Class	12,360	15,351	14,449	10.85	11.96	11.93
Industrial	45,149	53,567	53,606	39.63	41.74	44.27
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, &c., Class	33,229	32,405	26,291	29.16	25.25	21.71
Indefinite Class	146	182	403	0.13	0.14	0.33
Total	113,939	128,326	121,098	100.00	100.00	100.00

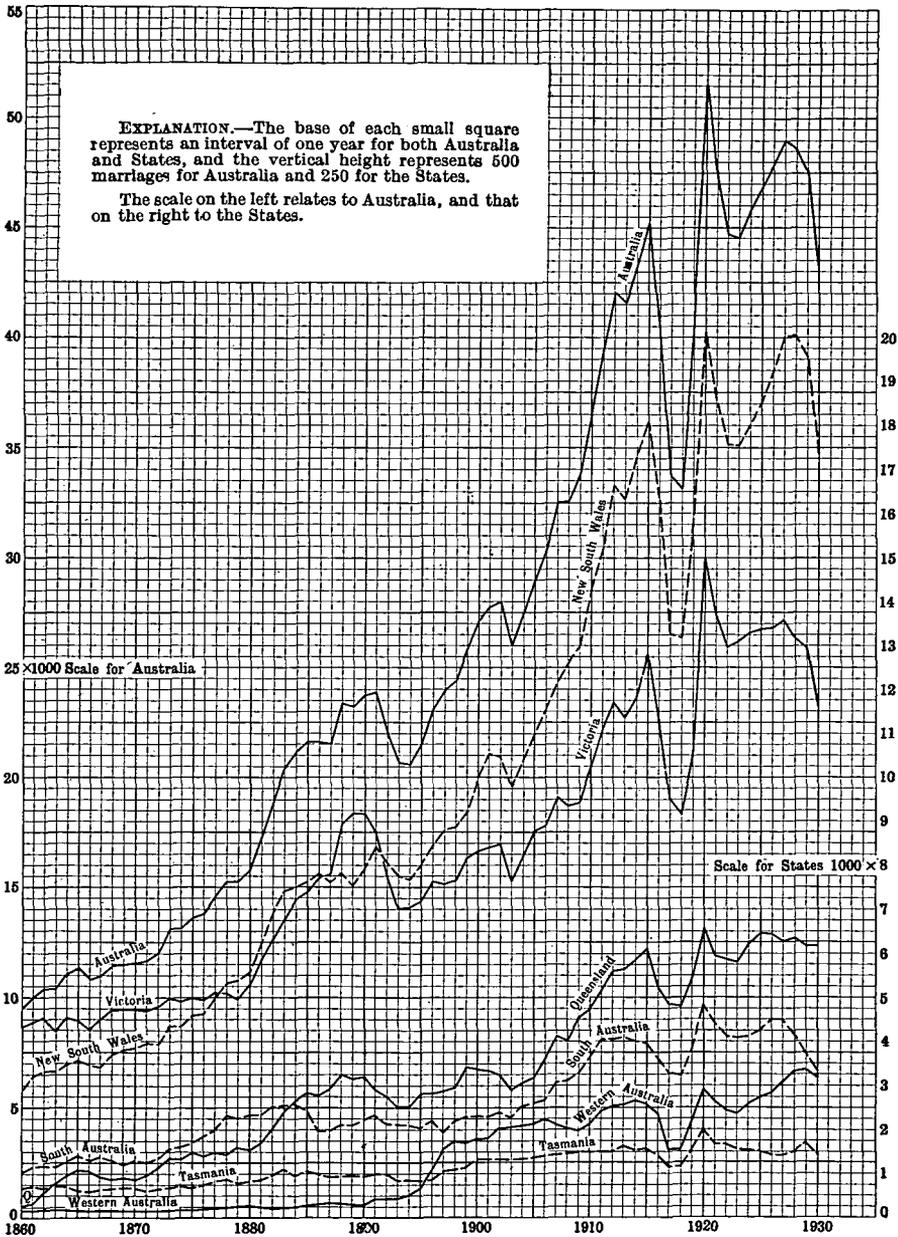
BIRTHS—1860 TO 1930.



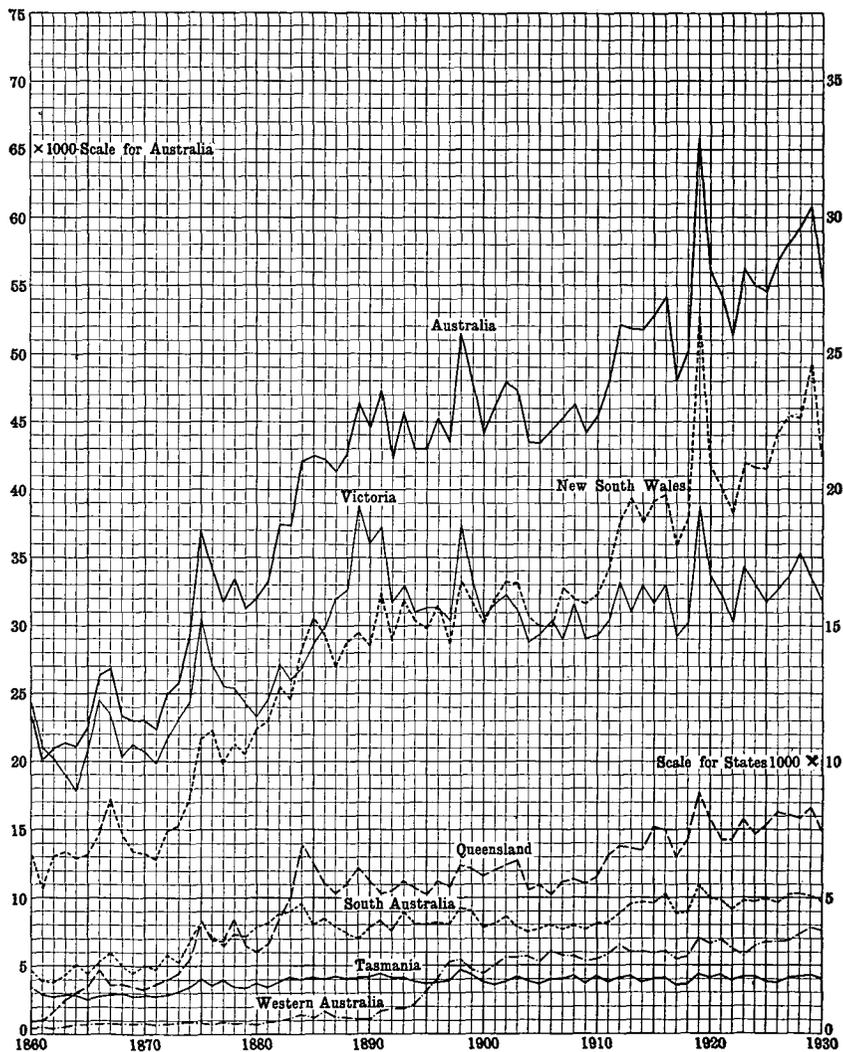
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Australia and States, and the vertical height represents 2,000 persons for Australia and 1,000 for the States.

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

MARRIAGES, 1860 TO 1930.



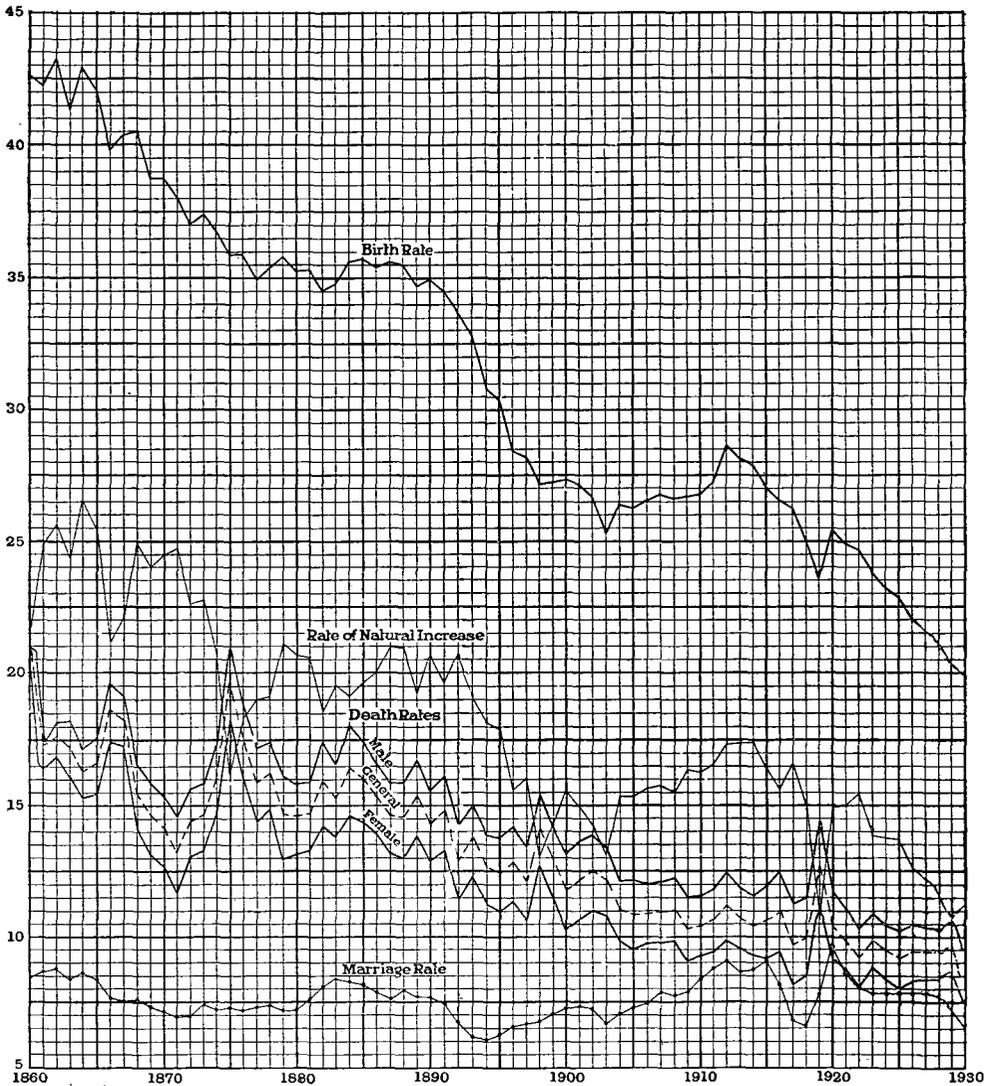
DEATHS, 1860 TO 1930.



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

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

RATES—BIRTH, NATURAL INCREASE, DEATH (MALE, GENERAL AND FEMALE) AND MARRIAGE—
AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1930.



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.

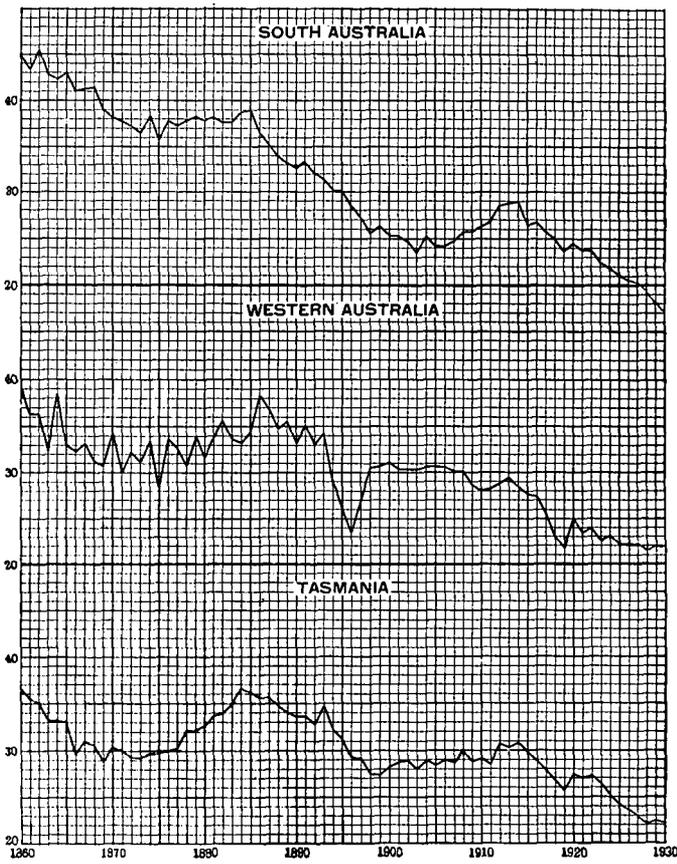
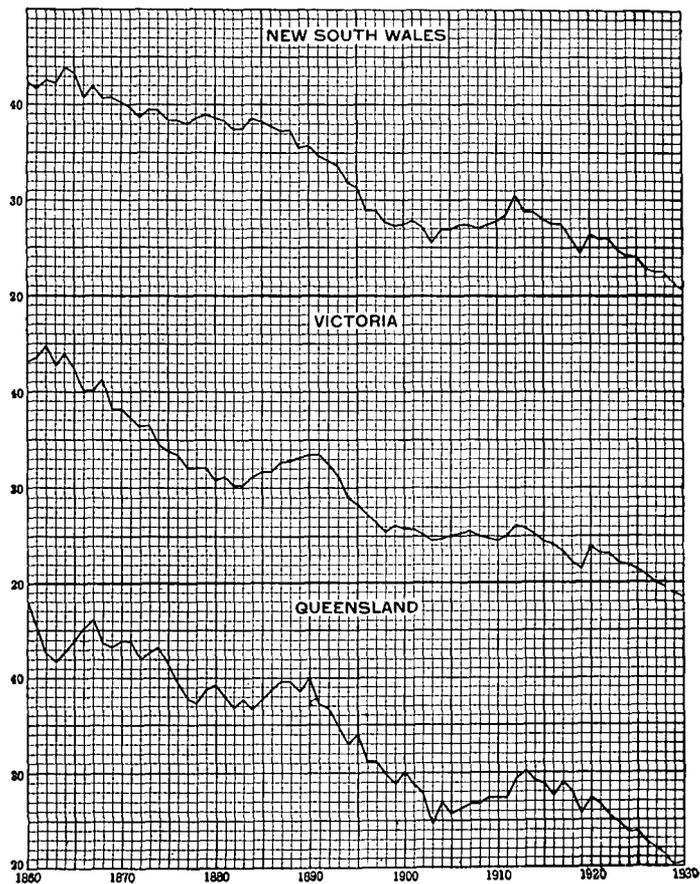
STATE BIRTH-RATE GRAPHS. (See page 693.)

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 694.)

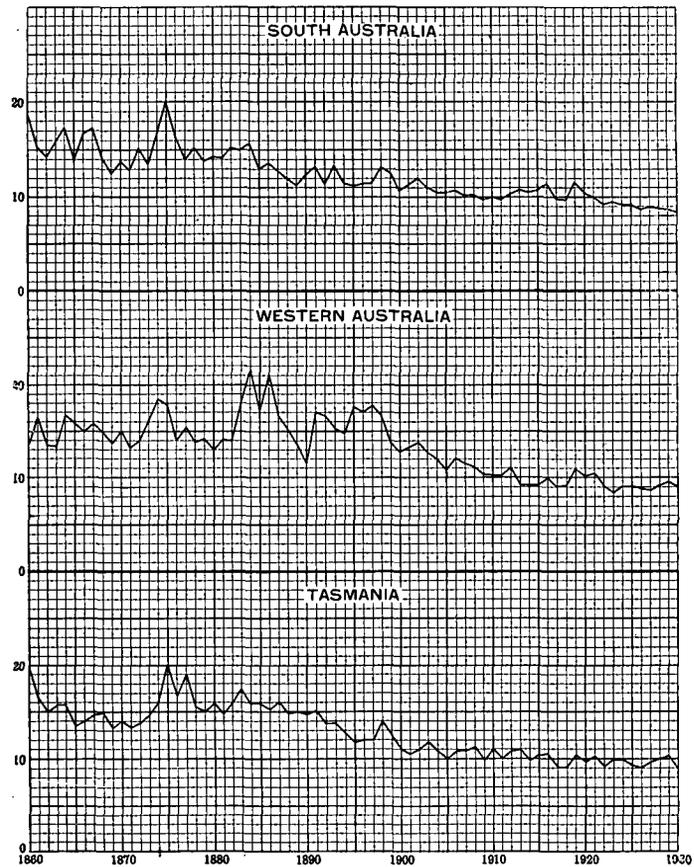
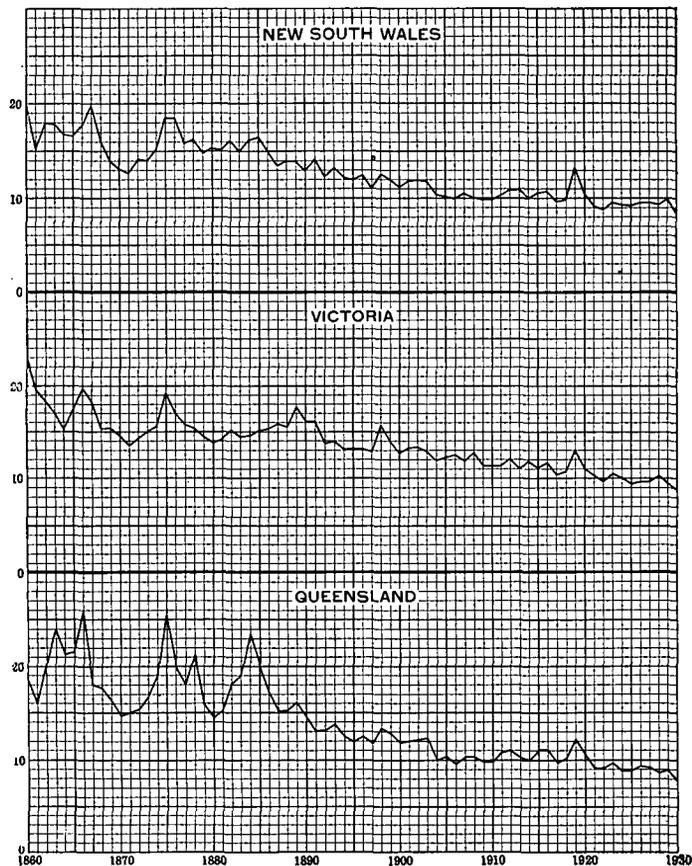
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one death per thousand of the population. The zero for each State is shown by a thickened line.

BIRTH RATES—STATES, 1860-1930.



For explanation of above graph see page 692.

DEATH RATES—STATES, 1860-1930.



For explanation of above graph see page 692.

The outstanding feature of the above table is the rapid decline of the agricultural, etc., class as disclosed in both sections of the table. The domestic class also shows a smaller percentage in 1930 than in 1911.

On the other hand the industrial class has increased rapidly while the remaining groups have also grown but at a slower rate.

It should be mentioned that the classification of occupations employed in this table differs somewhat from that used in the table of occupations on pp. (379 and 599) and is not comparable with that used for statistics of industry or manufactures.

11. *Mother's Age, Duration of Marriage, and Issue.*—(i) *General.* The total number of nuptial confinements in 1930 was 121,098, viz., 119,724 single births, 1,366 cases of twins, 7 cases of triplets and one case of quadruplets, but in 15 cases the necessary information was lacking, and the following series of tables refers therefore, to 121,083 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. More complete tabulations are shown in "Australian Demography," No. 48.

(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 2.92, the corresponding figures for 1929 being 2.96; 1928, 2.99; for 1927, 3.03; and for 1926, 3.06.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

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 ..	20,095	20,387	1.02	18-19 ..	1,244	8,976	7.22
1-2 ..	13,338	17,012	1.28	19-20 ..	963	7,416	7.70
2-3 ..	12,343	21,887	1.77	20-21 ..	798	6,354	7.96
3-4 ..	10,665	22,520	2.11	21-22 ..	609	5,301	8.70
4-5 ..	8,849	20,917	2.36	22-23 ..	444	3,973	8.95
5-6 ..	7,747	21,732	2.81	23-24 ..	309	2,866	9.30
6-7 ..	6,621	20,415	3.08	24-25 ..	199	1,951	9.80
7-8 ..	5,886	20,261	3.44	25-26 ..	139	1,363	9.81
8-9 ..	5,239	19,753	3.77	26-27 ..	72	736	10.22
9-10 ..	5,154	21,011	4.08	27-28 ..	48	497	10.35
10-11 ..	4,526	19,873	4.39	28-29 ..	25	269	10.76
11-12 ..	3,318	15,757	4.75	29-30 ..	16	176	11.00
12-13 ..	2,550	12,929	5.07	30-31 ..	8	91	11.38
13-14 ..	2,317	12,497	5.39	31-32 ..	8	39	4.88
14-15 ..	2,205	12,499	5.67	33-34 ..	1	7	7.00
15-16 ..	2,058	12,473	6.06				
16-17 ..	1,823	11,828	6.49	Total ..	121,083	353,868	2.92
17-18 ..	1,466	10,102	6.89				

(iii) *Ages of Mothers and Issue.* The ages of mothers and average family are given in the following table, which shows that the average family increased fairly regularly to a maximum in the age-group 45 years and over.

It will be noted that the average number of children for the two youngest age groups has remained fairly constant over the period. In all the other groups, however, there has been a substantial decrease in the average, ranging from 0.22 in mothers 25 to 29 years to 1.02 in mothers 45 years and over. The average for all ages shows a decline of 0.42 children since 1911.

AGES AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Ages of Mothers.	Average Number of Children.			Ages of Mothers.	Average Number of Children.		
	1911.	1921.	1930.		1911.	1921.	1930.
Under 20 years ..	1.18	1.16	1.22	40-44 years ..	6.97	6.27	6.11
20-24 years ..	1.77	1.64	1.69	45 years and over ..	8.52	8.04	7.50
25-29 „ ..	2.64	2.44	2.44				
30-34 „ ..	3.82	3.57	3.39				
35-39 „ ..	5.28	4.95	4.64	All ages ..	3.34	3.08	2.92

(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, 1930.

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	5,519	15,452	10,566	4,316	1,718	407	22	38,000
1	1,210	10,146	9,946	5,723	2,364	475	34	29,898
2	127	2,789	6,538	5,300	2,649	642	32	18,077
3	11	1,166	3,818	3,903	2,565	704	35	12,202
4	1	260	1,954	2,892	2,185	713	52	8,057
5	..	49	865	1,850	1,835	685	34	5,318
6	..	11	319	1,091	1,405	664	55	3,545
7	..	2	74	513	1,063	606	61	2,319
8	..	2	15	233	718	484	55	1,507
9	..	..	7	76	427	415	51	976
10	..	..	2	29	217	279	26	553
11	..	..	2	13	100	191	36	342
12	..	..	..	2	47	88	24	161
13	..	..	..	2	25	39	13	79
14	..	..	..	..	9	15	7	31
15	..	..	..	..	2	9	1	12
16	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	4
18	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
19	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total Mothers	6,868	29,877	34,106	25,943	17,329	6,419	541	121,083

(v) *Previous Issue of Mothers of Twins and Triplets.* Figures regarding the previous issue of mothers of twins and triplets show that 336 mothers had twins at their first confinement; 290 at their second; 238 at their third; 174 at their fourth; 107 at their fifth; 78 at their sixth; 52 at their seventh; 40 at their eighth; 24 at their ninth; 14 at their tenth; 4 at their eleventh; 4 at their twelfth; 4 at their thirteenth; and 1 at her fifteenth.

Of the 7 cases of triplets registered during 1930, 4 were first confinements, 1 was a second and 2 were fourth. The case of quadruplets occurred at a first confinement.

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

INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH.—AUSTRALIA,
1911, 1921 and 1930.

Interval.	Number of First Children.			Percentage on Total.		
	1911.	1921.	1930.	1911.	1921.	1930.
Under 1 month	562	437	380	1.81	1.07	1.00
1 month	608	538	515	1.96	1.31	1.35
2 months	817	735	777	2.63	1.79	2.04
3	1,125	1,017	1,120	3.63	2.48	2.95
4	1,299	1,336	1,456	4.19	3.26	3.83
5	1,651	1,781	2,053	5.33	4.34	5.40
6	2,089	2,420	2,713	6.74	5.90	7.14
7	1,602	2,231	2,117	5.17	5.44	5.57
8	1,529	1,950	1,443	4.93	4.75	3.80
9	3,361	4,222	2,914	10.84	10.29	7.67
10	2,623	3,630	2,438	8.46	8.85	6.42
11	1,893	2,645	1,919	6.11	6.45	5.05
Total under 1 year	19,159	22,942	19,845	61.80	55.93	52.22
1-2 years	7,400	11,149	9,800	23.87	27.18	25.79
2-3	2,101	2,923	3,655	6.78	7.13	9.62
3-4	908	1,413	1,894	2.93	3.45	4.98
4-5	471	837	956	1.52	2.04	2.52
5-9	762	1,473	1,540	2.46	3.59	4.05
10-14	159	223	252	0.51	0.54	0.66
15-19	31	54	52	0.10	0.13	0.14
20 and over	9	4	6	0.03	0.01	0.02
Total	31,000	41,018	38,000	100.00	100.00	100.00

The masculinity of first births was 2.54 as compared with 2.62 for total births.

(ii) *Ages of Mothers and Interval.* The previous issue of mothers of ex-nuptial children is not recorded, but for the purposes of the following table all ex-nuptial births have been assumed to be first births. The table shows in a condensed form the ages of mothers in 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 more than 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 and the figures in the table must be accepted with this reservation. The tabulation in single ages of mothers appears in Demography Bulletin No. 48 published by this Bureau.

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

AGES OF MOTHERS AND INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH, ETC.—AUSTRALIA, 1911, 1920, AND 1930.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	1930.				Percentage Column III. on Column IV.		
	Ex-nuptial Births. I.	Nuptial Births less than nine months after Marriage. II.	Total of two preceding columns. III.	Nuptial First Births and Ex-nuptial Births. IV.	1911.	1921.	1930.
Under 20 years	1,898	4,099	5,997	7,417	83.12	79.23	80.85
20 to 24 years	1,934	6,055	7,989	17,386	53.91	45.82	45.95
25 to 29 "	876	1,654	2,530	11,442	32.50	25.60	22.11
30 to 34 "	552	506	1,058	4,868	28.06	23.05	21.73
35 to 39 "	420	205	625	2,138	32.64	29.43	29.23
40 to 44 "	167	52	219	574	36.56	35.31	38.15
45 and over	18	3	21	40	60.47	54.84	52.50
Total ..	5,865	12,574	18,439	43,865	48.14	39.74	42.04

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

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

§ 2. Marriages.

1. *Marriages, 1930.*—The number of marriages registered in Australia during 1930 was 43,255, giving a rate of 6.71 per 1,000 of the mean population for the year. The number of marriages in each State, together with the corresponding crude marriage rate for 1930 and several previous years are given hereunder:—

MARRIAGES, 1901 to 1930.

—	N.S.W.	Victoria	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
No. 1930..	17,383	11,641	6,199	3,312	3,205	1,450	31	34	43,255
Crude Rate—(a)									
1901 ..	7.73	6.99	6.66	6.45	9.68	7.76	1.05	..	7.32
1911 ..	9.19	8.40	8.41	9.80	8.44	7.77	3.02	2.81	8.79
1921 ..	8.78	8.90	7.82	8.82	7.96	7.82	3.84	0.81	8.59
1926 ..	8.28	7.90	7.34	8.06	7.58	6.79	3.72	2.78	7.92
1927 ..	8.45	7.88	7.04	7.88	8.07	6.82	6.14	3.95	7.95
1928 ..	8.28	7.52	6.95	7.18	8.39	7.09	5.47	3.60	7.73
1929 ..	7.93	7.31	6.67	6.42	8.18	8.01	4.79	5.13	6.71
1930 ..	6.99	6.52	6.59	5.70	7.66	6.70	6.67	3.87	6.71

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

As in some international tabulations the marriage rates are calculated per 1,000 of the unmarried population of 15 years and over, the corresponding rates have been worked out for Australia for the last four Census periods for which the particulars are available. The figures comprise in each case the Census year with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following, and are as follow:—Years 1880–82, 48.98; years 1890–92, 45.74; years 1900–02, 42.14; years 1910–12, 50.44; and years 1920–22, 56.02. For years 1928–30 the figure is estimated at 54.48. These rates refer, of course, to persons married and not to marriages, as is the case in the preceding table.

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

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES (a).—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908 to 1913.	1930.	Country.	1908 to 1913.	1930.
Soviet Republics ..	8.6	10.6(f)	Great Britain and		
United States (b) ..	(e)	10.1(f)	Ireland ..	7.3	7.5(f)
Poland ..	7.0	9.7	Finland ..	6.1	7.5(f)
Union of South Africa (c)	(e)	9.4(c)	Argentina ..	6.8	7.3
Czechoslovakia ..	7.7	9.3	Portugal ..	6.9	7.2(f)
Rumania ..	9.5	9.1(f)	Italy ..	7.7	7.1
Belgium ..	7.9	8.9(f)	New South Wales ..	8.8	7.0
Germany ..	7.8	8.7	Scotland ..	6.7	6.8
Spain ..	7.0	8.4(f)	Sweden ..	6.0	6.8(f)
France ..	7.9	8.3	Australia ..	8.4	6.7
Netherlands ..	7.5	8.0(f)	Tasmania ..	7.9	6.7
England and Wales ..	7.6	7.9	Queensland ..	8.2	6.6
Japan ..	9.3	7.9(f)	Victoria ..	8.0	6.5
Canada ..	(e)	7.9(f)	Norway ..	6.2	6.4
Denmark ..	7.3	7.9(f)	Northern Ireland ..	5.2	5.9(f)
Switzerland ..	7.3	7.9	South Australia ..	9.1	5.7
New Zealand ..	8.5	7.8	Ceylon ..	5.2	5.7(f)
Western Australia ..	8.1	7.7	Irish Free State ..	5.2	4.6(f)

(a) Number of marriages per 1,000 of mean population. (b) Registration area. (c) White population only. (e) Not available. (f) For 1929.

3. Ages and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—(i) *General.* The ages at marriage of bridegrooms and brides will be found in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 48. A summary in age groups is given in the table hereunder, which also shows the previous conjugal condition of the contracting parties. There were 2,680 males who were less than twenty-one years of age married during 1930, while the corresponding number of females was 10,950. At the other extreme there were 74 men of sixty-five years and upwards, who described themselves as bachelors, and 19 spinsters of corresponding age.

The information regarding the percentage distribution of bridegrooms and brides is shown in the last three lines of the table in respect of 1911 and 1921 as well as of 1930.

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Ages at Marriage.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 20	1,360	1	..	1,361	7,742	4	1	7,747
20-24 years	14,240	23	10	14,273	18,772	43	48	18,863
25-29 "	14,026	130	69	14,225	8,848	165	214	9,227
30-34 "	5,653	248	169	6,070	2,814	233	234	3,281
35-39 "	2,376	412	206	2,994	1,244	359	197	1,800
40-44 "	1,121	366	156	1,643	549	330	114	993
45-49 "	538	353	104	995	276	266	59	601
50-54 "	259	312	67	638	96	183	24	303
55-59 "	129	261	29	419	51	138	13	202
60-64 "	68	200	11	279	33	107	2	142
65 years and over ..	74	268	15	357	19	73	3	95
Unspecified	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	1
Total ..	39,844	2,575	836	43,255	40,445	1,901	909	43,255
Percentage on Total								
1911 ..	93.70	5.84	0.46	100.00	94.60	4.68	0.72	100.00
1921 ..	92.43	6.37	1.20	100.00	92.85	5.91	1.24	100.00
1930 ..	92.12	5.95	1.93	100.00	93.50	4.40	2.10	100.00

(ii) *Relative Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides are shown for single years in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 48; a condensation into age-groups of five years is given below:—

RELATIVE AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

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 years..	1,361	5	1,018	326	9	2	1	..	..	..
	20 to 24 ..	14,273	6	4,470	8,346	1,291	122	25	7	6	..
	25 to 29 ..	14,225	7	1,710	7,227	4,418	682	148	26	7	..
	30 to 34 ..	6,070	1	373	2,053	2,120	1,119	315	71	18	..
	35 to 39 ..	2,994	..	95	622	860	718	483	160	56	..
	40 to 44 ..	1,643	..	27	182	332	334	305	253	120	..
	45 to 49 ..	995	..	20	71	116	174	216	199	199	..
	50 to 54 ..	638	..	9	22	48	72	120	125	242	..
	55 to 59 ..	419	..	3	8	20	40	49	71	228	..
	60 to 64 ..	279	..	2	4	8	13	32	40	180	..
	65 years and over	357	..	1	2	5	5	16	41	287	..
	Not stated ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Brides ..	43,255	19	7,728	18,863	9,227	3,281	1,800	993	1,343	1	

(iii) *Average Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The age at marriage of brides has declined slightly during recent years to an average of about 25 years. The figures for the five years are:—1926, 25.84; 1927, 25.72; 1928, 25.67; 1929, 25.62; and 1930, 25.49. For the five years 1907–11 the average age was 25.70 years, compared with 25.92 years for the five years 1912–16, 26.07 years for the five years 1917–21, and 25.76 years for the five years 1925–29. The average age of bridegrooms in 1926 was 29.32 years; in 1927, 29.19; in 1928, 29.18; in 1929, 29.18; and in 1930, 29.20 years. It follows, therefore, that brides are, generally speaking, three and one-half years younger than the bridegrooms.

4. *Previous Conjugal Condition.*—The number of bachelors and spinsters, widowed and divorced persons, who were married during the year 1930 has already been given. The following table shows the conjugal condition of the contracting parties:—

PREVIOUS CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Conjugal Condition.	Total Bridegrooms.	Brides.			
		Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	
Bridegrooms {	Bachelors ..	39,844	38,174	1,049	621
	Widowers ..	2,575	1,658	731	186
	Divorced ..	836	613	121	102
Total Brides ..	43,255	40,445	1,901	909	

5. Birthplaces of Persons Married.—The following table shows the birthplaces of persons who were married in 1911, 1921 and 1930. In "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 48, the relative birthplaces of bridegrooms and brides married in 1930 will be found tabulated in full detail.

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1911, 1921 and 1930.

	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	1911.	1921.	1930.	1911.	1921.	1930.
AUSTRALASIA—						
Australia	31,298	37,925	35,198	33,922	40,137	37,501
New Zealand	450	405	419	303	280	366
EUROPE—						
England and Wales	3,023	3,590	4,587	1,675	2,488	3,401
Scotland	739	867	1,321	460	656	1,021
Ireland	494	470	489	363	281	275
Other British Possessions	16	30	64	9	14	31
Western Europe	205	175	143	45	45	49
Central Europe	311	149	202	92	61	97
Southern Europe	62	139	342	21	56	188
Eastern Europe	47	83	76	18	21	46
ASIA—						
British Possessions	59	59	55	27	24	30
Foreign Countries	83	57	70	16	12	49
AFRICA—						
British Possessions	42	58	116	20	39	85
Foreign Countries	1	3	10	2	5	7
AMERICA—						
Canada	44	45	39	6	11	24
Other British Possessions	6	8	3	..	5	1
United States of America	58	90	70	16	25	34
Other Foreign Countries ..	44	11	19	15	10	11
POLYNESIA—						
British	13	9	7	7	11	8
Foreign	25	18	12	7	13	12
Indefinite	41	22	13	37	19	19
Total	37,061	44,213	43,255	37,061	44,213	43,255

6. Occupations and Ages of Bridegrooms.—A tabulation has been made of the occupations and ages of all males married in Australia during 1930, an abridgment of which is given in the following table. 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 for 1930 ranges from 27.30 years for those engaged in the manufacture of food and drinks, to 32.59 years in the class engaged in providing board and lodging. A line showing the corresponding average ages for 1921 has been added to the table. On the experience of 1930 the average ages at marriage of bridegrooms in the larger classes of occupations were as follows:—Professional, 30.12 years; Domestic, 30.81 years; Commercial, 29.47 years; Transport, 28.63 years; Industrial, 28.39 years; and Primary Producer, 30.76 years.

OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Ages at Marriage.	Professional.		Domestic.		Commercial.							Transport and Communication.			
	Government, Defence, and Law.	Others.	Board and Lodging.	Others.	Property and Finance.	Art, Mechanic, and Textile Products.	Food and Drinks.	Animal and Vegetable Substances.	Fuel, Light and Metals.	Merchants and Dealers.	Others.	Railways.	Roads and Trams.	Sea and Rivers.	Others.
Under 20..	6	18	3	23	2	7	72	3	2	27	86	32	78	14	17
20 to 24 ..	283	504	114	186	130	88	663	33	30	267	1,215	405	913	190	220
25 " 29 ..	484	763	148	108	280	123	498	57	34	314	1,627	179	747	220	200
30 " 34 ..	229	321	98	57	128	55	187	18	17	160	687	347	323	98	104
35 " 39 ..	75	135	61	40	53	23	93	15	2	78	306	88	143	56	42
40 " 44 ..	42	67	28	25	32	18	44	13	4	40	156	44	70	32	11
45 " 49 ..	19	51	19	14	18	11	29	4	6	26	84	30	33	17	8
50 and over	56	75	39	16	43	20	36	1	3	53	122	42	44	25	18
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,194	1,934	510	474	686	345	1,622	153	98	965	4,283	1,167	2,356	652	620
Average age—															
year 1930	30.29	30.01	32.50	28.89	31.53	31.00	27.71	31.97	29.82	30.55	29.35	29.34	27.94	30.01	28.45
1921	29.93	31.02	32.48	30.14	30.94	31.21	28.84	32.25	32.00	32.19	29.45	29.12	28.19	31.27	28.47

Ages at Marriage.	Manufacturing.										Primary Producers.					Indefinite.
	Arts and Mechanic Productions.	Textiles and Fibrous Materials.	Food and Drinks.	Animal and Vegetable Substances.	Metals and Minerals.	Fuel, Light, and Electricity.	Building and Construction.	Others.	Agri-cultural.	Pastoral.	Mining and Quarrying.	Others.				
Under 20..	92	34	51	16	52	17	90	470	91	23	16	11	3			
20 to 24 ..	1,025	266	326	78	382	193	836	3,723	1,444	365	267	112	15			
25 " 29 ..	884	237	257	56	266	235	614	3,097	1,803	480	236	95	15			
30 " 34 ..	273	73	72	34	85	82	258	1,254	911	232	88	34	8			
35 " 39 ..	145	40	39	9	35	37	152	594	522	139	42	18	12			
40 " 44 ..	66	19	24	6	23	12	91	377	251	93	33	13	9			
45 " 49 ..	48	14	9	1	19	6	69	201	162	54	30	9	6			
50 and over	76	27	20	3	33	5	96	353	250	105	44	17	62			
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	2,607	710	798	203	895	587	2,206	10,069	5,435	1,491	756	309	130			
Average age—																
year 1930	27.97	28.29	27.30	27.39	27.75	27.79	29.16	28.54	30.64	31.84	29.96	29.63	44.93			
1921	28.58	28.81	28.56	28.19	27.96	27.54	29.63	29.20	30.49	32.66	30.42	29.35	41.63			

7. Fertility of Marriages.—The quotient obtained by division of the nuptial births registered, e.g., during the five years 1926 to 1930, by the number of marriages registered during the five years 1921 to 1925, i.e., the period antecedent by five years to the period of the births, has been called the "fertility of marriages." The quotient for this period is 2.88—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:—1922–26, 3.14; 1923–27, 2.79; 1924–28, 2.81; 1925–29, 2.84; and 1926–30, 2.88.

8. Registration of Marriages.—In all the States marriages may be celebrated either by ministers of religion whose names are registered for that purpose with the Registrar-General, or by certain civil officers—in most cases district registrars. Most of the marriages are celebrated by ministers of religion. The proportions so celebrated in 1930 were:—New South Wales, 91.39 per cent.; Victoria, 89.51 per cent.; Queensland,

95.92 per cent. ; South Australia, 90.37 per cent. ; Western Australia, 82.41 per cent. ; and Tasmania, 90.90 per cent., the percentage for Australia being 90.77. The registered ministers in 1930 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 1930 are shown in the following table :—

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Denomination.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nor. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.	
									No.	Per. Cent.
Church of England	7,122	3,225	1,902	764	1,173	510	9	18	14,723	34.04
Roman Catholic ..	3,616	2,239	1,404	394	541	239	3	7	8,443	19.52
Methodist ..	1,995	1,581	907	1,054	411	264	1	2	6,215	14.37
Presbyterian ..	2,199	1,971	978	124	259	112	2	5	5,650	13.06
Congregational ..	365	311	109	178	88	53	..	..	1,104	2.55
Baptist ..	249	559	149	151	42	58	..	..	1,208	2.79
Church of Christ	96	257	43	114	50	53	7	..	620	1.43
Lutheran ..	39	74	174	155	7	..	..	..	449	1.04
Greek Catholic ..	23	12	10	3	12	..	1	..	61	0.14
Unitarian ..	1	4	..	8	..	..	..	..	13	0.03
Salvation Army..	62	62	45	26	19	5	..	..	219	0.51
Seventh-Day Adventist ..	23	14	18	4	8	2	..	..	69	0.16
Other Christian ..	58	67	195	18	15	22	1	..	376	0.87
Hebrew ..	39	44	12	..	16	..	..	..	111	0.26
Registrar's Office	1,496	1,221	253	319	564	132	7	2	3,994	9.23
Total ..	17,383	11,641	6,199	3,312	3,205	1,450	31	34	43,255	100.00

§ 3. Deaths.

1. Deaths, 1930.—The following table shows the number of deaths, male and female, registered in each State during the year 1930 :—

DEATHS, 1930.

Sex.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
Males ..	12,130	8,467	4,478	2,609	2,348	1,028	66	22	31,148
Females	9,105	7,492	2,977	2,242	1,426	920	11	10	24,183
Total ..	21,235	15,959	7,455	4,851	3,774	1,948	77	32	55,331

2. **Crude Death Rates, 1901 to 1930.**—The crude death rates for the period 1901 to 1930 show a gratifying decrease in the later years.

CRUDE DEATH RATES (a), 1901 to 1930.

Year and Sex.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Aus- tralia.
1901 ..	11.75	13.22	11.98	11.12	13.39	10.51	19.10	(a)	12.22
1911 ..	10.31	11.52	10.65	9.81	10.19	10.14	19.63	5.61	10.66
1921 ..	9.50	10.52	9.36	10.02	10.43	10.30	20.48	1.61	9.91
1926 ..	9.55	9.63	9.39	8.73	8.93	9.05	17.00	6.71	9.42
1927 ..	9.59	9.71	9.06	8.98	8.81	9.68	17.95	7.08	9.45
1928 ..	9.34	10.11	8.77	8.92	9.11	10.06	16.88	5.84	9.45
1929 ..	9.98	9.45	8.98	8.70	9.55	10.18	15.56	4.65	9.55
1930—									
Males ..	9.59	9.58	8.98	8.70	10.37	9.56	21.72	4.54	9.47
Females	7.45	8.32	6.74	7.98	7.42	8.44	6.83	2.54	7.67
Total ..	8.53	8.94	7.93	8.35	9.02	9.00	16.56	3.64	8.59

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

3. **Index of Mortality.**—(i) *General.* The death rates quoted above are crude rates, i.e., they simply show the number of deaths per thousand of mean population without taking the age constitution into consideration. Other conditions being equal, however, the death rate of a country will be lower if it contains a large percentage of young people (not infants). In order to obtain a comparison of the mortality of various countries on a uniform basis so far as sex and age constitution 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. Full details of the "Standard Population" will be found in Year Book No. 22, page 962.

(ii) *Comparison of Rates.* For the year 1930 on the basis of the crude rates there is a range of 1.09 per 1,000 persons between the lowest rate in Queensland (7.93) and the highest rate in Western Australia (9.02), whereas the standardized rates increase the range to 2.47 per 1,000, i.e., between 8.69 in South Australia and 11.16 in Western Australia. In its application to the figures for 1930 the process of adjustment slightly altered the relative positions of all States with the exception of Western Australia and Tasmania from those determined by the crude rates. The principal changes were that Queensland and South Australia which were first and second respectively in the crude rates have changed places, as have also New South Wales and Victoria which occupied third and fourth positions respectively. The index of mortality for each state for 1930 and previous years is shown in the following table:—

INDEX OF MORTALITY, 1921 to 1930.

Year.	States.						Territories.		Aus- tralia.
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal Capital.	
1921	10.36	10.79	10.23	10.38	11.89	10.84	13.74	1.89	10.58
1926	10.62	9.91	10.47	9.02	10.63	9.70	14.81	7.83	10.20
1927	10.64	10.02	10.20	9.30	10.71	10.43	12.58	8.45	10.43
1928	10.40	10.46	9.92	9.21	11.14	10.76	11.15	6.06	10.44
1929	11.14	9.78	10.21	8.97	11.69	10.98	14.78	5.37	10.39
1930	9.54	9.31	9.03	8.69	11.16	9.66	14.10	4.52	9.38

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

CRUDE DEATH RATES (a).—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	1908-13.	1930.	Country.	1908-13.	1930.
Queensland	10.3	7.9	United States (b) ..	(c)	11.9(e)
South Australia ..	10.1	8.4	Switzerland	15.2	12.2
New South Wales ..	10.3	8.5	Sweden	14.0	12.2(e)
Australia	10.7	8.6	Scotland	15.5	13.2
New Zealand	9.3	8.6	Argentina	17.5	13.6
Victoria	11.7	9.8	Italy	20.4	13.7
Western Australia ..	10.3	9.0	Northern Ireland ..	16.9	13.8
Tasmania	10.7	9.0	Irish Free State ..	16.9	14.1
Netherlands	13.9	9.1	Czechoslovakia ..	21.0	14.2
Union of South Africa (Whites)	(c)	9.1	Belgium	15.7	15.0(d)
Norway	13.6	10.4	France	18.6	15.7
Germany	16.5	11.1	Poland	21.0	15.8
England and Wales ..	14.1	11.4	Finland	16.4	16.2(e)
Denmark	13.2	11.2(e)	Spain	22.8	17.3
Canada (including Quebec)	(c)	11.6(e)	Soviet Republics ..	28.9	18.8
Great Britain and Ireland	14.5	11.8	Japan	20.5	20.0(e)
			Rumania	24.7	21.6(e)
			Ceylon	31.4	24.9(e)
			Egypt	25.8	27.3(e)

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

(c) Not available.

(d) For year 1928.

(b) Registration area.

(e) For year 1929.

5. **Infantile Deaths and Death Rate.**—(i) *Australia, 1926 to 1930.* 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 338,960 male infants born from 1926 to 1930, 19,546 (56.7 per 1,000) died during their first year of life, while of 319,857 female infants only 14,709 (45.6 per 1,000) died during the first year.

INFANTILE DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.—AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1930.

Year	Registered deaths under one year.			Rate of Infantile Mortality.(a)		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901	5,888	4,778	10,666	112.13	94.73	103.61
1911	4,745	3,624	8,369	75.91	60.72	68.49
1921	5,111	3,841	8,952	72.97	58.06	65.73
1926	4,149	3,041	7,190	60.64	46.97	53.99
1927	4,102	3,181	7,283	59.55	49.08	54.47
1928	4,003	3,098	7,101	57.89	47.72	52.96
1929	3,873	2,743	6,616	58.13	43.64	51.10
1930	3,419	2,646	6,065	51.90	42.33	47.24

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

(ii) *States, 1901 to 1930.* For the States and Territories the rates of infantile mortality during the period 1901-30 were as follow:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES (a). 1901 TO 1930.

Year	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1901-05 ..	97.02	95.91	94.35	86.60	124.79	90.00	149.35	(c)	96.91
1906-10 ..	77.30	79.90	71.27	68.38	89.80	83.18	143.79	(c)	77.61
1911-15 ..	71.05	72.23	65.68	67.26	72.43	70.91	85.11	32.56	70.32
1916-20 ..	64.82	67.18	63.04	61.93	61.73	63.84	67.15	40.40	64.67
1921-25 ..	58.11	61.93	50.99	54.19	59.14	60.44	40.82	60.24	57.88
1926 ..	57.61	55.68	50.65	44.33	49.27	47.61	68.49	53.33	53.99
1927 ..	54.94	56.05	54.45	53.43	45.86	52.97	102.94	142.85 ^b	54.47
1928 ..	54.77	55.63	45.54	47.51	48.14	63.95	60.24	83.33 ^b	52.96
1929 ..	56.44	47.23	46.03	40.88	56.13	53.16	18.87	19.61 ^b	51.10
1930 ..	49.84	46.61	39.97	48.38	46.74	50.56	70.42	24.39 ^b	47.24

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES—UNDER ONE MONTH AND UNDER ONE YEAR, 1911-15 TO 1930.

State.	Under one month.			One month and under one year.		
	1911-15.	1921-25.	1930.	1911-15.	1921-25.	1930.
New South Wales ..	31.75	29.97	28.41	39.30	28.14	21.43
Victoria ..	33.07	32.19	27.86	39.16	29.74	18.75
Queensland ..	30.73	27.44	28.20	34.95	23.55	11.77
South Australia ..	29.07	27.83	26.34	38.19	26.36	22.04
Western Australia ..	30.87	27.56	24.13	41.56	31.58	22.61
Tasmania ..	32.68	31.73	34.47	38.23	28.71	16.09
Australia..	31.69	29.91	28.00	38.63	27.97	19.24

Examination of these tables discloses the striking decrease in infantile mortality, the rate for 1930 being less than half that of 1901-05. The second table reveals the fact that relatively little improvement has taken place in the first month of life; but that the great decrease has occurred among the older children and has been due to the decline in preventible diseases.

The deaths of infants under one year of age during 1930 numbered 6,065, the mortality rate being 47.24, which is the lowest recorded in Australia. Among the States in 1930 Queensland had the lowest and Tasmania the highest rate.

(iii) *Districts.* The total number of births and of deaths of children under one year of age for 1930 are shown in Australian Demography Bulletin, No. 48, Tables 24 and 76, for each of the sixty-four districts for which the vital statistics have been tabulated.

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES (a).—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Infantile Mortality Rate.(a)		Crude Birth Rate.(b) 1930.	Country.	Infantile Mortality Rate.(a)		Crude Birth Rate.(b) 1930.
	1906-15.	1930.			1906-15.	1930.	
New Zealand ..	61	34	18.8	Great Britain and Ireland ..	..	76(e)	16.8
Queensland ..	68	40	20.1	France ..	122	79	17.7
Victoria ..	76	47	18.6	Denmark ..	103	83(e)	19.6
Australia ..	74	47	19.9	Scotland ..	113	83	19.3
Western Australia	81	47	22.0	Germany ..	168	84	17.5
South Australia	68	48	17.2	Canada (including Quebec) ..	(c)	92(e)	24.0
Norway ..	68	49	17.5	Belgium ..	139	104(e)	18.4
New South Wales	74	50	21.0	Spain ..	156	117	29.0
Tasmania ..	77	51	22.1	Italy ..	144	120(d)	26.2
Netherlands ..	115	51	23.1	Czechoslovakia (c)	137	137	23.3
Switzerland ..	108	51	17.3	Japan ..	151	142(e)	33.0
England and Wales ..	113	60	16.3	Hungary ..	205	154	24.7
Sweden ..	74	60(e)	15.2	Egypt ..	(c)	159(e)	42.2
Irish Free State ..	92	67	19.8	Ceylon ..	(c)	187(e)	36.5
Northern Ireland	92	67	20.3	Rumania ..	(c)	197(e)	34.7
United States (Registration Area)	(c)	68(e)	18.9				
Union of South Africa (Whites)	(c)	70	26.6				

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births registered. (b) Number of births per 1,000 of mean population. (c) Not available. (d) For year 1928. (e) For year 1929.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES (a).—VARIOUS CITIES.

City.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.(a)		City.	Rate of Infantile Mortality.(a)	
	1921.	1930.		1921.	1930.
Oslo ..	54	35	Cape Town ..	82	68
Auckland ..	54	35	Washington ..	83	70
Amsterdam ..	54	37	Toronto ..	91	72(b)
Brisbane ..	62	39	Hamburg ..	95	72
Wellington ..	61	40	Antwerp ..	98	73(c)
San Francisco ..	50	40	Berlin ..	135	73
Christchurch ..	54	41	Newcastle, N.S.W. ..	70	76(c)
Stockholm ..	61	46	Manchester ..	94	78
Sydney ..	62	50	Munich ..	126	78
Melbourne ..	74	51	Aberdeen ..	108	80
Perth ..	81	51	Cologne ..	140	80
Chicago ..	84	53	Liverpool ..	105	81
Adelaide ..	74	55	Edinburgh ..	96	81
New York City ..	72	57	Leipzig ..	136	83
London ..	80	59	Belfast ..	115	85
Copenhagen ..	67	60	Johannesburg ..	101	92
Hobart ..	75	61	Breslau ..	170	93
Los Angeles ..	68	61	Dublin ..	123	97
Philadelphia ..	78	63	Paris ..	95	99(c)
Birmingham ..	82	62	Glasgow ..	106	101
Detroit ..	83	64	Montreal ..	158	128
Dresden ..	115	65	Madras ..	281	254(c)
Sheffield ..	99	66	Bombay ..	402	299(c)
Leeds ..	98	66			

(a) Number of deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births registered. (b) For year 1928. (c) For year 1929.

(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 during 1930. The infantile mortality rates for 1911, 1921 and 1930 have been added for all births, and for 1925 and 1930 for ex-nuptial births. Particulars for males and females may be found in Bulletin No. 48 of "Australian Demography."

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Age at Death.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Meningococcal Meningitis.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tuberculosis, other forms.	Syphilia.	Meningitis.	Convulsions.	Acute Bronchitis.	Broncho-Pneumonia.
Under 1 week ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	21	2	23
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3	1	4	8	9
2 weeks ..	..	3	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	4	18
3 ..	..	6	..	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	3	13
1 month ..	2	28	2	9	1	1	..	..	5	4	4	13	49
2 months ..	..	28	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	2	32
3 ..	1	20	..	3	1	..	..	..	2	..	5	3	34
4 ..	..	16	1	3	1	1	..	..	2	4	4	1	30
5 ..	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	4	1	23
6 ..	1	12	1	..	3	3	..	..	3	3	2	2	20
7 ..	1	11	3	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	4	4	20
8 ..	3	16	4	..	1	..	..	..	2	6	..	5	25
9 ..	6	15	2	..	..	3	..	..	4	2	5	1	16
10 ..	3	14	5	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	11
11 ..	7	7	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	18
Total under 1 year ..	24	199	24	29	11	4	21	14	41	39	52	62	341
Infantile Mortality (a)—													
1911 ..	0.34	1.57	0.25	0.16	..	0.08	0.31	0.22	0.85	1.83	2.55	2.34	2.86
1921 ..	0.15	1.97	0.59	0.24	0.03	0.07	0.18	0.08	0.56	1.10	1.45	1.50	3.08
1930 ..	0.18	1.55	0.18	0.23	0.09	0.03	0.16	0.11	0.32	0.30	0.41	0.48	2.66
Ex-nuptial deaths under 1 year included in above ..	2	6	1	1	1	..	1	..	9	3	4	3	32
Infantile Mortality (b)—													
1925 ..	0.16	2.06	0.32	0.16	0.48	..	0.32	..	1.27	0.32	2.38	0.48	3.09
1930 ..	0.34	1.01	0.17	0.17	0.17	..	0.17	..	1.52	0.51	0.67	0.51	15.39

Age at Death.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Stomach.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Hernia.	Intestinal Obstruction.	Malformation.	Congenital Dehility, Lacerus and Scleroma.	Premature Birth.	Injury at Birth.	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy.	Lack of Care.	Other Causes.	Total.
Under 1 week ..	12	..	1	5	..	2	285	274	1,557	304	286	6	75	2,861
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	6	..	..	5	..	2	48	56	134	18	28	..	35	359
2 weeks ..	5	1	..	9	..	2	23	28	62	7	12	..	11	195
3 ..	8	..	..	10	..	2	31	25	50	7	9	..	12	180
1 month ..	14	2	0	41	..	1	42	38	49	3	3	..	32	357
2 months ..	15	..	2	59	..	1	30	42	15	1	3	..	31	286
3 ..	24	..	2	73	..	1	26	28	7	..	..	..	31	278
4 ..	16	..	3	73	..	3	22	18	4	..	2	..	16	224
5 ..	15	1	3	82	..	6	11	13	2	..	1	..	23	210
6 ..	22	..	3	78	..	5	7	11	1	1	1	..	28	209
7 ..	15	..	3	91	..	7	2	0	1	..	..	..	24	204
8 ..	10	..	2	84	..	6	3	7	..	1	..	..	19	208
9 ..	15	..	2	63	..	3	5	2	..	..	1	..	27	172
10 ..	11	..	2	60	..	1	4	1	..	..	1	..	21	143
11 ..	22	..	1	64	..	1	4	4	1	..	..	1	30	181
Total under 1 year ..	219	5	34	797	5	41	548	556	1,883	336	353	7	420	6,065
Infantile Mortality (a)—														
1911 ..	1.90	0.07	0.47	16.99	..	0.72	2.99	..	22.41	..	4.07	0.11	5.40	68.49
1921 ..	2.08	0.12	0.71	15.01	..	0.57	3.74	7.64	15.29	..	5.53	0.83	3.96	65.73
1930 ..	1.71	0.04	0.26	6.21	..	0.04	4.27	4.33	14.67	2.62	2.75	0.05	3.27	47.24
Ex-nuptial deaths under 1 year included in above ..	15	..	4	106	..	2	26	43	128	18	25	5	41	476
Infantile Mortality (b)—														
1925 ..	2.38	..	1.11	19.18	..	0.47	3.64	9.51	20.93	1.90	2.69	1.11	5.87	84.83
1930 ..	2.52	..	0.67	17.86	..	0.34	4.38	7.24	21.57	3.03	4.21	0.84	6.91	80.21

(a) Rate per 1,000 total births.

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

Pre-natal influences, such as malformation, congenital debility, and premature birth, together with injuries at birth, accounted for 3,323, or 54 per cent., of all deaths under one year; and of these 3,323 deaths, 2,420, or 73 per cent., occurred within a week of birth. Among the survivors of the first week, diarrhosa and enteritis had the most fatal effects. These diseases were responsible for 797 deaths, representing 13 per cent. of all deaths under one year, or 6.21 per 1,000 births.

(vi) *Deaths of Ex-nuptial Children under one Year.* The deaths of ex-nuptial children were tabulated by this Bureau for the first time in 1925. The causes of death of these children in 1930 and the rates in respect of 1925 and 1930 are shown as an addendum to the preceding table.

Pre-natal influences such as malformation, congenital debility, premature birth, and injuries at birth accounted for 215, or 45 per cent., and diarrhœa and enteritis for 106, or 22 per cent., of the total deaths.

6. *Deaths in Age-Groups, 1926 to 1930.*—A distribution into age-groups has been made of the 290,800 deaths which occurred in Australia from 1926 to 1930, 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 follow.

A table giving the corresponding percentages for earlier periods has been added to show the movement over a long term. The most striking change is the substantial decrease in the group "under 1 year". At the other end of the table the group "65 years and over" has increased by an almost similar amount.

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.—AUSTRALIA, 1926 TO 1930.

Age-Group.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on Total Males.	Percentage on Total Females.	Percentage on Total.
Under 1 year ..	19,546	14,709	34,255	11.90	11.62	11.78
1 year and under 5 ..	6,682	5,571	12,253	4.07	4.40	4.21
5 years and under 20 ..	7,785	5,793	13,578	4.74	4.58	4.67
20 years and under 40 ..	17,571	16,523	34,094	10.70	13.06	11.73
40 years and under 60 ..	35,594	24,255	59,849	21.67	19.17	20.58
60 years and under 65 ..	14,662	9,406	24,068	8.92	7.43	8.28
65 years and over ..	62,249	50,268	112,517	37.90	39.72	38.69
Age unspecified ..	167	19	186	0.10	0.02	0.06
Total ..	164,256	126,544	290,800	100.00	100.00	100.00

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.—AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1920.

Age-Group.	1901-1910.			1916-1920.		
	Percentage on Total Males.	Percentage on Total Females.	Percentage on Total.	Percentage on Total Males.	Percentage on Total Females.	Percentage on Total.
Under 1 year ..	19.80	21.47	20.51	15.16	15.27	15.20
1 year and under 5 ..	5.84	7.28	6.45	5.61	6.58	6.03
5 years and under 20 ..	5.84	7.08	6.37	5.18	5.73	5.42
20 years and under 40 ..	13.85	16.54	14.99	13.57	16.34	14.76
40 years and under 60 ..	19.70	15.67	17.99	22.55	18.41	20.77
60 years and under 65 ..	5.71	4.77	5.31	7.58	5.86	6.84
65 years and over ..	29.08	27.15	28.26	30.18	31.77	30.86
Age unspecified ..	0.18	0.04	0.12	0.17	0.04	0.12
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

7. Deaths at Single Ages and in Age-Groups, 1930.—(i) *General.* The 55,331 deaths registered in Australia in the year 1930 will be found tabulated in groups of five years for each State and Territory, in Bulletin No. 48 "Australian Demography, 1930." 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, 1930.

Ages.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.
Total under 1 month ..	2,059	1,536	3,595	Total 20-24 years ..	713	649	1,362
" 1 month and under 3 ..	376	267	643	" 25-29 ..	756	738	1,494
" 3 months and under 6 ..	402	310	712	" 30-34 ..	801	725	1,526
" 6 months and under 12 ..	582	533	1,115	" 35-39 ..	977	865	1,842
				" 40-44 ..	1,228	957	2,185
Total under 1 year ..	3,419	2,646	6,065	" 45-49 ..	1,433	1,103	2,536
				" 50-54 ..	1,792	1,160	2,952
1 year and under 2 ..	613	546	1,159	" 55-59 ..	2,197	1,398	3,595
2 years ..	290	218	508	" 60-64 ..	2,759	1,818	4,577
3 ..	199	139	338	" 65-69 ..	3,405	2,254	5,659
4 ..	130	123	253	" 70-74 ..	3,366	2,507	5,873
				" 75-79 ..	2,604	2,208	4,812
Total under 5 years ..	4,651	3,872	8,523	" 80-84 ..	1,663	1,580	3,243
				" 85-89 ..	935	1,020	1,955
				" 90-94 ..	302	382	684
				" 95-99 ..	77	102	179
				" 100 and over ..	15	13	28
Total 5- 9 years ..	493	363	856	Age Unspecified ..	31	2	33
" 10-14 ..	360	247	607				
" 15-19 ..	590	420	1,010	Total All Ages ..	31,148	24,183	55,331

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

8. Deaths of Centenarians, 1930.—Particulars concerning the twenty-eight persons—fifteen males and thirteen females—who died in 1930 aged 100 years and upwards, are given in the following table. While the Registrars-General of the various States verify the figures as far as possible, absolute reliance cannot be placed on their accuracy, owing to the well-known tendency of very old people to overstate their ages. In connexion with this question it may be noted that while parish registers in the United Kingdom often date very far back, compulsory registration of births dates practically from 1874 only, the Act of 1836 having left many loopholes for those unwilling to register the births of their children.

DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Age.	Locality where Death occurred.	State.	Cause of Death.	Occupation.	Birthplace.	Length of Residence in Australia.	Conjugal Condition.
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MALES.

108	Kew ..	Victoria ..	Chronic cystitis	Not stated	England ..	Not stated	Married
106	Lake Macquarie	N.S.W. ..	Valvular Heart disease	Cobbler ..	China ..	40 years ..	Single
105	Canterbury	" ..	Senility ..	Tinsmith ..	England ..	66 years ..	Married
104	Wudinna ..	Sth. Aust.	" ..	Farmer ..	Scotland ..	74 years ..	"
103	Tallaganda	N.S.W. ..	" ..	" ..	Ireland ..	77 years ..	"
103	Murrumbidgee	Victoria ..	Bronchitis ..	" ..	Tasmania	Native ..	"
102	Randwick	N.S.W. ..	" ..	Teacher ..	France ..	78 years ..	"
102	Longwood ..	Victoria ..	Senility ..	Grazier ..	Ireland ..	72 years ..	"
101	Cheltenham	" ..	" ..	Salesman	" ..	68 years ..	"
101	Carlton ..	" ..	General atrophy	Wine Merchant	France ..	77 years ..	"
100	Ryde ..	N.S.W. ..	Uraemia ..	Journalist	England ..	22 years ..	"
100	Hawthorn	Victoria ..	Pulmonary congestion	Butcher ..	Scotland ..	65 years ..	Single
100	Brighton ..	" ..	Retention of urine	Independent Miner	England ..	86 years ..	Married
100	Geelong ..	" ..	Heart Failure	Miner ..	Sweden ..	74 years ..	"
100	Adelaide ..	Sth. Aust.	Accidental fall	Hawker ..	Scotland ..	70 years ..	Single

FEMALES.

105	Manning ..	N.S.W. ..	Senility ..	" ..	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	Single
105	Woollahra ..	" ..	Atheroma ..	" ..	Ireland ..	Not stated	Married
103	Bowral ..	" ..	Strangulated hernia	" ..	" ..	75 years ..	"
103	Malvern ..	Sth. Aust.	Senility ..	" ..	England ..	93 years ..	"
103	Salter's Spring	" ..	" ..	" ..	Scotland ..	80 years ..	"
101	Newcastle	N.S.W. ..	Gangrene ..	" ..	England ..	50 years ..	"
101	Sutherland	" ..	Hypostatic pneumonia	" ..	Ireland ..	93 years ..	"
101	Bendigo ..	Victoria ..	Myocardial degeneration	" ..	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	"
100	Woollahra ..	N.S.W. ..	Chronic myocarditis	" ..	England ..	80 years ..	"
100	Newtown ..	Victoria ..	Senility ..	" ..	" ..	65 years ..	"
100	Geelong ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	78 years ..	"
100	Glanville ..	Sth. Aust.	Mitral stenosis	" ..	" ..	73 years ..	"
100	Hobart ..	Tasmania	Senility ..	" ..	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	"

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

9. Length of Residence in Australia of Persons who Died in 1930.—The length of residence in Australia of all persons whose deaths were registered in the year 1930 is shown in the following table:—

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1930.

Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.
Born in Australia ..	20,667	17,527	38,194	Resident 25 to 29 years	206	87	293
Resident under 1 year ..	62	19	81	" 30 to 34 ..	391	155	546
" 1 year ..	43	21	64	" 35 to 39 ..	385	184	569
" 2 years ..	89	51	140	" 40 to 44 ..	1,143	595	1,738
" 3 ..	96	57	153	" 45 to 49 ..	1,151	683	1,834
" 4 ..	82	59	141	" 50 to 54 ..	1,058	590	1,648
" 5 ..	87	43	130	" 55 to 59 ..	486	326	812
" 6 ..	71	63	134	" 60 to 64 ..	514	450	964
" 7 ..	60	43	103	" 65 yrs. and over	1,489	1,786	3,275
" 8 ..	67	65	132	Length of residence not stated ..	1,588	464	2,052
" 9 ..	65	39	104				
" 10 to 14 years	164	152	316				
" 15 to 19 ..	725	484	1,209				
" 20 to 24 ..	459	240	699				
				Total ..	31,148	24,183	55,331

10. Birthplaces of Persons who Died in 1911 and 1930.—The following table provides a summary of birthplaces of persons whose deaths were registered in 1911 and 1930. More detailed information in respect of 1911 and 1930 will be found in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 48.

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1911 AND 1930.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	1911.			1930.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Australasia—						
Australia	14,476	12,279	26,755	20,667	17,527	38,194
New Zealand ..	126	79	205	225	146	371
Europe—						
England and Wales ..	5,639	3,541	9,180	4,996	3,410	8,406
Scotland	1,666	1,112	2,778	1,331	894	2,225
Ireland	2,837	2,528	5,365	1,534	1,420	2,954
Other British Possessions ..	40	26	66	39	14	53
Western Europe	365	62	427	322	86	408
Central Europe	678	292	970	434	258	692
Southern Europe	122	15	137	200	42	242
Eastern Europe	71	6	77	76	21	97
Asia—						
British Possessions	102	28	130	105	21	126
Foreign Countries	470	8	478	322	23	345
Africa—						
British Possessions	29	18	47	29	33	62
Foreign Countries	2	1	3	7	1	8
America—						
Canada	73	15	88	49	17	66
Other British Possessions ..	5	6	11	21	4	25
United States of America ..	72	18	90	84	31	115
Other Foreign Countries ..	35	12	47	11	7	18
Polynesia—						
British	47	4	51	3	5	8
Foreign	44	10	54	47	7	54
Indefinite	692	218	910	646	216	862
Total	27,591	20,278	47,869	31,148	24,183	55,331

11. Occupations of Males who Died in 1911, 1921 and 1930.—Information as to the main groups of the occupations of the 31,148 males who died in Australia in 1930 is contained in the following table. Corresponding data for 1911 and 1921 have been added for purposes of comparison.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED IN 1911, 1921 AND 1930.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupations in Classes.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1911.	1921.	1930.	1911.	1921.	1930.
Professional	1,028	1,307	1,507	3.73	4.26	4.84
Domestic	757	830	830	2.74	2.71	2.66
Commercial	2,120	2,739	3,457	7.68	8.94	11.10
Transport and Communica- tion	1,614	1,841	2,060	5.85	6.01	6.61
Industrial	7,379	8,613	9,791	26.74	28.10	31.44
Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining, &c.	5,587	5,711	5,844	20.25	18.63	18.76
Indefinite	1,649	1,436	1,835	5.98	4.68	5.89
Dependent	7,457	8,175	5,824	27.03	26.67	18.70
Total Male Deaths ..	27,591	30,652	31,148	100.00	100.00	100.00

12. Causes of Death.—(i) *General.* The classification adopted by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics is that of the International Institute of Statistics, as amended by the Committees of Revision which met in Paris in 1909 and 1920. The Committee of Revision met again in October, 1929. The revised classification will be used in the Vital Statistics for 1931.

(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, 1926 to 1930, 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 1926 to 1930 will be found in full in Bulletins Nos. 44 to 48 of "Australian Demography." In the following tables showing deaths of males, females, and persons for the year 1930 the abridged classification has been employed.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—MALES, 1930.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
1 Typhoid Fever ..	34	9	10	4	12	..	..	..	69
2 Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3 Malaria ..	2	..	9	..	..	..	7	..	18
4 Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
5 Measles ..	60	17	3	2	1	..	..	..	83
6 Scarlet Fever ..	29	4	..	..	1	6	..	..	40
7 Whooping Cough ..	69	27	14	23	6	4	..	..	143
8 Diphtheria ..	90	46	28	..	17	11	..	..	192
9a Influenza—Pneumonic	31	23	12	2	9	1	..	..	78
9b Influenza—other ..	31	18	17	4	..	2	1	..	73
10 Asiatic Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12 Other Epidemic Diseases	57	40	31	14	11	4	..	..	157
13 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	614	482	231	136	147	51	4	..	1,665
14 Tuberculosis of the Men- inges ..	24	28	10	12	9	2	1	..	86
15 Other forms of Tuber- culosis ..	44	71	6	10	11	2	..	..	144
16 Cancer and other Malign- ant Tumours ..	1,212	918	419	297	234	86	5	1	3,172
17 Meningitis ..	40	36	16	9	13	4	..	..	118
18 Hæmorrhage, Embolism, and Softening of Brain	685	441	214	170	80	50	1	2	1,643
19 Diseases of the Heart	1,933	1,373	737	307	282	155	6	..	4,793
20 Acute Bronchitis ..	54	22	22	7	3	3	..	..	111
21 Chronic Bronchitis ..	143	112	46	38	21	9	1	..	370
22 Pneumonia ..	426	299	139	104	86	64	..	2	1,120
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis exceptd.)	453	446	200	146	106	39	1	..	1,391
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	112	68	40	28	30	11	..	1	290
25a Diarrhœa and Enteritis (children under 2 years of age) ..	319	129	38	30	70	15	..	..	601
25b Diarrhœa and Enteritis (2 years and over) ..	103	65	31	28	24	3	..	..	254
26 Appendicitis & Typhlitis	138	86	42	20	19	8	..	..	313
27 Hernia, Intestinal Ob- struction ..	111	72	44	31	24	13	..	..	295
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver	72	43	32	11	20	1	..	..	179
29 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	746	445	278	165	126	30	3	3	1,796
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 Malformation ..	806	519	260	143	120	84	2	1	1,935
34 Senility ..	486	441	282	154	119	89	14	..	1,585
35a Homicide ..	28	13	11	7	3	2	..	..	64
35b Other Accidental Deaths	981	654	411	211	268	90	4	5	2,624
36 Suicide ..	298	170	163	55	83	16	5	1	791
37 Other Diseases	1,836	1,302	658	365	325	156	7	6	4,655
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ..	61	48	24	76	66	17	4	..	296
Total—Males ..	12,130	8,467	4,478	2,609	2,348	1,028	66	22	31,148

CAUSES OF DEATH.—FEMALES, 1930.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus- traalia.
1 Typhoid Fever ..	14	8	10	3	7	2	..	..	44
2 Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
3 Malaria ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	4
4 Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
5 Measles ..	40	17	..	5	..	..	..	1	63
6 Scarlet Fever ..	25	7	3	..	1	2	..	1	39
7 Whooping Cough ..	95	44	24	15	5	2	2	..	187
8 Diphtheria ..	86	40	32	2	26	9	..	..	195
9aInfluenza—Pneumonic	34	6	11	..	7	1	..	..	59
9bInfluenza—other ..	33	13	14	3	4	1	..	..	68
10 Asiatic Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Other Epidemic Diseases	60	31	13	29	10	11	..	..	154
13 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	408	405	117	122	71	60	1	1	1,185
14 Tuberculosis of the Men- inges ..	19	28	5	5	3	7	..	..	67
15 Other forms of Tuber- culosis ..	34	47	7	7	9	7	..	..	111
16 Cancer and other Malign- ant Tumours ..	1,078	941	329	297	183	120	..	..	2,948
17 Meningitis ..	14	29	9	3	7	6	..	..	68
18 Hæmorrhage, Embolism, and Softening of Brain	693	641	169	202	78	76	..	1	1,860
19 Diseases of the Heart	1,487	1,230	495	293	182	144	1	1	3,833
20 Acute Bronchitis ..	61	21	7	6	2	7	..	..	104
21 Chronic Bronchitis ..	105	81	26	30	7	6	..	..	255
22 Pneumonia ..	345	242	92	70	49	41	..	..	839
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis exceptd.)	324	296	129	109	47	28	1	..	934
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	40	40	15	10	12	5	..	..	122
25aDiarrhœa and Enteritis (children under 2 years of age) ..	238	100	35	38	56	10	..	..	477
25bDiarrhœa and Enteritis (2 years and over) ..	57	56	43	23	27	2	..	..	208
26 Appendicitis & Typhlitis	73	67	30	14	8	3	..	..	195
27 Hernia, Intestinal Ob- struction ..	88	83	36	25	23	10	..	..	265
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver	36	35	8	9	6	2	..	1	97
29 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	553	420	216	107	65	22	1	2	1,386
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	86	52	31	14	20	5	..	..	208
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever) ..	116	69	22	15	12	8	..	..	242
32 Other Puerperal Acci- dents of Pregnancy and Confinement ..	186	121	62	35	24	10	..	..	438
33 Congenital Debility and Malformation ..	555	392	214	119	103	71	..	..	1,454
34 Senility ..	408	559	183	193	67	76	..	..	1,486
35aHomicide ..	15	7	6	4	7	..	..	..	39
35bOther Accidental Deaths	266	202	96	82	56	22	1	..	725
36 Suicide ..	63	37	15	10	21	5	1	..	152
37 Other Diseases	1,359	1,104	457	309	200	132	2	2	3,565
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ..	11	21	13	34	19	7	..	..	105
Total—Females ..	9,105	7,492	2,977	2,242	1,426	920	11	10	24,183

CAUSES OF DEATH.—PERSONS, 1930.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
1 Typhoid Fever ..	48	17	20	7	19	2	..	..	113
2 Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
3 Malaria ..	2	..	12	..	..	..	8	..	22
4 Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
5 Measles ..	100	34	3	7	1	..	..	1	146
6 Scarlet Fever ..	54	11	3	..	2	8	..	1	79
7 Whooping Cough ..	164	71	38	38	11	6	2	..	330
8 Diphtheria ..	176	86	60	2	43	20	..	..	387
9a Influenza—Pneumonic	65	29	23	2	16	2	..	..	137
9b Influenza—other ..	64	31	31	7	4	3	1	..	141
10 Asiatic Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
12 Other Epidemic Diseases	117	71	44	43	21	15	..	..	311
13 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1,022	887	348	258	218	111	5	1	2,850
14 Tuberculosis of the Meninges ..	43	56	15	17	12	9	1	..	153
15 Other forms of Tuberculosis ..	78	118	13	17	20	9	..	..	255
16 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours ..	2,290	1,859	748	594	417	206	5	1	6,120
17 Meningitis ..	54	65	25	12	20	10	..	..	186
18 Hæmorrhage, Embolism, and Softening of Brain	1,378	1,082	383	372	158	126	1	3	3,503
19 Diseases of the Heart	3,420	2,603	1,232	600	464	299	7	1	8,626
20 Acute Bronchitis ..	115	43	29	13	5	10	..	..	215
21 Chronic Bronchitis ..	248	193	72	68	28	15	1	..	625
22 Pneumonia ..	771	541	231	174	135	105	..	2	1,959
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis exceptd.)	777	742	329	255	153	67	2	..	2,325
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	152	108	55	38	42	16	..	1	412
25a Diarrhœa and Enteritis (children under 2 years of age) ..	557	229	73	68	126	25	..	..	1,078
25b Diarrhœa and Enteritis (2 years and over) ..	160	121	74	51	51	5	..	..	462
26 Appendicitis & Typhlitis	211	153	72	34	27	11	..	..	508
27 Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction ..	199	155	80	56	47	23	..	..	560
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver	108	78	40	20	26	3	..	1	276
29 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	1,299	865	494	272	191	52	4	5	3,182
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	86	52	31	14	20	5	..	..	208
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever) ..	116	69	22	15	12	8	..	..	242
32 Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy and Confinement ..	186	121	62	35	24	10	..	..	438
33 Congenital Debility and Malformation ..	1,361	911	474	262	223	155	2	1	3,389
34 Senility ..	894	1,000	465	347	186	165	14	..	3,071
35a Homicide ..	43	20	17	11	10	2	..	..	103
35b Other Accidental Deaths	1,247	856	507	293	324	112	5	5	3,349
36 Suicide ..	361	207	178	65	104	21	6	1	943
37 Other Diseases ..	3,195	2,406	1,115	674	525	288	9	8	8,220
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ..	72	69	37	110	85	24	4	..	401
Total—Persons ..	21,235	15,959	7,455	4,851	3,774	1,948	77	32	55,331

The next table shows the total deaths in Australia during the last five years in accordance with the abridged classification alluded to previously. The last column shows the number of deaths from each cause per one million of the mean population.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—AUSTRALIA, 1926 TO 1930.

PERSONS.

Cause.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1930 Rate per 1,000,000 Population.
1. Typhoid Fever	183	161	169	106	113	18
2. Typhus Fever	2	2	5	..	2	..
3. Malaria	25	29	15	17	22	3
4. Small-pox	1	..	..	..	2	..
5. Measles	108	113	201	143	146	23
6. Scarlet Fever	81	159	131	101	79	12
7. Whooping Cough	340	377	237	345	330	51
8. Diphtheria	322	388	433	460	387	60
9. <i>a</i> Influenza—Pneumonic	470	238	547	646	137	21
9. <i>b</i> Influenza—Other	285	189	252	373	141	22
10. Asiatic Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Cholera Nostras	2	..	1	..	2	..
12. Other Epidemic Diseases	526	321	350	382	311	48
13. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	3,142	3,030	3,202	3,002	2,850	442
14. Tuberculosis of the Meninges	166	179	184	185	153	24
15. Other forms of Tuberculosis	237	232	277	277	255	40
16. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	5,700	5,758	6,010	6,256	6,120	950
17. Meningitis	276	273	261	264	186	29
18. Hæmorrhage, Embolism, and Softening of the Brain	3,149	3,257	3,361	3,551	3,503	544
19. Diseases of the Heart	7,692	8,393	8,737	9,231	8,628	1,339
20. Acute Bronchitis	248	344	260	307	215	33
21. Chronic Bronchitis	766	790	753	821	625	97
22. Pneumonia	2,469	2,779	2,953	2,982	1,959	304
23. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	2,534	2,767	2,762	3,039	2,325	361
24. Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	529	534	495	452	412	64
25. <i>a</i> Diarrhœa and Enteritis (children under two years only)	1,614	1,330	1,616	963	1,078	167
25. <i>b</i> Diarrhœa and Enteritis (two years and over)	549	513	519	442	462	72
26. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	476	483	470	481	508	79
27. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	578	517	539	583	560	87
28. Cirrhosis of the Liver	312	321	339	301	276	43
29. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2,939	3,008	3,189	3,406	3,182	494
30. Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	166	179	196	218	208	32
31. Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Peritonitis)	218	288	275	222	242	38
32. Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy and Confinement	488	504	527	436	438	68
33. Congenital Debility and Malformation	3,717	3,784	3,686	3,538	3,389	526
34. Senility	3,562	3,623	3,196	3,532	3,071	477
35. Violent Deaths— (<i>a</i>) Homicide	103	110	111	118	103	16
(<i>b</i>) Other Accidental Deaths	3,393	3,520	3,373	3,544	3,349	520
36. Suicide	711	740	777	785	943	146
37. Other Diseases	8,133	8,389	8,386	8,782	8,220	1,276
38. Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases	690	570	603	536	401	62
Total	56,952	58,282	59,378	60,857	55,331	8,588

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.

Since death rates are subject to continual fluctuation, it is unsafe to base deductions on the figures relating to a single year. In order therefore, to furnish a valid basis for comparison, the following table giving the number of deaths and the rates per 1,000,000 persons for 38 causes or groups of causes for three quinquennial periods has been prepared. While the absolute number of deaths has increased, the death rate has shown a very satisfactory decrease, which is reflected in the great majority of the causes specified in the table.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—AUSTRALIA, NUMBER AND RATES, 1911-15 TO 1926-30.

PERSONS.

Cause.	Number of Deaths.			Rate per 1,000,000 of Population.		
	1911-1915.	1921-1925.	1926-1930.	1911-1915.	1921-1925.	1926-1930.
1. Typhoid Fever	2,848	1,209	732	119	43	23
2. Typhus Fever .. ..	..	4	11	..	..	..
3. Malaria	112	150	108	5	5	3
4. Small-pox	6	4	3	..	..	..
5. Measles	1,505	582	711	63	20	23
6. Scarlet Fever	237	235	551	10	8	18
7. Whooping Cough	1,657	1,612	1,629	69	57	52
8. Diphtheria	3,677	2,565	1,990	154	90	64
9a. Influenza—Pneumonic	1,894	1,808	2,038	79	63	65
9b. Influenza—Other .. ..	..	1,344	1,240	..	47	40
10. Asiatic Cholera .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Cholera Nostras	18	8	5	1	..	..
12. Other Epidemic Diseases	1,085	1,697	1,870	45	60	60
13. Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	15,737	15,321	15,226	658	538	486
14. Tuberculosis of the Meninges	1,156	876	847	48	30	27
15. Other forms of Tuberculosis	1,460	1,404	1,278	61	49	41
16. Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	17,838	25,794	29,844	746	907	953
17. Meningitis	4,159	2,045	1,260	174	72	40
18. Hæmorrhage, Embolism, and Softening of the Brain	10,957	13,637	16,821	458	479	537
19. Diseases of the Heart	24,358	31,588	42,729	1,019	1,110	1,304
20. Acute Bronchitis	2,250	1,530	1,374	94	56	44
21. Chronic Bronchitis	4,062	4,053	3,755	208	142	120
22. Pneumonia	10,159	11,535	13,142	425	405	420
23. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	9,625	12,677	13,427	403	446	429
24. Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	1,993	2,262	2,422	83	80	77
25a. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under two years)	15,207	9,866	6,601	636	347	211
25b. Diarrhœa and Enteritis (two years and over)	4,027	3,144	2,485	169	111	79
26. Appendicitis and Typhlitis	1,761	2,035	2,418	74	72	77
27. Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	2,336	2,648	2,777	93	93	89
28. Cirrhosis of the Liver	1,932	1,531	1,549	81	54	50
29. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	10,751	12,803	15,864	450	450	507
30. Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	695	873	967	29	31	31
31. Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Peritonitis)	1,072	1,138	1,245	45	40	40
32. Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy	2,060	2,321	2,393	86	82	76
33. Congenital Debility and Malformation	18,429	18,851	18,114	771	663	578
34. Senility	20,905	20,429	16,984	875	718	542
35. Violent Deaths—						
(a) Homicide	446	430	545	19	15	17
(b) Other Accidental Deaths	14,949	13,875	17,179	626	488	549
36. Suicide	3,123	3,106	3,956	131	109	126
37. Other Diseases	37,926	40,662	41,910	1,587	1,429	1,338
38. Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases	3,025	3,460	2,800	127	122	89
Total	256,337	271,171	290,800	10,726	9,531	9,285

13. Deaths from Specific 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 183 in 1926 to 113 in 1930, the rate for the latter year being eighteen per 1,000,000 living, and much lower than the average of 23 for the last five years. Of the 113 who died, 69 were males and 44 females. During the quinquennium 1911 to 1915 the death rate from typhoid fever was 119 per 1,000,000.

(ii) *Typhus*. Deaths from typhus have been rare in Australia, and only two deaths were recorded during 1930, both of which occurred in Western Australia. During 1928, five deaths were recorded from this cause, three of which occurred in Queensland and two in Western Australia. In 1927, one death occurred in South Australia and one in Western Australia. In 1926, one death occurred in Victoria and one in South Australia. In 1925 there were two deaths in Queensland and one in South 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; 12 out of the 22 deaths registered in 1930 occurred in Queensland, 2 in New South Wales and 8 in the Northern Territory. The death rate was 3 per 1,000,000 for the quinquennium 1926-30, as compared with a rate of 5 for 1911 to 1915, and 1921 to 1925.

(iv) *Small-pox*. The number of deaths from small-pox in Australia is very small and during the five years under review only three deaths occurred from this cause, of which two occurred in 1930 in Western Australia.

(v) *Measles*. Of the deaths from measles the greatest number occurred during 1928, when 201 were registered, while the minimum was in 1926 with a total of 108 deaths. Of the 146 deaths during 1930, 83 were males and 63 females. The death rate for the last five years, viz., 23 per 1,000,000 was slightly greater than for the years 1921 to 1925, viz., twenty per 1,000,000, but much less than the 63 per 1,000,000 recorded in 1911 to 1915.

(vi) *Scarlet Fever*. The number of deaths has decreased each year since 1927. During 1930, there were 79 deaths, of which 40 were males and 39 females. Of these deaths 54 occurred in New South Wales. The rate per 1,000,000, viz., 18, was the highest for the three periods reviewed on the previous page.

(vii) *Whooping Cough*. During 1930, deaths from whooping cough numbered 330 (143 males and 187 females) representing a death rate of 51 per 1,000,000 persons. The death rate for this disease is almost invariably heavier for females than for males. For both sexes combined it has declined from 69 in 1911 to 1915, to 52 per 1,000,000 in 1926 to 1930.

(viii) *Diphtheria*. The number of deaths due to diphtheria was 387 in 1930. Of these deaths (representing a death rate of 60 per 1,000,000 persons) 192 were males and 195 females. The death rate is now less than half of that experienced during the five years ended 1915.

(ix) *Influenza*. The deaths from influenza during 1930 were very much lower than in the previous four years. Of the 278 deaths during 1930 from this disease, 137 were ascribed to pneumonic influenza and 141 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 5 deaths have been due to this cause.

(xii) *Other Epidemic Diseases*. The deaths registered under this heading numbered 311 in 1930, including 94 from dysentery, erysipelas 76, lethargic encephalitis 47, acute poliomyelitis 37, meningococcal meningitis 27, mumps 7, leprosy 16, and other epidemic diseases 7. During the period 1926-30, there were no deaths from plague.

(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.

The decline in the toll levied by this disease on the community is plainly disclosed by the table on page (718), which shows how both the number of deaths and the death rate have declined since the period 1911 to 1915.

During 1930 there were 2,850 deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, which compares favourably with the average of 3,094 for the preceding four years. The 2,850 deaths in 1930 represented a rate of 44 per 100,000 persons. Of these deaths, 1,665 were males and 1,185 females.

(xiv) *Tuberculosis of the Meninges*. The number of deaths ascribed to this cause in 1930 was 153, which is below the average number for the preceding four years.

(xv) *Other Forms of Tuberculosis.* The deaths in 1930 include the following :—Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum, 56 ; spinal column, 42 ; joints, 11 ; skin, &c., 2 ; bones, 6 ; lymphatic system, 4 ; genito-urinary system, 29 ; other organs, 3 ; acute disseminated tuberculosis, 71 ; and chronic disseminated tuberculosis, 31.

(xva) *All Forms of Tuberculosis.*—(a) *General.* The total number of deaths in 1930 was 3,258, viz., 1,895 males and 1,363 females.

(b) *Ages at Death.* The following table shows the ages of these 3,258 persons. Corresponding figures for 1911 have been added :—

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—DEATHS IN AGE-GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1911 AND 1930.

Ages.	1911.			1930.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	124	114	238	74	51	125
5 years and under 10 ..	30	31	61	18	15	33
10 " " 15 ..	44	42	86	19	19	38
15 " " 20 ..	70	148	218	56	121	177
20 " " 25 ..	168	260	428	95	203	298
25 " " 30 ..	219	255	474	179	207	386
30 " " 35 ..	220	206	426	178	165	343
35 " " 40 ..	187	176	363	205	119	324
40 " " 45 ..	246	140	386	204	128	332
45 " " 50 ..	223	100	323	200	87	287
50 " " 55 ..	164	49	213	175	76	251
55 " " 60 ..	140	49	189	159	46	205
60 " " 65 ..	89	43	132	138	47	185
65 " " 70 ..	64	37	101	110	37	147
70 " " 75 ..	42	19	61	59	26	85
75 " " 80 ..	15	6	21	18	13	31
80 " over	7	6	13	7	3	10
Age unspecified	3	..	3	1	..	1
Total	2,055	1,681	3,736	1,895	1,363	3,258

(c) *Occupations at Death, Males.* A tabulation of occupations of the males who died from tubercular diseases and the percentage that each class bears on the total male deaths from these diseases in 1911, 1921 and 1930 is given hereunder :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES—AUSTRALIA, 1911, 1921 AND 1930.

Occupation.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1911.	1921.	1930.	1911.	1921.	1930.
Professional Class	112	167	108	5.45	7.69	5.70
Domestic Class	87	95	71	4.23	4.38	3.75
Commercial Class	280	292	283	13.63	13.45	14.93
Transport and Communication	160	165	175	7.79	7.60	9.23
Industrial Class	695	784	702	33.82	36.11	37.05
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.	400	404	313	19.46	18.61	16.52
Indefinite Class	62	80	98	3.02	3.68	5.17
Dependent Class	259	184	145	12.60	8.48	7.65
Total Male Deaths	2,055	2,171	1,895	100.00	100.00	100.00

(d) *Length of Residence in Australia.* The length of residence in Australia of persons who died from tubercular diseases in 1930 is given in the next table.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES, 1930.

Length of Residence in Australia.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Length of Residence in Australia.			
				Male.	Fem.	Total.	
Born in Australia ..	1,418	1,177	2,595	Resident 10 years & under 15	29	12	41
Resident under 1 year ..	10	1	11	" 15 " " 20	66	41	107
" 1 year ..	3	..	3	" 20 " over ..	235	66	301
" 2 years ..	10	6	16	Length of residence not stated	67	20	87
" 3 " ..	16	5	21				
" 4 " ..	9	6	15				
" 5 " and under 10	32	29	61	Total Deaths ..	1,895	1,363	3,258

(e) *Death Rates.* The preceding table and the table on page (712) show that among persons who have lived less than five years in Australia, 579 deaths occurred, and of these 66, or 12.5 per cent., were due to tubercular diseases.

In order to show the prevalence of tuberculosis in the several States and the change in the incidence in recent years, the death rates from tubercular diseases in respect of the years 1911 and 1930, 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, 1911 AND 1930.

State or Territory.	Death Rate per 100,000 of Mean Population.					
	1911.			1930.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	85	67	76	54	38	46
Victoria	101	97	99	66	53	59
Queensland	74	58	67	50	29	40
South Australia	81	91	86	53	48	50
Western Australia	84	71	78	74	43	60
Tasmania	90	82	86	51	68	60
Northern Territory	293	..	241	165	62	129
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	131	56	..	25	11
Australia	88	78	83	58	43	51

State or Territory.	Proportion per 1,000 Deaths from all Causes.					
	1911.			1930.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
New South Wales	737	737	737	562	506	538
Victoria	801	936	862	686	641	665
Queensland	613	648	626	552	433	504
South Australia	775	995	877	606	598	602
Western Australia	718	870	770	711	582	662
Tasmania	839	854	846	535	804	662
Northern Territory	1,356	..	1,231	758	909	779
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	2,000	1,000	..	1,000	313
Australia	745	829	780	608	564	589

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

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

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

Country.	Year.	Respiratory System.	All Forms.	Country.	Year.	Respiratory System.	All Forms.
Queensland ..	1930	37	40	Scotland ..	1930	62	88
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1929	(a)	45	England and Wales ..	1928	76	93
New South Wales	1930	41	46	Great Britain and Northern Ireland ..	1928	75	95
New Zealand ..	1930	37	46	Belgium ..	1927	68	97
South Australia	1930	44	50	Rumania ..	1926	(a)	99
Australia ..	1930	44	51	Italy ..	1928	92	125
Victoria ..	1930	50	59	Sweden ..	1928	(a)	126
Tasmania ..	1930	51	60	Irish Free State	1929	102	127
Western Australia	1930	52	60	Switzerland ..	1929	100	132
Ceylon ..	1929	(a)	60	Greece ..	1924	120	138
Denmark ..	1927	61	78	Northern Ireland	1928	103	140
Germany ..	1930	(a)	78	Spain ..	1927	123	153
Canada (including Quebec) ..	1929	66	80	Norway ..	1927	125	160
United States (Registration Area)	1927	71	81	France ..	1928	140	165
Egypt ..	1927	66	85	Czechoslovakia	1927	174	195
Netherlands ..	1929	64	86	Japan ..	1929	140	196

(a) Not available.

(xvi) *Cancer and other Malignant Tumours.—(a) General.* The number of deaths from cancer increased continuously to 6,256 in 1929, but declined slightly to 6,120 in 1930. Of the deaths registered, 3,172 were of males, viz., 1,212 in New South Wales, 918 in Victoria, 419 in Queensland, 297 in South Australia, 234 in Western Australia, 86 in Tasmania, 5 in the Northern Territory, and 1 in Federal Capital Territory, while 2,948 were of females, viz., 1,078 in New South Wales, 941 in Victoria, 329 in Queensland, 297 in South Australia, 183 in Western Australia, and 120 in Tasmania.

(b) *Type and Seat of Disease.* Tables showing the type and seat of disease, in conjunction with age, and with conjugal condition, of the persons dying from cancer in 1930 will be found in Bulletin No. 48 of "Australian Demography." A summary regarding type and seat of disease for the year 1930 is given hereunder:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—TYPE AND SEAT OF DISEASE, AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Type of Disease.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females	Persons.
Carcinoma ..	2,163	2,210	4,373	Stomach and liver ..	1,322	822	2,144
Cancer ..	440	306	746	Peritoneum, intestines and rectum	537	533	1,070
Malignant disease ..	167	158	325	Female genital organs ..	..	565	565
Sarcoma ..	164	142	306	Breast ..	5	520	525
Epithelioma ..	152	64	216	Buccal cavity ..	269	32	301
Malignant tumour	13	12	25	Skin ..	130	65	195
Rodent ulcer ..	46	18	64	Other organs ..	909	411	1,320
Scirrhus ..	3	24	27				
Neoplasm ..	7	6	13				
Hypernephroma ..	17	8	25				
Total Deaths ..	3,172	2,948	6,120	Total Deaths ..	3,172	2,948	6,120

(c) *Ages at Death.* The ages of the persons who died from cancer in 1911 and 1930 are given in the following table, which shows that while the ages below 35 are not immune from the disease, the great majority of deaths occurred at ages from 35 upwards, the maximum being found in the age-group 65 to 70. The table also reveals the very great increase in numbers dying from cancer. The increase in the rate is shown in a succeeding table.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—AGES, AUSTRALIA, 1911 and 1930.

Ages.	1911.			1930.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years	21	8	29	25	25	50
15 years and under 20 ..	10	6	16	11	8	19
20 " " 25 ..	10	7	17	13	11	24
25 " " 30 ..	12	17	29	14	33	47
30 " " 35 ..	25	35	60	30	39	69
35 " " 40 ..	29	59	88	38	99	137
40 " " 45 ..	81	100	181	89	162	251
45 " " 50 ..	132	173	305	136	242	378
50 " " 55 ..	208	203	411	222	307	529
55 " " 60 ..	203	179	382	345	323	668
60 " " 65 ..	243	177	420	495	382	877
65 " " 70 ..	306	194	500	630	425	1,055
70 " " 75 ..	203	160	363	550	389	939
75 " " 80 ..	150	136	286	336	280	616
80 " " 85 ..	83	67	150	153	139	292
85 years and over ..	44	39	83	85	84	169
Unspecified	1	..	1	..	..	..
Total Deaths	1,761	1,560	3,321	3,172	2,948	6,120

(d) *Occupations.* A tabulation in summarized form of occupations of the males who died from cancer in 1911, 1921 and 1930 together with the percentage of each class on the total male deaths from this disease is given hereunder:—

OCCUPATION OF MALES WHO DIED FROM CANCER.—AUSTRALIA, 1911, 1921 AND 1930.

Occupations.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1911.	1921.	1930.	1911.	1921.	1930.
Professional Class	92	133	176	5.23	5.45	5.55
Domestic Class	62	76	100	3.52	3.11	3.15
Commercial Class	179	275	427	10.17	11.27	13.46
Transport and Communication Class	121	212	280	6.87	8.69	8.83
Industrial Class	622	940	1,189	35.32	38.52	37.48
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc., Class	512	639	761	29.07	26.19	23.99
Indefinite Class	124	129	194	7.04	5.29	6.12
Dependent Class	49	36	45	2.78	1.48	1.42
Total Male Deaths	1,761	2,440	3,172	100.00	100.00	100.00

(e) *Death Rates.* The following table shows the death rates per 100,000 of mean population from cancer in each State for the years 1911 and 1930.

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

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—RATES(a) 1911 AND 1930.

State or Territory.	1911.			1930.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	77	71	74	96	88	92
Victoria	80	85	82	104	105	104
Queensland	71	56	64	84	74	80
South Australia	70	76	73	99	106	102
Western Australia	65	57	62	103	95	100
Tasmania	77	60	69	80	110	95
Northern Territory	37	..	30	165	..	108
Federal Capital Territory	99	..	56	21	..	11
Australia	75	72	74	96	93	95

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

(f) *Proportion on Total Deaths.* While the death rate from all causes has diminished substantially in recent years, the rate from cancer has risen almost continuously, the result being that out of 10,000 deaths from all causes, 1,106 were due to cancer in 1930, as against 693 per 10,000 total deaths in 1911.

DEATHS FROM CANCER—PROPORTIONS ON 10,000 DEATHS, 1911 AND 1930.

State or Territory.	1911.			1930.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	662	783	713	999	1,184	1,078
Victoria	637	819	719	1,084	1,256	1,165
Queensland	586	628	602	936	1,105	1,003
South Australia	675	828	745	1,138	1,325	1,224
Western Australia	557	700	605	997	1,283	1,105
Tasmania	723	629	680	837	1,304	1,057
Northern Territory	170	..	154	758	..	649
Federal Capital Territory	2,000	..	1,000	455	..	313
Australia	638	769	693	1,018	1,219	1,106

(g) *Comparison with Tuberculosis.* In recent years the death rate from tuberculosis has shown a tendency to decrease, while that from cancer has displayed an almost continuous increase. The table hereunder shows that for each of the periods under review the decline in the death rate from tuberculosis has been accompanied by an almost equal increase in the rate for cancer. Thus the death rate for tuberculosis declined by 32 per 100,000 population while the rate for cancer increased by the same amount. This equal but opposite tendency may be demonstrated by stating that the death rate from tuberculosis and cancer combined remains almost constant from period to period, the figures being:—1901-05, 152 per 100,000; 1906-10, 145; 1911-1915, 152; 1916-20, 154; 1921-25, 153; and 1926-30, 152.

TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER.—DEATH RATES(a) AUSTRALIA, 1901 TO 1930.

Period.	Death Rate (a) from Tuberculosis.			Death Rate (a) from Cancer.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901-05 ..	100	77	89	64	61	63
1906-10 ..	81	69	75	71	70	70
1911-15 ..	84	69	77	75	74	75
1916-20 ..	84	59	71	86	80	83
1921-25 ..	71	52	62	93	88	91
1926-30 ..	64	49	57	97	94	95

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

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

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

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Greece	1924	19	Irish Free State ..	1929	101
Egypt	1927	20	New Zealand	1930	102
Rumania	1926	30	Czechoslovakia ..	1927	109
Italy	1928	63	Northern Ireland ..	1928	117
Japan	1929	69	Norway	1927	117
Spain	1927	70	Netherlands	1929	121
Union of South Africa			Germany	1930	131
(Whites)	1929	77	Sweden	1925	130
Belgium	1927	87	Switzerland	1929	141
Canada (including			Great Britain and		
Quebec)	1929	90	Northern Ireland	1928	142
Australia	1930	95	Denmark	1928	143
France	1928	95	England and Wales	1928	143
United States (Regis-			Scotland	1930	146
tration Area) ..	1927	96			

(xvii) *Meningitis.* The deaths during 1930 from meningitis numbered 186, representing a rate of 29 deaths per million of population. Of the deaths 118 were males and 68 females.

(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 1930 are made up as follows:—Cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy (including cerebral hæmorrhage, etc., associated with arterio-sclerosis), 1,407 males, 1,562 females; cerebral embolism, 25 males, 35 females; cerebral thrombosis, 181 males, 229 females; and softening of the brain, 30 males, 34 females.

The total of the class, viz., 3,503 ranks fifth in magnitude of the causes shown on p. 716 and corresponds to a death rate of 544 per million.

(xix) *Diseases of the Heart.* The number of deaths in 1930 was 8,626, viz., 4,793 males and 3,833 females. Of these deaths, 45 were attributed to pericarditis, 329 to acute endocarditis and myocarditis, 553 to angina pectoris, and 276 to aortic valve disease, 573 to mitral valve disease, 46 to aortic and mitral valve disease, 852 to other and unspecified valve disease, 122 to fatty heart, 95 to cardiac dilatation, 4,506 to other unspecified myocardial diseases, 276 to disordered action of the heart and 953 to heart

disease undefined. The sex and territorial distribution of the deaths will be found in the tables on pages 714 to 716. This class is the largest among causes of death, the death rate having grown from 1,019 per million in 1911-15 to 1,364 in 1926-30. The death rates and proportions per 10,000 deaths in 1930 were as follow :—

DEATH RATES(*a*) FROM DISEASES OF THE HEART AND PROPORTION OF 10,000 TOTAL DEATHS, AUSTRALIA, 1930.

State or Territory	Death Rates (<i>a</i>) from Diseases of the Heart.			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	153	122	137	1,594	1,633	1,611
Victoria	155	137	146	1,622	1,642	1,631
Queensland	148	112	131	1,646	1,663	1,653
South Australia	102	104	103	1,177	1,307	1,237
Western Australia	125	95	111	1,201	1,276	1,229
Tasmania	144	132	138	1,508	1,565	1,535
Northern Territory	197	62	151	909	909	909
Federal Capital Territory .. ..	..	25	11	..	1,000	313
Australia	146	122	134	1,539	1,585	1,559

(*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 215 deaths in 1930, viz., 111 males and 104 females.

(xxi) *Chronic Bronchitis*. The deaths from this cause in 1930 numbered 625, viz., 370 males and 255 females, which was below the average for the previous four years, and much lower than the average for previous periods.

(xxii) *Pneumonia*. The deaths from pneumonia during 1930 were 1,959—1,120 males and 839 females—which is 30 per cent. lower than the average, 2,796, for the previous four years.

(xxiii) *Other Diseases of the Respiratory System*. Deaths under this heading in 1926 numbered, 2,534; in 1927, 2,767; in 1928, 2,762; in 1929, 3039; and in 1930, 2,325. The total for 1930 is made up as follows, viz. :—Diseases of the nasal fossæ, 30; diseases of the larynx, 32; broncho-pneumonia, 1,354; capillary bronchitis, 15; pleurisy, 191; pulmonary congestion and apoplexy, 298; gangrene of the lungs, 11; asthma, 118; pulmonary emphysema, 14; chronic interstitial pneumonia, 207; and other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted), 55.

The experience of deaths from diseases of the respiratory system in 1930 was exceptionally favourable, the number being 23 per cent. below the average of the previous four years. The death rate of 795 per million shows a gratifying decrease on that of 1,130 and 1,049 for the respective periods 1911-15 and 1921-25.

(xxiv) *Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)*. In 1930 this heading includes ulcer of the stomach, 145 males, 46 females; ulcer of the duodenum, 88 males, 18 females; and other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted), 57 males, 58 females; a total of 412.

(xxva) *Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Children under two years only)*. The number of deaths due to these causes was 1,078 in 1930, and with the exception of 1929 was the lowest number recorded for many years. During 1930, 7,224 children died before reaching their second birthday, and of these 1,078, or 14.9 per cent., died from diarrhoea and enteritis. The ages of children dying from these diseases during the first year of life will be found on page 708.

The number of deaths (under 2 years of age), the death rates, and proportions of 10,000 deaths due to diarrhoea and enteritis for 1911-15, 1921-25 and 1930 are given below. Reference to the last three lines of the table will reveal the very satisfactory improvement in deaths due to these diseases.

DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), ETC., DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS (UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE).—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

State.	Number of Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (Under 2 years of age.)			Death Rates (a) from Diarrhoea and Enteritis. (Under 2 years of age.)			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	319	238	557	25	19	22	263	261	262
Victoria ..	129	100	229	15	11	13	152	133	143
Queensland ..	38	35	73	8	8	8	85	118	98
South Australia ..	30	38	68	10	14	12	115	169	140
Western Australia	70	56	126	31	29	30	298	393	334
Tasmania ..	15	10	25	14	9	12	146	109	128
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia, 1930 ..	601	477	1,078	18	15	17	193	197	195
Annual Average—									
1911-15 ..	1,687	1,354	3,041	68	59	64	569	627	593
1921-25 ..	1,114	859	1,973	38	31	35	362	366	364

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

(xxvb) *Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over)*. The number of deaths from the same causes in older ages, viz., 462, compared favourably with the average of 506 for the period 1926 to 1929.

(xxvi) *Appendicitis and Typhlitis*. Deaths under this heading numbered 508 in 1930 including 313 males and 195 females. The death rate has remained fairly constant during the periods under review, being 74 per million in 1911-15 and 79 in 1930.

(xxvii) *Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction*. The deaths under this heading have not varied greatly from year to year, the number registered in 1930 being 560, viz., hernia, 164, and intestinal obstruction, 396.

(xxviii) *Cirrhosis of the Liver*. The deaths from this cause during 1930 numbered 276, and include 31 deaths from alcoholic cirrhosis.

(xxix) *Acute and Chronic Nephritis*. The number of deaths attributable to these diseases shows a considerable decrease on the number for the previous year. Of the 3,182 deaths registered in 1930, 166 were ascribed to acute nephritis, and 3,016 to chronic nephritis. Nephritis is amongst the most prolific causes of deaths and accounts in 1930 for a death rate of 494 per million persons. The death rate for the period 1926-30, viz., 507 per million shows a considerable increase on the rates of 450 per million for the periods 1911-15 and 1921-25.

(xxx) *Non-Cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs.* Deaths in 1930 numbered 208. Included in the 208 deaths in 1930 were the following:—Cysts, etc., of the ovary, 30; salpingitis and pelvic abscess, 75; benign tumours of the uterus, 72; uterine hæmorrhage (non-puerperal), 3; and other diseases of the female genital organs, 28.

(xxxii) *Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever).* The 242 deaths from puerperal septicæmia during 1930 showed a decrease from the average of the previous four years, but owing to the smaller number of births recorded the rate rose to 1.88 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rates during the preceding five years were:—1925, 1.74; 1926, 1.64; 1927, 2.15; 1928, 2.05; and 1929, 1.71. 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.
Norway	1927	1.02	1.45	2.47
Sweden	1928	1.42	1.17	2.59
Italy	1928	0.94	1.85	2.79
Japan	1929	0.85	1.97	2.82
France	1928	1.11	1.82	2.93
Denmark	1927	1.04	2.01	3.05
Netherlands	1928	1.31	2.04	3.35
Hungary	1929	1.68	1.69	3.37
Czechoslovakia	1927	1.97	1.60	3.57
Switzerland	1927	1.62	2.03	3.65
Tasmania	1930	1.67	2.09	3.76
Egypt	1927	1.52	2.28	3.80
Spain	1927	2.23	1.63	3.86
Western Australia	1930	1.30	2.61	3.91
England and Wales	1928	1.79	2.63	4.42
Queensland	1930	1.16	3.27	4.43
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1928	1.86	2.91	4.77
Irish Free State	1928	1.74	3.19	4.93
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1928	2.28	2.70	4.98
South Australia	1930	1.50	3.51	5.01
New Zealand	1930	(a)	(a)	5.08
Northern Ireland	1928	1.50	3.74	5.24
Australia	1930	1.88	3.41	5.29
Germany	1928	2.79	2.56	5.35
Canada (including Quebec)	1929	1.96	3.73	5.69
Belgium	1927	3.08	2.63	5.71
Victoria	1930	2.08	3.65	5.73
New South Wales	1930	2.23	3.57	5.80
Scotland	1930	2.34	4.65	6.99
United States (Registration Area)	1929	2.60	4.40	7.00
Greece	1924	4.61	4.22	8.83
Ceylon	1927	6.48	11.02	17.50

(a) Not available.

(xxxiii) *Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy and Confinement.* The deaths under this heading numbered 488 in 1926; 504 in 1927; 527 in 1928; 436 in 1929; and 438 in 1930. Included in the 438 deaths in 1930 were the following:—Accidents of pregnancy, 87; puerperal hæmorrhage, 87; other accidents of childbirth, 87; puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death, 52; puerperal albuminuria and convulsions, 120; 4 deaths following childbirth, and 1 puerperal disease of the breast.

(xxxii*b*) *All Puerperal Causes.* The 680 deaths in 1930 under the two preceding headings correspond to a death rate of 22 per 100,000 females. It may be expressed in other terms by stating that 1 of every 187 women confined in 1930 died from puerperal causes. The corresponding ratios for married women were 1 of every 192, and for single women 1 of every 120. More detailed information will be found in a series of tables in Bulletin No. 48 "Australian Demography."

A tabulation of these ages for married and single women separately will be found in the Bulletin referred to.

The total number of children left by the married mothers was 1,681, an average of 2.7 children per mother.

Forty-one of the mothers who died had been married less than one year, 81 between one and two years, and 48 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. 48 "Australian Demography," which also includes a table showing in combination the duration of marriage and previous issue.

(xxxiii) *Congenital Malformation, Debility, and Premature Birth.* The deaths under this heading in 1930 numbered 3,389, of which 3,323 were of children under one year of age. Of the deaths of children under one year of age 54 per cent. were due to those causes. The number of deaths for 1930 is given in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM CONGENITAL DEBILITY, ETC., AND MALFORMATION, 1930.

State or Territory.	Congenital Malformation.			Congenital Debility, Icterus, Sclerema.			Premature Birth, and Injury at Birth.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	133	82	215	113	64	177	560	409	969
Victoria ..	98	74	172	100	72	172	321	246	567
Queensland ..	50	49	99	35	30	65	175	135	310
South Australia	33	25	58	27	22	49	83	72	155
Western Australia	19	20	39	39	28	67	62	55	117
Tasmania ..	18	12	30	14	11	25	52	48	100
Northern Territory	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Fed. Cap. Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Australia ..	352	262	614	329	227	556	1,254	965	2,219
Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births	5.34	4.19	4.78	4.99	3.63	4.33	19.03	15.44	17.28

(xxxiv) *Senility.* In 1930, 3,071 deaths were attributed to this cause, as follows:—1,585 males and 1,486 females.

Of the deaths described as due to senility, 5 males and 6 females were stated to be aged 100 years or over.

The death rate from senility in 1930 was 477 per million. For the three quinquennia tabulated on page 718 the rate has declined from 875 per million in 1911-15 to 718 in 1921-25 and to 542 in 1926-30.

(xxxv*a*) *Violent Deaths, Homicides.* Deaths from homicide in 1930 numbered 103, this figure being slightly lower than the average for the previous four years.

(xxxv*b*) *Other Accidental Deaths.* Deaths from accidents in 1930 numbered 3,349, compared with an average of 3,457 for the previous four years. Of the deaths in 1930, 1,247 occurred in New South Wales; 856 in Victoria; 507 in Queensland; 293 in South Australia; 324 in Western Australia; 112 in Tasmania; 5 in Northern Territory; and 5 in the Federal Capital Territory.

The following table shows the various kinds of violent deaths, including homicides, but excluding suicides, recorded in Australia for the year 1930, to which the death rate per million has been added in respect of the periods 1911-15, 1921-25 as well as 1930. These latter figures reveal a decrease to 1921-25 but an increase in the rates for 1930, to which the growth of automobile accidents has contributed very largely :—

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL VIOLENCE.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Poisoning by food	13	8	21
Poisoning by venomous animals—			
(a) Snakebite	7	5	12
(b) Other	4	1	5
Other acute accidental poisonings (gas excepted) ..	47	16	63
Conflagration	11	9	20
Accidental burns (conflagration excepted) ..	125	105	230
Accidental mechanical suffocation	32	16	48
Accidental absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas	17	8	25
Accidental drowning	427	98	525
Accidental injury by firearms	126	14	140
Accidental injury by cutting or piercing instruments	9	..	9
Accidental injury by fall	292	98	390
Accidental injury in mining or quarrying ..	58	..	58
Accidental injury by machinery	26	1	27
Accidental injury by other crushing—			
Railway accidents	140	15	155
Tramway accidents	37	7	44
Automobile accidents	764	202	966
Injuries by other vehicles	89	17	106
Aeroplane accidents	16	2	18
Other crushings	81	4	85
Injuries by animals (not poisoning)	24	5	29
Wounds of war	4	..	4
Starvation, thirst, fatigue	25	5	30
Excessive cold	1	..	1
Excessive heat	31	24	55
Lightning	6	..	6
Other accidental electric shocks	27	2	29
Homicide by firearms	23	21	44
Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments ..	4	2	6
Homicide by other means	32	16	48
Infanticide (murder of children under 1 year) ..	5	..	5
Fractures (cause not specified)	80	32	112
Other external violence (cause specified) ..	58	18	76
Other external violence (cause unspecified) ..	47	13	60
Total Deaths	2,688	764	3,452
Death Rate per 1,000,000 of mean population—			
1930	817	242	536
1921-25	771	225	503
1911-15	973	288	645

(xxxvi) *Suicide.*—(a) *General.* Deaths by suicide have showed an increase each year since 1922, the number in 1926 being 711, viz., 583 males and 128 females; in 1927, 740, viz., 598 males and 142 females; in 1928, 777, viz., 635 males and 142 females; in 1929, 785, viz., 644 males and 141 females; and in 1930, 943, viz., 791 males and 152 females.

(b) *Modes Adopted.* The modes adopted by persons who committed suicide in the years 1926 to 1930 were as follow:—

SUICIDES, MODES ADOPTED.—AUSTRALIA, 1926 TO 1930.

Mode of Death.	Males		Females.		Persons.	
	Average of 4 years, 1926-29.	1930.	Average of 4 years, 1926-29.	1930.	Average of 4 years, 1926-29.	1930.
Poisoning	146	197	59	73	205	270
Poisonous gas	19	49	9	9	28	58
Hanging or Strangulation	91	99	23	16	114	115
Drowning	40	48	17	19	57	67
Firearms	186	239	8	7	194	246
Cutting or piercing instruments	102	115	11	17	113	132
Jumping from a high place	8	12	4	5	12	17
Crushing	14	16	4	3	18	19
Other Modes	9	16	3	3	12	19
Total	615	791	138	152	753	943

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

SUICIDE.—DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1930.

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	298	63	361	25	5	15	246	69	170
Victoria	170	37	207	19	4	12	201	49	130
Queensland	163	15	178	33	3	19	364	50	239
South Australia	55	10	65	18	4	11	211	45	134
Western Australia	83	21	104	37	11	25	353	147	276
Tasmania	16	5	21	15	5	10	156	54	108
Northern Territory	5	1	6	165	62	129	758	909	779
Fed. Cap. Territory	1	..	1	21	..	11	455	..	313
Australia—1930	791	152	943	24	5	15	254	63	170
Average—1921-25	509	112	621	18	4	11	166	48	114
„ 1911-15	509	115	624	21	5	13	172	53	122

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

These results disclose that the annual deaths which had shown a tendency to decrease displayed a strong increase in 1930, as regards the absolute numbers registered, the death rate, and the proportion on total deaths.

(d) *Ages.* From the following table, which shows the ages of the persons who committed suicide in 1930, it will be seen that both extreme youth and extreme old age are represented:—

AGES OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Ages.	M.	F.	Total.	Ages.	M.	F.	Total.
15 years and under 20	20	17	37	60 years and under 65	76	13	89
20 „ „ 25	38	14	52	65 „ „ 70	43	4	47
25 „ „ 30	64	9	73	70 „ „ 75	34	3	37
30 „ „ 35	73	12	85	75 „ „ 80	14	1	15
35 „ „ 40	78	21	99	80 „ „ 85	4	..	4
40 „ „ 45	83	16	99	85 „ „ 90	1	..	1
45 „ „ 50	87	17	104	90 „ „ 95	1	..	1
50 „ „ 55	88	11	99	Not stated	..	..	..
55 „ „ 60	80	14	94				
				Total Deaths ..	791	152	943

(e) *Occupations of Males.* The next table gives the occupations of the males who committed suicide in 1911, 1921 and 1930 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Occupations.	Number of Male Deaths.			Percentage on Total.		
	1911.	1921.	1930.	1911.	1921.	1930.
Professional Class	34	32	36	7.62	6.27	4.55
Domestic Class	16	20	22	3.59	3.92	2.78
Commercial Class	63	81	147	14.13	15.88	18.58
Transport and Communication Class	34	42	55	7.62	8.24	6.95
Industrial Class	172	180	294	38.56	35.29	37.17
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, &c., Class	100	131	186	22.42	25.69	23.52
Indefinite Class	23	21	47	5.16	4.12	5.94
Dependent Class	4	3	4	0.90	0.59	0.51
Total Male Deaths	446	510	791	100.00	100.00	100.00

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

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

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Greece	1924	1.7	England and Wales	1928	12.4
Egypt	1927	3.2	Sweden	1928	13.1
Irish Free State	1928	3.3	United States	1927	13.3
Spain	1927	4.2	New Zealand	1930	13.5
Northern Ireland	1928	5.1	New South Wales	1930	14.5
Norway	1927	5.6	Australia	1930	14.6
Netherlands	1929	6.5	Belgium	1927	15.5
Rumania	1926	7.8	Denmark	1928	17.5
Canada	1929	8.5	Queensland	1930	18.9
Italy	1928	9.4	France	1928	18.9
Tasmania	1930	9.7	Japan	1929	20.2
Scotland	1930	10.1	Switzerland	1929	24.2
South Australia	1930	11.2	Western Australia	1930	24.9
Union of South Africa (a)	1928	11.2	Czecho-slovakia	1927	25.6
Victoria	1930	11.6	Germany	1930	30.0
Great Britain and Nor- thern Ireland	1928	11.9			

(a) White population only.

(xxxvii) *Other Diseases.* The number of causes included under this heading is very large, amounting to no less than 90 of the items shown in the detailed classification, and deaths were recorded under each of these with the exception of the following five causes :—Glanders, rabies, other chronic mineral poisoning, chronic organic poisonings and chyluria. The total number of deaths under "other diseases" in 1926 was 8,133, viz., 4,643 males and 3,490 females; in 1927, 8,389, viz., 4,657 males and 3,732 females; in 1928, 8,386, viz., 4,740 males and 3,646 females; in 1929, 8,782, viz., 5,033 males and

3,749 females; and in 1930, 8,220, viz., 4,655 males and 3,565 females. Some of the diseases included here account for very considerable numbers of deaths. Particulars for 1930 are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Causes.	M.	F.	Total.	Causes.	M.	F.	Total.
Tetanus	57	16	73	Diseases of the Eye	2	3	5
Mycoses	5	6	11	Diseases of the Ear	49	45	94
Syphilis	111	55	166	Aneurism	143	44	187
Soft Chancre	1	..	1	Arterio-sclerosis	591	352	943
Gonococcus Infection	4	2	6	Other Diseases of the			
Purulent Infection and Septi-				Arteries	58	21	79
cæmia	58	42	100	Embolism and Thrombosis			
Other Infectious Diseases	2	1	3	(not cerebral)	180	118	298
Other Tumours (Tumours of				Diseases of the Veins	8	14	22
the female genital organs				Diseases of the Lymphatic			
excepted)	34	31	65	System	7	5	12
Acute Rheumatic Fever	97	90	187	Hæmorrhage (without speci-			
Chronic Rheumatism and				fied cause)	4	5	9
Arthritis	14	14	28	Other Diseases of the Circu-			
Rheumatoid and Osteo-				latory System	18	25	43
arthritis	40	69	109	Diseases of the Mouth and			
Gout	2	..	2	Its Associated Organs	19	14	33
Scurvy	2	..	2	Diseases of the Pharynx	57	51	108
Pellagra	2	1	3	Diseases of the Oesophagus	8	3	11
Beri-beri	2	..	2	Ankylostomiasis	1	5	6
Ricketts	12	10	22	Intestinal Parasites	9	4	13
Diabetes	287	435	722	Other Diseases of the In-			
Pernicious Anæmia	94	141	235	testines	43	37	80
Other Anæmias and				Acute Yellow Atrophy of the			
Chlorosis	21	29	50	Liver	5	11	16
Diseases of the Pituitary				Hydatid Tumours of the			
Gland	7	4	11	Liver	20	18	38
Exophthalmic Goitre	16	112	128	Biliary Calculi	62	131	193
Other Diseases of the Thyroid				Other Diseases of the Liver	121	142	263
Glands	12	40	52	Diseases of the Pancreas	40	30	70
Diseases of the Parathyroid				Peritonitis (without specified			
Glands	7	..	7	cause)	35	41	76
Diseases of the Thymus				Other Diseases of the Digest-			
Gland	23	17	40	ive system (Cancer and			
Addison's Disease	6	17	23	Tuberculosis excepted)	1	..	1
Diseases of the Spleen	4	..	4	Other Diseases of the Kid-			
Leucæmia	65	52	117	neys and their Annexa	142	110	252
Hodgkin's Disease	46	33	79	Calculi of Urinary Passages	43	17	60
Acute and Chronic Alco-				Diseases of the Bladder	82	24	106
holism	62	12	74	Other Diseases of the Urethra,			
Chronic Lead Poisoning	11	3	14	Urinary Abscesses, etc.	32	1	33
Other General Diseases	67	51	118	Diseases of the Prostate	418	..	418
Encephalitis—Cerebral				Non-venereal Diseases of the			
Abscess	36	19	55	Male Genital Organs	5	..	5
Encephalitis—Other Diseases				Non-puerperal Diseases of			
Locomotor Ataxia	32	29	61	the Breast .. .. .	..	1	1
Other Diseases of the Spinal				Gangrene	51	39	90
Cord	62	8	70	Furuncle	30	23	53
Paralysis without specified				Phlegmon, Acute Abscess	69	57	126
cause	142	128	270	Other Diseases of the Skin			
General Paralysis of the In-				and Annexa	20	22	42
sane	58	14	72	Non-tuberculous Diseases of			
Other Forms of Mental Alien-				the Bones	65	49	114
ation	21	49	70	Other Diseases of the Joints			
Epilepsy	93	77	170	(Tuberculosis and Rheu-			
Convulsions (non-puerperal)				matism excepted)	13	11	24
Convulsions of Children under				Amputation .. .. .	..	1	1
5 years of age	43	26	69	Other Diseases of the Organs			
Chorea .. .. .	..	2	2	of Locomotion	3	1	4
Neuralgia and Neuritis	5	12	17	Diseases of the Umbilicus	12	11	23
Idiocy, Imbecility	10	11	21	Atelectasis	138	101	239
Cerebral Tumour	128	84	212	Other Diseases peculiar to			
Disseminated Sclerosis	20	26	46	Infancy	45	46	91
Paralysis Agitans	63	37	100	Lack of Care (Infants)	2	5	7
Other Diseases of the Ner-				Total Deaths	4,655	3,565	8,220
vous System	31	35	66				

(xxxviii) *Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases.* The number of deaths included under this heading was 690 in 1926, 570 in 1927, 603 in 1928, 536 in 1929, and 401 in 1930, of which 296 were males and 105 females. The detailed classification shows these ill-defined diseases under two headings—sudden death, including syncope; and unspecified or ill-defined causes, of which the following are specimens:—Heart failure, asthenia, anasarca, atrophy, exhaustion, dropsy, ascites, and general œdema, etc. In 1930, the number of deaths which came under the first of these categories was 43, and under the

second, 358. 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.

14. Causes of Deaths in Classes.—The figures in the preceding sub-sections relate to specific causes of death, and are of greater value in medical statistics than a mere grouping under general headings. The classification under fifteen general headings adopted by the compilers of the International Nomenclature is, however, shown in the following table, together with the death rates and proportions on total deaths pertaining to those classes. A further table furnishes the death rates for the quinquennia 1911-15 and 1921-25 :—

DEATHS, DEATH RATES(a), ETC., IN CLASSES.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

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	2,990	2,300	5,290	91	73	82	960	951	956
2. General diseases not included above	4,104	4,109	8,213	125	130	127	1,318	1,699	1,484
3. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Sense	2,180	2,133	4,313	66	68	67	700	882	779
4. Diseases of the Circulatory System	6,278	4,904	11,182	191	156	173	2,015	2,029	2,021
5. Diseases of the Respiratory System	2,992	2,132	5,124	91	68	80	961	882	926
6. Diseases of the Digestive Organs	2,343	1,851	4,194	71	59	65	752	765	758
7. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	2,518	1,747	4,265	77	55	66	808	722	771
8. Puerperal Condition	..	680	680	..	22	11	..	281	123
9. Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	170	141	311	5	4	5	55	58	56
10. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	81	62	143	2	2	2	26	26	26
11. Malformations	352	262	614	11	8	10	113	108	111
12. Early Infancy	1,780	1,355	3,135	54	43	49	571	560	567
13. Old Age	1,585	1,486	3,071	48	47	48	509	615	556
14. External Causes	3,479	916	4,395	106	29	68	1,117	379	794
15. Ill-defined Diseases	296	105	401	9	3	6	95	43	72
Total	31,148	24,183	55,331	947	767	859	10,000	10,000	10,000

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

DEATH RATES IN CLASSES—AUSTRALIA, 1911 TO 1915 AND 1921 TO 1925.

Class.	Number of Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.					
	1911 to 1915.			1921 to 1925.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Epidemic, Endemic and Infectious Diseases	261	236	249	120	95	108
2. General Diseases, not included above				128	127	128
3. Diseases of Nervous System and of Organs of Sense				93	83	88
4. Diseases of Circulatory System	112	93	103	93	83	88
5. Diseases of Respiratory System	147	116	132	150	118	134
6. Diseases of Digestive System	132	93	113	121	88	105
7. Non-venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa	135	123	130	97	81	89
8. Puerperal Condition	72	46	50	72	49	61
9. Diseases of Skin and Cellular Tissue	..	27	13	..	25	12
10. Diseases of Organs of Locomotion	6	5	6	6	4	5
11. Malformations	2	1	1	3	2	2
12. Early Infancy	12	9	10	12	10	11
13. Old-age	87	71	79	73	56	65
14. External Causes	94	80	88	76	68	72
15. Ill-defined Diseases	117	33	77	95	26	61
Total	16	9	13	15	9	12
Total	1,193	942	1,073	1,061	841	953

15. Ages at Death of Married Males and Females, and Issue.—Bulletin No. 48 "Australian Demography" contains a number of tables showing the age at marriage, age at death, birthplaces, and occupations, in combination with the issue of married persons who died in Australia in 1930. A summary of those tables is given hereunder. Deaths of married males in 1930 numbered 18,172, and of married females, 16,402. The tabulations which follow deal, however, with only 17,774 males and 16,202 females, the information in the remaining 598 cases being incomplete. The total number of children in the families of the 19,245 males was 87,967, and of the 17,247 females, 83,558. 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, 1930.**

Age at Death.	Average Family.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1911.	1921.	1930.	1911.	1921.	1930.
Under 20 years	0.33	..	0.80	0.94	0.77	0.50
20 to 24 "	0.77	0.84	0.78	1.27	1.22	1.18
25 " 29 "	1.25	1.29	1.43	1.82	1.86	1.68
30 " 34 "	2.05	2.06	1.98	2.74	2.45	2.39
35 " 39 "	2.80	2.58	2.25	3.64	3.29	2.96
40 " 44 "	3.47	3.23	2.91	4.09	3.66	3.48
45 " 49 "	4.09	3.48	3.13	4.54	3.76	3.43
50 " 54 "	4.75	3.76	3.55	5.35	4.23	3.60
55 " 59 "	5.44	4.41	3.75	5.86	4.69	3.98
60 " 64 "	5.95	4.98	4.18	5.99	5.39	4.44
65 " 69 "	6.23	5.50	4.60	6.50	5.86	4.98
70 " 74 "	6.41	6.06	5.08	6.38	6.30	5.41
75 " 79 "	6.75	6.66	5.81	6.72	6.56	5.95
80 " 84 "	6.68	6.89	6.30	6.22	6.76	6.36
85 " 89 "	6.67	7.18	6.54	5.97	6.93	6.64
90 " 94 "	6.03	7.21	6.98	5.69	6.53	6.51
95 " 99 "	7.30	6.97	7.29	5.05	6.05	6.14
100 years and upwards ..	9.33	9.20	5.65	5.17	5.11	5.45
Age not stated	4.33	5.36	3.71	4.60	5.80	5.50
All ages	5.42	4.97	4.49	5.35	5.05	4.70

The figures in the preceding table include the issue both living and dead, the proportion between them, taking the issue of deceased males and females together, being about 1,000 to 260. The totals are shown in the following table:—

ISSUE OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES.—AUSTRALIA, 1930.

Issue of Married Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Issue of Married Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Living ..	32,561	32,118	64,679	Living ..	29,494	29,674	59,168
Dead ..	8,563	6,600	15,163	Dead ..	9,620	7,442	17,062
Total ..	41,124	38,718	79,842	Total ..	39,114	37,116	76,230

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

AGES AT MARRIAGE OF DECEASED MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.—AUSTRALIA, 1911, 1921 AND 1930.

Age at Marriage.	Average Family.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1911.	1921.	1930.	1911.	1921.	1930.
Under 15 years .. ..	..	..	..	9.71	7.60	9.87
15 to 19 "	6.97	6.32	6.14	7.10	6.97	6.60
20 " 24 "	6.34	6.05	5.65	5.77	5.50	5.26
25 " 29 "	5.70	5.17	4.72	4.27	4.09	3.82
30 " 34 "	4.92	4.45	3.91	3.04	2.66	2.51
35 " 39 "	4.05	3.90	3.22	1.68	1.61	1.46
40 " 44 "	3.43	2.67	2.44	0.72	0.62	0.56
45 " 49 "	2.59	2.20	1.82	0.26	0.03	0.09
50 " 54 "	2.45	1.70	1.21	..	..	..
55 " 59 "	1.66	1.30	1.00	..	..	..
60 " 64 "	2.00	0.33	0.79	..	..	..
65 years and upwards ..	1.00	0.25	1.00	..	..	..
Age unspecified	5.40	4.93	3.54	5.23	5.41	4.04
All Ages	5.42	4.97	4.49	5.35	5.05	4.70

17. Birthplaces of Deceased Married Males and Females, and Issue.—The following table shows the birthplaces of married males and females who died in 1911 and 1930, 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 and the British Isles, differences occur between the averages of these individual countries, which appear inexplicable on any other ground than that of different age constitution of the locally born population. It will be noted that the differences occur both in the male and female averages.

BIRTHPLACES OF DECEASED MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.—AUSTRALIA, 1911 AND 1930.

Birthplace.	Married Males.				Married Females.			
	1911.		1930.		1911.		1930.	
	Deaths.	Average Family.	Deaths.	Average Family.	Deaths.	Average Family.	Deaths.	Average Family.
Australasia—								
Australia	4,074	4.71	10,569	4.36	4,566	4.57	10,428	4.49
New Zealand	64	3.89	155	3.34	56	3.84	105	3.00
Europe—								
England and Wales ..	4,079	5.87	3,925	4.68	3,152	5.86	3,067	4.95
Scotland	1,133	5.89	975	4.65	1,002	6.09	798	5.32
Ireland	1,766	6.12	1,016	5.31	2,118	5.83	1,189	5.36
Other British Possessions								
Western	23	6.52	27	4.11	24	5.75	13	5.54
Central	199	4.33	208	4.63	55	5.07	74	4.99
Southern	484	5.81	331	5.71	270	6.56	242	6.74
Eastern	58	5.09	106	3.00	12	4.92	38	3.82
Asia—								
British Possessions ..	32	3.87	59	2.81	17	6.41	19	5.47
Foreign Countries ..	74	2.46	96	3.13	5	2.60	17	6.12
Africa—								
British Possessions ..	16	3.56	20	5.00	15	4.80	26	3.42
Foreign Countries ..	..	..	4	1.00	..	..	1	..
America—								
British Possessions ..	42	5.55	42	4.17	17	6.47	16	6.38
United States	40	3.78	60	3.10	17	4.94	29	3.86
Other Foreign Countries								
Polynesia	17	4.53	7	4.14	10	4.50	6	2.67
Indefinite	5	4.00	14	6.14	9	3.33	8	4.62
Indefinite	72	4.28	113	4.04	72	4.85	106	4.46
Total	12,213	5.42	17,774	4.49	11,423	5.35	16,202	4.70

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

**OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED MARRIED MALES AND AVERAGE ISSUE—
AUSTRALIA, 1911, 1921 AND 1930.**

Occupation.	Deaths of Married Males.			Average Family.		
	1911.	1921.	1930.	1911.	1921.	1930.
Professional Class	681	926	1,196	4.55	4.04	3.10
Domestic Class	452	552	576	3.92	3.55	3.54
Commercial Class	1,407	1,977	2,683	4.70	4.18	3.61
Transport and Communica- tion Class	1,001	1,254	1,594	4.56	4.63	4.02
Industrial Class	3,981	5,086	6,501	5.38	4.95	4.55
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, &c., Class	3,610	3,983	4,187	6.25	5.83	5.46
Indefinite Class	1,037	759	1,005	5.81	5.49	4.83
Dependents	44	15	32	4.30	4.00	3.25
Total	12,213	14,552	17,774	5.42	4.97	4.49

§ 4. Australian Life Tables.

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

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

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

Towards the end of 1929, however, the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages Ordinances were made, providing for the assumption by the Commonwealth Government of the function of registration within the Territory as from 1st January, 1930. The system has been successfully inaugurated and has functioned satisfactorily since that date. The Commonwealth Statistician is the Principal Registrar, and all registrations are made at Canberra.

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

§ 6. Graphical Representation of Vital Statistics.

(See Graphs pp. 689 to 694.)

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

2. **Graphs of Annual Births, Marriages, and Deaths.**—The outstanding features of the graph representing births are:—An almost continuous rise in the numbers from 1860 to 1891; a decline till 1893, associated with the commercial crisis of 1891-93; a sharp fall in 1903 which accompanied a severe drought; an uninterrupted increase from 1903 to 1914, the total for 1914 being the highest recorded; a rapid decline until 1920, the result of war conditions. The figures for the last ten years show a tendency to greater stability, though with a general downward tendency.

The graph for marriages up to 1914 discloses approximately the same features as that for births—financial crises and droughts having a similar effect. The numbers for 1914 and 1915 showed a considerable increase over previous years. From 1916 to 1918 there was a rapid fall, the numbers being much below those of pre-war years. During 1919 and 1920 the recovery was very rapid, the total for the latter year being the highest ever recorded. The totals for 1923 to 1930 were not so favourable.

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

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

The variations in the marriage rates, though less abrupt than those in the birth and death rates, have ranged from a minimum of 6.08 per 1,000 which marked the culmination of a commercial depression in 1894 to a maximum of 9.62 per 1,000 in 1920.

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.