

CHAPTER XXV.

VITAL STATISTICS.

§ 1. Births.

1. Births, 1920 to 1924.—The number of male and female births and the total births registered in Australia during the years 1920 to 1924 are shown in the tables hereunder. The numerical relation which these births bear to the population, and various other associated features, are given in later tables.

MALE BIRTHS, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus- tralia.
1920	27,691	18,647	10,537	6,178	4,256	2,908	31	8	70,256
1921	28,005	18,288	10,638	6,122	3,988	2,944	39	15	70,039
1922	28,218	18,738	10,263	6,150	4,163	2,995	38	17	70,582
1923	27,713	18,565	10,163	5,976	4,014	2,888	40	6	69,365
1924 { Single births	26,833	18,089	9,837	5,838	4,134	2,623	29	15	67,398
Twins ..	509	411	212	99	81	76	..	..	1,388
Triplets ..	8	..	1	4	..	1	..	..	14
Total births	27,350	18,500	10,050	5,941	4,215	2,700	29	15	68,800

FEMALE BIRTHS, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus- tralia.
1920	26,251	17,566	9,719	5,850	3,893	2,832	32	7	66,150
1921	26,631	17,303	9,691	5,852	3,819	2,811	40	12	66,159
1922	26,952	17,550	9,724	5,851	3,968	2,822	32	15	66,914
1923	26,356	17,312	9,819	5,716	3,840	2,769	32	13	65,857
1924 { Single births	25,832	17,290	9,476	5,524	4,023	2,639	26	26	64,836
Twins ..	517	341	180	125	63	42	2	..	1,270
Triplets ..	(d) 6	9	2	2	..	2	..	..	21
Total births	26,355	17,640	9,658	5,651	4,086	2,683	28	26	66,127

TOTAL BIRTHS, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus- tralia.
1920	53,942	36,213	20,256	12,028	8,149	5,740	63	15	136,406
1921	54,636	35,591	20,329	11,974	7,807	5,755	79	27	136,198
1922	55,170	36,288	19,987	12,001	8,131	5,817	70	32	137,496
1923	54,069	35,877	19,982	11,692	7,854	5,657	72	19	135,222
1924 { Single births	52,665	35,379	19,313	11,362	8,157	5,262	55	41	132,234
Twins ..	(c) 1,026	(b) 752	(a) 392	224	(b) 144	118	2	..	2,658
Triplets ..	(d) 14	9	3	6	..	3	..	..	35
Total births	53,705	36,140	19,708	11,592	8,301	5,383	57	41	134,927

(a) Two stillborn twins not included.
(b) Four stillborn twins not included.

(c) Six stillborn twins not included.
(d) One stillborn triplet not included.

2. **Birth Rates.**—The next table gives the crude birth rates in each of the States and Territories and in Australia as a whole for the years 1920 to 1924.

CRUDE BIRTH RATE(a), 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W.A.	Tas.	North. Ter.	Federal Capital Territory.	Aus- tralia.
1920	26.09	23.95	27.15	24.72	24.69	27.29	14.96	6.90	25.45
1921	25.93	23.16	26.64	24.08	23.39	26.98	20.23	10.87	24.95
1922	25.67	23.10	25.59	23.71	23.94	27.08	19.16	11.37	24.69
1923	24.68	22.31	24.89	22.60	22.55	26.27	19.94	5.73	23.77
1924	24.11	22.01	23.87	21.88	23.09	25.07	15.82	10.65	23.24

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

Notwithstanding some undulating movements at different times, the crude birth rate of Australia has shown a constant decline for many years, and if the figures for 1919 are discarded as the result of abnormal conditions arising from the war, the rate of 23.24 per 1,000 persons is the lowest yet recorded.

The most effective 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.

To compare the relative increases to the populations of different countries accruing from births, it is of course necessary to take account of the ex-nuptial births, which vary very largely in relation to nuptial births between different countries and between different localities in the same country.

A thoroughly effective comparison of the birth rates of the different States can be made at Census periods only, because at other times accurate information is unobtainable regarding the masculinity and the age composition of the population.

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

The rates obtained from these computations place Tasmania first, and Queensland second, notwithstanding that the proportions of married women of child-bearing age in their populations were lower than the average for Australia. Some compensation to this disadvantage in its effect on the crude birth rate was provided by the relatively low average age of the married women in these States, and by the large proportion of ex-nuptial births. The relatively low proportion of married women of child-bearing age in Queensland was due to the large number of adult males engaged in localities unsuited to women, a circumstance which accounts for the high masculinity of the population.

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

Western Australia, though fifth in order of the crude birth rates, takes third place when the rates are computed in relation to women only. This change in position is due to the high masculinity. Notwithstanding that the average age of married women of reproductive ages was higher than in any other State, the uncorrected birthrate for nuptial births per 1,000 married women was higher than in New South Wales, Victoria, or South Australia. The adjustment for age improves the status of Western Australia very considerably, though not sufficiently to alter the sequence of its position.

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

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

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

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

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

Subject.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Aus- tralia.
Crude birth rate per 1,000 persons ..	25.99	23.54	26.72	24.23	24.14	26.99	25.15
Birth rate per 100 women 15-44 incl. ..	11.04	9.79	11.83	10.25	11.05	11.91	10.74
Birth rate per 100 married women 15-44 incl. (a)	19.39	19.29	21.26	18.71	19.62	21.83	19.65
Birth rate per 100 married women 15-44 incl. (corrected for age variation) ..	19.14	19.44	20.77	18.99	20.44	21.24	19.65
Ex-nuptial births—per cent. on all births ..	4.82	4.84	5.00	3.28	4.02	5.11	4.69
Ex-nuptial births per 100 unmarried women 15-44 incl. ..	1.16	0.92	1.26	0.72	0.92	1.26	1.05
Women 15-44 incl.—per cent. all persons ..	23.54	24.02	22.57	23.65	21.83	22.67	23.41
Average age of all women 15-44 incl. ..	28.67	28.61	28.09	28.73	28.45	28.10	28.54
Married women 15-44 incl.—per cent. on all persons ..	12.75	11.61	11.93	12.53	11.81	11.73	12.20
Average age of married women 15-44 incl. ..	32.34	32.74	32.16	32.67	33.02	32.16	32.48

(a) Nuptial births only.

The following figures gives 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.	1900-2.	1910-12.	1920-22.
Births per 1,000 women aged 15-44 ..	169.7	153.8	117.3	117.2	107.4
Nuptial births per 1,000 married women 15-44 ..	321.0	332.0	235.8	236.0	196.5

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

CRUDE BIRTH RATES(a).—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Russia, European ..	1923	42.5	Canada (excluding		
Bulgaria ..	1921	40.7	Quebec) ..	1924	23.1
Chile ..	1923	39.4	Western Australia ..	1924	23.1
Ceylon ..	1923	39.1	United States (b) ..	1924	22.5
Rumania ..	1922	37.5	Austria ..	1923	22.3
Jamaica ..	1922	37.3	Northern Ireland ..	1924	22.2
Quebec (Canada) ..	1922	35.1	Victoria ..	1924	22.0
Japan ..	1923	34.9	Denmark ..	1924	21.9
Spain ..	1924	29.9	Scotland ..	1924	21.9
Italy ..	1923	29.3	South Australia ..	1924	21.9
Czecho-Slovakia ..	1923	27.3	Norway ..	1924	21.7
Union of South Africa			New Zealand ..	1924	21.6
(whites) ..	1924	26.5	Germany ..	1924	21.1
Hungary ..	1924	26.3	Belgium ..	1923	20.7
Uruguay ..	1923	25.4	Prussia ..	1923	20.6
Finland ..	1923	25.4	Irish Free State ..	1924	20.1
Tasmania ..	1924	25.1	Switzerland ..	1923	19.4
Netherlands ..	1924	24.9	Great Britain ..	1924	19.3
New South Wales ..	1924	24.1	France ..	1924	19.0
Queensland ..	1924	23.9	England and Wales..	1924	18.8
Australia ..	1924	23.2	Sweden ..	1924	18.1
Ontario (Canada) ..	1924	23.2			

(a) Number of births per 1,000 of the mean population. (b) Figures for "provisional birth-registration area," which includes about 85 per cent. of the population.

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

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

Country.	Period.	Rate.	Country.	Period.	Rate.
Bulgaria ..	1910-11	280	Australia ..	1906-15	198
Ireland ..	1909-12	250	Hungary ..	1906-15	198
Netherlands ..	1905-14	233	Germany ..	1907-14	196
Finland ..	1906-15	230	Sweden ..	1903-13	196
Italy ..	1907-14	226	Denmark ..	1906-15	191
Norway ..	1907-14	224	New Zealand ..	1906-15	188
Austria ..	1903-13	219	Switzerland ..	1906-15	184
Spain ..	1906-15	218	England and Wales..	1906-15	171
Prussia ..	1907-14	204	Belgium ..	1908-13	161
Scotland ..	1906-15	202	France ..	1910-11	114

4. *Masculinity of Births.*—(i) *General.* The masculinity of births, i.e., the excess of males over females per 100 births registered, during the last five years varied from 0.32 in Tasmania in 1924 to 4.66 in Queensland in 1921. On account of the smallness of the numbers, the returns from the Northern Territory and the Federal Capital Territory have not been taken into consideration. The following table, which gives the values for the States and Australia for 1920 to 1924, shows that for Australia the masculinity of births has fallen each year since 1920.

MASCUILITY(a) OF BIRTHS REGISTERED, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
1920 ..	2.67	2.99	4.04	2.73	4.45	1.32	-1.59	6.67	3.01
1921 ..	2.51	2.77	4.66	2.25	2.16	2.31	-1.27	11.11	2.85
1922 ..	2.29	3.27	2.70	2.49	2.40	2.97	8.77	6.25	2.67
1923 ..	2.51	3.49	1.72	2.22	2.22	2.10	11.11	-36.84	2.59
1924 ..	1.85	2.38	1.99	2.50	1.55	0.32	1.75	-26.83	1.98

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

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

(ii) *Masculinity of Ex-nuptial Births.* The masculinity of ex-nuptial births was as follows:—

MASCUILITY(a) OF EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
1920 ..	3.87	8.20	11.52	-2.22	5.36	-3.63	-6.67	..	5.60
1921 ..	3.94	2.72	-0.94	6.10	6.03	1.26	15.38	..	2.96
1922 ..	3.11	1.75	6.44	9.55	3.26	-2.64	-5.88	..	3.37
1923 ..	2.54	2.07	2.13	0.00	-5.96	-3.98	10.34	-100.00	1.72
1924 ..	3.21	-0.96	0.19	2.54	2.14	-5.26	7.69	100.00	1.20

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

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

Although the general tendency of the change in the sex composition of the ex-nuptial births has been the same as in the total births, the results in the smaller States do not show the same consistency in the former as in the latter. This is due, no doubt, to the relatively small numbers involved.

(iii) *Masculinity of Nuptial and Ex-nuptial Births, Various Countries.*—There is ordinarily a very small difference between the masculinity of nuptial and ex-nuptial births. Thus, according to the following table, for the period about 1906 to 1913, the masculinity in various countries ranged from 4.63 to 1.91, and from 5.90 to 0.06 for nuptial and ex-nuptial births respectively.

MASCULINITY OF BIRTHS.—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Period.	Masculinity of Births.(a)		Country.	Period.	Masculinity of Births.(a)	
		Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-nuptial Live Births.			Nuptial Live Births.	Ex-nuptial Live Births.
Spain ..	1906-13	4.63	5.90	Ireland ..	1906-12	2.61	1.63
Portugal ..	1906-10	3.93	0.06	New Zealand	1906-13	2.59	2.57
Finland ..	1906-13	3.03	2.09	Australia ..	1906-13	2.52	2.27
Sweden ..	1906-13	2.95	3.27	Netherlands	1906-13	2.49	1.53
Hungary ..	1906-13	2.86	2.02	Denmark ..	1906-13	2.43	2.22
Norway ..	1906-13	2.79	2.98	Switzerland	1906-13	2.38	1.21
Prussia ..	1906-13	2.79	2.12	Japan ..	1906-13	2.32	0.87
Russia, Euro- pean ..	1906-09	2.77	2.00	France ..	1906-11	2.21	1.59
Austria ..	1906-13	2.76	2.73	Chile ..	1906-13	2.20	2.81
Germany ..	1906-13	2.71	2.29	Belgium ..	1906-13	2.08	1.31
Italy ..	1906-13	2.64	2.29	Scotland ..	1906-13	2.05	2.14
Serbia ..	1906-10	2.62	2.86	England and Wales ..	1906-13	1.91	2.07

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

5. *Ex-nuptial Births.*—(i) *General.* The number of ex-nuptial births reached its maximum, 7,438, in 1913, but it has since fallen considerably. On the average of the five years 1910-14, the number of ex-nuptial births in Australia was 7,171, while for the period 1920-24 it was only 6,350, a decline of 11.4 per cent., whereas the annual average total births for the same period increased by 5.3 per cent.

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

EX-NUPTIAL BIRTHS, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
1920 ..	2,582	1,902	1,033	450	317	303	15	..	6,602
1921 ..	2,640	1,725	1,062	377	315	318	26	..	6,463
1922 ..	2,667	1,602	932	356	337	265	17	..	6,176
1923 ..	2,676	1,595	1,079	360	285	251	29	1	6,276
1924 ..	2,589	1,668	1,052	355	327	228	13	1	6,233

(ii) *Rate of Ex-nuptiality, 1920 to 1924.* The rate of ex-nuptiality, i.e., the percentage of ex-nuptial on total births fell steadily from 4.84 in 1920 to 4.62 in 1924. On the basis of the figures given in the preceding sub-section the ex-nuptial rate fell from 5.55 per cent. of all births during the years 1910-14 to 4.67 per cent. for the years 1920-24.

PERCENTAGE OF EX-NUPTIAL ON TOTAL BIRTHS, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
1920 ..	4.79	5.25	5.10	3.74	3.89	5.28	23.81	..	4.84
1921 ..	4.83	4.85	5.22	3.15	4.03	5.53	32.91	..	4.75
1922 ..	4.83	4.41	4.66	2.97	4.14	4.56	24.29	..	4.49
1923 ..	4.95	4.45	5.40	3.08	3.63	4.44	40.28	5.26	4.64
1924 ..	4.82	4.62	5.34	3.06	3.94	4.24	22.81	2.44	4.62

A comparison of greater significance 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 calculation has been made for Australia for the last five Census periods for which the information is available, and covers in each case the Census year, together with the year immediately preceding and the year immediately following. The number of ex-nuptial births per 1,000 unmarried women of ages 15 to 45 has been found to be as follows:—Years 1880–82, 14.49; years 1890–92, 15.93; years 1900–02, 13.30; years 1910–12, 12.53; years 1920–22, 10.50. The comparative results given in the following table have been taken from the *Annuaire International de Statistique*, Vols. II., and V., and are based on ages 15 to 49 years:—

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

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

(iii) *Comparison of Rates.* The following table has been prepared to show the relative movements of the ex-nuptial and the nuptial births in relation to the total population:—

**CRUDE EX-NUPTIAL, NUPTIAL, AND TOTAL BIRTH RATES (a).—AUSTRALIA,
1920 TO 1924.**

Rates.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Ex-nuptial	1.24	1.18	1.11	1.10	1.07
Nuptial	24.50	23.77	23.58	22.67	22.17
Total	25.74	24.95	24.69	23.77	23.24

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

6. **Multiple Births.**—Among the total number of 134,927 births registered in Australia in 1924, there were 132,234 single births, 2,658 twins, and 35 triplets. The number of cases of twins was 1,337, there being 16 stillbirths, and there were 12 cases of triplets, one child being stillborn. The total number of mothers was, therefore, 133,583, the proportion of mothers of twins being one in every 100, and of mothers of triplets one in every 11,132 of total mothers. The proportion of multiple births is fairly constant over an extended period.

MULTIPLE BIRTHS.—AUSTRALIA, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.	Percentage of Cases of Multiple Births on total Mothers.	Number of Mothers to each Multiple Birth.
1920	1,521	16	1.13	88
1921	1,453	12	1.09	92
1922	1,432	12	1.06	94
1923	1,394	6	1.04	96
1924	1,337	12	1.01	99

7. *Ages of Parents.*—(i) *Single Births.* The relative ages of the parents of children registered in 1924 have been tabulated separately for male and female births, twins and triplets being distinguished from single births, and are shown for single ages and for every State in "Australian Demography," No. 42, published by this Bureau. In the present work the exigencies of space allow only the insertion of corresponding tables showing the relative ages of parents in groups of five years. The largest number of fathers in the case of single births is found at ages 30 to 34, and of mothers at ages 25 to 29. When, however, the ages of both parents are considered together, the largest number of single births occurred where both father and mother were between 25 and 29.

AGES OF PARENTS IN CASES OF SINGLE BIRTHS.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Ages of Fathers and Sexes of Children.		Total Children.	Ages of Mothers.								
			Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.	Unspecified.
Under 20	Males..	322	2	237	79	4	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	330	..	243	81	4	..	1	..	1	..
	Total ..	652	2	480	160	8	..	1	..	1	..
20 to 24	Males..	7,129	2	1,531	4,552	919	100	22	3	..	..
	Females	6,730	1	1,425	4,310	872	108	14	..	..	..
	Total ..	13,859	3	2,956	8,862	1,791	208	36	3	..	..
25 to 29	Males..	15,644	1	621	6,235	7,137	1,465	165	20	..	..
	Females	15,096	3	613	5,816	7,113	1,360	171	19	..	1
	Total ..	30,740	4	1,234	12,051	14,250	2,825	336	39	..	1
30 to 34	Males..	16,995	..	222	2,649	6,687	6,326	1,036	71	3	1
	Females	16,181	1	195	2,455	6,396	5,977	1,083	73	..	1
	Total ..	33,176	1	417	5,104	13,083	12,303	2,119	144	3	2
35 to 39	Males..	12,647	..	46	751	2,752	4,769	3,881	436	12	..
	Females	11,979	..	55	696	2,562	4,621	3,660	377	8	..
	Total ..	24,626	..	101	1,447	5,314	9,390	7,541	813	20	..
40 to 44	Males..	6,753	..	20	191	723	1,868	2,658	1,252	40	1
	Females	6,651	..	14	210	692	1,748	2,694	1,252	41	..
	Total ..	13,404	..	34	401	1,415	3,616	5,352	2,504	81	1
45 to 49	Males..	3,081	..	5	72	236	632	1,159	857	120	..
	Females	3,097	..	5	64	247	596	1,138	926	121	..
	Total ..	6,178	..	10	136	483	1,228	2,297	1,783	241	..
50 to 54	Males..	1,189	..	..	23	75	193	392	436	70	..
	Females	1,165	..	2	28	80	183	368	426	78	..
	Total ..	2,354	..	2	51	155	376	760	862	148	..
55 to 59	Males..	366	..	..	11	25	69	111	119	31	..
	Females	371	..	..	8	17	57	139	120	30	..
	Total ..	737	..	..	19	42	126	250	239	61	..
60 to 64	Males..	127	..	..	5	11	25	42	41	3	..
	Females	146	..	..	3	12	21	42	57	11	..
	Total ..	273	..	..	8	23	46	84	98	14	..
65 and upwards	Males..	38	..	1	..	4	8	10	15	..	..
	Females	46	..	..	1	6	9	12	12	6	..
	Total ..	84	..	1	1	10	17	22	27	6	..
Not stated	Males..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Females	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nuptial children	Males..	64,291	5	2,683	14,568	18,573	15,455	9,476	3,250	279	2
	Females	61,793	5	2,552	13,673	18,001	14,680	9,322	3,262	296	2
	Total ..	126,084	10	5,235	28,241	36,574	30,135	18,798	6,512	575	4
Ex-nuptial children	Males..	3,107	19	816	1,102	547	318	221	69	7	8
	Females	3,043	15	850	1,005	493	353	232	85	6	4
	Total ..	6,150	34	1,666	2,107	1,040	671	453	154	13	12
Total children	Males..	67,398	24	3,499	15,670	19,120	15,773	9,697	3,319	286	10
	Females	64,836	20	3,402	14,678	18,494	15,133	9,534	3,347	322	6
	Total ..	132,234	44	6,901	30,348	37,614	30,806	19,231	6,666	598	16

(ii) *Twins.* The ages of parents of twins in 1924 are given hereunder:—

AGES OF PARENTS OF TWINS.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Ages of Fathers and Sexes of Children.			Total Children.	Ages of Mothers.						
				Under 20.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.
Under 20 ..	{ Males ..	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Females ..	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Total ..	..	6	2	4	..	..	..	..	..
20 to 24 ..	{ Males ..	..	90	11	55	24	..	..	..	..
	{ Females ..	..	83	25	42	14	..	2	..	..
	{ Total ..	..	173	36	97	38	..	2	..	..
25 to 29 ..	{ Males ..	..	263	2	98	137	22	4	..	..
	{ Females ..	..	247	6	74	123	40	4	..	..
	{ Total ..	..	510	8	172	260	62	8	..	..
30 to 34 ..	{ Males ..	..	384	1	27	134	193	29	..	..
	{ Females ..	..	351	3	38	136	146	26	2	..
	{ Total ..	..	735	4	65	270	339	55	2	..
35 to 39 ..	{ Males ..	..	298	..	9	56	108	122	3	..
	{ Females ..	..	292	4	9	46	120	104	9	..
	{ Total ..	..	590	4	18	102	228	226	12	..
40 to 44 ..	{ Males ..	..	169	..	8	9	44	78	28	2
	{ Females ..	..	155	..	2	11	30	86	26	..
	{ Total ..	..	324	..	10	20	74	164	54	2
45 to 49 ..	{ Males ..	..	75	..	..	7	30	25	11	2
	{ Females ..	..	72	..	..	11	21	19	21	..
	{ Total ..	..	147	..	..	18	51	44	32	2
50 to 54 ..	{ Males ..	..	34	..	..	..	5	9	19	1
	{ Females ..	..	16	2	..	..	5	5	3	1
	{ Total ..	..	50	2	..	..	10	14	22	2
55 to 59 ..	{ Males ..	..	19	..	..	3	2	4	10	..
	{ Females ..	..	11	..	..	1	2	4	2	2
	{ Total ..	..	30	..	..	4	4	8	12	2
60 and over	{ Males ..	..	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
	{ Females ..	..	5	..	..	..	3	2	..	..
	{ Total ..	..	10	..	..	..	6	4	..	..
Nuptial children	{ Males ..	..	1,341	16	199	370	407	273	71	5
	{ Females ..	..	1,234	40	167	342	367	252	63	3
	{ Total ..	..	2,575	56	366	712	774	525	134	8
Ex-nuptial children	{ Males ..	..	47	7	10	17	9	2	2	..
	{ Females ..	..	36	9	7	11	5	4	..	..
	{ Total ..	..	83	16	17	28	14	6	2	..
Total children	{ Males ..	..	1,388	23	209	387	416	275	73	5
	{ Females ..	..	1,270	49	174	353	372	256	63	3
	{ Total ..	..	2,658	72	383	740	788	531	136	8

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

AGES OF PARENTS OF TRIPLETS.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Ages of Fathers and Sexes of Children.				Total Children.	Ages of Mothers.		
					30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.
25 to 29 ..	{ Males ..	..	..	3	..	3	..
	{ Females ..	..	..	3	..	3	..
	{ Total ..	..	..	3	..	3	..
30 to 34 ..	{ Males ..	..	..	9	6	..	3
	{ Females ..	..	..	9	6	..	3
	{ Total ..	..	..	9	6	..	3
35 to 39 ..	{ Males ..	..	..	5	3	2	..
	{ Females ..	..	..	4	3	1	..
	{ Total ..	..	..	9	6	3	..
40 to 44 ..	{ Males ..	..	..	1	..	2	1
	{ Females ..	..	..	4	..	(a) 2	2
	{ Total ..	..	..	5	..	2	3
45 to 49 ..	{ Males ..	..	..	3	..	3	..
	{ Females ..	..	..	3	..	3	..
	{ Total ..	..	..	3	..	3	..
50 to 54 ..	{ Males ..	..	..	2	..	2	..
	{ Females ..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	{ Total ..	..	..	3	..	3	..
55 to 59 ..	{ Males ..	..	..	3	3	..	..
	{ Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Total ..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Total children	{ Males ..	..	..	14	6	7	1
	{ Females ..	..	..	21	9	7	5
	{ Total ..	..	..	35	15	14	6

(a) Excluding 1 female triplet stillborn.

(iv) *Influence on Masculinity.* Valid deductions cannot, of course, be drawn from one year's figures as to variations in the masculinity of the births at different ages of the parents, but so far as the figures go the following conclusions are indicated:—In cases where the father is older than the mother the masculinity has a tendency to be above the average, while in cases where both parents belong to the same age group, or where the father is younger than the mother, the masculinity is rather below the average. It is also below the average in cases where the father, or both father and mother are under 25; and it is above the average where the mother alone is under 25.

8. *Birthplaces of Parents.*—The relative birthplaces of the parents of children whose births were registered during the year 1924 will be found tabulated in the Bulletin of "Australian Demography," published by this Bureau. A summary of the results of the tabulation is given hereunder.

BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Birthplaces,	Fathers.			Mothers of Nuptial Children.			Mothers of Ex-nuptial Children.	
	Single Births.	Twins.	Triplets.	Single Births.	Twins.	Triplets.	Single Births.	Twins.
AUSTRALASIA—								
New South Wales ..	41,294	399	6	42,917	404	4	2,334	11
Victoria ..	32,629	343	2	32,360	352	3	1,463	11
Queensland ..	13,417	135	1	15,146	150	..	901	12
South Australia ..	11,169	112	2	10,689	110	2	353	1
Western Australia ..	2,681	27	..	3,527	31	..	259	2
Tasmania ..	5,642	63	1	5,519	67	1	323	2
Northern Territory ..	25	..	..	43	..	..	15	..
Federal Capital Territory ..	3	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
Papua ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
Territory of New Guinea ..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
New Zealand ..	1,009	12	..	710	7	..	45	..

BIRTHPLACES OF PARENTS.—AUSTRALIA, 1924—*continued.*

Birthplaces.	Fathers.			Mothers of Nuptial Children.			Mothers of Ex-nuptial Children.	
	Single Births.	Twins.	Trip-lets.	Single Births.	Twins.	Trip-lets.	Single Births.	Twins.
EUROPE—								
England	11,112	130	..	10,031	113	1	282	3
Wales	294	5	..	221	2	..	9	..
Scotland	2,555	26	..	2,416	29	..	79	..
Ireland	1,249	12	..	826	13	..	20	..
Other British Possessions								
in Europe	113	5	..	91	3	..	..	..
Denmark	134	1	..	30	..	..	2	..
France	58	2	..	53	1	..	4	..
Germany	355	2	..	126	2	..	3	..
Greece	258	2	..	174	2	..	1	..
Italy	462	1	..	328	1	..	4	..
Netherlands	55	..	..	23	1	..	..	..
Norway	79	1	..	14	..	..	1	..
Poland	39	..	..	14	..	..	..	..
Russia	146	4	..	74	2	..	2	..
Sweden	104	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
Switzerland	43	..	..	28	..	..	2	..
Other European Countries	196	2	..	113	..	..	2	..
ASIA—								
British India and Ceylon	154	1	..	78	1	..	2	..
Other British Possessions								
in Asia	20	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
China	112	1	..	23	..	..	2	..
Japan	20	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
Syria	75	1	..	57	..	..	..	..
Other Countries in Asia	15	..	..	11	..	..	1	..
AFRICA—								
Union of S. Africa ..	115	1	..	149	3	1	11	..
Other African Countries	25	..	..	22	..	..	1	..
AMERICA—								
Canada	88	2	..	36	..	..	2	..
Other British Possessions								
in America	6	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
United States of America	183	1	..	91	..	..	6	..
Other American Countries	31	1	..	24	..	..	2	..
POLYNESIA—								
Fiji	31	1	..	23	..	..	..	..
Other British Posses-								
sions in Polynesia ..	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
New Caledonia	12	..	..	21	..	..	3	..
New Hebrides	2	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Other Polynesian Islands	11	..	..	3	..	..	..	..
At Sea	49	2	..	26	1	..	1	..
Unspecified	6	..	..	6	..	..	14	..
Total	126,084	1,295	12	126,084	1,295	12	6,150	42

9. Occupations of Fathers.—(i) Year 1924. A summary of the occupations of the fathers of all nuptial children whose births were registered in 1924 is given in the following table :—

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Occupations.	Number of Fathers.	Occupations.	Number of Fathers.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.		CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL—cont.	
General Government	784	Carriages and Vehicles	57
Local Government	80	Harness, Saddlery & Leatherware ..	3
Defence	349	Ships and Boats	4
Law and Order	1,156	Building Materials	8
Religion	331	Furniture	35
Charities	3	Chemicals and By-products	9
Health	1,117	Paper and Stationery	47
Literature	138	Textile Fabrics	405
Science	43	Dress	158
Civil Engineering, Architecture, and Surveying	426	Fibrous Materials	10
Education	788	Animal Food	2,514
Fine Arts	89	Vegetable Food	909
Music	140	Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and Stimulants	1,274
Amusements	502	Living Animals	96
Total Professional	5,946	Leather, Raw Materials	34
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.		Wool and Tallow	79
Hotelkeepers and Assistants	780	Hay, Corn, etc.	123
Others engaged in providing board and lodging	344	Other Vegetable Matter n.e.i. ..	84
House Servants	3	Wood and Coal	168
Coachmen and Grooms	52	Stone, Clay and Glass	18
Hairdressers	525	Gold, Silver and Precious Stones ..	6
Laundrymen	29	Ironmongery	168
Others engaged in domestic occupations	365	Merchants, Importers	669
Total Domestic	2,098	Shopkeepers and Assistants	1,361
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.		Dealers and Hawkers	255
Banking and Finance	736	Agents and Brokers	514
Insurance and Valuation	588	Clerks, Bookkeepers, etc.	4,321
Landed and House Property	237	Commercial Travellers, Salesmen ..	1,991
Property Rights n.e.i.	3	Others engaged in Commercial Pursuits	1,335
Books, Publications, Advertising ..	212	Speculators on Chance Events ..	43
Musical Instruments	13	Storage	5
Prints, Pictures and Art Materials ..	2	Total Commercial	18,519
Ornaments and Small Wares	3	CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.	
Sports and Games	1	Railway Traffic	4,912
Designs, Medals and Type	1	Tramway Traffic	1,231
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery	6	Road Traffic	6,266
Machinery	14	Sea and River Traffic	1,482
		Postal Service	710
		Telegraph and Telephone Service ..	1,025
		Messengers, etc.	29
		Aviation	15
		Total Transport & Communication ..	15,670

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN.—AUSTRALIA, 1924
—continued.

Occupations.	Number of Fathers.	Occupations.	Number of Fathers.
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.		CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL—cont.	
Books and Publications ..	858	Roads, Railways, Earthworks ..	278
Musical Instruments ..	70	Disposal of the Dead ..	39
Prints, Pictures and Art Materials	63	Disposal of Refuse ..	146
Ornaments and Small Wares ..	129	Other Industrial Workers—	
Equipment for Sports and Games	7	Manufacturers, etc. ..	791
Medals, Type, and Dies ..	22	Engineers, Firemen ..	3,088
Watches, Clocks, and Scientific		Contractors ..	1,259
Instruments ..	102	Labourers, undefined ..	23,744
Surgical Instruments ..	15	Others ..	337
Arms and Ammunition ..	3		
Engines, Machines, Tools, and		Total Industrial ..	53,899
Implements ..	1,671		
Carriages and Vehicles ..	1,603		
Harness, Saddlery & Leatherware	346		
Ships, Boats, etc. ..	140		
Furniture ..	799		
Building Materials ..	1,106		
Chemicals and By-products ..	47	CLASS VI.—AGRICULTURAL,	
Textile Fabrics ..	281	PASTORAL, MINING, ETC.	
Dress ..	1,853	Agricultural ..	22,045
Fibrous Materials ..	35	Pastoral ..	3,534
Animal Food ..	332	Dairy Farming ..	932
Vegetable Food ..	1,525	Bees, Fisheries, and Wild Animals	426
Groceries, Drinks, Narcotics, and		Forestry ..	747
Stimulants ..	302	Water Conservation and Supply	103
Animal Matter n.e.i. ..	286	Mines and Quarries ..	3,259
Workers in Wood n.e.i. ..	189		
Vegetable Produce for Fodder ..	8	Total Primary Producers	31,046
Paper ..	25		
Stone, Clay, Glass, etc. ..	559		
Jewellery and Precious Stones ..	224		
Metals, other than Gold & Silver	2,804		
Gas, Electric Lighting, etc. ..	1,207		
Building—		CLASS VII.—INDEFINITE.	
Builders ..	792	Independent Means, having no	
Stonemasons ..	151	specified occupation ..	173
Bricklayers ..	685	Occupation not stated ..	40
Slaters ..	84		
Carpenters ..	3,294	Total Indefinite ..	213
Plasterers ..	509		
Painters ..	1,175		
Plumbers ..	836		
Signwriters ..	68		
Others ..	12	Total all Occupations ..	127,391

(ii) *Summary, 1920 to 1924.* The next table gives a summary in classes of the occupations of fathers of nuptial children in each of the last five years, with the percentage of each class on the total number of fathers. In 1924, 42.31 per cent. of fathers were of the industrial class, and 24.37 per cent. were of the agricultural, pastoral, mining, etc., class.

OCCUPATIONS OF FATHERS OF NUPTIAL CHILDREN.—AUSTRALIA, 1920 TO 1924.

Class.		1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
I. Professional	No.	6,638	6,204	6,369	6,010	5,946
	%	5.17	4.83	4.90	4.71	4.67
II. Domestic	No.	2,165	2,319	2,045	2,242	2,098
	%	1.69	1.81	1.57	1.76	1.64
III. Commercial	No.	18,208	18,298	18,731	18,210	18,519
	%	14.19	14.26	14.41	14.27	14.54
IV. Transport and Communication	No.	15,285	15,351	15,809	15,244	15,670
	%	11.91	11.96	12.17	11.95	12.30
V. Industrial	No.	54,086	53,567	54,104	53,737	53,899
	%	42.15	41.75	41.64	42.11	42.31
VI. Agricultural, pastoral, mining, etc.	No.	31,744	32,405	32,665	31,974	31,046
	%	24.74	25.25	25.14	25.06	24.37
VII. Indefinite	No.	147	169	204	186	213
	%	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.14	0.17
VIII. Dependents	No.	55	13	7	..	..
	%	0.04	0.01	0.01	..	..
Total	No.	128,328	128,326	129,934	127,603	127,391
	%	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

10. Mother's Age, Duration of Marriage, and Issue.—(i) *General*. A tabulation has been made showing, in age-groups, the duration of marriage and issue of mothers. The total number of nuptial confinements in 1924 was 127,391, but in 25 cases the necessary information was lacking, and the following series of tables refers, therefore, to 127,366 nuptial confinements, viz., 126,059 single births, 1,295 cases of twins, and 12 cases of triplets. Ex-nuptial children—previous issue by the same father—are included as previous issue, but children by former marriages, and stillborn children are excluded. The tables cannot be given *in extenso*, but the following are their most salient features. The complete tabulations are shown in "Australian Demography," No. 42.

(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 31 and 32 years, and that the average family increased fairly regularly with the duration of marriage. The average number of children of all marriages was 3.08, the corresponding figures for 1923 being 3.08; for 1922, 3.10; for 1921, 3.08; and for 1920, 3.11.

DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.	Duration of Marriage.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.
Years.				Years.			
0-1	19,241	19,485	1.01	17-18	1,647	11,681	7.09
1-2	12,910	15,763	1.22	18-19	1,360	10,259	7.54
2-3	12,297	22,258	1.81	19-20	1,073	8,481	7.90
3-4	12,054	25,577	2.12	20-21	833	6,854	8.23
4-5	10,922	27,313	2.50	21-22	607	5,199	8.57
5-6	8,269	23,578	2.85	22-23	487	4,371	8.98
6-7	6,199	19,675	3.17	23-24	366	3,369	9.20
7-8	5,506	19,159	3.48	24-25	250	2,451	9.80
8-9	5,434	20,543	3.78	25-26	133	1,295	9.74
9-10	5,107	21,242	4.16	26-27	72	747	10.38
10-11	4,866	22,028	4.53	27-28	45	462	10.27
11-12	4,023	19,631	4.88	28-29	21	238	11.33
12-13	3,643	19,021	5.22	29-30	13	148	11.38
13-14	3,139	17,520	5.58	30-31	4	40	10.00
14-15	2,706	16,158	5.97	31-32	1	16	16.00
15-16	2,228	14,254	6.40				
16-17	1,910	12,984	6.80	Total	127,366	391,800	3.08

(iii) *Ages of Mothers and Issue.* The ages of mothers, issue, and average family are given in the attached table, which shows that the average family increased fairly regularly to a maximum of 7.69 children in the age-group 45 years and over, and that the greatest number of mothers occurs in the group 25 to 29 years.

AGES AND ISSUE OF MOTHERS.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Ages of Mothers.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.	Ages of Mothers.	Total Mothers.	Total Issue.	Average Number of Children.
Under 20 years	5,273	6,274	1.19	40-44 years ..	6,581	41,528	6.31
20-24 years ..	23,424	49,277	1.73	45 yrs. and over	578	4,443	7.69
25-29 ..	36,923	90,974	2.46				
30-34 ..	30,526	106,992	3.50				
35-39 ..	19,061	92,312	4.84	All ages ..	127,306	391,806	3.08

(iv) *Previous Issue of Mothers, Various Ages.* The previous issue, according to the age of the mother, is given in the following table. One mother aged between 40 and 44 years had 19 children prior to her latest confinement :—

PREVIOUS ISSUE OF MOTHERS OF VARIOUS AGES.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Previous Issue.	Mothers' Ages.							
	Under 20 Years.	20-24 Years.	25-29 Years.	30-34 Years.	35-39 Years.	40-44 Years.	45 Years and Over.	Total.
0	4,388	14,401	10,946	4,888	1,804	386	27	36,840
1	801	8,933	10,836	6,555	2,324	459	20	29,928
2	80	3,799	7,637	5,962	2,676	546	22	20,722
3	4	1,063	4,205	4,543	2,654	698	39	13,206
4	..	192	2,057	3,483	2,490	713	46	8,981
5	..	32	844	2,457	2,071	757	59	6,220
6	..	4	295	1,445	1,835	694	64	4,337
7	..	..	76	739	1,310	664	58	2,847
8	..	..	19	286	960	544	66	1,875
9	..	..	8	108	500	454	50	1,120
10	..	..	..	34	248	293	57	632
11	..	..	..	15	122	189	27	353
12	..	..	..	6	39	105	18	168
13	..	..	..	5	20	54	12	91
14	..	..	..	..	4	12	6	22
15	..	..	..	..	3	8	3	14
16	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	6
17	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
19	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Total Mothers	5,273	28,424	36,923	30,526	19,061	6,581	578	127,366

(v) *Previous Issue of Mothers of Twins and Triplets.* Figures regarding the previous issue of mothers of twins and triplets show that 316 mothers had twins at their first confinement; 262 at their second; 241 at their third; 134 at their fourth; 112 at their

fifth; 76 at their sixth; 52 at their seventh; 48 at their eighth; 27 at their ninth; 9 at their tenth; 11 at their eleventh; 4 at their twelfth; 2 at their thirteenth; and 1 at her fourteenth.

Of the 12 cases of triplets registered during 1924, 3 were first confinements, 1 second, 4 fourth, 2 fifth, 1 sixth, and 1 fourteenth.

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

INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Interval.	Number of First Children.			Interval.	Number of First Children.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 month	169	174	343	2 years ..	1,653	1,501	3,154
1 month ..	244	222	466	3 " ..	903	874	1,777
2 months ..	334	303	637	4 " ..	464	496	960
3 " ..	464	457	921	5 " ..	239	226	465
4 " ..	602	550	1,152	6 " ..	145	135	280
5 " ..	874	849	1,723	7 " ..	98	124	222
6 " ..	1,099	1,069	2,168	8 " ..	82	75	157
7 " ..	1,130	1,016	2,146	9 " ..	59	56	115
8 " ..	743	662	1,405	10 " ..	43	40	83
9 " ..	1,557	1,463	3,020	11 " ..	34	36	70
10 " ..	1,621	1,496	3,117	12 " ..	30	27	57
11 " ..	1,060	1,027	2,087	13 " ..	16	19	35
12 " ..	1,072	995	2,067	14 " ..	9	7	16
13 " ..	619	656	1,275	15 " ..	5	6	11
14 " ..	567	513	1,080	16 " ..	9	5	14
15 " ..	489	484	973	17 " ..	4	8	12
16 " ..	425	455	880	18 " ..	2	2	4
17 " ..	395	347	742	19 " ..	2	2	4
18 " ..	337	356	693	20 " ..	3	6	9
19 " ..	295	323	618	21 " ..	1	1	2
20 " ..	312	258	570	23 " ..	..	1	1
21 " ..	237	238	475	27 " ..	..	1	1
22 " ..	215	222	437				
23 " ..	193	203	396	Total ..	18,854	17,986	36,840

The masculinity of first births was 2.36 as compared with 1.98 for total births.

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

AGES OF MOTHERS AND INTERVAL BETWEEN MARRIAGE AND FIRST BIRTH, ETC.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Age of Mother at Birth of Child.	Ex-nuptial Births.	Nuptial Births less than nine months after Marriage.	Total of two preceding columns.	Nuptial First Births nine months after Marriage and later.	Total Nuptial First Births.	Nuptial First Births and Ex-nuptial Births.
12 years ..	1	..	1	1	1	2
13 " ..	4	1	5	..	1	5
14 " ..	29	5	34	2	7	36
15 " ..	62	25	87	2	27	89
16 " ..	166	191	357	27	218	384
17 " ..	352	571	923	115	686	1,038
18 " ..	484	1,031	1,515	335	1,366	1,850
19 " ..	610	1,335	1,945	747	2,082	2,692
20 " ..	530	1,350	1,880	976	2,326	2,856
21 " ..	450	1,282	1,732	1,522	2,804	3,254
22 " ..	458	1,044	1,502	1,979	3,023	3,481
23 " ..	359	892	1,251	2,315	3,207	3,566
24 " ..	319	727	1,046	2,314	3,041	3,360
25 " ..	241	534	775	2,152	2,686	2,927
26 " ..	221	397	618	2,128	2,525	2,746
27 " ..	202	301	503	1,853	2,154	2,356
28 " ..	222	242	464	1,702	1,944	2,166
29 " ..	168	192	360	1,445	1,637	1,805
30 " ..	168	152	320	1,239	1,391	1,559
31 " ..	139	135	274	970	1,105	1,244
32 " ..	145	95	240	869	964	1,109
33 " ..	103	89	192	663	752	855
34 " ..	123	80	203	596	676	799
35 " ..	131	78	209	450	528	659
36 " ..	94	53	147	403	456	550
37 " ..	91	38	129	283	321	412
38 " ..	74	42	116	247	289	363
39 " ..	66	27	93	183	210	276
40 " ..	61	17	78	111	128	189
41 " ..	36	10	46	84	94	130
42 " ..	30	8	38	69	77	107
43 " ..	20	7	27	52	59	79
44 " ..	8	4	12	24	28	36
45 " ..	7	5	12	11	16	23
46 " ..	3	..	3	7	7	10
47 " ..	3	1	4	3	4	7
Unspecified ..	12	..	12	..	..	12
Total ..	6,192	10,961	17,153	25,879	36,840	43,032

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

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

§ 2. Marriages.

1. Marriages, 1920 to 1924.—The number of marriages registered in Australia during 1924 was 45,869, giving a rate of 7.90 per 1,000 of the mean population for the year. The number of marriages in each State for the years 1920 to 1924 is given hereunder:—

MARRIAGES, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1920 ..	20,154	14,898	6,667	4,881	2,932	1,999	17	4	51,552
1921 ..	18,506	13,676	5,963	4,383	2,656	1,668	15	2	46,869
1922 ..	17,580	12,996	5,878	4,144	2,446	1,674	13	..	44,731
1923 ..	17,523	13,126	5,814	4,099	2,376	1,592	7	4	44,541
1924 ..	18,072	13,296	6,234	4,121	2,596	1,529	17	4	45,869

2. Marriage Rates, 1920 to 1924.—The number of marriages registered per thousand of mean population is given in the following table for the same period:—

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES(a), 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1920 ..	9.75	9.85	8.94	10.03	8.88	9.50	4.04	1.84	9.62
1921 ..	8.78	8.90	7.82	8.82	7.96	7.82	3.84	0.81	8.59
1922 ..	8.18	8.27	7.52	8.19	7.20	7.79	3.56	..	8.03
1923 ..	8.00	8.16	7.24	7.29	6.82	7.39	1.94	1.21	7.83
1924 ..	8.11	8.10	7.55	7.78	7.22	7.12	4.72	1.04	7.90

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

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

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

CRUDE MARRIAGE RATES.—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate.	Country.	Year.	Crude Marriage Rate.
Russia (European) ..	1923	12.8	England and Wales..	1924	7.7
Belgium ..	1923	10.5	Queensland ..	1924	7.6
United States ..	1922	10.3	Great Britain ..	1924	7.5
Rumania ..	1922	10.1	Spain ..	1924	7.3
Prussia ..	1923	9.4	Finland ..	1923	7.3
Czecho-Slovakia ..	1923	9.3	Western Australia ..	1924	7.2
Hungary ..	1924	9.0	Germany ..	1924	7.1
France ..	1924	9.0	Tasmania ..	1924	7.1
Netherlands ..	1924	9.0	Canada (excluding Quebec) ..	1924	7.0
Japan ..	1923	8.8	Chile ..	1923	6.7
Austria ..	1923	8.6	Scotland ..	1924	6.6
Italy ..	1923	8.4	Quebec (Canada) ..	1922	6.5
Victoria ..	1924	8.1	Sweden ..	1924	6.2
New South Wales ..	1924	8.1	Norway ..	1924	6.0
Denmark ..	1924	8.0	Northern Ireland ..	1924	5.8
New Zealand ..	1924	7.9	Ceylon ..	1923	5.4
South African Union ..	1924	7.9	Uruguay ..	1923	5.3
Australia ..	1924	7.9	Irish Free State ..	1923	4.9
Ontario (Canada) ..	1924	7.9	Jamaica ..	1923	3.8
South Australia ..	1924	7.8			
Switzerland ..	1923	7.7			

4. Age and Conjugal Condition at Marriage.—(i) *General.* The ages at marriage of bridegrooms and brides will be found in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 42. A summary in age groups is given in the table hereunder, which also shows the previous conjugal condition of the contracting parties. There were 2,227 males who were less than twenty-one years of age married during 1924, while the corresponding number of females was 9,714. At the other extreme there were 49 men of sixty-five years and upwards, who described themselves as bachelors, and 14 spinsters of corresponding age.

AGES AND CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Age at Marriage.	Bridegrooms.				Brides.			
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Divorced.	Total.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.	Total.
Under 20..	1,098	..	..	1,098	6,783	3	2	6,788
20-24 years	14,281	19	5	14,305	19,065	71	44	19,180
25-29 "	14,422	164	54	14,640	10,448	273	151	10,872
30-34 "	7,095	368	150	7,613	3,833	479	214	4,526
35-39 "	3,118	498	192	3,808	1,592	462	182	2,236
40-44 "	1,200	459	117	1,776	541	389	97	1,027
45-49 "	595	380	80	1,055	289	270	34	593
50-54 "	280	321	45	646	114	177	20	311
55-59 "	124	264	20	408	42	110	4	156
60-64 "	60	183	8	251	25	62	4	91
65 years and over ..	49	215	4	268	14	73	1	88
Unspecified	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1
Total	42,323	2,871	675	45,869	42,747	2,369	753	45,869

(ii) *Relative Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The relative ages of bridegrooms and brides are shown for single years in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 42; a condensation into age-groups of five years is given below:—

RELATIVE AGES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Ages.		Total Bride- grooms.	Ages of Brides.								Not stated.
			Under 15.	15 to 19.	20 to 24.	25 to 29.	30 to 34.	35 to 39.	40 to 44.	45 and upwards.	
Ages of Bridegrooms.	Under 20	1,098	7	789	289	10	3	..	..	..	..
	20 to 24	14,305	4	3,946	8,506	1,571	216	46	13	3	..
	25 to 29	14,640	3	1,473	7,046	4,890	986	204	27	11	..
	30 to 34	7,613	..	403	2,347	2,738	1,558	436	108	23	..
	35 to 39	3,808	..	113	709	1,093	972	665	190	66	..
	40 to 44	1,776	..	32	197	369	434	392	241	111	..
	45 to 49	1,055	1	11	50	113	222	279	188	191	..
	50 to 54	646	..	4	23	54	87	120	124	234	..
	55 to 59	408	..	1	11	24	25	59	75	213	..
	60 to 64	251	..	1	1	5	14	22	37	171	..
	65 and upwards	268	..	..	1	5	9	13	24	216	..
Not stated		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total Brides		45,869	15	6,773	19,180	10,872	4,526	2,236	1,027	1,239	1

(iii) *Average Ages, Bridegrooms and Brides.* The age at marriage of brides has remained fairly stationary during recent years at an average of about 26 years. The figures for the five years are:—1920, 26.11 years; 1921, 26.16 years; 1922, 26.14 years; 1923, 25.61 years; and 1924, 25.46 years. 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 25.90 years for the five years 1920–1924. The average age of bridegrooms in 1920 was 29.55 years; in 1921, 29.74 years; in 1922, 29.65 years; in 1923, 29.12 years; and in 1924, 28.99 years. It follows, therefore, that brides are generally speaking rather less than three and one-half years younger than bridegrooms.

5. *Previous Conjugal Condition.*—The number of bachelors and spinsters, widowed and divorced persons, who were married during the year 1924 has already been given. The following table shows the conjugal condition of the contracting parties:—

PREVIOUS CONJUGAL CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Conjugal Condition.		Total Bridegrooms.	Brides.		
			Spinsters.	Widows.	Divorced.
Bridegrooms	Bachelors	42,323	40,357	1,424	542
	Widowers	2,871	1,907	839	125
	Divorced	675	483	106	86
Total Brides		45,869	42,747	2,369	753

6. *Birthplaces of Persons Married.*—The following table shows the birthplaces of persons who were married in 1924. In "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 42, the relative birthplaces of bridegrooms and brides will be found tabulated in full detail.

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS MARRIED.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Birthplaces.	Bridegrooms.	Brides.	Birthplaces.	Bridegrooms.	Brides.
AUSTRALASIA—			ASIA—		
New South Wales ..	14,591	15,570	British India and Ceylon ..	44	20
Victoria ..	12,091	12,365	Other British Possessions in Asia ..	6	3
Queensland ..	5,002	5,398	China ..	20	4
South Australia ..	3,902	3,957	Syria ..	18	18
Western Australia ..	1,348	1,708	Other Countries in Asia ..	20	10
Tasmania ..	1,822	1,892		108	55
Northern Territory ..	16	18	AFRICA—		
Territory of New Guinea ..	1	2	Union of South Africa	59	56
New Zealand ..	363	316	Other British Possessions in Africa	4	..
	39,136	41,226	Other African Countries ..	7	6
EUROPE—				70	62
England ..	3,993	2,999	AMERICA—		
Wales ..	133	74	Canada ..	36	13
Scotland ..	1,031	798	Other British Possessions in America	1	..
Ireland ..	456	253	United States ..	84	30
Other British Possessions in Europe ..	37	15	Other American Countries ..	12	15
Belgium ..	4	3		133	58
Denmark ..	53	7	POLYNESIA—		
Finland ..	12	1	Fiji ..	17	4
France ..	24	17	Other British Possessions in Polynesia ..	3	..
Germany ..	121	47	Other Polynesian Islands ..	15	11
Greece ..	83	51		35	15
Italy ..	147	90	At Sea ..	12	9
Netherlands ..	26	4	Unspecified ..	17	22
Norway ..	33	8			
Poland ..	12	5			
Russia ..	60	14			
Spain ..	11	6			
Sweden ..	56	3			
Switzerland ..	23	7			
Other Countries in Europe ..	43	20			
	6,358	4,422			
			Total ..	45,869	45,869

7. Occupations and Ages of Bridegrooms.—A tabulation has been made of the occupations and ages of all males married in Australia, and the results for 1924 are published in detail in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 42. An abridgment of this tabulation is given below. The average ages of the persons falling under the twenty-eight subdivisions were determined, and it appears that, apart from the Indefinite class, which consists chiefly of persons who have retired from business and who are living on income from investments, and who may be expected to have reached a comparatively high age before attaining a position of financial independence, the average age ranges from 26.95 years for those engaged in the preparation of animal and vegetable foodstuffs to 31.91 years in the class engaged in pastoral pursuits. On the experience of 1924 the average age at marriage of bridegrooms in the larger classes of occupations was as follows:—Professional, 29.6 years; Domestic, 30.6 years; Commercial, 29.2 years; Transport, 28.1 years; Industrial, 28.3 years; and Primary Producers, 30.4 years.

OCCUPATIONS AND AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Ages at Marriage.	Pro-fessional.		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.
15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 " ..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..
17 " ..	..	1	..	..	..	1	7	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
18 " ..	1	6	4	..	..	3	17	..	..	6	10	3	21	..	2
19 " ..	8	17	4	15	3	3	36	..	..	7	41	16	63	5	9
20 " ..	14	20	7	15	5	4	53	..	..	4	64	28	84	10	12
21 " ..	36	61	22	25	13	24	89	5	5	44	194	75	237	32	24
22 " ..	52	98	20	26	25	16	129	5	6	65	257	94	197	50	42
23 " ..	85	138	36	34	52	25	113	6	7	66	343	95	241	51	47
24 " ..	102	173	25	24	66	30	148	16	7	71	377	153	264	55	60
25 " ..	91	165	22	30	67	37	116	16	5	77	387	117	184	46	66
26 " ..	82	162	37	24	55	40	103	10	8	64	407	117	192	51	56
27 " ..	82	125	28	23	63	28	87	13	9	66	312	89	161	29	43
28 " ..	66	129	27	23	47	37	80	9	3	63	303	76	131	43	53
29 " ..	64	111	18	18	33	16	70	7	5	61	264	58	122	38	41
30 " ..	52	95	16	9	31	23	77	10	3	48	229	58	90	22	45
31 " ..	43	74	14	7	27	15	49	5	4	48	172	45	82	27	27
32 " ..	34	51	13	7	26	17	40	9	4	47	149	42	69	27	25
33 " ..	27	57	19	12	21	14	40	4	6	37	100	33	54	20	19
34 " ..	27	59	23	9	19	11	37	3	1	23	118	32	54	16	19
35 to 39 ..	76	175	62	32	50	54	109	16	16	121	320	97	157	84	43
40 " 44 ..	20	75	37	24	27	21	51	9	6	52	159	49	62	41	17
45 " 49 ..	22	51	13	15	13	5	30	4	3	54	87	23	34	22	12
50 and over	47	72	27	22	39	13	44	10	5	60	110	36	47	32	5
Not stated	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	1,032	1,916	474	398	682	437	1,526	161	109	1,100	4,408	1,337	2,554	703	667
Average age— year 1924	29.30	29.72	31.41	29.74	30.21	29.65	28.18	30.94	30.55	31.06	28.79	28.45	27.19	30.44	28.09

Ages at Marriage.	Manufacturing.								Primary Producers.					Indefinite.
	Art and Mechanic Productions.	Textiles and Fibrous Materials.	Food and Drinks.	Animal and Vegetable Substances.	Metals and Minerals.	Fuel, Light, and Energy.	Building and Construction.	Others.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Mining and Quarrying.	Others.		
15 years ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 " ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 " ..	6	3	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 " ..	28	12	2	11	18	2	22	88	12	2	9	4	..	
19 " ..	63	18	17	10	30	10	59	202	48	7	19	6	..	
20 " ..	91	22	34	6	59	19	74	341	90	8	37	9	..	
21 " ..	223	52	55	15	95	25	190	696	183	38	66	31	2	
22 " ..	256	65	77	19	115	37	218	732	257	55	74	26	..	
23 " ..	303	81	61	21	122	64	227	838	347	67	72	39	..	
24 " ..	334	84	56	22	123	60	260	870	424	101	83	36	1	
25 " ..	266	63	47	20	111	60	251	653	434	85	71	31	..	
26 " ..	211	50	45	15	87	44	212	589	460	75	34	28	1	
27 " ..	231	64	48	10	86	41	190	498	419	74	47	16	2	
28 " ..	182	46	33	9	60	38	159	475	430	83	41	10	2	
29 " ..	144	40	28	10	58	20	146	411	385	81	48	21	3	
30 " ..	124	27	26	4	61	26	147	384	341	70	36	11	3	
31 " ..	99	39	20	5	47	10	115	307	296	76	20	14	2	
32 " ..	86	20	21	6	47	15	79	271	253	64	26	10	..	
33 " ..	59	30	17	4	33	9	69	248	237	45	18	8	4	
34 " ..	64	18	15	3	28	6	63	235	174	69	18	9	1	
35 to 39 ..	203	66	50	13	96	34	259	758	614	182	76	34	11	
40 " 44 ..	83	24	29	5	46	13	125	373	280	95	34	9	10	
45 " 49 ..	56	18	11	4	27	5	68	199	175	56	32	8	8	
50 and over	81	35	26	4	34	6	113	297	240	74	39	9	46	
Not stated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	3,194	877	729	209	1,368	544	3,050	9,492	6,103	1,409	903	369	98	
Average age— year 1924	27.70	28.57	28.00	26.95	27.86	27.01	28.94	28.41	30.40	13.91	28.95	28.04	45.89	

8. *Fertility of Marriages.*—The quotient obtained by division of the nuptial births registered, *e.g.*, during the five years 1920 to 1924, by the number of marriages registered during the five years 1915 to 1919, *i.e.*, the period antecedent by five years to the period of the births, has been called the “fertility of marriages.” The quotient for this period is 3.36—in other words, the number of children to be expected from every marriage in Australia is about three. This method, while not absolutely accurate, generally furnishes results which agree fairly well with those found by more elaborate and careful investigation. For the following five-yearly periods the results were:—1916-20, 2.90; 1917-21, 2.91; 1918-22, 3.07; 1919-23, 3.25; and 1920-24, 3.36.

9. *Registration of Marriages.*—(i) *Marriages in each Denomination.* In all the States marriages may be celebrated either by ministers of religion whose names are registered for that purpose with the Registrar-General, or by certain civil officers—in most cases district registrars. Most of the marriages are celebrated by ministers of religion. The proportions so celebrated in 1924 were:—New South Wales, 94.69 per cent.; Victoria, 95.05 per cent.; Queensland, 95.68 per cent.; South Australia, 95.49 per cent.; Western Australia, 81.09 per cent.; and Tasmania, 96.99 per cent., the percentage for Australia being 94.30. The registered ministers in 1924 belonged to more than forty different denominations, some of which, however, can hardly be regarded as having any valid existence. A number of these have been omitted from the tabulation, and are bracketed under the heading “Other Christians.” The figures for 1924 are shown in the following table:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Denomination.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Australia.
Church of England ..	7,787	3,864	1,898	1,080	970	615	11	4	16,229
Roman Catholic ..	3,642	2,547	1,387	479	426	232	1	..	8,714
Methodist ..	2,189	1,831	1,012	1,280	333	273	1	..	6,919
Presbyterian ..	2,435	2,478	954	202	180	142	..	..	6,391
Congregational ..	409	791	136	225	86	50	..	..	1,697
Baptist ..	248	596	173	207	31	72	..	..	1,327
Church of Christ ..	140	279	23	215	31	52	..	..	740
Lutheran ..	26	63	134	176	6	..	..	..	405
Greek Catholic ..	28	14	7	..	10	..	..	..	59
Unitarian ..	6	8	..	5	..	..	..	..	19
Salvation Army ..	73	43	51	43	13	14	..	..	237
Seventh-Day Adventists ..	31	14	7	9	4	2	..	..	67
Other Christians ..	52	44	179	12	3	31	..	..	321
Hebrew ..	46	66	4	2	12	..	..	..	130
Registrar's Office ..	960	658	269	186	491	46	4	..	2,614
Unspecified ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	18,072	13,296	6,234	4,121	2,596	1,529	17	4	45,869

(ii) *Number and Percentage in each Denomination, 1920 to 1924.*—The number of marriages according to denomination, and the percentages on total marriages, are shown in the next table:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH DENOMINATION.—AUSTRALIA, 1920 TO 1924.

Denomination.		1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Church of England	Total	18,859	16,499	15,877	15,783	16,229
	%	36.58	35.20	35.49	35.43	35.38
Roman Catholic	Total	9,141	8,458	8,304	8,240	8,714
	%	17.73	18.05	18.57	18.50	19.00
Methodist	Total	7,796	7,320	6,904	6,965	6,919
	%	15.12	15.62	15.43	15.64	15.09
Presbyterian	Total	7,097	6,808	6,345	6,268	6,391
	%	13.76	14.52	14.18	14.07	13.93
Congregational	Total	2,308	2,001	1,773	1,694	1,697
	%	4.48	4.27	3.96	3.80	3.70
Baptist	Total	1,744	1,461	1,356	1,342	1,327
	%	3.33	3.12	3.03	3.01	2.89
Church of Christ	Total	839	870	768	720	740
	%	1.63	1.86	1.72	1.62	1.61
Lutheran	Total	386	401	422	390	405
	%	0.75	0.86	0.94	0.88	0.88
Greek Catholic	Total	30	23	34	47	59
	%	0.06	0.05	0.08	0.11	0.13
Unitarian	Total	21	21	18	17	19
	%	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Salvation Army	Total	302	227	214	225	237
	%	0.59	0.48	0.48	0.51	0.52
Seventh-Day Adventists	Total	60	57	56	60	67
	%	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.15
Other Christians	Total	628	527	483	424	321
	%	1.22	1.12	1.08	0.95	0.70
Hebrew	Total	111	113	90	100	130
	%	0.22	0.24	0.20	0.22	0.28
Registrar's Office	Total	2,198	2,074	2,075	2,263	2,614
	%	4.26	4.43	4.64	5.08	5.70
Unspecified	Total	32	9	12	3	..
	%	0.06	0.02	0.03	0.01	..
		51,552	46,869	44,731	44,541	45,869

§ 3. Deaths.

1. Male and Female Deaths, 1920 to 1924.—The total numbers of deaths registered in each year from 1920 to 1924 inclusive are given in the two following tables. The annual average of male deaths during the period was 30,935, and of female deaths 23,643, the details being as follow :—

MALE DEATHS, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1920	12,088	9,059	4,824	2,814	2,161	1,055	48	4	32,053
1921	11,490	8,662	4,397	2,655	2,209	1,166	70	3	30,652
1922	11,014	8,187	4,372	2,537	1,994	1,084	52	5	29,245
1923	11,969	9,135	4,699	2,727	1,907	1,140	35	10	31,622
1924	11,887	8,863	4,440	2,644	2,039	1,177	42	11	31,103
Rate (a), 1924	10.46	10.87	10.19	9.84	10.58	10.96	16.47	4.45	10.50

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

FEMALE DEATHS, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Austra- lia.
1920 ..	8,846	7,773	3,123	2,269	1,227	981	15	2	24,236
1921 ..	8,536	7,503	2,745	2,327	1,271	1,031	10	1	23,424
1922 ..	8,152	6,968	2,780	2,071	1,173	913	8	1	22,066
1923 ..	9,079	8,084	3,194	2,234	1,023	997	3	..	24,614
1924 ..	8,948	7,640	2,887	2,226	1,224	946	2	4	23,877
Rate (a), 1924	8.19	9.24	7.41	8.53	7.34	8.82	1.90	2.91	8.39

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

2. **Male and Female Death Rates, 1924.**—The crude male and female death rates for 1924 only are given in the last line of the preceding tables. Tasmania had the highest and South Australia the lowest rate for males, and for the females Victoria had the highest and Western Australia the lowest rate. The rates for the two Territories are based on very small numbers, and comparisons with the States would be misleading.

Owing to differences in age constitution in the six States, the crude rates are not, however, strictly comparable. A more satisfactory rate is furnished by the "Index of Mortality" (see sub-para. 13). The death rates for males and females in each State in five-year age groups for the three years 1920 to 1922, that is, for the Census year and for the year immediately preceding and following, are shown on page 987.

The rates for the five years 1920–1924 averaged about 10.9 per 1,000 for males, and 8.6 per 1,000 for females.

MALE AND FEMALE DEATH RATES (a).—AUSTRALIA, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Male rate	11.75	11.05	10.33	10.91	10.50
Female rate	9.21	8.73	8.06	8.82	8.39
Crude total rate	10.50	9.91	9.22	9.89	9.47

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

3. **Total Deaths, 1920 to 1924.**—The total number of deaths during each of the five years 1920 to 1924 is given below :—

TOTAL DEATHS, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Australia.
1920 ..	20,934	16,832	7,947	5,083	3,388	2,036	63	6	56,289
1921 ..	20,026	16,165	7,142	4,982	3,480	2,197	80	4	54,076
1922 ..	19,166	15,155	7,152	4,608	3,167	1,997	60	6	51,311
1923 ..	21,048	17,219	7,893	4,961	2,930	2,137	38	10	56,236
1924 ..	20,835	16,503	7,327	4,870	3,263	2,123	44	15	54,980

4. **Crude Death Rates, 1920 to 1924.**—The crude death rates for the five years 1920 to 1924 are given in the next table.

CRUDE DEATH RATES (a), 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Aus- tralia.
1920 ..	10.12	11.13	10.65	10.45	10.27	9.68	14.96	2.76	10.50
1921 ..	9.50	10.52	9.36	10.02	10.43	10.30	20.48	1.61	9.91
1922 ..	8.90	9.65	9.16	9.11	9.32	9.30	16.42	2.13	9.22
1923 ..	9.61	10.71	9.83	9.59	8.41	9.92	10.53	3.02	9.89
1924 ..	9.35	10.05	8.88	9.19	9.08	9.89	12.21	3.90	9.47

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

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

DEATH RATES (a).—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.	Country.	Year.	Crude Death Rate.
New Zealand ..	1924	8.3	Great Britain ..	1924	12.6
Queensland ..	1924	8.9	Canada (Quebec) ..	1922	13.3
Western Australia ..	1924	9.1	Belgium ..	1923	13.4
South Australia ..	1924	9.2	Prussia ..	1923	13.6
New South Wales ..	1924	9.4	Irish Free State ..	1924	14.3
Australia ..	1924	9.5	Scotland ..	1924	14.4
Netherlands ..	1924	9.6	Finland ..	1924	14.7
Union of South Africa (Whites) ..	1924	9.7	Czecho-Slovakia ..	1923	15.0
Canada (excluding Que- bec) ..	1924	9.8	Austria ..	1923	15.3
Tasmania ..	1924	9.9	Northern Ireland ..	1924	15.8
Victoria ..	1924	10.1	Italy ..	1923	16.6
Norway ..	1924	11.1	France ..	1924	17.2
Uruguay ..	1923	11.4	Spain ..	1924	19.7
Denmark ..	1924	11.4	Hungary ..	1924	20.1
Switzerland ..	1923	11.8	Bulgaria ..	1921	22.0
United States (Regis- tration Area) ..	1924	11.9	Russia, European ..	1923	22.7
Sweden ..	1924	12.0	Jamaica ..	1923	22.7
England and Wales ..	1924	12.2	Japan ..	1923	22.8
Germany ..	1924	12.2	Rumania ..	1922	22.8
			Ceylon ..	1923	30.6
			Chile ..	1923	32.8

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

6. **Infantile Deaths and Death Rate.**—(i) *Australia, 1920 to 1924.* In the following table, which shows both the total number of deaths of children under one year and the rate per thousand live births since 1920, males and females are distinguished. The universal experience that during the first few years of life the higher death rate of male infants

tends to counteract the excess of male births is confirmed by the fact that out of 349,042 male infants born from 1920 to 1924, 23,669 (67.81 per 1,000) died during their first year of life, while of 331,207 female infants only 17,850 (53.89 per 1,000) died during the first year.

INFANTILE DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.—AUSTRALIA, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	Registered deaths under one year.			Rate of Infantile Mortality (a).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Australia.
1920	5,386	4,045	9,431	76.66	61.15	69.14
1921	5,111	3,841	8,952	72.97	58.06	65.73
1922	4,279	2,972	7,251	60.82	44.42	52.74
1923	4,617	3,567	8,184	66.56	54.16	60.52
1924	4,276	3,425	7,701	62.15	51.79	57.08

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

(ii) *States, 1920 to 1924.* For the States and Territories the rates of infantile mortality during the last five years were as follows:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES (a), 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	North. Terr.	Fed. Cap. Terr.	Aus- tralia.
1920 ..	69.41	73.70	63.24	67.34	66.02	65.51	190.48	66.67	69.14
1921 ..	62.56	72.55	54.16	65.48	78.26	78.02	63.29	74.07	65.73
1922 ..	53.60	53.35	50.38	47.50	55.59	55.70	57.14	31.25	52.74
1923 ..	60.68	65.70	53.95	60.30	56.02	57.45	13.89	..	60.52
1924 ..	58.93	61.32	51.30	51.33	49.87	54.99	35.09	48.78	57.08

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

The infantile mortality rate for Australia in 1922 was the lowest yet recorded, and was exceptionally low in all the States, South Australia occupying the premier position with a mortality of 47.50 per 1,000 births. Moreover, the death rate from almost every cause was low, though the greatest effect was from the comparatively low mortality from diarrhoea and enteritis and from pneumonia and whooping cough. Although the rate for 1924 was not so satisfactory as for 1922, it was much below the average for the preceding four years. In 1924, Western Australia had the lowest and Victoria the highest rate among the States.

(iii) *Districts.* The total number of births, of deaths of children under one year of age, and the average rate of infantile mortality for the five years 1920 to 1924 are shown in the following table for each of the fifty-nine districts for which the vital statistics have been tabulated. To afford a better indication of the geographical position of the districts the name of a town situated in a fairly central part of each district has been added. The figures for the Federal Capital Territory and for Lord Howe Island are included for the sake of completeness, but are too small to be used in comparison with others. Remarkable

variations are shown in the mortality rate for the various districts. The lowest rate was experienced in the north-western district of Western Australia (40.00 per 1,000 births), and the highest in the Trans-Darling Plains (Broken Hill) of New South Wales (114.77 per 1,000 births).

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—STATE DISTRICTS, 1920 TO 1924.

States and Territories.	Districts.	Towns.	Total Births, 1920-24.	Total Deaths of Children under one year, 1920-24.	Average Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births, 1920-24.
New South Wales ..	Metropolitan ..	Sydney ..	113,664	7,152	62.02
" ..	North Coast ..	Grafton ..	22,560	1,066	47.25
" ..	Lower Hunter ..	Newcastle ..	29,827	1,987	66.62
" ..	Cumberland ..	Parramatta ..	15,485	757	48.89
" ..	South Coast ..	Nowra ..	10,009	573	57.25
" ..	Northern Tableland ..	Armidale ..	12,784	675	52.80
" ..	Central Tableland ..	Bathurst ..	16,262	1,096	67.40
" ..	Southern Tableland ..	Goulburn ..	13,703	897	65.46
" ..	North-Western Slope ..	Moree ..	5,334	320	59.99
" ..	Central-Western Slope ..	Dubbo ..	9,324	550	58.99
" ..	South-Western Slope ..	Temora ..	10,851	556	51.24
" ..	Riverina ..	Hay ..	6,303	369	58.54
" ..	Plains East of Darling ..	Cobar ..	1,485	109	73.40
" ..	Trans-Darling Plains ..	Broken Hill ..	3,947	453	114.77
" ..	Lord Howe Island ..	—	4	1	250.00
Victoria ..	Metropolitan ..	Melbourne ..	95,222	6,732	70.70
" ..	Central ..	Geelong ..	17,364	1,138	65.54
" ..	North-Central ..	Kyneton ..	6,138	339	55.23
" ..	Western ..	Hamilton ..	17,805	1,063	59.70
" ..	Wimmera ..	Horsfield ..	7,227	429	59.36
" ..	Mallee ..	Ultima ..	6,967	462	66.31
" ..	Northern ..	Rochester ..	16,149	970	60.62
" ..	North-Eastern ..	Beechworth ..	4,651	232	49.88
" ..	Gippsland ..	Sale ..	8,586	385	44.84
Queensland ..	Metropolitan ..	Brisbane ..	31,200	1,904	61.03
" ..	Moreton ..	Ipswich ..	11,016	493	44.75
" ..	Wide Bay ..	Maryborough ..	11,995	530	44.19
" ..	Port Curtis ..	Rockhampton ..	7,577	460	60.71
" ..	Edgumbe ..	Townsville ..	9,634	527	54.70
" ..	Rockingham ..	Cairns ..	5,928	258	43.52
" ..	York Peninsula ..	Cooktown ..	1,032	76	73.64
" ..	Carpentaria ..	Croydon ..	1,616	105	64.98
" ..	Central-Western ..	Winton ..	545	39	71.56
" ..	South-Western ..	Charleville ..	1,387	106	76.42
" ..	Central ..	Blackall ..	3,209	189	58.90
" ..	Maranoa ..	Roma ..	1,789	104	58.13
" ..	Downs ..	Toowoomba ..	13,334	687	51.52
South Australia ..	Metropolitan ..	Adelaide ..	30,039	1,983	66.01
" ..	Central ..	Gawler ..	11,951	558	46.69
" ..	Lower North ..	Redruth ..	9,123	545	59.74
" ..	Upper North ..	Port Augusta ..	2,853	154	53.98
" ..	South-Eastern ..	Mount Gambier ..	2,903	120	41.34
" ..	Western ..	Port Lincoln ..	2,418	104	43.01
Western Australia ..	Metropolitan ..	Perth ..	20,983	1,376	65.58
" ..	Northern Agricultural ..	Geraldton ..	5,411	285	52.67
" ..	South-Western ..	Katanning ..	9,993	514	51.44
" ..	Eastern Goldfields ..	Kalgoorlie ..	2,967	219	73.81
" ..	Northern Goldfields ..	Pilbara ..	500	37	74.00
" ..	North-Western ..	Roebourne ..	200	8	40.00
" ..	Northern ..	Broome ..	188	18	95.74
Tasmania ..	Hobart ..	Hobart ..	7,979	558	69.93
" ..	Launceston ..	Launceston ..	4,393	308	70.11
" ..	North-Eastern ..	Scottsdale ..	2,616	149	56.96
" ..	North-Western ..	Stanley ..	7,345	428	58.27
" ..	Midland ..	Zeehan ..	2,591	132	50.95
" ..	South-Eastern ..	Sorell ..	2,807	153	54.51
" ..	South-Western ..	Franklin ..	621	42	67.63
Northern Territory ..	—	Darwin ..	321	24	70.38
Federal Capital Territory ..	—	Canberra ..	134	6	44.78

(iv) *Various Countries and Cities.* Compared with other countries, the States of Australia occupy a very favourable position, being surpassed by New Zealand only. There are, however, several continental cities which show better results than any Australian city shows. It may be pointed out also in connexion with the rates hereunder, that a high birth rate is often, though not invariably, accompanied by a high infantile death rate. The figures in the subjoined tables relate to the latest years for which returns are available :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES (a).—VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)	Crude Birth Rate. (b)	Country.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)	Crude Birth Rate. (b)
New Zealand ..	1924	40	21.6	Northern Ireland	1924	85	22.2
Western Australia	1924	50	23.1	France ..	1924	85	19.0
Queensland ..	1924	51	23.9	Italy ..	1923	88	29.1
South Australia ..	1924	51	21.9	Finland ..	1923	92	25.4
Netherlands ..	1924	51	24.9	Scotland ..	1924	98	21.9
Tasmania ..	1924	55	25.1	Belgium ..	1923	100	20.7
Norway ..	1922	55	23.1	Uruguay ..	1923	104	25.4
Australia ..	1924	57	23.2	Germany ..	1924	108	21.1
New South Wales	1924	59	24.1	Bulgaria ..	1919	109	40.2
Sweden ..	1924	60	18.1	Canada (Quebec)	1922	123	35.1
Victoria ..	1924	61	22.0	Prussia ..	1923	132	20.6
Switzerland ..	1922	70	19.6	Spain ..	1924	142	29.9
Irish Free State ..	1924	71	20.1	Egypt ..	1923	143	43.0
United States (Re- gistration Area)	1924	72	22.5	Czecho-Slovakia	1923	147	27.3
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1924	74	26.5	Austria ..	1921	155	22.9
England and Wales	1924	75	18.8	Japan ..	1923	163	34.9
Ontario (Canada)	1924	76	23.2	Jamaica ..	1922	177	37.3
Great Britain ..	1924	78	19.3	Hungary ..	1924	195	26.3
Canada (excluding Quebec)	1924	79	23.1	Rumania ..	1922	207	37.5
Denmark ..	1922	85	22.3	Ceylon ..	1923	212	39.1
				Russia, European	1909	248	44.0
				Chile ..	1923	283	39.4

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

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES (a).—VARIOUS CITIES.

City.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)	City.	Year.	Rate of Infantile Mortality. (a)
Amsterdam ..	1924	34	Edinburgh ..	1924	89
Wellington ..	1924	38	Dresden ..	1924	91
Auckland ..	1924	46	Manchester ..	1924	97
Oslo ..	1924	47	Vienna ..	1924	99
Christchurch ..	1924	48	Cologne ..	1924	100
Stockholm ..	1924	50	Liverpool ..	1924	102
Perth ..	1924	53	Belfast ..	1924	107
San Francisco ..	1924	56	Berlin ..	1924	109
Adelaide ..	1924	56	Prague ..	1924	110
Sydney ..	1924	57	Dublin ..	1924	113
Brisbane ..	1924	58	Leipzig ..	1924	114
Hobart ..	1924	61	Glasgow ..	1924	119
Melbourne ..	1924	66	Aberdeen ..	1924	122
New York ..	1924	68	Munich ..	1924	129
London ..	1924	69	Breslau ..	1924	129
Newcastle, N.S.W.	1924	71	Warsaw ..	1923	147
Washington ..	1924	76	Buda Pest ..	1924	151
Copenhagen ..	1924	77	Lodz ..	1922	156
Toronto ..	1923	77	Montreal ..	1922	163
Chicago ..	1924	77	Madrid ..	1915	177
Detroit ..	1924	79	Florence ..	1916	192
Birmingham ..	1924	80	Leningrad ..	1912	249
Antwerp ..	1924	82	Madras ..	1923	253
Hamburg ..	1924	86	Colombo ..	1923	270
Paris ..	1924	88	Bombay ..	1924	460

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

Information relative to the causes of death of children under one year of age will be found in sub-section 18.

7. Deaths in Age-Groups, 1920 to 1924.—A distribution into age-groups has been made of the 272,892 deaths which occurred in Australia from 1920 to 1924, and the results have been tabulated for each State. It is, however, sufficient to show here the results for Australia as a whole, which are as follows :—

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.—AUSTRALIA, 1920 TO 1924.

Age-Group.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Percentage on Total Males.	Percentage on Total Females.	Percentage on Total.
Under 1 year ..	23,669	17,850	41,519	15.30	15.10	15.22
1 year and under 5 ..	8,073	6,699	14,772	5.22	5.67	5.41
5 years and under 20 ..	7,774	6,330	14,104	5.03	5.35	5.17
20 years and under 40 ..	17,505	16,796	34,301	11.32	14.21	12.57
40 years and under 60 ..	33,434	21,778	55,212	21.61	18.42	20.23
60 years and under 65 ..	13,638	8,038	21,676	8.82	6.80	7.94
65 years and over ..	50,298	40,672	90,970	32.52	34.40	33.34
Age unspecified ..	284	54	338	0.18	0.05	0.12
Total ..	154,675	118,217	272,892	100.00	100.00	100.00

8. Deaths at Single Ages and in Age-Groups, 1924.—(i) *General.* The 54,980 deaths registered in Australia in the year 1924 will be found tabulated under single years, and in groups of five years for each State and Territory, in Bulletin No. 42, "Australian Demography, 1924." 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, 1924.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Total under 1 month ..	2,238	1,789	4,027	Total 20-24 years ..	707	687	1,394
" 1 month and under 3 ..	634	437	1,071	" 25-29 ..	690	770	1,460
" 3 months and under 6 ..	595	541	1,136	" 30-34 ..	885	893	1,778
" 6 months and under 12 ..	809	658	1,467	" 35-39 ..	1,086	934	2,020
				" 40-44 ..	1,256	903	2,159
				" 45-49 ..	1,503	994	2,497
Total under 1 year ..	4,276	3,425	7,701	" 50-54 ..	1,867	1,206	3,073
				" 55-59 ..	2,155	1,403	3,558
				" 60-64 ..	2,987	1,772	4,759
1 year and under 2 ..	755	658	1,413	" 65-69 ..	2,911	1,895	4,806
2 years ..	293	247	540	" 70-74 ..	2,625	1,766	4,391
3 " ..	218	180	398	" 75-79 ..	2,150	1,790	3,940
4 " ..	179	120	299	" 80-84 ..	1,673	1,609	3,282
				" 85-89 ..	876	971	1,847
				" 90-94 ..	383	381	764
Total under 5 years ..	5,721	4,630	10,351	" 95-99 ..	82	103	185
				" 100 and over ..	9	15	24
				Age Unspecified ..	22	3	25
Total 5-9 years ..	506	408	914				
" 10-14 ..	403	288	691				
" 15-19 ..	606	456	1,062				
				Total All Ages ..	31,103	23,877	54,980

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

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

Age-Group.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Australia.
MALES.							
0 to 4 years ..	21.49	22.61	20.73	20.01	23.88	20.72	21.64
5 „ 9 „ ..	1.85	2.15	1.96	2.25	2.24	2.04	2.02
10 „ 14 „ ..	1.59	1.61	1.58	1.56	1.42	1.83	1.59
15 „ 19 „ ..	2.16	2.07	2.90	2.42	2.37	2.66	2.30
20 „ 24 „ ..	2.74	3.06	3.54	3.33	3.96	3.23	3.10
25 „ 29 „ ..	3.36	3.60	4.37	3.64	4.08	5.05	3.70
30 „ 34 „ ..	4.13	3.70	4.58	4.00	5.40	4.59	4.16
35 „ 39 „ ..	5.36	5.32	5.95	5.18	6.42	4.79	5.48
40 „ 44 „ ..	7.85	6.60	7.86	6.20	7.90	5.98	6.89
45 „ 49 „ ..	9.61	9.80	10.60	8.81	12.09	8.71	9.91
50 „ 54 „ ..	12.38	12.24	14.23	11.76	17.18	11.51	12.90
55 „ 59 „ ..	18.72	18.24	20.34	19.70	23.76	13.44	19.04
60 „ 64 „ ..	28.35	28.48	30.36	25.63	34.19	23.95	28.71
65 „ 69 „ ..	43.00	44.38	44.93	42.31	49.51	38.53	43.74
70 „ 74 „ ..	65.81	65.16	64.56	62.01	72.15	53.55	64.88
75 „ 79 „ ..	105.54	107.84	103.32	106.23	115.56	109.46	106.53
80 „ 84 „ ..	159.12	163.74	159.06	161.73	184.49	132.47	160.73
85 „ 89 „ ..	271.79	266.12	227.79	226.87	283.46	232.39	259.17
90 and over ..	368.58	387.01	314.96	387.09	566.67	350.00	376.08
FEMALES.							
0 to 4 years ..	16.92	17.91	16.05	16.25	18.80	16.74	17.09
5 „ 9 „ ..	1.66	1.95	1.89	2.27	1.28	2.09	1.82
10 „ 14 „ ..	1.21	1.20	1.43	1.34	1.23	1.63	1.27
15 „ 19 „ ..	1.63	2.00	1.99	2.72	1.34	2.58	1.90
20 „ 24 „ ..	2.43	2.92	2.81	2.85	3.07	3.74	2.75
25 „ 29 „ ..	3.47	3.55	3.61	3.85	3.99	3.87	3.59
30 „ 34 „ ..	3.85	4.13	4.11	4.21	4.60	4.41	4.06
35 „ 39 „ ..	4.64	4.98	5.80	5.18	4.90	5.98	5.00
40 „ 44 „ ..	5.15	5.74	6.03	4.98	6.39	5.48	5.51
45 „ 49 „ ..	6.71	6.91	6.76	6.40	8.12	7.31	6.87
50 „ 54 „ ..	9.35	9.11	9.11	9.10	10.62	8.61	9.27
55 „ 59 „ ..	13.17	12.87	13.60	10.85	12.81	14.23	12.92
60 „ 64 „ ..	19.08	19.06	19.71	18.27	17.78	20.13	19.05
65 „ 69 „ ..	31.69	31.69	30.81	32.89	30.49	34.72	31.76
70 „ 74 „ ..	50.24	51.83	50.61	45.65	54.20	49.42	50.43
75 „ 79 „ ..	88.19	88.52	88.10	83.98	96.43	80.32	87.81
80 „ 84 „ ..	140.29	143.71	126.40	132.25	137.07	126.00	138.32
85 „ 89 „ ..	225.11	231.45	210.65	193.54	219.51	208.79	221.44
90 and over ..	380.95	321.79	288.89	337.50	478.26	352.94	341.68
PERSONS.							
0 to 4 years ..	19.24	20.30	18.45	18.17	21.39	18.75	19.40
5 „ 9 „ ..	1.76	2.05	1.93	2.26	1.76	2.07	1.92
10 „ 14 „ ..	1.40	1.40	1.51	1.45	1.33	1.73	1.43
15 „ 19 „ ..	1.90	2.03	2.45	2.57	1.86	2.62	2.10
20 „ 24 „ ..	2.58	2.99	3.17	3.09	3.52	3.49	2.92
25 „ 29 „ ..	3.42	3.57	4.00	3.75	4.03	4.43	3.64
30 „ 34 „ ..	3.99	3.92	4.37	4.10	5.03	4.60	4.11
35 „ 39 „ ..	5.03	5.14	5.88	5.18	5.72	5.39	5.24
40 „ 44 „ ..	5.99	6.16	7.04	5.60	7.23	5.73	6.22
45 „ 49 „ ..	8.21	8.30	8.89	7.62	10.41	8.04	8.44
50 „ 54 „ ..	10.97	10.67	12.04	10.46	14.58	10.16	11.20
55 „ 59 „ ..	16.19	15.60	17.57	15.32	19.61	13.80	16.22
60 „ 64 „ ..	24.11	23.93	25.99	22.13	27.90	22.13	24.22
65 „ 69 „ ..	37.81	37.90	39.23	37.80	41.71	36.73	38.17
70 „ 74 „ ..	58.34	58.09	58.64	53.85	64.31	51.54	57.82
75 „ 79 „ ..	97.02	97.07	96.41	94.82	106.68	93.60	96.98
80 „ 84 „ ..	149.75	152.49	144.74	145.42	162.58	128.81	149.09
85 „ 89 „ ..	248.05	246.87	219.48	206.49	252.00	219.14	238.91
90 and over ..	374.81	349.09	304.15	355.73	528.30	351.64	357.36

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

9. Deaths of Centenarians, 1924.—Particulars concerning the twenty-four persons who died in 1924 aged 100 years and upwards, are given in the following table. It must, of course, be understood that while the Registrars-General of the various States take the greatest care to have statements as to abnormally high ages verified as far as possible, absolute reliance cannot be placed on the accuracy of the ages shown, owing to the well-known tendency of very old people to overstate their ages. No attempt has been made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics to verify the truth of the statements made. The fact must not be disregarded in connexion with this question that while parish registers in the United Kingdom often date very far back, compulsory registration of births dates practically only from 1874, the Act passed in 1836 having left many loop-holes open for those unwilling to register the births of their children.

DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

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

127	Brisbane ..	Queensland	Senility ..	Gardener ..	China ..	108 years	Single
105	" ..	" ..	" ..	Farmer ..	Ireland ..	21 years ..	"
104	Liverpool ..	N.S.W. ..	Chronic bronchitis	Labourer ..	Ireland ..	47 years ..	"
104	Granville ..	" ..	Senility ..	Unspecified	" ..	80 years ..	"
102	Hobart ..	Tasmania	Cerebral hæmorrhage	Clerk ..	England ..	80 years ..	Married
101	Warragul ..	Victoria ..	Arterio-sclerosis	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified	Unspecified
100	Balmain Nth.	N.S.W. ..	Hypostatic pneumonia	Carrier ..	Ireland ..	46 years ..	Married
100	Lethbridge	Victoria ..	Senility ..	Farmer ..	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	"
100	Brisbane ..	Queensland	" ..	Labourer ..	Ireland ..	85 years	Single

FEMALES.

103	Wagga	N.S.W. ..	Senility ..	" ..	Ireland ..	88 years ..	Married
	Wagga	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	"
103	Goondiwindi	Queensland	" ..	" ..	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	"
102	Nyah ..	Victoria ..	" ..	" ..	Scotland	72 years ..	"
102	Richmond ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	England ..	74 years ..	"
102	St. Kilda ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	85 years ..	"
102	Hotham West	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	70 years ..	"
101	Ryde ..	N.S.W. ..	" ..	" ..	N.S.W. ..	Native ..	"
101	Petersham	" ..	" ..	" ..	Scotland	70 years ..	"
101	Manly ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	54 years ..	"
101	Grafton ..	" ..	Mitral regurgitation	" ..	" ..	32 years ..	"
101	Essendon ..	Victoria ..	Senility ..	" ..	England ..	74 years ..	"
100	Queanbeyan	N.S.W. ..	" ..	" ..	Ireland ..	80 years ..	"
100	Northcote ..	Victoria ..	" ..	" ..	" ..	64 years ..	"
100	Perth ..	W. Australia	" ..	" ..	" ..	50 years ..	"
100	Launceston	Tasmania	" ..	" ..	" ..	86 years ..	"

10. Length of Residence in Australia of Persons who Died in 1924.—The length of residence in Australia of all persons whose deaths were registered in the year 1924 has been tabulated for all the States, and a summary of the results is shown below :—

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1924.

Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.	Length of Residence.	Male Deaths.	Female Deaths.	Total Deaths.
Born in Australia ..	19,591	16,398	35,989	Resident 25 to 29 years ..	341	146	487
Resident under 1 year ..	153	47	200	" 30 to 34 ..	604	298	902
" 1 year ..	90	38	128	" 35 to 39 ..	837	515	1,352
" 2 years ..	80	50	130	" 40 to 44 ..	1,486	773	2,259
" 3 ..	65	54	119	" 45 to 49 ..	762	443	1,205
" 4 ..	57	68	125	" 50 to 54 ..	801	528	1,329
" 5 ..	25	33	58	" 55 to 59 ..	486	429	915
" 6 ..	14	8	22	" 60 to 64 ..	913	863	1,781
" 7 ..	15	10	25	" 65 yrs. and over ..	1,692	1,885	3,577
" 8 ..	27	14	41	Length of residence not stated ..	1,732	509	2,241
" 9 ..	46	24	70				
" 10 to 14 years ..	677	469	1,146				
" 15 to 19 ..	291	120	411				
" 20 to 24 ..	318	150	468	Total ..	31,103	23,877	54,980

11. Birthplaces of Persons who Died in 1924.—The following table gives the birthplaces of persons whose deaths were registered in 1924. Full particulars will be found in "Australian Demography," Bulletin No. 42.

BIRTHPLACES OF PERSONS WHO DIED IN 1924.—AUSTRALIA.

Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Birthplace.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
AUSTRALASIA—				ASIA—			
New South Wales ..	7,416	6,236	13,652	British India and Ceylon ..	103	28	131
Victoria ..	6,343	5,278	11,621	Other Brit. Posses- sions in Asia ..	11	1	12
Queensland ..	2,047	1,641	3,688	China ..	280	2	282
South Australia ..	1,965	1,711	3,676	Japan ..	19	3	22
Western Australia ..	577	501	1,078	Other Asiatic Countries ..	45	10	55
Tasmania ..	1,235	1,027	2,262		458	44	502
Northern Territory ..	8	2	10	AFRICA—			
Federal Capital Territory ..	..	2	2	Union of Sth. Africa ..	22	12	34
Papua ..	11	3	14	Other Brit. Posses- sions in Africa ..	9	4	13
Territory of New Guinea ..	1	..	1	Other African Countries ..	8	3	11
New Zealand ..	194	138	332		39	19	58
	19,797	16,539	36,336	AMERICA—			
EUROPE—				Canada ..	53	20	73
England ..	5,128	3,506	8,634	Other Brit. Posses- sions in America ..	6	4	10
Wales ..	185	123	308	United States of America ..	77	33	110
Scotland ..	1,451	1,005	2,456	Other American Countries ..	25	11	36
Ireland ..	2,007	1,908	3,915		161	68	229
Other Brit. Posses sions in Europe ..	36	21	57	POLYNESIA—			
Austria ..	15	5	20	British Posses- sions in Polynesia ..	5	5	10
Denmark ..	118	36	154	Other Polynesian Islands ..	41	8	49
France ..	52	23	75		46	13	59
Germany ..	434	256	690				
Greece ..	33	4	37	At Sea ..	61	67	128
Italy ..	97	20	117	Unspecified ..	596	147	743
Netherlands ..	15	4	19				
Norway ..	57	4	61				
Russia ..	42	19	61				
Sweden ..	138	14	152				
Switzerland ..	40	10	50				
Other European Countries ..	97	22	119				
	9,945	6,980	16,925	Total Deaths ..	31,103	23,877	54,980

12. Occupations of Males who Died in 1924.—(i) *Australia, 1924.* Information as to the occupations of the 31,103 males who died in Australia in 1924 is contained in the following statement :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED IN 1924.—AUSTRALIA.

Occupation.	No. of Deaths.	Occupation.	No. of Deaths.
CLASS I.—PROFESSIONAL.		CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL—cont.	
General Government	162	Hay, corn, etc.	23
Local Government	21	Other vegetable matter	12
Defence	75	Wood and coal	27
Law and order	236	Stone, clay, glass	4
Religion	110	Ironmongery	21
Charity	4	Merchants	115
Health	211	Shopkeepers and assistants	254
Literature	47	Dealers and hawkers	129
Science	8	Agents and brokers	138
Civil and mechanical engineering, architecture and surveying	101	Clerks, bookkeepers, etc.	724
Education	132	Commercial travellers and salesmen	274
Fine arts	33	Others engaged in commercial pursuits	247
Music	46	Speculators on chance events	14
Amusements	141	Storage	1
Total Professional	1,327	Total Commercial	3,063
CLASS II.—DOMESTIC.		CLASS IV.—TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION.	
Hotelkeepers and assistants	342	Railway traffic	602
Others engaged in providing board and lodging	107	Tramway traffic	73
House servants	6	Road traffic	625
Coachmen and grooms	54	Sea and river traffic	552
Hairdressers	76	Postal service	101
Laundrymen	10	Telegraph and telephone service	71
Others engaged in domestic occu- pations	207	Messengers, etc.	17
Total Domestic	802	Total Transport and Commu- nication	2,041
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL.		CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.	
Banking and finance	124	Books and publications	155
Insurance and valuation	85	Musical instruments	13
Land and household property	53	Prints, pictures and art materials	7
Property rights, n.e.i.	1	Ornaments and small wares	21
Books, publications and advertising	45	Sports and games	1
Musical Instruments	4	Designs, medals, type and dies	7
Prints, pictures, and art materials	4	Watches and clocks	28
Watches, clocks, jewellery	1	Surgical instruments	2
Machines, tools, etc.	1	Arms and ammunition	1
Carriages and vehicles	3	Engines, machines, tools, etc.	181
Ships and boats	5	Carriages and vehicles	176
Building materials	5	Harness, saddlery and leatherware	95
Furniture	3	Ships, boats and equipment	58
Paper and stationery	12	Furniture	122
Textile fabrics	102	Building materials	132
Dress	17	Chemicals and by-products	4
Animal food	294	Textile fabrics	34
Vegetable food	83	Dress	444
Groceries and stimulants	190	Fibrous materials	8
Living animals	33	Animal food	37
Leather, raw materials	5	Vegetable food	205
Wool and tallow	10	Groceries and stimulants	62
		Animal matter	54

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED IN 1924.—AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Occupation.	No. of Deaths.	Occupation.	No. of Deaths.
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL—<i>cont.</i>		CLASS VI.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, MINING PURSUITS, ETC.	
Workers in wood not elsewhere classed	26	Agricultural	3,385
Vegetable produce for fodder	2	Pastoral	886
Paper	3	Dairy farming	84
Stone, clay, glass	94	Bees, fisheries and wild animals	96
Jewellery and precious stones	37	Forestry	110
Metals, other than gold and silver	403	Water conservation and supply	27
Gas, electric lighting, etc.	97	Mines and quarries	1,371
Building—			
Builders	120	Total Primary Producers	5,959
Stonemasons	73		
Bricklayers	121	CLASS VII.—INDEFINITE.	
Slaters	5	Independent means, having no specified occupation	686
Carpenters	544	Occupation unspecified	745
Plasterers	70		
Painters and glaziers	254	Total Indefinite	1,431
Plumbers	96		
Signwriters	6	CLASS VIII.—DEPENDENTS.	
Others	1	Dependent relatives (including persons under 20 years of age with no specified occupation)	6,785
Roads, railways and earthworks	61	Supported by voluntary and State contributions	185
Disposal of refuse	30		
Other industrial workers—		Total Dependents	6,970
Manufacturers	72	Total Male Deaths	31,103
Engineers, firemen	491		
Contractors	273		
Labourers, undefined	4,745		
Others	39		
Total Industrial	9,510		

(ii) *Australia, 1920 to 1924.* The male deaths in Australia grouped according to the main classes of occupations, and the percentage of each class on the total male deaths for the five years 1920 to 1924, are shown in the table hereunder :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED IN AUSTRALIA, 1920 TO 1924.

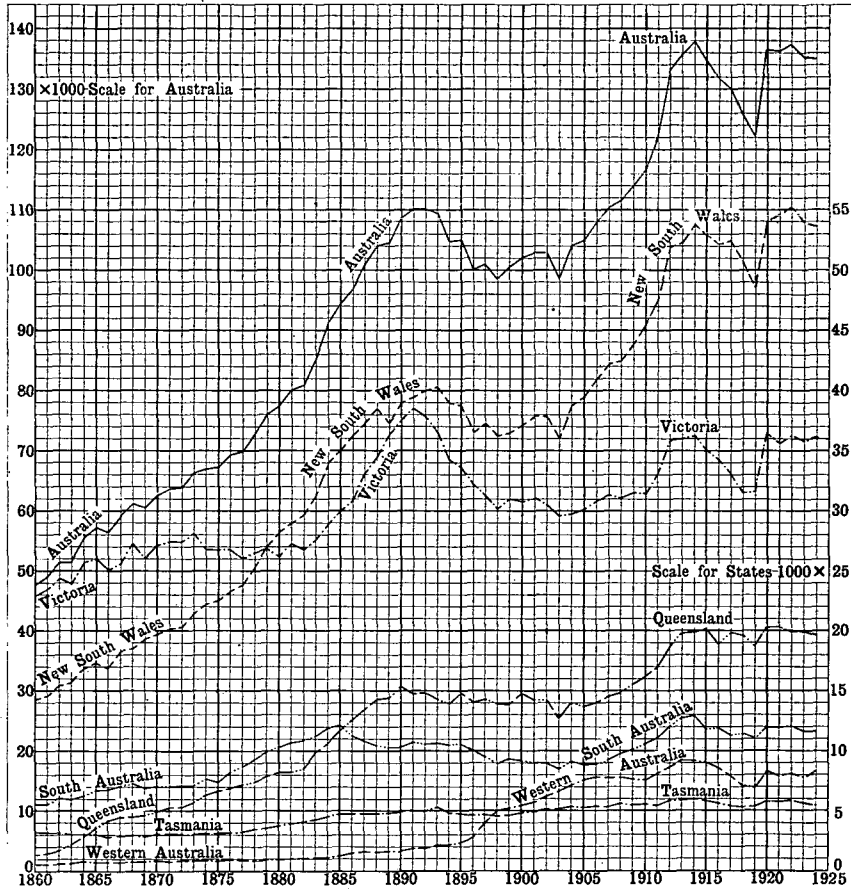
Occupation.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
Class					
I. Professional .. { Total	1,391	1,307	1,317	1,339	1,327
.. { Per cent.	4.34	4.26	4.50	4.23	4.27
II. Domestic .. { Total	739	830	745	803	802
.. { Per cent.	2.30	2.71	2.55	2.54	2.58
III. Commercial .. { Total	2,814	2,739	2,871	2,914	3,063
.. { Per cent.	8.78	8.94	9.32	9.22	9.85
IV. Transport and communication .. { Total	1,910	1,841	1,842	1,931	2,041
.. { Per cent.	5.96	6.01	6.30	6.11	6.56
V. Industrial .. { Total	8,849	8,613	8,592	9,509	9,510
.. { Per cent.	27.61	28.10	29.38	30.07	30.57
VI. Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc. { Total	5,786	5,711	5,664	5,992	5,959
.. { Per cent.	18.05	18.63	19.37	18.66	19.16
VII. Indefinite .. { Total	1,595	1,436	1,378	1,866	1,431
.. { Per cent.	4.98	4.68	4.71	5.90	4.60
VIII. Dependents .. { Total	8,969	8,175	6,836	7,358	6,970
.. { Per cent.	27.98	26.67	23.37	23.27	22.41
Total	32,053	30,652	29,245	31,622	31,103

13. **Index of Mortality.**—(i) *For Year 1924.* The death rates—those for age-groups on page 987 excepted—so far quoted are crude rates, *i.e.*, they simply show the number of deaths per thousand of mean population, without taking the age constitution into consideration. Other conditions being equal, however, the death rate of a country will be lower if it contains a large percentage of young people (not infants). In order to obtain a comparison of the mortality of various countries on a uniform basis so far as age constitution is concerned, the International Statistical Institute in its 1895 session recommended the universal adoption of the population of Sweden in five age-groups, as ascertained at the Census of 1890, as the standard population by which the "Index of Mortality," as distinguished from the crude death rate, should be ascertained. The calculation for 1924 is shown below for each of the States and Territories and for Australia, the distribution of the mean population of 1924 into age-groups being in accordance with the Census of 1921 :—

INDEX OF MORTALITY, 1924.

Age-Group.	Mean Population, 1924, distributed according to Results of Census of 1921.	Number of Deaths, 1924.	No. of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population, 1924, in each Age-Group.	Age Distribution per 1,000 of Standard Population.	Index of Mortality.
NEW SOUTH WALES.					
Under 1 year	56,537	3,165	55.98	25.5	1.43
1 year and under 20	851,108	2,061	2.42	398.0	0.96
20 years " 40	730,117	2,533	3.47	269.6	0.94
40 " " 60	428,803	4,212	9.82	192.3	1.89
60 " and upwards	161,772	8,864	54.79	114.6	6.28
Total	2,228,337	20,835	9.35	1,000.0	11.50
VICTORIA.					
Under 1 year	37,404	2,216	59.25	25.5	1.51
1 year and under 20	592,593	1,427	2.41	398.0	0.96
20 years " 40	525,504	1,880	3.58	269.6	0.97
40 " " 60	350,217	3,361	9.60	192.3	1.85
60 " and upwards	136,134	7,619	55.97	114.6	6.41
Total	1,641,852	16,503	10.05	1,000.0	11.70
QUEENSLAND.					
Under 1 year	22,163	1,011	45.62	25.5	1.16
1 year and under 20	324,957	869	2.67	398.0	1.06
20 years " 40	269,994	986	3.65	269.6	0.98
40 " " 60	152,123	1,514	9.95	192.3	1.91
60 " and upwards	55,914	2,947	52.71	114.6	6.04
Total	825,151	7,327	8.88	1,000.0	11.15
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.					
Under 1 year	12,563	595	47.36	25.5	1.21
1 year and under 20	199,574	371	1.86	398.0	0.74
20 years " 40	172,135	601	3.49	269.6	0.94
40 " " 60	101,382	916	9.04	192.3	1.74
60 " and upwards	44,037	2,387	54.20	114.6	6.21
Total	529,691	4,870	9.19	1,000.0	10.84

BIRTHS—1860 TO 1924.



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

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

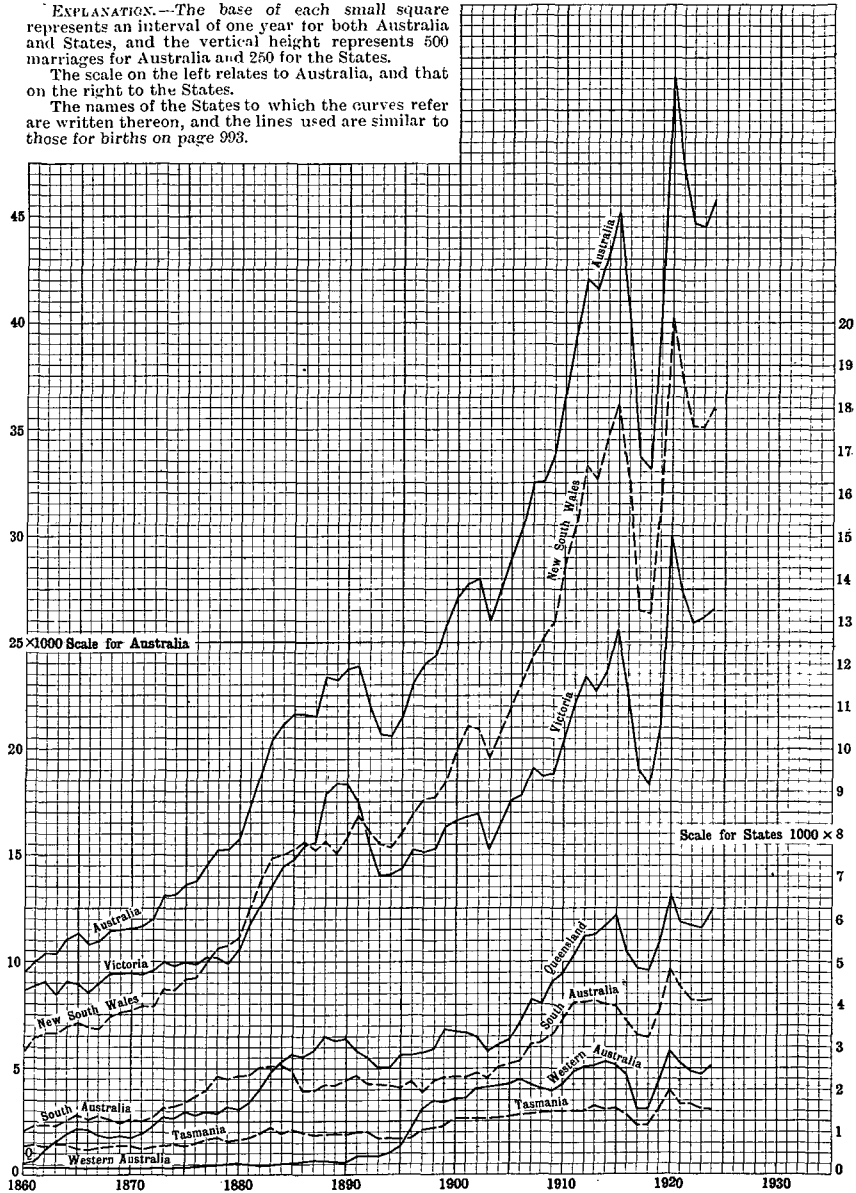
The names of the States to which the curves refer are written thereon, and the characters of the lines used are as follows:—Australia, —————; New South Wales, —————; Victoria, —————; Queensland, —————; South Australia, —————; Western Australia, —————; Tasmania, —————.

MARRIAGES, 1860 TO 1924.

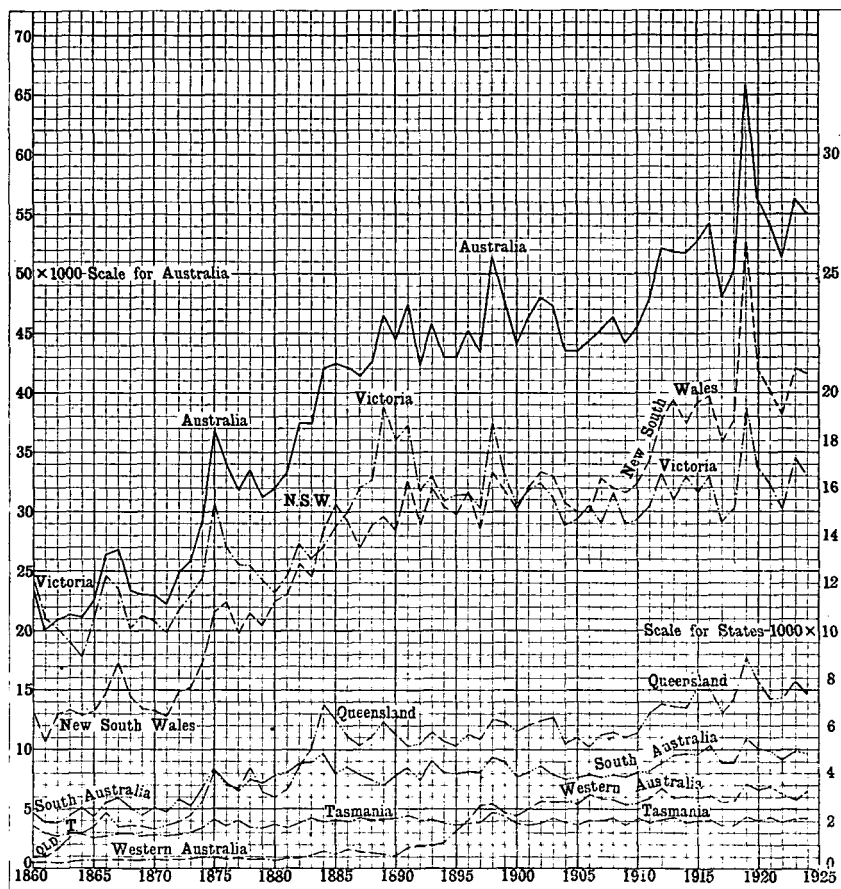
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Australia and States, and the vertical height represents 500 marriages for Australia and 250 for the States.

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

The names of the States to which the curves refer are written thereon, and the lines used are similar to those for births on page 993.



DEATHS—1860 TO 1924.

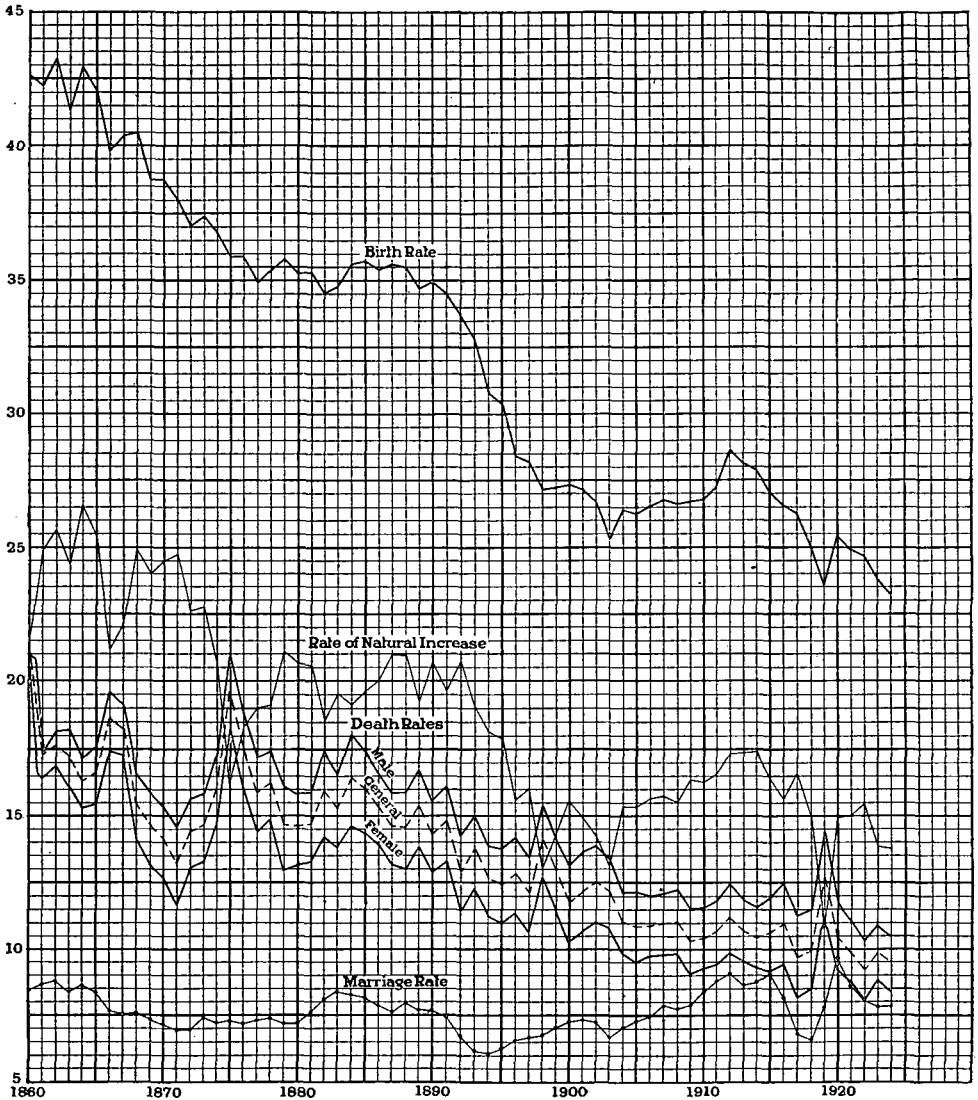


EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents an interval of one year for both Australia and States, and the vertical height represents 1,000 persons for Australia and 500 for the States.

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

The names of the States to which the curves refer are written thereon, and the lines used are similar to those for births on page 993.

GENERAL BIRTH, NATURAL INCREASE, DEATH (MALE, GENERAL AND FEMALE) AND MARRIAGE
RATES—AUSTRALIA, 1860 TO 1924.



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.

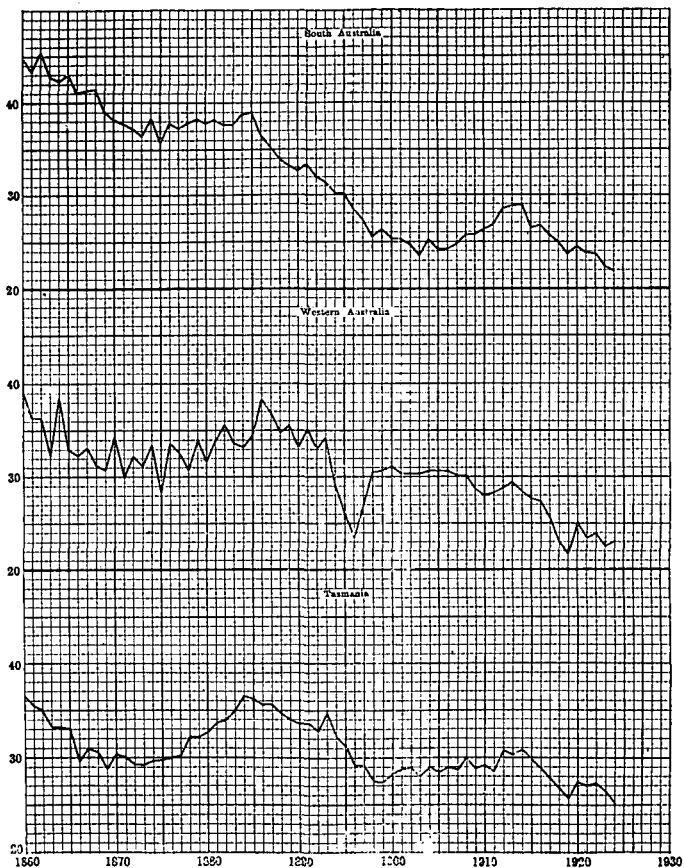
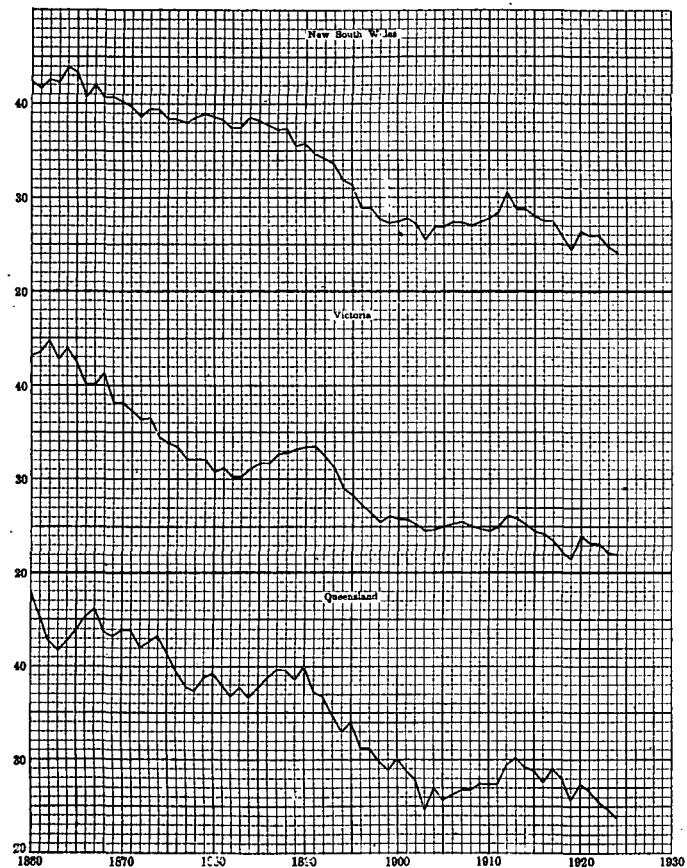
STATE BIRTH-RATE GRAPHS. (See page 997.)

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 998.)

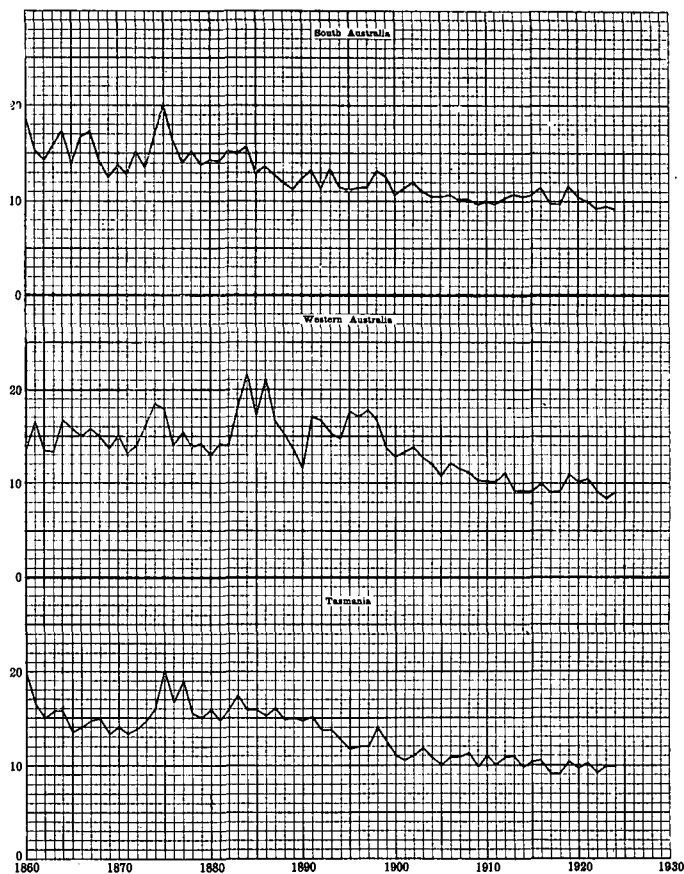
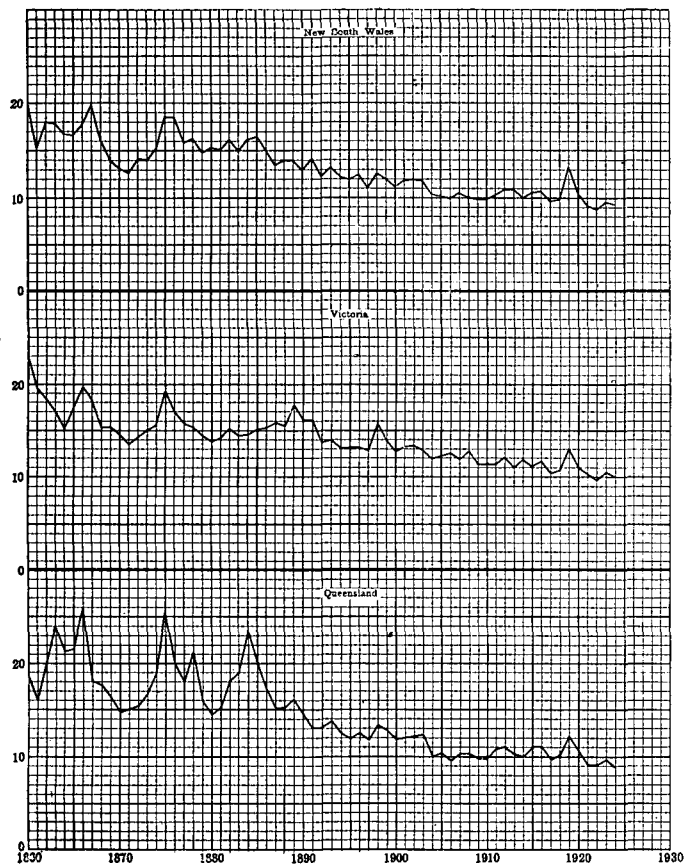
EXPLANATION.—The base of each small square represents one year's interval, and the vertical height one death per thousand of the population. The zero for each State is shown by a thickened line.

BIRTH RATES—STATES, 1860-1924.



For explanation of above graph see page 996.

DEATH RATES—STATES, 1860-1924.



For explanation of above graph see page 996.

INDEX OF MORTALITY, 1924—*continued.*

Age-Group.	Mean Population, 1924, distributed according to Results of Census of 1921.	Number of Deaths, 1924.	No. of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population, 1924, in each Age-Group.	Age Distribution per 1,000 of Standard Population.	Index of Mortality.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.					
Under 1 year	8,423	414	49.15	25.5	1.25
1 year and under 20	140,774	343	2.44	398.0	0.97
20 years " 40	106,040	406	3.83	269.6	1.03
40 " " 60	82,912	898	10.83	192.3	2.08
60 " and upwards.. ..	21,372	1,202	56.24	114.6	6.45
Total	359,521	3,263	9.08	1,000.0	11.78
TASMANIA.					
Under 1 year	5,664	296	52.26	25.5	1.33
1 year and under 20	88,282	241	2.73	398.0	1.09
20 years " 40	64,217	246	3.83	269.6	1.03
40 " " 60	39,510	373	9.44	192.3	1.82
60 " and upwards.. ..	17,014	967	56.84	114.6	6.51
Total	214,687	2,123	9.89	1,000.0	11.78
NORTHERN TERRITORY.					
Under 1 year	75	2	26.67	25.5	0.68
1 year and under 20	892	2	2.24	398.0	0.89
20 years " 40	1,177	3	2.55	269.6	0.69
40 " " 60	1,046	13	12.43	192.3	2.39
60 " and upwards.. ..	413	24	58.11	114.6	6.66
Total	3,603	44	12.21	1,000.0	11.31
FEDERAL CAPITAL TERRITORY.					
Under 1 year	93	2	21.51	25.5	0.55
1 year and under 20	1,572	3	1.91	398.0	0.76
20 years " 40	1,335	1	0.75	269.6	0.20
40 " " 60	648	6	9.26	192.3	1.78
60 " and upwards.. ..	200	3	15.00	114.6	1.72
Total	3,848	15	3.90	1,000.0	5.01
AUSTRALIA.					
Under 1 year	142,922	7,701	53.88	25.5	1.37
1 year and under 20	2,199,752	5,317	2.42	398.0	0.96
20 years " 40	1,870,519	6,656	3.56	269.6	0.96
40 " " 60	1,156,641	11,293	9.76	192.3	1.88
60 " and upwards.. ..	436,856	24,013	54.97	114.6	6.30
Total	5,806,690	54,980	9.47	1,000.0	11.47

NOTE.—The small number of persons whose ages were not ascertained at the 1921 Census has been proportionately distributed among the various age-groups, and the same plan has been followed in regard to the 23 persons who died in 1924, whose ages were not stated in the certificate of death.

On the basis of the crude rates there is a range of 1.17 per 1,000 persons between the lowest rate in Queensland (8.88) and the highest rate in Victoria (10.05), whereas the adjusted rates reduce the range to 0.94 per 1,000, i.e. between 10.84 in South Australia and 11.78 in Western Australia and Tasmania. In its application to the figures for 1924 the process of adjustment completely altered the relative positions of the various States

from those determined by the crude rates. The principal changes were that South Australia from third position took the premier place from Queensland. Western Australia from second place was made to share the lowest position with Tasmania, to the advantage of Victoria which was thus promoted from the lowest position on the basis of crude rates to the fourth position on the adjusted basis.

(ii) *Years 1920 to 1924.* For purposes of comparison with previous years the index of mortality is shown in the following table for each of the five years 1920 to 1924 :—

INDEX OF MORTALITY, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern Territory.	Federal Capital Territory.	Australia.
1920 ..	13.32	13.72	14.36	13.49	15.63	12.28	18.27	3.20	13.65
1921 ..	12.27	12.85	12.30	12.47	15.60	13.16	22.38	2.15	12.66
1922 ..	10.91	11.20	11.38	10.62	11.80	10.88	13.93	2.91	11.10
1923 ..	11.79	12.44	12.35	11.24	10.74	11.80	9.69	3.54	11.95
1924 ..	11.50	11.70	11.15	10.84	11.78	11.78	11.31	5.01	11.47

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases. ii. General Diseases not included in (i). iii. Diseases of the Nervous System and Organs of Sense. iv. Diseases of the Circulatory System. v. Diseases of the Respiratory System. vi. Diseases of the Digestive System. vii. Diseases of the Genito-urinary System and Adnexa. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> viii. Puerperal Condition. ix. Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue. x. Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion. xi. Malformations. xii. Early Infancy. xiii. Old Age. xiv. External Causes. xv. Ill-defined Diseases. |
|---|--|

(ii) *Compilation of Vital Statistics for 1907 and Subsequent Years in Commonwealth Bureau.* The vital statistics of Australia from the year 1907 onward have been tabulated according to this classification in the Commonwealth Bureau, and the system is being employed in all the State offices in the preparation of their bulletins of vital statistics.

(iii) *Classification of Causes of Death, 1920 to 1924, 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 and American States, while the Australian statistics have been compiled on the detailed classification. 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 1920 to 1924 will be found in full in Bulletins Nos. 38 to 42 of "Australian Demography"; here it will suffice to give the abridged classification under thirty-eight headings for the year 1924.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—MALES, 1924.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus- tralia.
1 Typhoid Fever ..	56	19	29	7	10	6	..	..	127
2 Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Malaria ..	2	3	11	..	1	..	3	..	20
4 Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Measles ..	20	3	13	..	23	4	..	..	63
6 Scarlet Fever ..	7	7	1	1	..	2	..	..	18
7 Whooping Cough ..	32	116	10	19	12	6	..	..	195
8 Diphtheria ..	92	69	28	13	6	14	..	..	222
9 Influenza—Pneumonic	55	54	41	7	19	6	..	..	182
9a Influenza—other ..	55	30	22	5	2	1	..	..	115
10 Asiatic Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
12 Other Epidemic Diseases	78	55	40	16	13	3	1	..	206
13 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	686	520	210	165	159	74	7	..	1,821
14 Tuberculosis of the Men- inges ..	25	48	4	5	5	4	..	..	91
15 Other forms of Tuber- culosis ..	31	84	25	20	9	9	..	..	178
16 Cancer and other Malig- nant Tumours ..	1,084	837	365	262	193	98	4	..	2,843
17 Meningitis ..	95	64	33	18	18	14	..	1	243
18 Haemorrhage, Embolism, and Softening of Brain	420	323	139	123	60	49	..	..	1,114
19 Diseases of the Heart..	1,278	1,070	511	300	197	169	..	3	3,528
20 Acute Bronchitis ..	66	38	22	11	5	8	..	..	150
21 Chronic Bronchitis ..	173	130	62	46	22	10	..	..	443
22 Pneumonia ..	595	388	169	109	83	72	..	1	1,417
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis exceptd.)	524	569	251	132	123	54	..	1	1,654
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	102	77	42	32	9	9	..	..	271
25a Diarrhoea and Enteritis (children under 2 years of age) ..	454	254	154	61	69	12	..	..	1,004
25b Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over) ..	93	63	64	7	16	7	..	..	250
26 Appendicitis & Typhlitis	90	77	46	13	20	8	..	..	254
27 Hernia, Intestinal Ob- struction ..	109	76	48	17	17	12	1	..	280
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver..	79	60	33	24	14	5	1	..	216
29 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	688	496	232	132	72	40	1	..	1,661
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Peritonitis)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Other Puerperal Acci- dents of Pregnancy and Confinement ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Congenital Debility and Malformations ..	894	607	288	163	109	106	1	1	2,169
34 Senility ..	916	583	321	211	127	79	10	..	2,247
35 Violent Deaths ..	893	579	370	180	175	87	2	2	2,288
36 Suicides ..	220	118	81	51	48	12	3	1	534
37 Other Diseases ..	1,829	1,321	734	419	338	176	3	1	4,821
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ..	145	125	40	75	65	21	5	..	476
Total—Males ..	11,887	8,863	4,440	2,644	2,039	1,177	42	11	31,103

CAUSES OF DEATH.—FEMALES, 1924.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus- tralia.
1 Typhoid Fever ..	41	14	17	7	16	2	..	..	91
2 Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Malaria ..	1	..	7	..	2	..	..	..	10
4 Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Measles ..	16	4	20	..	16	..	..	..	56
6 Scarlet Fever ..	16	14	2	3	1	1	..	..	37
7 Whooping Cough ..	32	131	13	29	12	8	..	..	225
8 Diphtheria ..	119	44	23	15	8	6	..	..	215
9 Influenza—Pneumonic	54	64	21	10	7	3	..	..	159
9a Influenza—other ..	50	28	23	8	10	7	..	..	126
10 Asiatic Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Other Epidemic Diseases	49	39	23	14	5	4	..	..	134
13 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	452	413	96	167	62	54	1	..	1,245
14 Tuberculosis of the Men- inges ..	16	35	2	10	4	9	..	..	76
15 Other forms of Tuber- culosis ..	41	54	8	16	6	13	..	..	138
16 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours ..	988	824	288	249	132	100	..	..	2,581
17 Meningitis ..	67	44	28	12	7	14	..	..	172
18 Hæmorrhage, Embolism, and Softening of Brain	454	380	124	130	52	51	..	..	1,191
19 Diseases of the Heart ..	996	962	334	227	128	118	..	1	2,766
20 Acute Bronchitis ..	79	28	17	19	2	5	..	..	150
21 Chronic Bronchitis ..	123	140	45	27	20	10	..	..	365
22 Pneumonia ..	377	292	103	76	52	57	..	..	957
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted.)	424	357	108	91	66	41	..	1	1,088
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	56	46	25	18	18	2	..	1	166
25a Diarrhœa and Enteritis (children under 2 years of age) ..	396	194	107	51	51	7	..	..	806
25b Diarrhœa and Enteritis (2 years and over) ..	82	67	53	18	8	8	..	..	236
26 Appendicitis & Typhlitis	56	48	25	11	8	6	..	..	154
27 Hernia, Intestinal Ob- struction ..	96	83	37	27	12	16	..	..	271
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver ..	26	29	8	8	10	3	..	..	84
29 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	425	431	181	108	56	31	..	..	1,232
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	76	54	35	20	11	3	..	..	199
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Peritonitis)	115	87	27	15	12	9	..	..	265
32 Other Puerperal Acci- dents of Pregnancy and Confinement ..	200	111	72	50	24	16	..	..	473
33 Congenital Debility and Malformations ..	689	498	201	141	90	71	..	..	1,690
34 Senility ..	650	657	209	211	81	101	..	..	1,909
35 Violent Deaths ..	252	184	107	50	31	28	..	1	653
36 Suicides ..	51	34	16	11	4	3	..	..	119
37 Other Diseases ..	1,361	1,169	466	336	182	125	..	..	3,579
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ..	82	81	16	41	24	14	1	..	259
Total—Females ..	8,948	7,640	2,887	2,226	1,224	946	2	4	23,877

CAUSES OF DEATH.—PERSONS, 1924.

Cause.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aus.	W. Aus.	Tas.	Nor. Ter.	Fed. Cap. Ter.	Aus- tralia.
1 Typhoid Fever ..	97	33	46	14	20	8	..	..	218
2 Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Malaria ..	3	3	18	..	3	..	3	..	30
4 Small-pox ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Measles ..	36	7	33	..	39	4	..	..	119
6 Scarlet Fever ..	23	21	3	4	1	3	..	..	55
7 Whooping Cough ..	64	247	23	48	24	14	..	..	420
8 Diphtheria ..	211	113	51	28	14	20	..	..	437
9 Influenza—Pneumonic	109	118	62	17	26	9	..	..	341
9A Influenza—other ..	105	58	45	13	12	8	..	..	241
10 Asiatic Cholera ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras ..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
12 Other Epidemic Diseases	127	94	63	30	18	7	1	..	340
13 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	1,138	933	306	332	221	128	8	..	3,066
14 Tuberculosis of the Men- inges ..	41	83	6	15	9	13	..	..	167
15 Other forms of Tuber- culosis ..	72	138	33	36	15	22	..	..	316
16 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours ..	2,072	1,661	653	511	325	198	4	..	5,424
17 Meningitis ..	162	108	61	30	25	28	..	1	415
18 Hemorrhage, Embolism, and Softening of Brain	874	703	263	253	112	100	..	..	2,305
19 Diseases of the Heart..	2,274	2,032	845	527	325	287	..	4	6,294
20 Acute Bronchitis ..	145	66	39	30	7	13	..	..	300
21 Chronic Bronchitis ..	296	270	107	73	42	20	..	..	808
22 Pneumonia ..	972	680	272	185	135	129	..	1	2,374
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis exceptd.)	948	926	359	223	189	95	..	2	2,742
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted) ..	158	123	67	50	27	11	..	1	437
25a Diarrhoea and Enteritis (children under 2 years of age) ..	850	448	261	112	120	19	..	..	1,810
25b Diarrhoea and Enteritis (2 years and over) ..	175	130	117	25	24	15	..	..	486
26 Appendicitis & Typhlitis	146	125	71	24	28	14	..	..	408
27 Hernia, Intestinal Ob- struction ..	205	159	85	44	29	28	1	..	551
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver..	165	89	41	32	24	8	1	..	300
29 Acute and Chronic Nephritis ..	1,113	927	413	240	128	71	1	..	2,893
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of Female Genital Organs	76	54	35	20	11	3	..	..	199
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Puerperal Peritonitis)	115	87	27	15	12	9	..	..	265
32 Other Puerperal Acci- dents of Pregnancy and Confinement ..	200	111	72	50	24	16	..	..	473
33 Congenital Debility and Malformations ..	1,583	1,105	489	304	199	177	1	1	3,859
34 Senility ..	1,566	1,240	530	422	208	180	10	..	4,156
35 Violent Deaths ..	1,145	763	477	230	206	115	2	3	2,941
36 Suicides ..	271	152	97	62	52	15	3	1	653
37 Other Diseases ..	3,130	2,490	1,200	755	520	301	3	1	8,400
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases ..	227	206	56	116	89	35	6	..	735
Total—Persons ..	20,835	16,503	7,327	4,870	3,263	2,123	44	15	54,980

The classification for the years 1920 to 1924 is shown for Australia in the following table, and for purposes of comparison the figures for the year 1924 have been repeated from the preceding table. Male and female deaths for 1920 are shown on pages 129 and 130 of the fourteenth issue, for 1921 on pages 122 and 123 of the fifteenth issue, for 1922 on pages 1001 and 1002 of the sixteenth issue, and for 1923 on pages 1006 and 1007 of the seventeenth issue of this book.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—AUSTRALIA, 1920 TO 1924.

PERSONS.

Cause.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
1 Typhoid Fever	312	352	227	242	218
2 Typhus Fever .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..
3 Malaria	19	43	21	21	30
4 Small-pox .. .. .	..	2	..	..	..
5 Measles	482	83	28	222	119
6 Scarlet Fever	90	42	38	45	55
7 Whooping Cough	561	428	182	119	420
8 Diphtheria	829	917	543	395	437
9 Influenza—Pneumonic	218	346	162	769	341
9A Influenza—Other	230	308	193	441	241
10 Asiatic Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
11 Cholera Nostras	1	2	1	3	2
12 Other Epidemic Diseases	208	295	302	341	340
13 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	a 3,098	a 3,205	a 2,954	3,102	3,066
14 Tuberculosis of the Meninges	214	218	176	159	167
15 Other forms of Tuberculosis	295	284	267	283	316
16 Cancer and other Malignant Tumours	4,511	4,768	5,052	5,073	5,424
17 Meningitis	512	495	460	438	415
18 Hæmorrhage Embolism, and Softening of the Brain	2,495	2,472	2,833	2,989	2,305
19 Diseases of the Heart	6,059	5,897	6,013	5,898	6,294
20 Acute Bronchitis	398	386	283	351	300
21 Chronic Bronchitis	962	816	796	892	808
22 Pneumonia	2,099	2,066	2,151	2,726	2,374
23 Other Diseases of the Respiratory System (Tuberculosis excepted)	2,527	2,304	2,208	2,901	2,742
24 Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted)	443	439	467	444	437
25A Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Children under two years only)	3,067	2,589	1,743	2,338	1,810
25B Diarrhœa and Enteritis (2 years and over)	1,140	985	607	624	486
26 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	382	351	402	436	408
27 Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction	541	480	545	508	551
28 Cirrhosis of the Liver	340	323	323	273	300
29 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	2,286	2,139	2,333	2,460	2,893
30 Non-cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs	154	166	169	174	199
31 Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever, Peritonitis)	250	208	196	233	265
32 Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy and Confinement	433	435	425	458	473
33 Congenital Debility and Malformations	4,046	3,758	3,521	4,025	3,859
34 Senility	4,636	3,981	4,044	4,655	4,156
35 Violent Deaths	2,791	2,892	2,590	2,674	2,941
36 Suicides	636	621	533	599	653
37 Other Diseases	8,219	8,279	7,556	8,203	8,400
38 Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases	805	721	665	691	735
Total	56,289	54,076	51,311	56,236	54,980

(a) Includes acute disseminated tuberculosis.

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

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

(i) *Typhoid Fever.* The number of deaths from typhoid fever in 1924 was 218, which was equivalent to 4 per hundred thousand living. This rate is much lower than the average for the last five years. Of the 218 who died, 127 were males and 91 females.

(ii) *Typhus*. Only one death from typhus, which occurred in South Australia in 1923, has been recorded in Australia.

(iii) *Malaria*. Deaths from malarial diseases are mainly confined to the tropical districts of Northern Queensland and Western Australia, and to the Northern Territory; 18 out of the 30 deaths registered in 1924 occurred in Queensland, 3 in New South Wales, 3 in Victoria, 3 in Western Australia, and 3 in the Northern Territory.

(iv) *Small-pox*. The number of deaths from small-pox in Australia is very small. During the five years under review there were only four deaths from this cause.

(v) *Measles*. Of the deaths from measles the greatest number occurred during 1920, when 482 were registered, while the minimum was in 1922 with a total of 28 deaths. During 1924 there were 119 deaths, of which 63 were males and 56 females; of these, 36 were registered in New South Wales, 7 in Victoria, 33 in Queensland, 39 in Western Australia, and 4 in Tasmania.

(vi) *Scarlet Fever*. The mortality from this source is very light, the average number of deaths from 1920 to 1924 being 54 per annum.

(vii) *Whooping Cough*. In 1924 there were 420 deaths, equal to a death rate of 7 per 100,000 persons. Of the 420 deaths, 195 were males and 225 females. Sixty-four deaths occurred in New South Wales, 247 in Victoria, 23 in Queensland, 48 in South Australia, 24 in Western Australia, and 14 in Tasmania. The greatest number of deaths from whooping cough in any year of the period 1920-1924 was 561 in 1920.

(viii) *Diphtheria*. The number of deaths due to diphtheria has varied from a minimum of 395 in 1923 to a maximum of 917 in 1921. During 1924 there were 437 deaths from this cause—222 males and 215 females—representing a death rate of 8 per 100,000 persons living. The corresponding rates for the separate States were—Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia, 5; South Australia, 9; New South Wales, 10; and Tasmania, 14.

(ix) *Influenza*. The deaths from influenza during 1924 were less than in 1923, when they were more numerous than in any year since the extraordinary epidemic of 1919. In 1924, there were 582 deaths from this disease, representing a rate of 10 per 100,000 persons. Of these deaths, 241 were ascribed to ordinary influenza, and 341 to pneumonic influenza.

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

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

(xii) *Other Epidemic Diseases*. The deaths registered under this heading numbered 340 in 1924. The list in 1924 includes the following diseases:—Dysentery 92, meningococcal meningitis 89, erysipelas 75, lethargic encephalitis 45, acute poliomyelitis 26, leprosy 6, and other epidemic diseases 4. There were no deaths from plague in the years 1920 and 1924. Outbreaks occurred in 1921 and 1922, causing 61 deaths in Queensland and 10 in New South Wales, and 1 death occurred in 1923 in New South Wales.

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

During 1924 there were 3,066 deaths from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, which compares favourably with the average of 3,091 for the preceding four years. The 3,066 deaths in 1924 represented a rate of 53 per 100,000 persons. Of these deaths, 1,821 were males and 1,245 females.

(xiv) *Tuberculosis of the Meninges*. The number of deaths ascribed to this cause in 1924 was 167. During the last five years the greatest number, viz., 218, occurred in 1921, and the least number, viz., 159, in 1923.

(xv) *Other Forms of Tuberculosis.* The deaths in 1924 include the following:—Tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum, 77; tuberculosis of the spinal column, 52; tuberculosis of the joints, 27; tuberculosis of other organs, 42; acute disseminated tuberculosis, 69; and chronic disseminated tuberculosis, 49.

(xva) *All Forms of Tuberculosis.*—(a) *General.* A complete tabulation of all the different tubercular diseases from which deaths occurred in 1924 will be found in Bulletin No. 42 of "Australian Demography." The total number of deaths due to tubercular diseases was 3,549, viz., 2,090 males and 1,459 females.

(b) *Ages at Death.* The following table shows the ages of these 3,549 persons:—

TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—DEATHS IN AGE-GROUPS, AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 5 years ..	85	51	136	55 years and under 60	187	66	253
5 years and under 10	13	21	34	60 " " 65	132	46	178
10 " " 15	13	32	45	65 " " 70	80	25	105
15 " " 20	66	137	203	70 " " 75	37	22	59
20 " " 25	169	206	375	75 " " 80	17	10	27
25 " " 30	191	215	406	80 .. over ..	4	5	9
30 " " 35	211	198	409	Unspecified ..	1	..	1
35 " " 40	232	152	384				
40 " " 45	231	110	341				
45 " " 50	213	76	289				
50 " " 55	203	87	295	Total ..	2,090	1,459	3,549

(c) *Occupations at Death, Males.* A tabulation of the occupations of males dying from tubercular diseases during 1924 is given in summary form hereunder:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Occupation.	No. of Male Deaths.	Occupation.	No. of Male Deaths.
PROFESSIONAL CLASS—		INDUSTRIAL CLASS—	
Government, Defence, Law ..	40	Art and Mechanic Productions	102
Others	73	Textiles and Fibrous Materials	54
DOMESTIC CLASS—		Food and Drinks ..	20
Board and Lodging	31	Animal and Vegetable Sub-	
Others	31	stances	9
COMMERCIAL CLASS—		Metals and Minerals ..	40
Property and Finance ..	16	Fuel, Light and Energy ..	13
Art, Mechanic and Textile Pro-		Building and Construction ..	91
ducts	21	Others	469
Food and Drinks	41	AGRICULTURAL, ^oPASTORAL,	
Animal and Vegetable Sub-		MINING, ETC., CLASS—	
stances	4	Agricultural	144
Fuel, Light and Metals ..	6	Pastoral	43
Merchants and Dealers ..	50	Mining and Quarrying ..	159
Others	170	Others	17
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION		INDEPENDENT MEANS ..	36
CLASS—		DEPENDENTS	161
Railway Traffic	49	OCCUPATION NOT STATED ..	47
Road and Tramway Traffic ..	70		
Sea and River Traffic ..	58	TOTAL MALE DEATHS ..	2,090
Others	25		

(d) *Length of Residence in Australia.* The length of residence in Australia of persons who died from tubercular diseases in 1924 is given in the next table.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN AUSTRALIA OF PERSONS WHO DIED FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES, 1924.

Length of Residence in Australia.	Male.	Fem.	Total.	Length of Residence in Australia.	Male.	Fem.	Total.
Born in Australia ..	1,504	1,244	2,748	Resident 10 years & under 15 ..	102	53	155
Resident under 1 year ..	17	1	18	" 15 " 20 ..	42	8	50
" 1 year ..	13	7	20	" 20 " over ..	232	88	340
" 2 years ..	19	10	29	Length of residence not stated ..	97	18	115
" 3 " ..	7	13	17				
" 4 " ..	10	11	21				
" 5 " and under 10 ..	27	9	36	Total Deaths ..	2,030	1,459	3,549

(e) *Death Rates.* The preceding table and the table on page 989 show that, among persons who had lived less than five years in Australia, 702 deaths occurred, and of these 105, or 14.9 per cent., were due to tubercular diseases.

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

TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).—DEATH RATES (a) AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1924.

State.	Death Rates (a) from Tuberculosis.			Proportion per 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales ..	65	47	56	624	569	600
Victoria ..	81	61	70	736	657	699
Queensland ..	55	27	42	538	367	471
South Australia ..	71	74	72	719	867	786
Western Australia ..	90	43	68	849	588	751
Tasmania ..	81	71	76	739	803	768
Northern Territory ..	275	95	222	1,667	5,000	1,818
Australia ..	71	51	61	672	611	646

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

(f) *Death Rates, Various Countries.* The following table, which gives for a number of countries the death rates from tuberculosis of the respiratory system, and all forms of tuberculosis, per 100,000 persons living, shows that Australia occupies a very favourable position in comparison with other countries:—

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

Country.	Year.	Respiratory System.	All Forms.	Country.	Year.	Respiratory System.	All Forms.
Rumania ..	1914	40	(a)	Scotland ..	1923	82	118
Union of South Africa (Whites) ..	1923	35	41	Irish Free State ..	1923	111	141
New Zealand ..	1924	44	57	Prussia ..	1922	(a)	143
Ontario (Canada) ..	1924	50	60	Italy ..	1923	110	143
Australia ..	1924	53	61	Jamaica ..	1915	(a)	147
Canada (exclusive of Quebec) ..	1924	55	68	Germany ..	1920	132	154
Ceylon ..	1923	72	81	Spain ..	1921	(a)	158
Denmark ..	1922	77	84	Northern Ireland ..	1923	120	159
United States (Registration Area) ..	1923	82	94	Sweden ..	1920	131	163
Netherlands ..	1923	79	105	Switzerland ..	1920	131	180
England and Wales ..	1923	84	106	Norway ..	1921	157	198
Great Britain ..	1923	84	109	Japan ..	1923	139	202
Belgium ..	1922	87	111	Finland ..	1920	(a)	207
Quebec (Canada) ..	1922	106	116	France ..	1917	(a)	215
				Austria ..	1921	(a)	227
				Chile ..	1914	(a)	255
				Hungary ..	1915	(a)	354

(a) Not available.

(xvi) *Cancer and other Malignant Tumours.*—(a) *General.* The number of deaths from cancer has increased continuously to 5,424 in 1924. Of the deaths registered in 1924, 2,843 were of males, viz., 1,084 in New South Wales, 837 in Victoria, 365 in Queensland, 262 in South Australia, 193 in Western Australia, 98 in Tasmania, and 4 in the Northern Territory; while 2,581 were of females, viz., 988 in New South Wales, 824 in Victoria, 288 in Queensland, 249 in South Australia, 132 in Western Australia, and 100 in Tasmania. Bulletin No. 42 of "Australian Demography" contains a complete tabulation of the various types of cancer and of the seat of the disease.

(b) *Type and Seat of Disease.* Tables showing the type and seat of disease, in conjunction with age, and also with conjugal condition, of the persons dying from cancer in 1924 will be found in Bulletin No. 42 of "Australian Demography." A summary showing type and seat of disease for the year 1924 is given hereunder:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—TYPE AND SEAT OF DISEASE, AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Type of Disease.	Males.	Females	Persons	Seat of Disease.	Males.	Females	Persons
Carcinoma ..	1,590	1,566	3,156	Stomach and liver..	1,205	722	1,927
Cancer ..	575	455	1,030	Peritoneum, intestines and rectum	428	382	810
Malignant disease ..	266	252	518	Female genital organs ..	..	540	540
Sarcoma ..	168	135	303	Breast ..	..	415	415
Epithelioma ..	127	52	179	Buccal cavity ..	321	33	354
Rodent ulcer ..	43	25	68	Skin ..	118	76	194
Malignant tumour..	47	60	107	Other organs ..	771	413	1,184
Neoplasm ..	20	14	34				
Scirrhus ..	1	17	18				
Hypernephroma ..	6	5	11				
Total Deaths ..	2,843	2,581	5,424	Total Deaths ..	2,843	2,581	5,424

(c) *Ages at Death.* The ages of the 5,424 persons who died from cancer in 1924 are given in the following table, which shows that while the ages below 35 are not by any means immune from the disease, the great majority of deaths occurred at ages from 35 upwards, the maximum being found in the age-group 60 to 65:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—AGES, AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Ages.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years ..	24	14	38	60 years and under 65	529	381	910
15 years and under 20	8	10	18	65 " " 70	489	336	825
20 " " 25	11	6	17	70 " " 75	403	282	685
25 " " 30	8	19	27	75 " " 80	265	227	492
30 " " 35	27	42	69	80 " " 85	123	117	240
35 " " 40	47	94	141	85 years and over	53	74	127
40 " " 45	92	152	244	Unspecified ..	..	..	..
45 " " 50	162	215	377				
50 " " 55	245	281	526				
55 " " 60	357	331	688	Total Deaths ..	2,843	2,581	5,424

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

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—OCCUPATIONS (MALES), AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Occupation.	No. of Male Deaths.	Occupation.	No. of Male Deaths.
PROFESSIONAL CLASS—		INDUSTRIAL CLASS—	
Government, Defence, Law ..	62	Art and Mechanic Productions ..	117
Others	98	Textiles and Fibrous Materials ..	64
DOMESTIC CLASS—		Food and Drinks	33
Board and Lodging	46	Animal and Vegetable Sub-	
Others	25	stances	11
COMMERCIAL CLASS—		Metals and Mineral	62
Property and Finance	27	Fuel, Light and Energy	4
Art, Mechanic and Textile		Building and Construction ..	165
Products	25	Others	680
Food and Drinks	68	AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL,	
Animal and Vegetable Sub-		MINING, ETC., CLASS—	
stances	7	Agricultural	448
Fuel, Light and Metals	4	Pastoral	109
Merchants and Dealers	71	Mining and Quarrying	128
Others	146	Others	30
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION		INDEPENDENT MEANS	64
CLASS—		DEPENDENT	43
Railway Traffic	79	OCCUPATION UNSPECIFIED ..	74
Road and Tramway Traffic ..	90	TOTAL MALE DEATHS	2,843
Sea and River Traffic	50		
Others	13		

(e) *Death Rates.* The following table shows that the death rate for males is higher than that for females in every State with the exception of Tasmania :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—RATES (a) AND PROPORTIONS, 1924.

State.	Death Rates (a) from Cancer.			Proportion of 10,000 Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	95	90	93	912	1,104	995
Victoria	103	100	101	944	1,079	1,007
Queensland	84	74	79	822	998	891
South Australia	98	95	97	991	1,119	1,049
Western Australia	100	79	90	947	1,078	996
Tasmania	91	93	92	833	1,057	933
Northern Territory	157	..	111	952	..	909
Australia	96	91	93	914	1,081	987

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

(f) *Comparison with Tuberculosis.* In recent years the death rate from tuberculosis has shown a tendency to decrease, while that for cancer has displayed an almost continuous increase. The table hereunder shows that for each of the years under review, the death rate for cancer has been greater than that for tuberculosis, the excess varying from 17 per 100,000 persons in 1920 to 32 in 1924. During the whole period the mortality of both sexes from cancer was always greater than that from tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS AND CANCER.—DEATH RATES (a), AUSTRALIA, 1920 TO 1924.

Year.	Death Rate (a) from Tuberculosis.			Death Rate (a) from Cancer.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1920	79	55	67	86	82	84
1921	78	56	68	88	87	87
1922	71	51	61	93	88	91
1923	71	53	62	91	88	89
1924	71	51	61	96	91	93

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

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

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

Country.	Year.	Rate.	Country.	Year.	Rate.
Ceylon	1923	9	United States (Regis- tration Area) ..	1923	89
Rumania	1914	13	Prussia	1922	97
Serbia	1911	14	Australia	1924	93
Jamaica	1915	17	Germany	1920	95
Chile	1914	36	New Zealand ..	1924	96
Hungary	1915	48	Ontario, (Canada) ..	1924	97
Quebec (Canada) ..	1922	56	Norway	1921	105
Spain	1921	60	Northern Ireland ..	1923	107
Italy	1923	71	Sweden	1920	110
Japan	1923	70	Netherlands ..	1923	113
Union of South Africa (Whites)	1923	71	Switzerland ..	1920	126
France	1917	75	Great Britain ..	1923	127
Belgium	1922	78	England and Wales	1923	127
Canada (exclusive of Quebec)	1924	82	Austria	1921	128
Irish Free State ..	1923	86	Scotland	1923	130
			Denmark	1922	141

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

(xvii) *Meningitis.* The deaths during 1924 from meningitis numbered 415, of which 162 occurred in New South Wales, 108 in Victoria, 61 in Queensland, 30 in South Australia, 25 in Western Australia, 28 in Tasmania, and 1 in the Federal Capital Territory.

(xviii) *Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism and Softening of the Brain.* The deaths under this heading have been remarkably uniform in number during the period under review. The figures for 1924 are made up as follows:—Cerebral hæmorrhage and apoplexy, 928 males and 974 females; cerebral embolism, 147 males, 181 females; softening of the brain, 39 males and 36 females. Prior to 1924 deaths arising from cerebral hæmorrhage combined with arterio-sclerosis were included under this heading. They are now included, in the abridged list, under No. 37 "Other Diseases."

(xix) *Diseases of the Heart.* The number of deaths in 1924 was 6,294, viz., 3,528 males and 2,766 females; of the 6,294 deaths 77 were attributed to pericarditis, 725 to endocarditis and acute myocarditis, 310 to angina pectoris, and 5,182 to other diseases of the heart. Of these deaths, New South Wales contributed 1,278 males and 996 females; Victoria, 1,070 males and 962 females; Queensland, 511 males and 334 females; South Australia, 300 males and 227 females; Western Australia, 197 males and 128 females; Tasmania, 169 males and 118 females; and Federal Capital Territory, 3 males and 1 female. The death rates and proportions per 10,000 deaths in 1924 were as follows:—

**DEATH RATES (a) FROM DISEASES OF THE HEART AND PROPORTION OF
10,000 TOTAL DEATHS, AUSTRALIA, 1924.**

State.	Death Rates (a) from Diseases of the Heart.			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	113	91	102	1,075	1,113	1,091
Victoria	131	116	124	1,207	1,259	1,231
Queensland	117	86	102	1,151	1,157	1,153
South Australia	112	87	100	1,135	1,020	1,082
Western Australia	102	77	90	966	1,046	996
Tasmania	157	110	134	1,436	1,247	1,353
Federal Capital Territory ..	121	73	104	2,727	2,500	2,666
 Australia	 119	 97	 108	 1,134	 1,158	 1,145

(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 398 deaths in 1920, 386 in 1921, 283 in 1922, 351 in 1923, and 300 in 1924, viz., 150 males and 150 females.

(xxi) *Chronic Bronchitis.* The deaths from this cause in 1924 numbered 808, viz., 443 males and 365 females.

(xxii) *Pneumonia.* The deaths from pneumonia during 1924 were 2,374—1,417 males and 957 females—which is slightly above the average for the previous four years.

(xxiii) *Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.* Deaths under this heading in 1920 numbered 2,527; in 1921, 2,304; in 1922, 2,208; in 1923, 2,901; and in 1924, 2,742. The total for 1924 is made up as follows, viz.:—Diseases of the nasal fossae, 6; diseases of the larynx, 60; broncho-pneumonia, 1,436; capillary bronchitis, 22; pleurisy, 236; pulmonary congestion and apoplexy, 288; gangrene of the lungs, 26; asthma, 275; pulmonary emphysema, 34; chronic interstitial pneumonia, 341; other diseases of the respiratory system (tuberculosis excepted), 18.

(xxiv) *Diseases of the Stomach (Cancer excepted).* In 1924 this heading includes ulcer of the stomach, 115 males, 67 females; ulcer of the duodenum, 61 males, 18 females; and other diseases of the stomach (cancer excepted), 95 males, 91 females; a total of 437.

(xxva) *Diarrhœa and Enteritis (Children under two years only)*. The number of deaths due to these causes is always a large one, varying from 1,743 in 1922 to a maximum of 3,067 in 1920. The total for 1924 was 1,810. During 1924, 9,114 children died before reaching their second birthday, and of these, 1,810, or 19.9 per cent., died from diarrhœa and enteritis. The age distribution of children dying from these diseases during the first year of life will be found on page 1020.

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

DEATHS, DEATH RATES (a), ETC., DIARRHŒA AND ENTERITIS (UNDER 2 YEARS OF AGE).—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

State.	Number of Deaths from Infantile Diarrhœa and Enteritis.			Death Rates (a) from Infantile Diarrhœa and Enteritis.			Proportions of 10,000 Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	454	396	850	40	36	38	382	443	408
Victoria ..	254	194	448	31	24	27	287	254	272
Queensland ..	154	107	261	35	28	32	347	371	356
South Australia ..	61	51	112	23	20	21	231	229	230
Western Australia	69	51	120	36	31	33	338	417	368
Tasmania ..	12	7	19	11	7	9	102	74	90
Australia ..	1,004	806	1,810	34	28	31	323	338	329

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

(xxvb) *Diarrhœa and Enteritis (2 years and over)*. As in the case of Infantile Diarrhœa, the number of deaths from the same causes in older ages shows a very material decline, having fallen from 1,140 in 1920 to 486 in 1924.

(xxvi) *Appendicitis and Typhlitis*. Deaths under this heading numbered 382 in 1920, 351 in 1921, 402 in 1922, 436 in 1923, and 408 in 1924; the total for the last year included 254 males and 154 females.

(xxvii) *Hernia, Intestinal Obstruction*. The deaths under this heading have not varied greatly from year to year, the number registered in 1924 being 551, viz., hernia 115, and intestinal obstruction, 436.

(xxviii) *Cirrhosis of the Liver*. The deaths from this cause during 1924 numbered 300, while the average for the previous four years was 315.

(xxix) *Acute and Chronic Nephritis*. The number of deaths attributable to these diseases shows a considerable increase. In 1920 there were 2,286; in 1921, 2,139; in 1922, 2,333; in 1923, 2,460; and in 1924, 2,893; viz., 1,661 males and 1,232 females. Of the deaths registered in 1924, 186 were ascribed to acute nephritis, and 2,707 to chronic nephritis. New South Wales was responsible for 1,113 deaths; Victoria for 927; Queensland for 413; South Australia for 240; Western Australia for 128; Tasmania for 71; and Northern Territory 1.

(xxx) *Non-Cancerous Tumours and other Diseases of the Female Genital Organs*. Deaths in 1920 numbered 154; in 1921, 166; in 1922, 169; in 1923, 174; and in 1924, 199. Included in the 199 deaths in 1924 were the following :—Cysts, etc., of the ovary, 35; salpingitis and pelvic abscess, 65; benign tumours of the uterus, 57; uterine hæmorrhage (non-puerperal), 5; other diseases of the female genital organs, 37.

(xxxi) *Puerperal Septicæmia (Puerperal Fever)*. The number of deaths from puerperal septicæmia during 1924 was greater than in any of the previous four years, being 256 or 1.96 to every 1,000 live births. The corresponding rates during the preceding four years were :—1920, 1.83; 1921, 1.53; 1922, 1.43; and 1923, 1.72. A statement is appended which shows the death rate per 1,000 live births from puerperal causes in various countries, and the comparisons indicate that in this connexion Australia does not hold a favourable position.

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.
Netherlands	1923	0.62	1.71	2.33
Sweden	1920	1.29	1.34	2.63
Italy	1923	1.06	1.63	2.69
Japan	1923	1.31	2.06	3.37
England and Wales	1923	1.30	2.52	3.82
Great Britain	1923	1.44	2.89	4.33
Western Australia	1924	1.45	2.89	4.34
Union of South Africa (whites)	1923	2.16	2.37	4.53
Tasmania	1924	1.67	2.97	4.64
Irish Free State	1923	2.19	2.62	4.81
Northern Ireland	1923	1.63	3.29	4.92
New Zealand	1924	1.86	3.14	5.00
Queensland	1924	1.37	3.65	5.02
Belgium	1922	2.14	3.25	5.39
Australia	1924	1.96	3.51	5.47
Victoria	1924	2.41	3.07	5.48
South Australia	1924	1.29	4.32	5.61
New South Wales	1924	2.14	3.72	5.86
Ontario (Canada)	1924	1.67	4.20	5.87
Canada (excluding Quebec) ..	1924	1.72	4.31	6.03
Scotland	1923	1.95	4.47	6.42
United States	1923	2.50	4.10	6.60
Ceylon	1923	8.64	12.92	21.56

(xxxii) *Other Puerperal Accidents of Pregnancy and Confinement.* The deaths under this heading in 1920 numbered 433; in 1921, 435; in 1922, 425; in 1923, 458; and in 1924, 473. Included in the 473 deaths in 1924 were the following:—Accidents of pregnancy, 96; puerperal hæmorrhage, 65; other accidents of childbirth, 97; puerperal albuminuria and convulsions, 153; puerperal phlegmasia alba dolens, embolus, sudden death, 54; death following childbirth, 6; diseases of the breast, 2.

(xxxia) *All Puerperal Causes.* The 738 deaths in 1924 under the two preceding headings correspond to a death rate of 26 per 100,000 females. It may be expressed in other terms by stating that 1 out of every 181 women confined in 1924 died from puerperal causes. The corresponding ratios for married women were 1 out of every 187, and for single women 1 out of every 107. More detailed information will be found in a series of tables in Bulletin No. 42, "Australian Demography."

The ages of the mothers who died varied from 14 to 47 years as shown in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM PUERPERAL CAUSES.—AGES OF MOTHERS, AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Age at Death.	Married Women.	Single Women.	Total.	Age at Death.	Married Women.	Single Women.	Total.
14 years ..	..	1	1	33 years ..	44	..	44
16 " ..	2	3	5	34 " ..	42	1	43
17 " ..	3	2	5	35 " ..	24	..	24
18 " ..	5	2	7	36 " ..	25	..	25
19 " ..	8	3	11	37 " ..	28	2	30
20 " ..	9	4	13	38 " ..	28	..	28
21 " ..	24	11	35	39 " ..	24	1	25
22 " ..	21	3	24	40 " ..	24	1	25
23 " ..	27	5	32	41 " ..	16	..	16
24 " ..	31	2	33	42 " ..	11	..	11
25 " ..	21	3	24	43 " ..	10	..	10
26 " ..	37	..	37	44 " ..	6	..	6
27 " ..	32	3	35	45 " ..	2	..	2
28 " ..	30	4	34	46 " ..	3	..	3
29 " ..	36	1	37	47 " ..	1	..	1
30 " ..	35	2	37				
31 " ..	38	..	38				
32 " ..	33	4	37	Total Deaths	680	58	738

The total number of children left by the married mothers was 1,799, an average of 2.6 children per mother.

Forty-two of the mothers who died had been married less than one year, 94 between one and two years, and 53 between two and three years. The duration of marriage ranged up to 29 years, apart from 11 cases in which the date of marriage was not stated. A tabulation, distinguishing the ages at marriage, will be found in Bulletin No. 42, "Australian Demography," which also gives a table showing in combination the duration of marriage and previous issue.

(xxxiii) *Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, and Malformations.* The deaths under this heading in 1924 numbered 3,859, of which 3,792 were of children under one year of age. Over 49 per cent. of the deaths of children under one year of age were due to these causes. Returns for 1924 are given in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM CONGENITAL DEBILITY, ETC., AND MALFORMATIONS, 1924.

State or Territory.	Congenital Malformations.			Congenital Debility, Icterus, Sclerema.			Premature Birth, and Injury at Birth.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	148	105	253	202	156	358	544	428	972
Victoria ..	94	77	171	138	94	232	375	327	702
Queensland ..	48	38	86	60	40	100	180	123	303
South Australia	34	30	64	40	24	64	89	87	176
Western Australia	16	11	27	17	19	36	76	60	136
Tasmania ..	19	14	33	30	17	47	57	40	97
North'n Territory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Fed.Cap.Territory	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
Australia ..	359	275	634	488	350	838	1,322	1,065	2,387
Number of deaths under one year per 1,000 births	4.68	3.70	4.20	7.09	5.29	6.21	19.21	16.11	17.69

(xxxiv) *Senility.* The deaths ascribed to "old age" form a large group, and are in excess of those due to infantile debility. In 1924, 4,156 deaths were attributed to this cause, as follows: 1,566 occurred in New South Wales, viz., 916 males and 650 females; 1,240 in Victoria, viz., 583 males and 657 females; 530 in Queensland, viz., 321 males and 209 females; 422 in South Australia, viz., 211 males and 211 females; 208 in Western Australia, viz., 127 males and 81 females; 180 in Tasmania, viz., 79 males and 101 females; and 10 males in the Northern Territory.

Of the males whose deaths were described as due to senility, five were stated to be over 100, and of the females, fourteen were 100 or over.

(xxxv) *Violent Deaths.* A very large number of deaths is due every year to external violence, and, as may be expected, male deaths largely predominate. The figures quoted are exclusive of suicides, which have been treated in a separate group. Deaths ascribed to violence numbered in 1920, 2,791, viz., 2,159 males and 632

females; in 1921, 2,892, viz., 2,301 males and 591 females; in 1922, 2,590, viz., 2,016 males and 574 females; in 1923, 2,674, viz., 2,080 males and 594 females; and in 1924, 2,941, viz., 2,238 males and 653 females. Of the deaths in 1924, 893 males and 252 females died in New South Wales; 579 males and 184 females in Victoria; 370 males and 107 females in Queensland; 180 males and 50 females in South Australia; 175 males and 31 females in Western Australia; 87 males and 23 females in Tasmania; 2 males in the Northern Territory; and 2 males and 1 female in the Federal Capital Territory.

The following table shows the various kinds of violent deaths which occurred in 1924, distinguishing males and females:—

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL VIOLENCE.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Cause of Death.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Poisoning by food	21	9	30
Venomous bites and stings	1	5	6
Other acute poisonings (gas excepted)	24	12	36
Conflagration	12	..	12
Burns (conflagration excepted)	130	162	292
Accidental mechanical suffocation	31	19	50
Absorption of irrespirable or poisonous gas	5	1	6
Accidental drowning	347	87	434
Traumatism by firearms	72	4	76
Traumatism by cutting or piercing instruments	3	..	3
Traumatism by fall	302	45	347
Traumatism in mines or quarries	71	..	71
Traumatism by machines	32	..	32
Traumatism by other crushing—			
Railway accidents	187	17	204
Tramway accidents	44	10	54
Automobile accidents	287	99	386
Injuries by other vehicles	162	28	190
Other crushings	101	7	108
Injuries by animals (not poisoning)	40	3	43
Wounds of war	12	..	12
Starvation, thirst, fatigue	18	..	18
Excessive cold	1	..	1
Effects of heat	28	16	44
Lightning	11	1	12
Other accidental electric shocks	24	..	24
Homicide by firearms	14	13	27
Homicide by cutting or piercing instruments	8	9	17
Homicide by other means	34	17	51
Infanticide (murder of children under 1 year)	7	6	13
Fractures (cause not specified)	103	56	159
Other external violence (cause specified)	76	11	87
Other external violence (cause unspecified)	80	16	96
Total Deaths	2,288	653	2,941
Death Rate per 100,000 of mean population	77	23	51

(xxxvi) *Suicide.* (a) *General.* Deaths by suicide have remained fairly stationary during recent years, the number in 1920 being 636, viz., 516 males and 120 females; in 1921, 621, viz., 510 males and 111 females; in 1922, 533, viz., 441 males and 92 females; in 1923, 599, viz., 492 males and 107 females; and in 1924, 653, viz., 534 males and 119 females.

(b) *Modes Adopted.* The modes adopted by persons who committed suicide in the years 1920 to 1924 were as follows :—

SUICIDES, MODES ADOPTED.—AUSTRALIA, 1920 TO 1924.

Mode of Death.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	Total of 4 years. 1920-23.	1924.	Total of 4 years 1920-23.	1924.	Total of 4 years 1920-23.	1924.
Poisoning	394	104	196	44	590	148
Poisonous gas	16	7	9	5	25	12
Hanging or Strangulation ..	277	80	57	21	334	101
Drowning	176	50	84	20	260	70
Firearms	619	167	25	12	644	179
Cutting or piercing instruments	377	100	31	11	408	111
Jumping from a high place ..	25	7	12	2	37	9
Crushing	40	13	10	3	50	16
Other Modes	35	6	6	1	41	7
Total	1,959	534	430	119	2,389	653

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

SUICIDE—DEATHS, DEATH RATES (a), AND PROPORTION OF TOTAL DEATHS, 1924.

State or Territory.	Number of Deaths.			Death Rates (a) from Suicide.			Proportion of 10,000 Total Deaths.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	220	51	271	19	5	12	185	57	130
Victoria	118	34	152	15	4	9	133	45	92
Queensland	81	16	97	19	4	12	182	55	132
South Australia ..	51	11	62	19	4	12	193	49	127
Western Australia	48	4	52	25	2	15	235	33	159
Tasmania	12	3	15	11	3	7	102	32	71
Northern Terr. ..	3	..	3	118	..	83	714	..	682
Fed. Cap. Territory	1	..	1	41	..	26	909	..	667
Australia	534	119	653	18	4	11	172	50	119

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

(d) *Ages.* From the following table, which shows the ages of the persons who committed suicide in 1924, it will be seen that both extreme youth and extreme old age are represented :—

AGES OF PERSONS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Ages.	M.	F.	Total.	Ages.	M.	F.	Total.
10 years and under 15	4	..	4	60 years and under 65	38	4	42
15 " " 20	14	7	21	65 " " 70	34	6	40
20 " " 25	34	10	44	70 " " 75	19	2	21
25 " " 30	35	15	50	75 " " 80	12	1	13
30 " " 35	55	8	63	80 " " 85	6	..	6
35 " " 40	68	20	88	85 " " 90	1	..	1
40 " " 45	61	12	73	Not stated	6	..	6
45 " " 50	51	12	63				
50 " " 55	59	10	69				
55 " " 60	37	12	49	Total Deaths ..	534	119	653

(e) *Occupations of Males.* The following table gives the occupations of the males who committed suicide in 1924 :—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Occupation.	Deaths.	Occupation.	Deaths.
PROFESSIONAL CLASS—		INDUSTRIAL CLASS—	
Government, Defence, Law ..	8	Art and Mechanic Productions ..	17
Others	21	Textiles and Fibrous Materials ..	7
DOMESTIC CLASS—		Food and Drinks	9
Board and Lodging.. ..	14	Animal and Vegetable Sub-	
Others	15	stances	1
COMMERCIAL CLASS—		Metals and Minerals	13
Property and Finance ..	8	Fuel, Light and Energy	2
Art, Mechanic and Textile		Building and Construction ..	18
Products	4	Others	138
Food and Drinks	17	AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL,	
Animal and Vegetable Sub-		MINING, ETC., CLASS—	
stances	3	Agricultural	75
Merchants and Dealers ..	13	Pastoral	22
Others	28	Mining and Quarrying	16
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION		Others	6
CLASS—		INDEPENDENT MEANS	6
Railways	9	DEPENDENTS	9
Roads and Trams	20	OCCUPATION NOT STATED ..	19
Sea and Rivers	11		
Others	5	Total Male Deaths	534

(f) *Frequency.* The following table has been prepared to show the change which has taken place in the suicide rate during the past fifty years. The results show a fairly general increase in the rates from 99.07 per million during the years 1871-75 to a maximum of 131.17 per million for the period 1911-15, since when the rate has again subsided to a rate about 7 per cent. higher than that of 1871-75. The notes appended to the table show the limitations of the figures for the earlier years.

SUICIDES.—AUSTRALIA, 1871-75 TO 1924.

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

(a) 1705 inclusive of Western Australian figures. (b) 1984 inclusive of Western Australian figures
(c) 116.49 inclusive of Western Australian figures. (d) 119.11 inclusive of Western Australian figures.

(xxxvii) *Other Diseases.* The number of causes included under this heading is very large, amounting to no less than 81 of the items shown in the detailed classification, and deaths were recorded under every one of these with the exception of the following:—Glanders, anthrax, rabies, soft chancre, chyluria, pellagra, diseases of parathyroid gland, ankylostomiasis, other diseases of digestive system, non-puerperal diseases of breast, and other diseases of organs of locomotion. The total number of deaths under "other diseases" in 1920 was 8,219, viz., 4,753 males and 3,466 females; in 1921, 8,279, viz., 4,668 males and 3,611 females; in 1922, 7,856, viz., 4,488 males and 3,368 females; in 1923, 8,203, viz., 4,712 males and 3,491 females; and in 1924, 8,400, viz., 4,821 males and 3,579 females. Some of the diseases included here account for very considerable numbers of deaths. Particulars of the deaths included in 1924 are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS FROM "OTHER DISEASES."—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Causes.	M.	F.	Total.	Causes.	M.	F.	Total.
Tetanus	50	21	80	Diseases of the Arteries, Aneurism, Atheroma	943	553	1,496
Myososes	2	3	5	Embolism and Thrombosis (not cerebral) .. .	54	73	127
Gonococcus Infection .. .	2	..	2	Diseases of the Veins	16	12	28
Syphilis	79	41	120	Diseases of the Lymphatic System .. .	12	4	16
Purulent Infection and Septicæmia .. .	74	37	111	Hæmorrhage (without specified cause) .. .	9	9	18
Other Infectious Diseases .. .	1	1	2	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System .. .	47	44	91
Other Tumours (Tumours of the female genital organs excepted) .. .	19	13	32	Diseases of the Mouth and its Associated Organs .. .	10	8	18
Acute Rheumatic Fever .. .	124	124	248	Diseases of the Pharynx .. .	24	26	50
Chronic Rheumatism and Gout	83	96	179	Diseases of the Oesophagus .. .	7	5	12
Scurvy	1	2	3	Intestinal Parasites .. .	7	5	12
Beri-beri	23	..	23	Other Diseases of the Intestines .. .	44	24	68
Rickets	1	..	1	Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver .. .	2	13	15
Diabetes	282	391	673	Hydatid Tumours of the Liver .. .	23	16	39
Anæmia, Chlorosis .. .	186	232	418	Biliary Calculi	45	96	141
Diseases of the Pituitary Gland	6	2	8	Other Diseases of the Liver .. .	89	126	215
Exophthalmic Goitre .. .	8	74	82	Diseases of the Pancreas .. .	28	40	68
Diseases of the Thyroid Gland	2	40	42	Peritonitis (without specified cause) .. .	57	51	108
Diseases of the Thymus Gland	2	5	7	Other Diseases of the Kidneys and their Adnexa .. .	125	118	243
Addison's Disease .. .	7	11	18	Calculi of Urinary Passages .. .	40	17	57
Diseases of the Spleen .. .	5	4	9	Diseases of the Bladder .. .	113	22	135
Leucæmia	47	44	91	Other Diseases of the Urethra, Urinary Abscesses, etc. .. .	31	1	32
Hodgkin's Disease .. .	31	13	44	Diseases of the Prostate .. .	288	..	288
Acute and Chronic Alcoholism .. .	163	40	203	Non-venereal Diseases of the Male Genital Organs .. .	3	..	3
Chronic Lead Poisoning .. .	24	2	26	Gangrene	76	42	118
Chronic Organic Poisonings .. .	7	2	9	Furuncle	18	18	36
Other General Diseases .. .	27	35	62	Phlegmon, Acute Abscess .. .	63	50	113
Encephalitis	63	52	115	Other Diseases of the Skin and Adnexa .. .	29	26	55
Locomotor Ataxia	55	11	66	Non-tuberculous Diseases of the Bones .. .	65	21	86
Other Diseases of the Spinal Cord	119	72	191	Other Diseases of the Joints (Tuberculosis and Rheumatism excepted) .. .	18	14	32
Paralysis without specified cause	188	137	325	Other Diseases peculiar to Infancy	213	194	407
General Paralysis of the Insane	124	19	143	Lack of Care (Infants) .. .	5	2	7
Other Forms of Mental Alienation	38	63	101				
Epilepsy	112	94	206				
Convulsions (non-puerperal) .. .	4	5	9				
Convulsions of Children under 5 years of age .. .	115	79	194				
Chorea	2	7	9				
Neuralgia and Neuritis .. .	13	14	27				
Other Diseases of the Nervous System .. .	182	134	316				
Diseases of the Eye	1	..	1				
Diseases of the Ear	36	29	65				
				Total Deaths .. .	4,821	3,579	8,400

(xxxviii) *Unspecified or Ill-defined Diseases.* The number of cases included under this heading was 805 in 1920, 721 in 1921, 665 in 1922, 691 in 1923, and 735 in 1924, of which 476 were males and 259 females. The detailed classification places 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 1924, the number of deaths which came under the first of these categories was 61, and under the second, 674. It is inevitable that cases will occur regarding which the available information is insufficient to permit of a clear definition of the fatal disease in the certificate of death. In the majority of cases, however, there is little doubt that more satisfactory certificates might have been given.

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

DEATHS, DEATH RATES (a), ETC., IN CLASSES.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Class.	Total Deaths.			Death Rates. (a)			Proportion of 10,000 Deaths.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1. Epidemic, Endemic, and Infectious Diseases	3,457	2,615	6,072	117	92	105	1,112	1,095	1,104
2. General diseases not included above	3,891	3,711	7,602	131	130	131	1,251	1,554	1,383
3. Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Sense ..	2,409	2,079	4,488	81	73	77	774	871	816
4. Diseases of the Circulatory System ..	4,609	3,461	8,070	156	122	139	1,482	1,450	1,468
5. Diseases of the Respiratory System ..	3,664	2,560	6,224	124	90	107	1,178	1,072	1,132
6. Diseases of the Digestive Organs ..	2,611	2,127	4,738	88	75	82	840	891	862
7. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Adnexa	2,261	1,589	3,850	76	56	66	727	666	700
8. Puerperal Condition .. .. .	..	738	738	..	26	13	..	309	134
9. Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue	186	136	322	6	5	5	60	57	59
10. Diseases of the Bones and Organs of Locomotion	83	35	118	3	1	2	27	15	21
11. Malformations	359	275	634	12	10	11	115	115	115
12. Early Infancy	2,028	1,611	3,639	69	56	63	652	675	662
13. Old Age	2,247	1,909	4,156	76	67	71	722	799	756
14. External Causes	2,322	772	3,594	95	27	62	907	323	654
15. Ill-defined Diseases	476	259	735	16	9	13	153	108	134
Total	31,103	23,877	54,980	1,050	839	947	10,000	10,000	10,000

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

17. *Causes of Deaths of Children under one Year.*—"Bulletin No. 42, Australian Demography," contains tables showing for twenty-six causes the ages at death of children dying during the first year of life. In the Bulletin mentioned, the particulars are given for males and females separately for Australia, but the totals for Australia only are shown hereunder for both sexes combined:—

CAUSES OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Age at Death.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Erysipelas.	Meningo-coccal Meningitis.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tubercular Meningitis.	Tubercular Meningitis, other forms.	Syphilis.	Meningitis.	Convulsions.	Acute Bronchitis.	Broncho-Pneumonia.
Under 1 week ..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	55	3	6
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	26	3	15
2 weeks ..	1	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	2	2	8	10	27
3 ..	..	5	2	2	..	..	..	..	3	3	4	13	23
1 month ..	1	44	5	9	2	..	..	..	8	6	8	23	76
2 months ..	1	37	2	2	2	1	2	..	6	5	5	25	58
3 ..	..	50	3	6	..	..	..	..	5	8	8	9	52
4 ..	2	23	4	..	6	..	1	1	1	14	5	6	27
5 ..	3	20	1	4	4	..	..	1	15	2	7	7	23
6 ..	..	18	4	1	2	1	3	2	2	9	5	5	31
7 ..	1	9	5	1	1	1	5	1	..	11	4	3	30
8 ..	1	11	4	..	4	1	3	..	2	11	6	3	19
9 ..	3	11	5	..	2	..	1	..	..	15	9	1	20
10 ..	7	9	6	1	5	..	3	1	..	11	4	7	19
11 ..	2	12	6	..	1	..	2	1	..	10	1	6	23
Total under 1 year ..	22	259	49	28	29	3	20	10	38	124	150	124	449
Number of deaths from each cause per 1,000 births ..	0.16	1.92	0.36	0.21	0.21	0.02	0.15	0.07	0.28	0.92	1.11	0.92	3.33

Age at Death.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Diseases of Stomach.	Diarrhoea and Enteritis.	Hernia.	Intestinal Obstruction.	Malformations.	Congenital Debility, Icterus and Sclerema.	Premature Birth.	Injury at Birth.	Other Diseases peculiar to Early Infancy.	Lack of Care.	Other Causes.	Total.
Under 1 week ..	15	1	2	14	..	2	271	311	1,620	258	305	4	41	2,921
1 week and under 2 weeks ..	5	..	2	13	..	2	66	80	161	24	40	..	20	460
2 weeks ..	14	..	3	13	..	5	36	62	124	8	22	..	31	374
3 ..	15	..	3	20	1	4	27	45	65	2	17	..	19	272
1 month ..	33	..	9	78	..	3	37	72	75	3	18	..	42	554
2 months ..	41	2	14	141	..	..	35	76	17	2	5	2	36	517
3 ..	21	1	3	133	..	3	25	68	13	2	..	1	28	440
4 ..	22	1	9	164	..	9	24	39	6	1	..	..	22	393
5 ..	13	..	3	134	1	7	13	21	3	..	..	..	28	303
6 ..	17	1	3	142	..	10	11	21	1	..	..	..	23	312
7 ..	17	..	3	114	..	7	4	9	1	..	..	..	21	247
8 ..	23	..	3	99	..	6	7	9	..	..	..	..	20	232
9 ..	17	1	3	110	..	5	2	7	..	..	..	..	21	233
10 ..	25	2	4	99	..	1	6	10	1	..	..	..	20	241
11 ..	14	..	2	81	..	4	3	8	..	..	..	..	26	202
Total under 1 year ..	292	9	66	1,355	2	63	567	838	2,037	300	407	7	398	7,701
Number of deaths from each cause per 1,000 births ..	2.17	.07	.49	10.04	.02	0.51	4.20	6.21	15.47	2.22	3.02	.05	2.95	57.08

Pre-natal influences, as evidenced in malformations, congenital debility, and premature birth, together with injuries at birth, accounted for 3,792, or 49 per cent., of all deaths under one year; and of these 3,792 deaths, 2,460, or 65 per cent., occurred within a week of birth. Among the survivors of the first week, diarrhoea and enteritis had the most fatal effects. These diseases were responsible for 1,355 deaths, representing nearly 18 per cent. of all deaths under one year, or 10.04 per 1,000 births. Excluding deaths from pre-natal causes already referred to, over 47 per cent. of the deaths between three months and one year of age were due to diarrhoea and enteritis.

18. Ages at Death of Married Males and Females, and Issue.—“Bulletin No. 42 Australian Demography,” contains a number of tables, showing the age at marriage,

age at death, duration of life after marriage, birthplaces, and occupations, in combination with the issue of married persons who died in Australia in 1924. A short summary of the tables mentioned is given hereunder. Deaths of married males in 1924 numbered 16,566, and of married females, 15,202. The tabulations which follow deal, however, with only 16,215 males and 14,946 females, the information in the remaining 607 cases being incomplete. The total number of children in the families of the 16,215 males was 77,849; and of the 14,946 females, 74,379. 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, 1924.**

Age at Death.	Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.	Age at Death.	Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.
Under 20 years ..	0.60	0.82	70 to 74 years ..	5.77	5.91
20 to 24 years ..	1.00	1.17	75 „ 79 „ ..	6.30	6.47
25 „ 29 „ ..	1.20	1.71	80 „ 84 „ ..	6.66	6.70
30 „ 34 „ ..	1.93	2.30	85 „ 89 „ ..	6.96	6.77
35 „ 39 „ ..	2.56	3.22	90 „ 94 „ ..	7.14	6.53
40 „ 44 „ ..	3.05	3.62	95 „ 99 „ ..	6.94	6.44
45 „ 49 „ ..	3.45	3.67	100 years and up- wards ..	8.67	7.00
50 „ 54 „ ..	3.66	3.91	Age unspecified ..	..	2.33
55 „ 59 „ ..	4.11	4.55			
60 „ 64 „ ..	4.59	5.04			
65 „ 69 „ ..	5.21	5.59	All ages ..	4.80	4.98

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 284. The totals are shown in the following table :—

ISSUE OF MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Issue of Married Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Issue of Married Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Living ..	31,052	30,944	61,996	Living ..	28,127	28,450	56,577
Dead ..	8,901	6,952	15,853	Dead ..	9,903	7,899	17,802
Total ..	39,953	37,896	77,849	Total ..	38,030	36,349	74,379

These figures show a masculinity in the issue of 2.46, which is in harmony with the experience of the birth statistics.

19. **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, 1924.

Age at Marriage.		Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.	Age at Marriage.		Average Family of Males.	Average Family of Females.
Under 20 years	..	6.17	6.96	50 to 54 years	..	1.12	..
20 to 24	..	5.84	5.37	55 „ 59	..	0.84	..
25 „ 29	..	5.03	4.00	60 „ 64	..	0.39	..
30 „ 34	..	4.17	2.64	65 years and upwards	..	0.42	..
35 „ 39	..	3.55	1.33	Age unspecified	..	4.92	5.29
40 „ 44	..	2.42	0.34				
45 „ 49	..	1.81	0.05	All ages	..	4.80	4.98

20. Duration of Life after Marriage of Males and Females.—The duration of life after marriage has been tabulated for males and females both in combination with the age at marriage, and with the total and average issue. The tables containing the results do not, however, lend themselves to condensation, and are, therefore, omitted here. They will be found in Bulletin No. 42 of "Australian Demography."

21. Birthplaces of Deceased Married Males and Females, and Issue.—The following table shows the birthplaces of married males and females who died in 1924, together with their average issue. No generalizations can, of course, be made in those cases in which the number of deaths was small, but where the figures are comparatively large, as in the case of natives of Australia, differences occur between the averages of the individual States which appear inexplicable on any other ground than that of different age constitution of the locally born population of the various States due to the different dates of the foundation of settlement. Thus, New South Wales and Tasmania, owing to their early settlement, contain a larger number of locally-born inhabitants of advanced ages than Victoria and Queensland, in which colonization was begun almost fifty years after the foundation of New South Wales. It will be noted that the differences occur both in the male and female averages. Although the figures apply to Australia as a whole, it must be borne in mind that the vast majority of deaths of natives of any one State are registered in that particular State.

BIRTHPLACES OF DECEASED MARRIED MALES AND FEMALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.—AUSTRALIA, 1924.

Birthplace.	Married Males.		Married Females.		Birthplace.	Married Males.		Married Females.	
	Deaths.	Average Family.	Deaths.	Average Family.		Deaths.	Average Family.	Deaths.	Average Family.
New South Wales	3,149	4.77	3,272	4.94	British India and Ceylon	44	3.70	27	5.30
Victoria	2,930	4.08	2,770	4.12	Other British Possessions in Asia	2	5.50	1	5.00
Queensland	563	3.91	650	3.89	China	61	3.73	2	4.00
South Australia	1,090	4.65	1,024	4.63	Other Asiatic Countries	22	3.50	9	5.11
Western Australia	104	4.89	138	4.73	Union of South Africa	15	3.53	10	3.40
Tasmania	658	5.07	627	5.27	Other African Countries	5	5.40	6	2.83
Federal Capital Territory	..	..	1	2.00	Canada	33	4.21	18	4.23
New Zealand	121	3.31	114	3.68	Other British Possessions in America	4	4.25	2	7.00
England	3,957	5.20	3,092	5.39	United States	48	4.67	25	4.84
Wales	147	4.80	116	5.92	Other American Countries	16	2.60	7	6.43
Scotland	1,077	5.15	881	5.61	Other Polynesian Islands	7	4.14	10	4.30
Ireland	1,286	5.62	1,652	5.74	At Sea	52	6.15	64	6.19
Other British Possessions in Europe	22	4.36	18	4.83	Unspecified	34	3.35	20	4.86
Denmark	84	5.04	35	6.00					
France	36	5.11	22	2.95					
Germany	342	6.08	241	6.25					
Italy	55	2.75	16	4.31					
Norway	31	4.77	4	5.50					
Russia	25	4.72	17	6.18					
Sweden	71	3.85	12	3.83					
Other European Countries	124	3.61	34	5.29					
					Total	16,215	4.80	14,946	4.98

22. *Occupations of Deceased Married Males, and Issue.*—A final tabulation shows the average issue in combination with the occupation of deceased males.

**OCCUPATIONS OF DECEASED MARRIED MALES, AND AVERAGE ISSUE.—
AUSTRALIA, 1924.**

Occupation.	Deaths of Married Males.	Average Family.	Occupation.	Deaths of Married Males.	Average Family.
PROFESSIONAL CLASS—			INDUSTRIAL CLASS—		
Government, Defence, and Law	398	4.29	Art and Mechanic Products	741	4.44
Others	617	4.10	Textiles and Fibrous Materials	363	4.42
			Food and Drinks	216	4.46
DOMESTIC CLASS—			Animal and Vegetable Sub-		
Board and Lodging ..	275	3.40	stances	63	5.27
Others	255	3.88	Metals and Minerals	398	5.14
			Fuel, Light and Energy	66	3.08
COMMERCIAL CLASS—			Building and Construction ..	1,049	4.92
Property and Finance ..	219	3.84	Others	2,997	4.88
Art, Mechanic and Textile			AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL,		
Products	158	3.47	MINING, ETC., CLASS—		
Food and Drinks	438	4.50	Agricultural	2,480	5.99
Animal and Vegetable Sub-			Pastoral	653	5.35
stances	65	4.15	Mining and Quarrying ..	903	5.00
Fuel, Light and Metals ..	37	4.86	Others	121	4.93
Merchants and Dealers ..	477	4.50			
Others	875	3.48	INDEPENDENT MEANS ..	481	5.59
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICA-			DEPENDENTS	32	3.78
TION CLASS—			OCCUPATION NOT STATED ..	341	5.06
Railways	501	4.77			
Roads and Trams	546	4.30			
Sea and Rivers	319	3.87			
Others	131	3.93	Total	16,215	4.80

§ 4. Graphical Representation of Vital Statistics.

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

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

The graph for marriages up to 1914 discloses approximately the same features as that for births—financial crises and droughts having a similar effect. The numbers for 1914 and 1915 showed a considerable increase over previous years. From 1916 to 1918 there was a rapid fall, the numbers being much below those of pre-war years. During 1919 and 1920 the recovery was very rapid, the total for the latter year being the highest ever recorded. The totals for 1921 to 1924 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 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.