

TABLE A.—DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES: AVERAGE YEARLY NUMBER OF DEATHS PER 10,000 OF POPULATION BY SEX AND IN EACH AGE-GROUP.

Age.	Males.							Females.						
	1899-1903.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-1918.	1919-1923.	1924-1928.	1929-1933.	1899-1903.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-1918.	1919-1923.	1924-1928.	1929-1933.
0-1	879	792	660	557	514	437	374	739	635	518	436	402	340	279
1-5	76	57	51	55	48	37	31	71	54	48	49	43	37	27
5-10	25	21	19	23	20	16	15	20	17	17	20	17	14	12
10-15	18	17	15	16	15	13	11	18	16	13	14	12	10	8
15-20	29	26	24	32	21	19	20	27	29	22	24	20	16	14
20-25	41	36	30	67	31	27	24	37	35	31	38	29	26	21
25-30	45	39	35	71	35	29	26	47	44	38	52	37	29	26
30-35	47	47	44	77	43	35	27	50	47	44	54	41	33	30
35-40	66	55	58	83	51	43	40	64	54	55	57	48	38	36
40-45	74	69	67	89	62	54	50	70	63	58	62	52	44	41
45-50	99	98	93	100	84	76	71	84	81	72	75	69	64	60
50-55	142	126	125	131	116	110	102	121	100	99	105	96	92	80
55-60	194	177	179	182	163	157	145	157	147	148	148	137	124	120
60-65	258	259	255	250	254	247	233	228	217	202	211	203	189	186
65-70	415	392	407	402	384	394	366	358	326	330	322	316	305	296
70-75	684	655	615	665	630	585	577	554	549	539	546	530	509	473
75-80	1,067	1,027	1,000	979	1,005	952	967	903	914	910	855	922	851	852
80 and over	1,806	1,883	1,881	1,859	1,924	1,871	1,867	1,728	1,718	1,651	1,691	1,698	1,664	1,711
All ages	113	108	104	122	102	93	88	90	87	83	87	82	76	75

In Table B the death-rates during the six quinquennial periods 1904-1933 are given as percentages of those for the same age and sex groups in the period 1899-1903.

The marked percentage decrease in the death-rate of infants is a reflection of the infant-welfare activities carried on during the period as well as of the improvement in the social conditions of the community generally.

The even more marked, though less consistent, decrease in the death-rate of the next age-group, 1 year and under 5 years, may be ascribed to improved social conditions, the lessened incidence and virulence of the common infectious diseases, which take their heaviest toll at this period of life, and to the better physical condition in which children enter this period as a result of the care and attention given them as infants. The effect of environmental conditions appears to be greater in this period of life than in the earlier and later ones.

TABLE B.—DEATH-RATES AT VARIOUS AGES FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE SIX QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS 1904-1933 AS PERCENTAGES OF THOSE FOR THE SAME SEX AND AGE GROUPS IN THE PERIOD 1899-1903.

Age.	Males.							Females.						
	1899-1903.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-1918.	1919-1923.	1924-1928.	1929-1933.	1899-1903.	1904-1908.	1909-1913.	1914-1918.	1919-1923.	1924-1928.	1929-1933.
0-1	..	90.1	75.0	63.3	58.4	49.7	42.5	..	86.0	70.2	59.0	54.4	46.0	37.8
1-5	..	74.6	66.9	72.4	63.5	49.3	41.1	..	75.5	66.8	68.9	60.9	51.8	37.4
5-10	..	84.5	74.7	91.7	80.0	65.9	58.3	..	83.8	84.2	100.4	84.6	69.6	58.8
10-15	..	97.0	86.7	91.4	82.7	71.3	61.3	..	91.4	70.7	75.2	69.0	58.1	44.4
15-20	..	88.1	82.4	110.3	72.9	63.9	68.1	..	90.5	78.8	87.4	72.9	59.0	50.2
20-25	..	88.0	74.4	163.3	75.0	66.8	57.8	..	94.8	82.4	102.9	78.9	68.8	57.4
25-30	..	87.6	78.5	158.3	78.7	65.6	58.0	..	93.7	80.7	110.1	78.8	60.5	55.7
30-35	..	99.7	93.6	163.6	90.5	74.1	56.6	..	93.0	87.5	106.5	80.4	64.5	60.1
35-40	..	83.5	80.7	125.0	77.0	65.1	59.8	..	85.1	86.4	89.5	75.7	58.6	56.0
40-45	..	92.2	89.3	119.1	83.8	72.0	67.3	..	89.4	83.0	88.5	74.4	62.8	58.8
45-50	..	99.3	94.1	101.0	85.6	77.6	71.6	..	97.0	86.4	89.9	82.4	75.9	71.2
50-55	..	89.2	88.4	92.6	81.8	77.5	71.6	..	82.5	81.5	86.6	79.4	75.8	65.9
55-60	..	91.0	92.2	93.6	84.1	80.9	74.5	..	94.0	94.6	94.5	87.7	79.5	76.5
60-65	..	100.5	98.7	96.8	98.4	95.6	90.5	..	95.1	88.7	92.4	88.9	83.1	81.8
65-70	..	94.6	98.2	96.9	92.7	95.1	88.2	..	91.1	92.1	89.9	88.2	85.2	82.7
70-75	..	95.8	89.9	97.3	92.1	85.5	84.4	..	99.1	97.4	98.6	95.8	91.9	85.4
75-80	..	96.3	93.7	91.8	94.2	89.2	90.6	..	101.3	100.8	94.6	102.1	94.3	94.4
80 and over	..	104.3	104.1	102.9	106.5	103.6	103.4	..	99.4	95.5	97.8	98.3	96.3	99.0
All ages	..	95.9	92.4	108.3	90.2	82.8	77.7	..	96.3	92.0	96.9	90.9	84.3	83.5

STILL-BIRTHS.

A still-born child is defined as one "which has issued from its mother after the expiration of the twenty-eighth week of pregnancy and which was not alive at the time of such issue." Still-births have been compulsorily registrable in New Zealand since March, 1913. In 1934 still-births numbering 687 were registered, a reduction of 35 on the figure for the previous year. It is interesting to note that