TABLE G.—INFLUENZA: 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 .. | 8·1 | 3·5 | 1·6 | 5·9 | 2·6 | 4·0 | 2·4 | 8·9 | 2·5 | 1·8 | 5·0 | 2·8 | 4·1 | 3·2 |
| 1–5 .. | 1·0 | 0·6 | 0·2 | 3·3 | 1·6 | 1·0 | 2·1 | 0·7 | 0·6 | 0·1 | 3·7 | 1·4 | 1·0 | 1·5 |
| 5–10 .. | 0·3 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 1·0 | 0·5 | 0·2 | 0·4 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 0·2 | 1·0 | 0·7 | 0·3 | 0·5 |
| 10–15 .. | 0·2 | 0·2 | 0·1 | 1·2 | 0·6 | 0·3 | 0·2 | 0·2 | 0·3 | 0·1 | 1·4 | 0·9 | 0·4 | 0·2 |
| 15–20 .. | 0·4 | 0·3 | 0·3 | 7·4 | 0·9 | 0·4 | 0·4 | 0·4 | 0·4 | 0·1 | 4·2 | 0·9 | 0·5 | 0·2 |
| 20–25 .. | 0·5 | 0·5 | 0·2 | 19·7 | 1·4 | 0·4 | 0·3 | 0·7 | 0·4 | 0·2 | 8·5 | 1·3 | 0·3 | 0·5 |
| 25–30 .. | 0·3 | 0·4 | 0·2 | 27·4 | 2·1 | 0·5 | 0·5 | 0·5 | 0·6 | 0·2 | 14·3 | 2·4 | 0·4 | 0·5 |
| 30–35 .. | 0·6 | 0·4 | 0·1 | 29·6 | 2·4 | 0·4 | 0·4 | 0·7 | 0·9 | 0·3 | 14·2 | 2·7 | 0·9 | 0·7 |
| 35–40 .. | 1·0 | 0·8 | 0·3 | 26·4 | 3·2 | 1·0 | 0·9 | 1·1 | 0·6 | 0·5 | 10·2 | 2·5 | 0·7 | 0·8 |
| 40–45 .. | 1·2 | 0·8 | 0·5 | 21·6 | 3·1 | 1·4 | 0·9 | 1·2 | 1·2 | 1·1 | 9·2 | 2·7 | 0·6 | 0·7 |
| 45–50 .. | 2·1 | 0·9 | 0·7 | 15·5 | 3·1 | 1·9 | 1·1 | 1·9 | 1·1 | 0·2 | 8·3 | 2·1 | 0·7 | 1·0 |
| 50–55 .. | 3·4 | 1·6 | 0·6 | 12·2 | 2·8 | 1·7 | 1·4 | 2·5 | 1·2 | 0·5 | 11·7 | 2·3 | 1·7 | 0·5 |
| 55–60 .. | 3·4 | 3·6 | 0·8 | 8·1 | 4·9 | 2·1 | 1·5 | 4·6 | 2·4 | 1·4 | 8·4 | 2·7 | 1·1 | 1·4 |
| 60–65 .. | 4·1 | 3·7 | 2·2 | 8·1 | 5·0 | 2·6 | 2·0 | 6·7 | 3·6 | 2·2 | 8·9 | 3·5 | 2·5 | 1·8 |
| 65–70 .. | 10·0 | 8·3 | 3·7 | 9·8 | 5·2 | 3·5 | 2·4 | 12·9 | 9·7 | 2·8 | 9·8 | 5·1 | 3·9 | 3·2 |
| 70–75 .. | 14·6 | 7·9 | 5·5 | 16·4 | 6·8 | 6·3 | 5·5 | 14·2 | 11·3 | 9·3 | 14·0 | 7·0 | 3·6 | 5·5 |
| 75–80 .. | 28·0 | 17·9 | 10·0 | 20·5 | 14·3 | 12·9 | 12·7 | 28·6 | 25·3 | 15·3 | 25·7 | 17·5 | 10·7 | 9·3 |
| 80 and over .. | 56·1 | 41·8 | 24·9 | 26·6 | 19·9 | 24·3 | 17·1 | 45·3 | 53·0 | 26·3 | 37·2 | 21·3 | 28·8 | 22·3 |
| All ages .. | 1·9 | 1·4 | 0·7 | 13·3 | 2·4 | 1·3 | 1·2 | 1·8 | 1·3 | 0·8 | 7·7 | 2·2 | 1·2 | 1·1 |

*Tuberculosis (All Forms).*—The following table shows the course of this disease since 1929:—

| Year. | Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis. | Death-rate from Tuberculosis per 10,000 of Mean Population. | Year. | Number of Deaths from Tuberculosis. | Death-rate from Tuberculosis per 10,000 of Mean Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1929 .. .. | 642 | 4·56 | 1932.. .. | 615 | 4·22 |
| 1930 .. .. | 649 | 4·55 | 1933.. .. | 611 | 4·16 |
| 1931 .. .. | 617 | 4·27 | 1934.. .. | 621 | 4·20 |

Of the 621 deaths from tuberculosis last year, 491 (=3·32) were assigned to pulmonary tuberculosis and 130 to other forms of the disease.

*Other Forms of Tuberculosis.*—The 130 deaths last year from other forms of tuberculosis were distributed as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system .. .. .. | 54 |
| Tuberculosis of intestines and peritoneum .. .. .. .. | 17 |
| Tuberculosis of vertebral column .. .. .. .. .. | 15 |
| Tuberculosis of bones and joints .. .. .. .. .. | 3 |
| Tuberculosis of lymphatic system .. .. .. .. .. | 1 |
| Tuberculosis of genito-urinary system .. .. .. .. .. | 9 |
| Tuberculosis of other organs .. .. .. .. .. .. | 2 |
| Disseminated tuberculosis .. .. .. .. .. .. | 29 |
| | 130 |

*Pulmonary Tuberculosis.*—In Table H is shown the downward movement of the death-rate at various ages and for the sexes separately since the beginning of the century. One interesting feature of the table is the failure of young adult females (20 to 25 years) to participate in the improvement during the period 1909–1928. In commenting on this feature of the returns for England and Wales for 1932, the Registrar-General states that the same failure is evident in some other countries, and suggests that for the females of urban areas the explanation may lie partly in the postponement for increasing numbers, by improved sanitation in childhood, of the establishment of a satisfactory immunity to tuberculous infection, so that it takes a larger toll at the period of greatest biological stress. Increased employment of young women in clerical and commercial occupations probably tends to enhance this stress, though, on the other hand, a lower birth-rate should have diminished it.

Whatever the causes operating in New Zealand to produce this result, it is pleasing to note that the death-rate for females in this age-group decreased considerably for the period 1929–1933.

As pulmonary tuberculosis is only one of the forms in which we pay toll to the tubercle bacillus, Table J has been inserted to show the improvement in the death-rate from all forms of tuberculosis.

(NOTE.—As regards pulmonary tuberculosis, the figures for the first and second quinquennia shown are not altogether comparable with those for subsequent quinquennia, as they did not apparently include deaths certified as being due to "tuberculosis" (not further defined), which have since 1908 been treated as due to pulmonary tuberculosis.)