Table A.—Deaths from All Causes: Average Yearly Number of Deaths per 10,000 of Population by Sex and in each Age-group.

				Males.						Females.								
	Age.		1899- 1903.	1904- 1908.	1909- 1913.	1914- 1918.	1919- 1923.	1924- 1928.	1929- 1933.	1934- 1938.	1899- 1903.	1904- 1908.	1909- 1913.	1914- 1918.	1919- 1923.	1924- 1928.	1929- 1933.	1934- 1938.
			070	792	660	557	514	437	374	399	739	635	518	436	402	340	279	31:
0-1	• •	• •	879 76	192	51	55	48	37	31	30	71	54	48	49	43	37	27	24
1-5	• •	• •	25	1 1	19	23	20	16	15	13	20	17	17	20	17	14	12	1.
5–10 10–15	• •	• •	18		15	16	15	13	11	11	18	16	13	14	12	10	8	
10–15 15–20	• •	•••	29		$\frac{10}{24}$	32	21	19	20	19	27	29	22	24	20	16	14	
20–25	• •	• •	41	36	30	67	31	27	24	23	37	35	31	38	29	26		1
20–23 25–30	• •	••	45	-	35	71			26	24		44	38	52	37	29		2.
29–30 30–35	٠.	• •	47	47	44	77	43		27	25	50	47	44	54	41	33	30	2
3540	• •	• •	66		58	83	51		40	36	64	54	55	57	48		36	
10-45	• •	• •	74		67	89	62			50	70	63	58		52		41	
1550	• •	• •	99		93		5		71	67	84	81	72				60	
50-55		• •	142				116	110	102	102	121	100	99			-	80	
55–60			194	1	179				145	152	157	147	148		137			
60-65		• •	258	1				247	233	239	228	217			203			
35-70	• •		415					394	366	370	358							
70–75	• •		684		615	665	630	585		- 593								
75-80		• •	1 067	1 097	1,000	979	1,005	952	967	945	903	914	910	855	922			
30 and c			1.806	1,883	1.881	1.859	1.924	1.871	1.867	1.860	1,728	[1,718]	1,651	[1,691]	1,698	1,664	[1,711]	վ1,68

New Zealand has for many years prided itself on having the lowest death-rate in the world. As pointed out by the Government Statistician in the "Report on the Vital Statistics of the Dominion of New Zealand" for 1937, this position was challenged by the Netherlands in 1937, with a provisional death-rate of 8.7 per 1,000, as compared with 9.1 for New Zealand. Comparable standardized death-rates would, however, require to be calculated to obtain a reliable comparison of the mortality-rates of the two countries. The Government Statistician goes on to say—

"This superiority of New Zealand as regards the total death-rate tends to induce an unwarranted complacency in this country. When the death-rates of various countries are analysed by sex and age-groups it is discovered that some countries have a better record than New Zealand at certain ages, including in some cases the ages of greatest economic value."

In the case of the Netherlands the figures for 1930–32, compared with those for New Zealand for 1935–36, indicated a superiority of the former in the age-groups from forty years to sixty-five years in the case of males, and the Government Statistician stated that it was unfortunate that figures later than 1930–32 were not available for the Netherlands, it being probable that more recent figures would disclose an even better position for that country. Preliminary figures for that country for 1937 indicate that the Netherlands has improved its position.

More detailed analysis of the figures, showing death-rates by age-groups and by cause of death, will be necessary before it is possible to ascertain where New Zealand is falling behind.

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 issue." Still-births have been compulsorily registrable in New Zealand since March, 1913. In 1938 still-births numbering 743 were registered, a decrease of 18 from the figure for the previous year.

Still-births (Number and Rate) in New Zealand, 1934 to 1938.

	Year.		Total Number of Still-births registered.	Rate of Still-births per 1,000 Live Births.	Rate of Still-births per 1,000 total Births.	
1934	and the control of th		 687	28.3	$27 \cdot 47$	
1935		• •	 738	30.8	$29 \cdot 87$	
1936			 732	$29 \cdot 5$	$28 \cdot 59$	
1937			 761	$29 \cdot 3$	$28 \cdot 42$	
1938			 743	$27 \cdot 3$	$26 \cdot 54$	

(Note.—Still-births are not included, either as births or as deaths, in the various numbers and rates given elsewhere in this report.)

There was a marked reduction in the still-birth rate, a reduction which more than balances the increase in the infant death-rate under two weeks. The infant-mortality rate, particularly mortality under one month, cannot logically be discussed except in association with the still-birth rate, and therefore in the discussion of the former later in this report still-births are again referred to.