

**2A.—Deaths, by Sex and Age Groups, 1943 and 1944, with Three-Year Averages, 1930-32 and 1940-42—concluded**

Age Groups	Males				Females			
	Average 1930-32	Average 1940-42	1943	1944	Average 1930-32	Average 1940-42	1943	1944
PERCENTAGES								
Under 1 year.....	19.7	13.3	13.1	13.8	17.5	12.4	12.4	12.9
1-4 years.....	5.1	3.0	2.7	2.9	5.1	3.1	2.7	2.8
Totals, Under 5 Years of Age....	24.8	16.3	15.8	16.7	22.6	15.5	15.1	15.7
5-9 years.....	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.2
10-19 ".....	3.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	4.1	2.7	2.5	2.3
20-29 ".....	5.1	4.1	4.0	3.4	6.0	4.4	4.2	4.1
30-39 ".....	5.0	4.2	3.8	3.6	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.3
40-49 ".....	7.4	6.5	6.2	6.0	7.0	6.3	6.0	5.9
50-59 ".....	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.0	8.9	10.2	10.0	10.1
60-69 ".....	13.9	18.1	18.5	19.1	12.9	15.5	15.8	16.1
70-79 ".....	16.8	20.3	20.6	21.0	16.9	20.9	21.4	21.3
80-89 ".....	9.2	12.3	12.8	12.4	11.2	15.4	16.4	15.9
90 years or over.....	1.4	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.1
Totals, Stated Ages.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Average Age at Death—All Ages...	43.8	52.0	52.8	52.6	45.4	53.7	54.6	54.3
Over 1 Year	54.5	60.0	60.7	61.0	55.0	61.3	62.4	62.3

**Causes of Death.**—Of the deaths recorded in Canada in the years 1941-44, 89 p.c. were due to the 28 causes specified in Table 25. Seventy-five per cent were due to the 10 leading causes: diseases of the heart, cancer, intracranial lesions, violent deaths, nephritis, diseases of early infancy, pneumonia, tuberculosis, influenza and diseases of the arteries.

The groupings of the causes of death are at present in accordance with the revision of the International List in 1938. This revision was first applied to Canadian vital statistics for the year 1941. Each revision of the International List creates special difficulties in preserving continuity of classification. A number of causes are not strictly comparable in the different years owing to the changes that have been made following the revision in 1938. This is particularly true in the case of diseases of the heart, intracranial lesions (cerebral hæmorrhage) and diseases of the arteries.

Another factor to be considered in analysing the relative importance of the causes of death is the rise in the average age at death noted above. The causes of death commonly associated with the early years of life have, to a considerable extent, been brought under control and have declined. Diphtheria, for example, has very nearly been wiped out; the incidence of tuberculosis has also been very greatly reduced. On the other hand, the ageing of the population tends to thrust those causes commonly associated with advanced years to the fore. Cancer, nephritis and diseases of the heart are three of the important causes of death which mainly affect older people and which now account for a substantially greater proportion of all deaths, quite apart from the changes in classification referred to above.