

**23.—Deaths, by Sex and Age Groups, 1945 and 1946, with Three-Year Averages,
1930-32 and 1940-42—concluded**

Age Groups	Males				Females			
	Average 1930-32	Average 1940-42	1945	1946	Average 1930-32	Average 1940-42	1945	1946
PERCENTAGES								
Under 1 year.....	19.7	13.3	13.3	13.8	17.5	12.4	12.8	13.0
1-4 years.....	5.1	3.0	2.4	2.5	5.1	3.1	2.5	2.5
Totals, Under 5 Years of Age....	24.8	16.3	15.7	16.3	22.6	15.5	15.3	15.6
5- 9 years.....	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.1
10-19 "	3.8	2.9	2.4	2.3	4.1	2.7	2.2	2.2
20-29 "	5.1	4.1	3.4	3.4	6.0	4.4	3.7	3.8
30-39 "	5.0	4.2	3.8	3.6	6.1	4.8	4.5	4.2
40-49 "	7.4	6.5	6.2	6.1	7.0	6.3	5.9	5.8
50-59 "	10.4	12.4	12.0	11.8	8.9	10.2	10.1	10.0
60-69 "	13.9	18.1	19.6	19.8	12.9	15.5	16.2	16.0
70-79 "	16.8	20.3	21.4	21.1	16.9	20.9	21.9	21.5
80-89 "	9.2	12.3	12.6	12.6	11.2	15.4	16.2	16.6
90 years or over.....	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.0	3.1	3.3
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	53.5	53.2	45.4	53.7	54.9	54.9
Over 1 Year	54.5	60.0	61.7	61.7	55.0	61.3	62.9	63.1

Causes of Death.—About 90 p.c. of the deaths in Canada are due to the 28 specified causes given in Table 24. About 75 p.c. are 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 classification of the causes of death is according to the revision of the International List of 1938, which was first used in Canada in 1941. Each revision of the International List makes continuity of classification difficult. This applies especially to diseases of the heart, intracranial lesions (cerebral hæmorrhage) and diseases of the arteries.

The rise in the average age at death has been noted on p. 207. Causes of death that affect mainly children and young adults have declined. Diphtheria, for example, has almost been wiped out. Tuberculosis has also been greatly reduced. On the other hand, the ageing of the population increases the proportion of deaths from the causes that affect mainly older people. Thus, cancer, nephritis and diseases of the heart now account for a substantially larger proportion of all deaths, than formerly.