15.-Infant Mortality and Rates per 100,000 Live Births by Cause 1952-54

(Exclusive of Yukon and the Northwest Territories)

Inter- national	Cause of Death	Number of Deaths			Rates per 100,000 Live Births		
List No.		1952	1953	1954	1952	1953	1954
001-019 020-029 045-048 050 055 056 057 085 140-239 325 340 391,32 470-475 480-483 490-493 500-502 543	Tuberculosis. Syphilis. Dysentery. Scarlet fever. Erysipelas. Diphtheria. Whooping cough Meningococcal infections. Measles. Neoplasms. Diseases of thymus gland. Mental deficiency. Meningitis (non-meningococcal). Otitis media. Acute upper respiratory infections. Influenza. Pneumonia (4 weeks and over). Bronchitis. Gastritis and duodenitis. Hernia and intestinal obstruction.	41 7 24 2 - 1 104 40 73 47 65 17 145 251 73 316 1,604 102 11	55 2 20 3 4 97 46 43 40 53 37 142 201 77 348 1,571 115 10 98	42 6 12 2 1 1 75 50 56 35 35 35 32 24 138 200 77 172 1,577 123 5 86	10 2 6 6 1 1 26 10 18 12 16 4 4 36 6 2 18 79 398 25 3 7 27	13 5 1 1 - 2 3 11 10 10 10 13 3 4 4 4 8 8 3 3 7 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2 8 2	100 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
765-768 760-770 760-761 763-764 765-768 765-768 769-770 771 772 773-774-776 795-795-795-795-795-795-795-795-795-795-	Gastro-enteritis and colitis. Chronic enteritis, and ulcerative colitis. Chronic enteritis, and ulcerative colitis. Congenital malformations. Injury at birth. Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis. Pneumonia of newborn (under 4 weeks). Diarrhœa of newborn (under 4 weeks). Other infections of the newborn. Antenatal toxæmia. Erythroblastosis. Hæmorrhagic disease of newborn. Nutritional maladjustment. Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy. Immaturity. Ill-defined and unknown causes. Motor vehicle traffic accidents. Accidental falls Accidents caused by fire. Inhalation and ingestion of food or other object. Accidental mechanical suffocation Other accidental and violent deaths. Other specified causes.	877 3 2, 226 1, 532 1, 314 483 214 566 171 366 181 1, 125 2, 164 275 19 10 30 235 131 648 687	762 2 2, 161 1, 420 1, 316 516 516 211 47, 181 339 149 130 2, 243 230 14 11 30 215 136 62 697	542 7 2,137 1,386 1,507 438 137 51 146 365 112 777 2,062 192 12 14 24 25 248 128 56 644	218 218 553 381 326 120 53 14 42 91 32 279 538 68 5 7 7 7 5 8 8 8 33 16	183 1 518 341 316 124 51 11 11 36 31 223 538 55 3 3 7 7 52 33 157	20 125 2 491 319 346 101 112 34 84 84 47 44 44 43 3 6 57 29 13
	Totals, All Causes	15,303	14,764	13,841	3,802	3,542	3,181

Less than one per 100,000 live births.

Subsection 3.—Maternal Mortality

As indicated in Table 1, pp. 199-201, the number of mothers who die in pregnancy and childbirth has been greatly reduced during the past two decades. Although the number of births has been much greater in recent years, the number of maternal deaths has declined steadily since about 1930 (when there were 1,215 deaths and a rate of almost five deaths for every 1,000 live births) to 290 in 1954. Since 1945 the rate of maternal mortality has dropped below two per 1,000 live births and was under one per 1,000 live births in 1954. Mortality among unmarried mothers is higher than among married mothers.

Age at Death.—Table 16 shows the distribution of maternal deaths by age groups and average age at death. The latter is slightly more than two years higher than the average age of all mothers at the time of childbirth. The rates per 1,000 live births by age groups show that age is a most important factor in maternal mortality. Though all the rates are much lower than they used to be, the inequalities between the age groups remain (see Chart, "Maternal Deaths," opposite). The rate at ages 30-34 is more than