

**15.—Deaths and Rates per 100,000 Population, according to the International Abbreviated List of 50 Causes, 1960 and 1961—concluded**

International List No.		Cause of Death	Numbers of Deaths		Rates per 100,000 Population	
Abbreviated List	Detailed List		1960	1961	1960 <sup>1</sup>	1961
B33	540, 541	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	921	846	5.2	4.6
B34	550-553	Appendicitis.....	187	167	1.0	0.9
B35	560, 561, 570	Intestinal obstruction and hernia.....	890	929	5.0	5.1
B36	543, 571, 572	Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis except diarrhoea of the newborn.....	974	907	5.5	5.0
B37	581	Cirrhosis of liver.....	1,097	1,083	6.1	5.9
B38	590-594	Nephritis and nephrosis.....	1,558	1,481	8.7	8.1
B39	610	Hyperplasia of prostate.....	485	510	5.4 <sup>2</sup>	5.5 <sup>2</sup>
B40	640-652, 660, 670-689	Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.....	215	219	44.9 <sup>3</sup>	46.0 <sup>3</sup>
B41	750-759	Congenital malformations.....	2,696	2,822	15.1	15.5
B42	760-762	Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis.....	2,787	2,766	15.6	15.2
B43	763-768	Infections of the newborn.....	582	539	3.3	3.0
B44	769-776	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity (unqualified).....	3,716	3,854	20.8	21.1
B45	780-795	Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown causes.....	1,357	1,220	7.6	6.7
B46	Residual	All other diseases.....	11,040	11,445	61.8	62.8
BE47	E810-E835	Motor vehicle accidents.....	3,700	3,882	20.7	21.3
BE48	E800-E802 E840-E962	All other accidents.....	5,703	5,758	31.9	31.6
BE49	E963, E970-E979	Suicide.....	1,350	1,366	7.6	7.5
BE50	E964, E965 E980-E999	Homicide and operations of war.....	253	223	1.4	1.2
<b>Totals, All Causes.....</b>			<b>139,693</b>	<b>140,985</b>	<b>781.7</b>	<b>773.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Many rates have been revised since the publication of the 1962 Year Book; see headnote to Table 1.

<sup>2</sup> Per 100,000 males.

<sup>3</sup> Per 100,000 live births.

### Subsection 2.—Infant Mortality

Table 1, pp. 220-221, and Table 16 show the striking improvement that has taken place in the rate of infant mortality during the past twenty years. Although 68,307 of the 2,372,737 children born in the five years 1957-61 died before reaching their first birthday, 154,730 others lived who *would have died* at the rate prevailing in the period 1926-30. This improvement is attributed to many factors—the higher proportion of births taking place in hospital or under proper prenatal and postnatal care, better supervision of water supplies, improved sanitation, pasteurization of milk, the use of antibiotics, improved pædiatric, obstetrical and hospital nursing services, improved home environment as a result of higher living standards and, in recent years, the generally lower age of mothers.

The variations that exist in infant mortality rates from province to province and from one locality to another may be explained by differences in the extent to which these factors apply provincially or locally.

Table 16 shows that mortality among male infants is 25 to 30 p.c. higher than that among female infants for Canada as a whole, with wider variations for the individual provinces. For the country as a whole, in 1961, out of every 1,000 infant boys born alive, 30 died before reaching their first birthday, whereas out of every 1,000 infant girls born alive, 24 died within one year. As already pointed out, there are on the average 1,057 males born to every 1,000 females but, because male infant mortality is higher, the excess of males is reduced greatly by the end of the first year. For example, in 1959-61 there were 736,505 male children born compared with 697,021 female children, an excess of 39,484 or 5.7 p.c.;