

20.—Numbers and Percentages of Live Births to Parents of Specified Origins, 1941-45, with Five-Year Averages, 1936-45—concluded

Origin of Parents and Year	Numbers			Percentages		
	Father	Mother	Both Parents	Father	Mother	Both Parents
Origin unspecified.....						
Av. 1936-40	9,484	1,345	268	4.2	0.6	0.1
Av. 1941-45	11,966	960	190	4.3	0.3	0.1
1941	10,531	952	196	4.1	0.4	0.1
1942	11,516	1,021	182	4.2	0.4	0.1
1943	12,055	1,119	278	4.3	0.4	0.1
1944	12,530	1,002	226	4.4	0.4	0.1
1945	13,199	708	70	4.6	0.2	³ 0.1
Totals.....						
Av. 1936-40	228,767	228,767	155,343 ¹	100.0	100.0	67.9 ²
Av. 1941-45	276,832	276,832	179,211 ¹	100.0	100.0	64.7 ²
1941	255,317	255,317	166,942 ¹	100.0	100.0	65.4 ²
1942	272,313	272,313	176,376 ¹	100.0	100.0	64.8 ²
1943	283,560	283,580	183,123 ¹	100.0	100.0	64.6 ²
1944	284,220	284,220	183,946 ¹	100.0	100.0	64.7 ²
1945	288,730	288,730	185,667 ¹	100.0	100.0	64.3 ²

¹ This figure gives the number of children whose fathers and mothers are of the same origin. The difference between this figure and the total number of births represents the number of children whose parents are of different origins.

² This is the percentage of children whose fathers and mothers are of the same origin.

³ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Section 3.—Deaths

Except for wars and their after-effects—military and civilian deaths in the First and Second World Wars must be counted in tens of millions—impressive declines in the death rate have been recorded during the past century in many countries of the world.

In England and Wales, the death rate was 22.4 per 1,000 in 1861-70. It fell to 15.4 in 1901-10 and 12.1 in 1921-30. It was 12.9 in 1941, 12.1 in 1943 and 11.4 in 1945. In Germany, the death rate was 26.8 per 1,000 in 1861-70. It fell to 18.7 in 1901-10 and to 12.6 in 1921-30. It was 11.6 in 1938 and 12.6 in 1939. Other European countries in which the death rate is now very low are the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden and Switzerland. It is also very low in Canada, the United States, Australia and New Zealand.

Another way of measuring mortality is by life tables and the expectation of life that they show. In England and Wales the expectation of life at birth in 1933-35 was 59.7 years for males and 63.6 years for females. In Germany, in 1932-34, it was 59.9 years for males and 62.8 for females, and in the Netherlands, in 1931-35, 65.1 for males and 66.4 for females. The Netherlands had, before the War, the longest expectation of life of any European country.

Expectation of life in Canada in 1940-42 was 63.0 years for males and 66.3 years for females. In the United States in 1939-41, it was 61.6 years for males and 65.9 years for females. New Zealand has the longest expectation of life of any country; in 1934-38 it was 65.5 years for males and 68.5 years for females.