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OCCUPATIONAL MORTALITY

PART I

Deaths in 1950 in certain broad groups of occupations related to population figures derived from the 1951 Census one per cent sample tables

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The consideration of variations in mortality among different groups of people plays an important part in the statistical study of disease. Occupational factors in mortality in this country were first studied by the General Register Office in 1851, and since 1911 figures for certain broader groups, reflecting social conditions rather than directly occupational risks, have been produced after each census. This volume presents a preliminary analysis of mortality during 1950 among these broad groups, known as "social classes".

In addition to figures for the five "social classes" (which are based on broad groups of occupation) there are also figures for certain sub-divisions of the social classes and for a few of the larger occupational groups. Details are presented for adult men, married women (whose social class or occupational group is determined by husband's occupation), infants dying under one year of age and stillbirths.

Occupational mortality statistics are obtained by comparing the deaths in each group with the numbers of members of the group as shown by the census, and hence can only be produced when new census results are available. The innovation of publishing in this series the results of a preliminary analysis of the records has been made possible by the early tabulation of a one per cent sample of the 1951 Census records. Because sample figures from the census are used, and because the figures of deaths are based on only one year's returns, the scope of possible distortions in the results may be larger than in previous more comprehensive studies. This possibility, which is referred to further in the introduction, should be borne in mind when studying the figures.

This volume is the forerunner of a detailed analysis which it is intended to make for the five years 1949-1953, when the full census results are available. Meanwhile the early publication of these preliminary figures should go some way to fill the gap in our knowledge resulting from the absence of any comparable figures during the past twenty years.

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INTRODUCTION

Since 1851 it has been customary in England and Wales, in or about the year in which a census of population has taken place, to relate the deaths of persons in various occupations, as indicated at death registration, to the numbers of persons in the population engaged in these occupations as enumerated at the census. The three most recent studies of this kind have dealt with deaths during the three-year periods 1910-12, 1921-23, and 1930-32, in relation to the censuses of 1911, 1921, and 1931 respectively. The opportunity will be taken to carry out a further occupational analysis of deaths in relation to the 1951 census, and preparations are being made on this occasion to tabulate deaths during the five-year period 1949-53. It is hoped by extending the period of coverage from three years as previously up to five years that a more detailed analysis will be possible, and that results of greater validity will be forthcoming than would be obtained from three years' experience.

These occupational mortality reports are laborious and time-consuming undertakings. The report for 1910-12 was published in 1923, for 1921-23 in 1927, and for 1930-32 in 1938. The delay arises partly from the amount of tabulation involved, and partly because it is necessary to wait until routine statistical work has been completed on the records for the years concerned, and also to wait until the detailed census tabulations of the occupational distribution of the population have been completed. Publication of the occupational mortality report for 1949-53 cannot therefore be expected before 1958, and may indeed be later.

As it is now over 20 years since the last occupational mortality analysis (1930-32) and as it will necessarily be some years yet before the analysis for the current period can be published it has seemed desirable to carry out a small interim survey to determine whether any substantial changes have taken place in the broad occupational mortality relationships.

The opportunity to carry out such an interim survey at the present time has been provided by the fact that on the occasion of the 1951 census some advance results have been made available in the form of one per cent sample tables published a year after the holding of the census. The sample tables do not provide the details needed for a full occupational mortality analysis, but have permitted calculation of comparative mortality rates in the main social classes, a number of large functional sub-divisions of these, and a few large occupational groups. The deaths analysed in this way have been those registered in England and Wales in the year 1950. It should be borne in mind that the sample population figures and deaths for a single year only cannot produce figures as reliable as those based on full census tabulations and deaths for several years.

The Social Classes

A grouping of occupations into social classes for mortality comparisons was first introduced in the occupational mortality report for 1910-12, when eight social classes were distinguished. The number was reduced to five for the 1921-23 and 1930-32 reports, and this arrangement has been continued on the present occasion. The following extract from the 1950 Classification of Occupations describes the principles underlying the social class differentiation.

"The Social Class grouping provides a convenient arrangement of the unit groups of the Occupational Classification into five Social Classes based on general standing within the community, economic circumstances not being taken into account except in so far as they are reflected in the Occupational Classification. It is not a classification of individuals, nor is there a separate assessment of individual position in the light of personal circumstances apart from the details of occupation. Assignment to an occupational group on the basis of the statement of occupation automatically attracts the Social Class grading appropriate to that occupational group. Since the unit of assignment is the occupation group, and not the individual occupation nor individual circumstances, it may happen that an assignment based on the group as a whole would not necessarily be appropriate for a particular occupation considered in isolation, had that particular occupation been judged worthy of separate identification in the Occupational Classification.

There are five Classes in the Social Class grouping, whose nature will be generally understood from the following broad descriptions:-

Class I	Professional, etc., Occupations
Class II	Intermediate Occupations
Class III	Skilled Occupations
Class IV	Partly Skilled Occupations
Class V	Unskilled Occupations"

In addition to the five main social classes the 1950 Classification of Occupations has introduced for the first time a breakdown of Social Classes III, IV, and V, into a number of large functional sub-divisions as follows (the numbers in brackets relate to codes assigned to occupational groups in the Classification of Occupations):-

Class III	(a) Mineworkers (040, 041, 042, 050, 051, 910, 918)
	(b) Transport Workers (631-2, 635-7, 652-3, 355-9, 674-6, 678, 691-3, 699)
	(c) Clerical Workers (890-2, 894)
	(d) Armed Forces (821, 823, 825)
	(e) Others

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Class IV _____ (a) Agricultural Workers (012, 015, 019, 029)
(b) Others

Class V _____ (a) Building and Dock Labourers (582, 584, 586, 591, 599, 681)
(b) Others

These sub-divisions will, for convenience, be referred to throughout this Report as Social Sub-classes, but this does not imply that there is any social gradient between the sub-divisions.

Arrangements were made for the one per cent sample tables of the 1951 census to provide details of the population falling within these sub-classes, and it has thus been possible to tabulate their mortality experience in the present report. Details were also obtained from the one per cent sample (for a special infant mortality investigation in collaboration with the Social Medicine Research Unit of the Medical Research Council) of the number of persons enumerated in a small selection of occupational groups. These occupational groups, whose mortality has also been shown in this report, and which represent the only strictly occupational data to be included, are as follows:-

Within Social Class II:	Farmers (010, 011, 020)
Within Social Sub-class IIIa:	Hewers and Getters (coal) (041, 042)
IIIe:	Foremen and Overlookers in Metal manufacture, Engineering and allied trades (110-117, 119)
Within Social Sub-class IVb:	Mineworkers (coal) (043, 044, 045, 047, 049)
Within Social Sub-class Va:	(i) Building labourers (582, 584, 586, 591, 599) (ii) Dock labourers (681)

It should be mentioned that some of the 1951 census one per cent sample tables* provide a further, and completely new grouping of occupations, comprising thirteen "socio-economic groups". These are quite different from the five social classes and nine sub-classes already described. They have not yet been used in mortality studies and will not be further referred to in this report. In due course some attention will be given to studying their suitability for mortality comparisons, to determine how far they can amplify or replace the existing social classification.

The Mortality Experience covered

This report deals only with mortality in the year 1950. The intention being to provide only a provisional picture of current social class mortality differences pending the detailed analysis for 1949-53, it was considered that one year's deaths should suffice. It would be unjustifiable to attempt a wider coverage at present, when a more reliable analysis will emerge in due course.

As the denominators upon which the mortality rates have had to be based are from the 1951 Census it would be natural to expect that deaths in 1951 would have been studied rather than those in 1950. Two considerations led to the adoption of 1950; first, the fact that the routine mortality tabulations for that year, but not for 1951, had been completed and the records were available for the required special analysis at the time when it was convenient for the work to be put in hand and second, the fact that a severe influenza epidemic occurred early in 1951 whereby mortality for that year was augmented by some 50,000 deaths. It was preferable, when only one year's experience was to be studied, that the year should be a relatively normal one from the mortality viewpoint and free from the bias in social class mortality that the influenza epidemic may have produced.

The estimates of the population used have been those provided directly by the 1951 census, which was held on 8th April, and no attempt has been made to bring them more closely into phase with deaths in 1950. As the purpose of the analysis has been to compare mortality in the different groups of the population an overall adjustment would serve no useful purpose, yet this would be the only kind of adjustment which it would have been practicable to apply. That differential social class changes may have occurred between mid 1950 and April 1951 sufficient to vitiate the comparisons in this report is a risk that can safely be ignored. Had the 1951 mortality experience been used there would have been an interval of three months between census and mid year; in using the 1950 experience the interval has been increased only to nine months.

Subjects discussed in this Report

The aspects of mortality dealt with in this report fall into six groups:-

1. Mortality of occupied and retired men at various ages, particularly 20-64 and 65 and over, from all causes and from a short list of selected causes.

2. Mortality of married women similarly, classified according to occupation of husband.

3. Comparison between mortality of men and married women.

* Census 1951, Great Britain, One per cent Sample Tables, Parts I and II.

4. Infant mortality, distinguishing deaths under 4 weeks (neonatal mortality) and deaths from 4 weeks to 12 months (postneonatal mortality).

5. Stillbirths.

6. Maternal mortality (deaths from complications of pregnancy, delivery, and puerperium).

Method of Summarising and Standardisation

(a) Adult mortality

In conformity with the practice adopted in 1921-23 and 1930-32 the comparison of the mortality of men in the social and occupational groupings studied has been centred principally upon the age groups 20-64 years, and includes not only occupied men but also those described as retired from stated occupations or temporarily out of work. Men described as "unoccupied" have been excluded.

As the age structure of the populations constituting the different social classes varies considerably, some method of age standardisation is needed in order that the mortality rate at 20-64 in the various classes can be more accurately compared. Two methods of standardisation have hitherto been employed:-

(i) a "direct" method, yielding a "Comparative Mortality Figure (C.M.F.)" which can be defined as the number of deaths that would occur in a given occupation if the population engaged in that occupation were the same in numbers and age distribution as a standard population in which occurred 1,000 deaths. The standard population would consist either of all males aged 20-64, or only of all occupied and retired males at those ages.

(ii) an "indirect" method yielding a "Standardised Mortality Ratio (S.M.R.)" definable as the number of deaths occurring among men aged 20-64 in a given occupation, expressed as a percentage of the number of deaths that might have been expected to occur if the given occupation had experienced within each age group the same death rate as that of a standard population consisting either of all males or of all occupied and retired males only.

In the reports for 1921-23 and 1930-32 careful consideration was given to the relative merits of these alternative methods of presentation, the age-range to be covered, and the standard population to be adopted. The following table, comparing mortality indices in 1930-32 on a number of different bases, indicates that, so long as the study is confined to ages under 65, the choice of standard population, the extent of age coverage, and the method of standardisation employed are of no practical importance. For convenience of comparison the C.M.F's have been based on 100 instead of 1,000.

	Standard = All Males = 100				Standard = All Occupied and Retired Males = 100			
	20-64		35-64		20-64		35-64	
	SMR	CMF	SMR	CMF	SMR	CMF	SMR	CMF
All males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
All occupied and retired males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Social Class								
I	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
II	94	93	95	94	94	93	95	94
III	97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
IV	102	103	102	102	103	103	102	103
V	111	112	112	113	112	112	112	113

If the age coverage is extended to include ages over 65 the choice between an "all males" or an "occupied and retired males" standard population becomes much more important. This is shown in the following table, based on the mortality experienced in 1921-23:-

	Standard = All Males = 100		Standard = All Occupied and Retired Males = 100		
	SMR at 16+	SMR at 20-64	SMR at 16+	SMR at 20-64	CMF at 20-64
All males	100	100	94	101	101
All occupied and retired males	106	99	100	100	100
Social Class					
I	91	82	84	82	81
II	103	93	96	94	94
III	101	94	96	95	95
IV	106	99	100	101	101
V	127	124	120	125	126

At successive ages from about 60 upwards, an increasing proportion of men are described on census schedules as "unoccupied", and are not assigned to any of the five social classes. At death registration, however, the registrar, by interrogation of the informant, is often able to elicit a previous occupation in which the deceased worked. As a result the mortality rate assigned to the "unoccupied" at advanced ages tends to become seriously understated, with

corresponding overstatement of the mortality rate of those described as occupied or retired. It is probable that the error differs in the different social classes. The error is small when the deaths studied exclude those at advanced ages, and it has been customary therefore to restrict occupational mortality comparison to ages under 65. Added advantages from this procedure are that the relationships between occupation and mortality are not obscured by (a) the swamping effect of the inevitably high mortality of all classes of elderly persons nor by (b) men changing from their lifelong customary occupation to a less arduous one, either from choice or necessity, as they become old.

In the present report the procedure adopted has been to compare the mortality of men in the various classes and groups by means of the Standardised Mortality Ratio (S.M.R.) at ages 20-64, the standard being the mortality of all occupied and retired men at these ages. A similar procedure has been adopted for the mortality of married women. The choice of this single procedure has been a somewhat arbitrary one motivated by certain practical conveniences from the computational viewpoint, the need for economy of labour and for avoidance of duplication of methods, and the realisation that in practice it makes little difference to the conclusions to be drawn whether one technique rather than another is employed to summarise, standardise, and present the results.

Comparison of the mortality of elderly persons in the different social classes is by no means without interest, however, and it has seemed justifiable to attempt some study of this matter despite the special difficulties and limitations involved. Accordingly mortality at ages 65 and over both for men and for married women is shown in a number of the tables in this report, including an examination of the proportionate mortality at those ages from a selected series of causes of death.

(b) Infant mortality

No distinction has been made in this report between the deaths of male and female infants.

The conventional method of expressing infant mortality rates, whether for deaths during the whole of the first year of life or for any part of it, is as so many deaths per 1,000 live births during the same period, e.g. year, and this practice has been adopted in this report. The refinement, utilised in the calculation of national infant mortality rates during recent years, of expressing the rate as so many deaths per 1,000 *related* live births has not been used. The purpose of that refinement is to adjust the rate to allow for the fact that a proportion of the infants dying in any year were born not in that year but in the previous year. Adjustment of the infant mortality rates in the separate social and occupational groups would, in practice, have been an overall one based upon the general relationship between the adjusted and unadjusted rate for the country as a whole, and would therefore affect each group to the same extent. From the viewpoint of comparing the rates of different groups no purpose would be served by making such an adjustment, which in any case would have involved the application of correcting factors very little different from unity (0.999 for deaths under four weeks, and 0.992 for deaths at all ages under one year).

In contrast with previous practice many of the infant mortality tables in this report include illegitimate as well as legitimate infants. The social class assignment of the former has been based upon mother's occupation, if stated, instead of upon the father's occupation as in the case of legitimate infants. There are advantages and disadvantages both in excluding and in including illegitimate infants in the tables. A large proportion of the death records of illegitimate infants have no statement of mother's occupation and cannot be assigned to a social class. Omission (or pro rata distribution) of these would be liable to introduce a serious bias, since the omission of maternal occupation may be correlated with social class. On this account a table confined to legitimate infants is likely to be more accurate. On the other hand there is a large measure of inconsistency between numerator and denominator in illegitimate infant mortality rates, owing to the fact that some infants indicated as being illegitimate at birth registration are not shown to be illegitimate at death registration, including a number of children born illegitimate and legitimated during infancy by the marriage of the parents. The result is an understatement of illegitimate infant mortality, particularly in the late months of infancy, and an overstatement of legitimate infant mortality. In so far as the effect of this error might operate equally in the various social classes it could be ignored in comparisons between the classes. There can be no assurance that this occurs, and it is possible that an appreciable amount of social class bias might be introduced. From the point of view of eliminating this error the advantage lies with the amalgamation of the legitimate and illegitimate.

It is doubtful whether on balance it is better to include or exclude the illegitimate and although they have been included in this report, more for practical convenience than for other reasons, it is possible that in the main 1949-53 tabulation the previous practice may be reverted to. It may be noted, however, that the inclusion or exclusion of illegitimate infants makes little difference to the relative rates in the various classes, e.g. the comparative infant mortality ratios in 1950 (all classes = 100) were:-

		All infants	Legitimate infants only
Social	I	60	61
	II	75	76
	III	95	96
	IV	115	115
	V	137	139

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(c) Stillbirth rates

None of the previous occupational mortality reports has included references to stillbirths, though tabulation of stillbirth rates by social class has been carried out on two previous occasions:-

(1) in 1939 (Registrar General's Decennial Supplement, 1931, Part IIB, Occupational Fertility, 1931 and 1939):

(2) in 1949 (Registrar General's Statistical Review, Medical Text, 1948-49, p.38-42).

The stillbirth rates presented in this report have been calculated, without distinction of sex, as the number of stillbirths per 1,000 total births, live and still. As in the case of infant mortality, the tables in general include illegitimate as well as legitimate stillbirths. It is not a matter of practical importance whether or not the illegitimate are excluded. Comparative stillbirth ratios in 1950 (all classes = 100) were:-

		All stillbirths	Legitimate stillbirths only
Social Class	I	74	75
	II	87	87
	III	98	99
	IV	110	109
	V	115	117

(d) Maternal mortality

The maternal mortality rates presented in this report relate to married women only. In contradistinction to the general mortality rates for married women given in the report the maternal deaths are related to denominators comprising not the number of married women in the various social classes but the numbers of legitimate births, live and still, in these classes. Deaths at ages from 16 years up are included, instead of from 20 years up as in the general tables.

A rate which relates deaths from maternal causes to the number of children born, live and still, in the same year has a number of minor technical imperfections. The number of children born is not an accurate count of the number of maternities occurring, and the latter might therefore be preferable. However, maternal mortality includes deaths from abortion and from complications of pregnancy without delivery taking place, so that neither the number of births nor the number of maternities provides the proper denominator. In addition a number of maternal deaths may occur some time, possibly several years, after the births to which they are related, and should not be debited against the births occurring in the same year as the deaths. It would be a matter of great practical difficulty to refine the maternal mortality rate in such a way as to eliminate these imperfections; fortunately there is no need to do so, since the simple rate defined above has for many years proved adequate for all the purposes required of it.

No Statement of Social Class

The table below summarises the proportions of cases in the various categories dealt with in this report in which no statement of occupation is given and which could not be assigned to a social class or occupational group:-

Deaths of adult men	1.7%
Deaths of married women	1.7%
Maternal deaths of married women	1.6%
Male population (aged 15 and over)	3.4%

	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Live births	0.5%	49%	3%
Stillbirths	0.6%	44%	3%
Deaths under 4 weeks	0.8%	40%	4%
Deaths under 1 year	0.8%	41%	4%

The population of married women in each social class and occupation group was determined from the census one per cent sample of married women enumerated with their husbands. The deaths analysed were however those of all married women, and an overall adjustment was applied to the numbers enumerated in each class to bring them up to the required total of married women.

Causes of Death

Limitation of the deaths analysed in this report to those registered in one year has imposed the necessity for restriction in the number of causes of death to be studied, though this restriction is not as drastic as it might have been had a more intensive occupational breakdown been attempted. Classification has been in accordance with the Sixth Revision (1948) of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death.

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For men aged 20-64 and 65 and over a list of 36 causes selected for individual analysis is shown in Tables II and III, the selection of causes depending partly upon the numbers of deaths to be expected and partly upon the indications from previous reports that social class differentials of mortality might be met with. This list of 36 causes has been used for the analysis of mortality in the five social classes and the nine sub-classes. For the six special occupational groups it was necessary to restrict the tabulation to a shorter list comprising 18 of these causes.

For married women lists of 40 and of 17 causes have been used, the 40 cause list for the social classes and sub-classes, and the 17 cause list for the special occupational groups. Thirty five causes were common both to men and women and are compared in Table VII.

A short list of twelve important causes of death has been used for infant mortality, the selected causes being shown below. (The numbers in brackets indicate the categories in the International Statistical Classification):-

Tuberculosis (001 - 019):
Whooping cough (056):
Meningitis except tuberculosis (057, 340):
Pneumonia (490-493, 763):
Bronchitis (500-502):
Gastro-enteritis (571, 764):
Congenital malformations (750-759):
Birth injury (760, 761):
Asphyxia, atelectasis (762):
Haemolytic disease (770):
Prematurity (774, 776):
Accidental mechanical suffocation in bed and cradle (E.924).

For maternal mortality (comprising deaths assigned to Nos. 640-689 of the International Statistical Classification) only a very simple breakdown of the 559 deaths recorded was justifiable, and the following causes were distinguished:-

Abortion (650-652):
Sepsis (640, 641, 681, 682, 684):
Toxaemia (642, 685, 686):
Haemorrhage (643, 644, 670-672):
Other maternal causes (remainder of 640-689).

Statistical Significance

Other things being equal the confidence that can be placed upon any given rate or index of mortality is proportional to the actual number of deaths concerned; and rates and indices calculated from small numbers of deaths are liable to be erratic and unstable. As a reminder and warning of this fact the convention has been followed throughout this report, of distinguishing in italics all rates and indices calculated upon less than 50 deaths, enclosing within brackets those calculated upon less than 10 deaths. The figures of 50 deaths and 10 deaths have been chosen arbitrarily as convenient dividing points, and it must not be assumed that all rates shown in italics (with or without brackets) are probably erroneous, nor, a more serious assumption, that all rates not so distinguished are necessarily reliable and stable.

Readers who wish to assess the significance of a given rate or index somewhat more formally should consult the relevant section (page 17) of the 1931 Supplement. Briefly, if R represents the number of deaths registered in a population of N persons, the standard error of R can be taken approximately as $\sqrt{R}$, the standard error of the death rate R/N as approximately $\sqrt{R}/N$, and (with S representing the expected i.e. standard number of deaths in the population of N persons) the standard error of the S.M.R. as approximately $100\sqrt{R}/S$.

The two latter formulae assume that N is accurately known. This is an assumption that can usually be made with confidence but in the present report the populations of men and of married women in the various classes have been determined on the basis of a census one per cent sample, and cannot be assumed free from sampling error.

An examination has therefore been made of the effect, on the standard error of the S.M.R., of using populations derived from the one per cent sample data, with their own inherent sampling errors. The effect is to add to the error of the S.M.R., as calculated by the formula given above, an amount which is proportionately small (and often negligible) when that error is large but is proportionately appreciable when that error is small. Expressed as approximate percentage additions to the formula value of the standard error the following adjustments are advised for all social categories:-

Percentage addition to standard error of S.M.R. to allow for sampling error of populations at risk		Cause of death
Males	Females	
2½	-	Pneumonia Accidental deaths
2½	2½	Chronic rheumatic heart disease Cancer of intestines
5	2½	Bronchitis Respiratory tuberculosis Cancer of stomach Other myocardial degeneration
5	-	Cancer of lung, bronchus, and trachea
7½	7½	Vascular lesions affecting C.N.S.
-	2½	Cancer of breast
15	5	Arteriosclerotic heart disease
15	10	Cancer of all sites combined
60	30	All causes combined

For causes not mentioned in this list the adjustment may be ignored.

The following hypothetical example shows how the statistical significance of an S.M.R. may be assessed. It is assumed that the deaths are from bronchitis amongst males; a correction addition of 5% to the standard error has therefore been made:

Registered deaths (R) = 133

Expected deaths (S) = 104

S.M.R. = 100 R ÷ S = 128

S.E. of S.M.R. = (100$\sqrt{}$R ÷ S) + 5%

= 105 x 11.53 ÷ 104 = 11.6

The S.M.R. exceeds 100 by 28, which is 2.4 times the standard error. An excess of this degree might be expected to occur by chance about once in fifty times, and can be regarded as significant or otherwise depending upon the criterion of significance that the reader chooses to adopt.

Throughout this report no attempt has been made to calculate the significance of S.M.R.'s in this way, but the data are available in the tables for the reader to do so if he wishes. Attention in this report has been concentrated upon recognising and commenting upon gradients of mortality from Social Class I to Social Class V, or the reverse, rather than upon assessing the extent to which the mortality of any particular class departs from the average.

Difficulties of Comparison with 1921-23 and 1930-32 analyses

Although both in title and in principles of construction the same social classes have been utilised in 1920-23, 1930-32, and on the present occasion, and though the occupational composition of each class has remained on the whole uniform, a number of changes have occurred that prohibit exact comparability between the mortality rates recorded for the same social classes in the three reports. In the first place, although the occupational make-up of the various classes has not changed drastically there have been a number of alterations due to the reallocation of specific occupations to different social classes at different periods. For example, in the 1950 classification some 225,000 accounting clerks previously in Social Class III have been transferred to Social Class II; and 132,000 gardeners previously in Social Class III have been reallocated to Social Class IV. Several smaller changes have also taken place.

Partly as a result of these changes in classification and partly due to the increase or decrease in the numbers employed in various occupations the relative sizes of the social classes have altered. The percentage distributions of men aged 20-64 in 1931 and 1951 compare thus:

Social Class	I	II	III	IV	V
1931	2.5	13.8	48.5	17.6	16.3
1951	3.4	15.2	51.9	15.7	12.3

Hence in using as standard mortality experience the weighted average of the five social classes a small error is introduced owing to the changing relative size of the weights used, i.e. the proportions of men in the separate social classes. A further small error of similar type arises from relative differences in the age distribution of the social class populations between one period and another.

It has already been pointed out that difficulties of comparability also arise from different methods of standardisation (S.M.R. or C.M.F.), different ages covered (e.g. 20-64, or 35-64), and differences in the population chosen as Standard (all males or occupied and retired males only). Mention has been made too that the inclusion or exclusion of illegitimate births causes some slight loss of comparability in regard to infant mortality and stillbirth rates.

In connection with mortality from selected causes, as distinct from all causes, a further source of minor difficulty arises, due to changes in methods of classification of disease. The causes of death shown in the 1921-23 report were classified according to the Third Revision (1920) of the International List, those in the 1930-32 report according to the Fourth Revision (1929), and those in the present report according to the Sixth Revision (1948). In addition to these classificational changes a new procedure for selecting the underlying cause of death for statistical tabulation was introduced in 1940 in cases where more than one cause of death was mentioned on the certificate. The method of selection now employed is based entirely upon the order of events indicated by the certifier instead of in accordance with arbitrary rules of selection as formerly.

The effects of these changes in cause classification and selection may or may not have operated differently in one social class from another. As there is no practical way of checking on this or of making appropriate adjustments, it is necessary to proceed on the assumption that the changes have been free from a serious social class bias.

The policy that has been adopted in this report, in comparing 1950 rates with those for previous periods, has been to show the earlier rates as presented in the original report, without attempting correction to compensate for the various sources of inconsistency just mentioned. It is unlikely that such correction would on the whole make much difference to the conclusions to be drawn, and it would have been unjustifiable, having regard to the limited purposes of this report, to expend the time and labour that would have been required. If the S.M.R. shown for a given cause of death in 1930-32 and in 1950 was 50 in Social Class I and 150 in Social Class V, it is not a matter of practical importance to demonstrate that, making all allowances for known sources of error, a truer comparison would be to state the S.M.R.'s for 1950 as, say, 48 and 152; and this might well be the order of correction that would be achieved.

MORTALITY OF OCCUPIED AND RETIRED MEN

Deaths from all causes

Details of numbers of deaths registered in 1950, numbers of men in the population, and death rates at separate ages from 20-24 to 70 and over are given in Table I, Section A dealing with the five social classes, Section B with the nine social sub-classes and Section C with the six special occupational groups. The table also aggregates the mortality at ages 20-64 and at 65 and over, and compares all rates on a percentage basis with those in the standard population, namely all occupied and retired males.

For convenience these percentage comparisons at separate ages and the Standardised Mortality Ratios (i.e. the percentages of actual deaths to expected deaths, see page 3) at 20-64 have been abstracted from Table I and are shown in Table 1 below.

TABLE 1 - All Causes: Death Rates at Various Ages per cent of Rates for All Occupied and Retired Men, 1950.

Social Class or Group	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65-	70 and over	Standardised Mortality Ratios 20-64
Social Class									
I PROFESSIONAL	102	90	83	98	99	100	106	108	97
II INTERMEDIATE	93	68	80	87	88	86	91	97	86
III SKILLED	94	99	99	100	102	107	105	103	102
IV PARTLY SKILLED	110	106	100	90	94	91	92	100	94
V UNSKILLED	122	138	143	129	115	106	103	93	118
Sub Class									
III a Mineworkers	*120*	122	124	125	133	171	118	109	138
b Transport Workers	99	111	104	100	105	108	107	101	104
c Clerical Workers	106	125	130	140	104	98	91	78	114
d Armed Forces	67	137	148	191	293	171	148	179	133
e Others in III	99	91	93	94	98	104	105	104	98
IV a Agricultural Workers	129	110	90	73	83	74	76	104	80
b Others in IV	103	105	103	94	97	97	99	97	97
V a Building and Dock Labourers	67	82	97	90	78	79	77	76	83
b Others in V	151	164	163	142	127	115	112	99	130
Selected Occupational Groups									
II (1) Farmers	*200*	90	82	77	65	69	76	94	73
III a (1) Hewers and Getters (Coal)	*124*	133	131	139	163	187	118	106	154
III e (1) Foremen and Overlookers in Metal Manufacture Engineering and Allied Trades	*(52)*	*66*	56	62	59	87	91	93	67
IV b (1) Mineworkers (Coal)	*116*	116	108	87	91	101	90	102	96
V a (1) Building Labourers	73	81	94	91	75	70	69	70	79
V a (11) Dock Labourers	-	*83*	113	90	91	128	112	97	102

The S.M.R. for men in Social Class I was 97, i.e. 3% below the average for all classes. Mortality was below average at ages 25-60, but was in excess at 20-24 and at ages over 65. The S.M.R. in Social Class II, 86, was below that for Social Class I, and death rates were below the general average at each age. In Social Class III, with an S.M.R. of 102, rates were just below average up to 45, and just above average at older ages. Social Class IV had an S.M.R. of 94, lower than Social Class I; rates were high at ages 20-34, low at ages 45-69. In Social Class V rates were above average at each age up to 69, and the S.M.R. was 118.

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TABLE 2 - All Causes: Standardised Mortality Ratios of Men aged 20-64 by Social Class 1921-23, 1930-32 and 1950.

Years	Social Class					All Occupied and Retired
	I	II	III	IV	V	
1921-23*	82	94	95	101	125	100
1930-32	90	94	97	102	111	100
1950	97	86	102	94	118	100

* excluding non-civilians

The main new feature of these results is the low S.M.R's in Social Classes II and IV, a departure from the uniformly rising mortality gradient from Social Class I to V that has been previously recorded (Table 2). Before accepting this altered pattern of social class mortality as indicative of a real change in the mortality gradient it has to be remembered that the mortality experience analysed is only one-third that of the two previous studies, and that the populations have been determined on the basis of a one per cent sample. There is thus room for a larger element of random fluctuation in these 1950 ratios than in the two earlier series.

It is not easy to explain away this re-orientation of social class mortality as due solely to factors such as these. It may be mentioned that subsequent tables in this report will show that for certain causes of death long recognised to display a strong social class gradient, no major change in the gradient in respect of Social Classes II and IV has been encountered. The safe course will be to accept the figures for 1950 cautiously as indicative that a change may have occurred, but to await the full 1949-53 analysis for confirmation and investigation.

TABLE 3 - All Causes: Death Rates per 100,000 men by Age and Social Class, 1921-23, 1930-32 and 1950.

Ages	Years	Social Class				
		I	II	III	IV	V
20-	1921-23	237	307	347	367	408
	1930-32	334	283	308	330	336
	1950	140	128	128	151	167
25-	1921-23	261	376	380	420	498
	1930-32	288	283	333	360	374
	1950	147	112	162	172	224
35-	1921-23	484	589	590	669	880
	1930-32	439	468	533	609	667
	1950	241	232	287	291	417
45-	1921-23	985	1,090	1,070	1,173	1,507
	1930-32	984	1,021	1,070	1,158	1,302
	1950	792	706	813	725	1,041
55-	1921-23	2,247	2,469	2,508	2,482	3,061
	1930-32	2,237	2,347	2,318	2,340	2,535
	1950	2,257	1,957	2,343	2,105	2,523
65-	1921-23	4,711	4,928	4,987	4,691	5,498
	1930-32	4,549	4,816	4,689	4,638	5,105
	1950	4,786	4,116	4,730	4,138	4,663
70 and over	1921-23	11,199	13,295	13,193	13,900	15,658
	1930-32	10,417	12,680	11,308	11,891	12,368
	1950	12,290	10,984	11,739	11,353	10,559

Death rates of men at separate ages are compared in Table 3 for the three periods 1921-23, 1930-32, and 1950. At ages up to 55 there has been a large decline in mortality in each of the social classes. At ages 55 and over, there has been no improvement in Social Class I since 1921-23, and no improvement in Social Class III between 1930-32 and 1950.

Looking at the figures from the point of view of social class gradient, this has been maintained at each period up to age 54. At higher ages although the gradient was rather less uniform

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it was fairly definite in 1921-23 but less so in 1930-32. In 1950 the gradient had disappeared at ages 65-69, with lowest rates in Social Classes II and IV; and at ages 70 and over recorded mortality was highest in Social Class I and lowest in Social Class V. Again it would be wise to await the five-year tabulation before accepting those comparisons without reserve.

Standard Mortality Ratios in the nine social sub-classes are summarised in Table 1, and likewise for the six selected occupational groups, mortality ratios at individual ages being also shown. A high S.M.R. was recorded for sub-class IIIa (mineworkers) (138), the greater part of this sub-class comprising hewers and getters (154). Other sub-classes with high S.M.R. were IIId (armed forces) (133) and Vo (unskilled workers other than building and dock labourers (130). Low S.M.R's were recorded for farmers in Social Class II (73); foremen in engineering, etc. in sub-class IIIe(67) (possibly an artificially low index due to discrepancies in statements of this category of occupation between census schedules and death registration); social sub-class IVa (agricultural workers) (80); and building labourers in social sub-class Va (79).

Deaths from Selected Causes

(a) Ages 20-64

Table II gives, for a selected list of causes of death, the numbers of deaths registered, the numbers expected (Standard - all social classes i.e., all occupied and retired men), and the S.M.R's at ages 20-64.

TABLE 4 - Standardised Mortality Ratios of Men Aged 20-64 by Cause and Social Class, 1950.

Causes	Social Class				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Respiratory tuberculosis	64	62	103	95	149
Syphilis	*77*	52	107	102	139
Malignant neoplasms, all sites	96	84	105	94	110
Buccal cavity and pharynx	*157*	90	96	100	110
Oesophagus	*150*	85	97	94	120
Stomach	57	67	100	114	132
Intestines	*123*	100	105	85	94
Rectum	*74*	90	109	101	87
Larynx	*(113)*	*70*	110	*93*	*115*
Lung, bronchus, trachea	80	79	108	89	116
Prostate	*119*	91	106	89	101
Kidney, bladder, and other urinary organs	*147*	77	114	79	99
Leukaemia	*153*	101	107	81	88
Diabetes	*167*	97	97	91	108
Anaemia	*(33)*	*100*	97	*95*	*130*
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	123	102	104	81	100
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	*61*	87	103	102	114
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease	150	110	104	79	89
Chronic endocarditis, not specified as rheumatic	*54*	77	107	103	112
Other myocardial degeneration	67	82	97	98	137
Hypertension with heart disease	114	91	105	87	106
Hypertension without heart disease	*164*	103	100	83	98
General arteriosclerosis	*113*	82	100	89	129
Pneumonia	*43*	63	97	106	157
Bronchitis	33	53	97	103	172
Ulcer of Stomach	*56*	81	97	99	144
Ulcer of duodenum	*105*	78	106	82	126
Appendicitis	*123*	110	101	*79*	*102*
Hernia	*(14)*	*92*	100	*132*	*100*
Diseases of liver and gall bladder	*128*	139	93	63	*111*
Nephritis	128	93	101	87	112
Hyperplasia of prostate	*92*	109	101	97	95
Accidental deaths	113	65	97	122	124
Road vehicle accidents	97	84	102	102	110
Accidents in the home	*82*	*88*	99	*92*	124
Suicide	134	110	89	99	119
ALL CAUSES	97	86	102	94	118

Chief interest in this table centres on Section A dealing with the five main social classes. The S.M.R's for these classes are summarised in Table 4. Causes of death which suggest a fairly definite rising gradient from Social Class I to V, though possibly with a few minor irregularities, can be listed as follows:-

Respiratory tuberculosis:
Syphilis:
Cancer of stomach:
Chronic rheumatic heart disease:
Chronic endocarditis (not rheumatic):
Myocardial degeneration:
Pneumonia:
Bronchitis:
Ulcer of stomach:
Road vehicle accidents:
Accidents in the home.

Causes of death with a less definite gradient but still tending to rise from Social Class I to V were:-

Cancer of all sites:
Cancer of lung:
Anaemia:
Ulcer of duodenum:
Hernia.

Causes of death displaying a more or less definite gradient *downwards* from Social Class I to V were:-

Cancer of prostate:
Cancer of kidney and bladder:
Leukaemia:
Vascular lesions of central nervous system:
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease:
Hypertension without mention of heart disease:
Appendicitis.

Comparison with 1921-23 and 1930-32. For a number of the causes of death distinguished in this report it has been possible to compare the S.M.R's with those recorded in one or both of the two previous studies, and this is done in Table 5. Causes not tabulated previously have necessarily been omitted, e.g. accidents in the home. Each of the diseases (other than accidents) in the first list above showed the same definite gradient in the two earlier periods. Of the causes allocated to the second list with less definite but probably rising gradient, the association between cancer as a whole and hernia with social class was stronger, and that of cancer of lung and duodenal ulcer weaker in the previous periods.

Amongst the diseases showing indication of declining mortality from Social Class I to V, the gradients for arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease and appendicitis have become a little less steep while that for leukaemia has remained practically unchanged.

Diseases which showed some evidence previously of a mortality gradient which had become doubtful or less discernible in 1950, in part possibly on account of the smaller numbers of deaths, included cancer of buccal cavity and pharynx, oesophagus, intestines, and larynx; diabetes; and hyperplasia of the prostate. In the two previous studies mortality by suicide tended to be high in Social Classes I and II, and low in Social Classes III to V. In 1950 the S.M.R. for Social Class V (119) was intermediate between those for Social Classes I and II (134 and 110).

(b) Ages 65 and over

As explained in the Introduction occupational and social class mortality from all causes at advanced ages tends to be overstated owing to the tendency for some men at these ages to describe themselves upon the census schedule as unoccupied instead of as retired from a specified occupation. Though this error no doubt operates differentially upon the social classes it is less likely to do so in regard to different causes of death within individual social classes. Mortality rates from individual causes expressed in proportion to total deaths from all causes are therefore likely to be more realistic than rates calculated in relation to the apparent population at risk.

Table III gives numbers of deaths from the selected causes at ages 65 and over and proportionate rates per 10,000 deaths from all causes, without standardisation for separate age groups over the age of 65. In order that the more important tendencies can be better recognised Table 6 shows these proportionate rates in the five social classes expressed per cent of the corresponding rate for all classes combined, i.e. for all occupied and retired men over 65.

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TABLE 5 - Standardised Mortality Ratios of Men Aged 20–64 by Cause and Social Class, 1921–23, 1930–32 and 1950.

Causes	Years	Social Class I	II	III	IV	V
Respiratory tuberculosis	1921–23	49	81	95	97	137
	1930–32	61	70	100	104	125
	1950	64	62	103	95	149
Syphilis	1921–23	69	86	90	90	129
	1930–32	73	67	101	100	136
	1950	77	52	107	102	139
Malignant neoplasms, all sites	1921–23	90	92	99	96	123
	1930–32	83	92	99	102	115
	1950	96	84	105	94	110
Buccal cavity and pharynx	1930–32	72	68	93	110	146
	1950	*157*	90	96	100	110
Oesophagus	1921–23	76	91	104	88	130
	1950	*150*	85	97	94	120
Stomach	1921–23	60	82	100	106	130
	* 1930–32	59	84	98	108	124
	1950	57	67	100	114	132
Intestines	1921–23	116	107	99	90	99
	1950	*123*	100	105	85	94
Rectum	1921–23	93	102	102	96	98
	1950	*74*	90	109	101	87
Larynx	1921–23	72	96	93	96	135
	1950	*(113)*	*70*	110	*93*	*115*
Lung	1921–23	100	109	97	79	124
	1930–32	107	95	100	92	114
	1950	80	79	108	89	116
Prostate	1921–23	110	110	103	79	86
	1950	*119*	91	106	89	101
Leukaemia	1930–32	153	125	96	94	85
	1950	*153*	101	107	81	88
Diabetes	1921–23	125	145	92	75	66
	1930–32	122	155	95	82	69
	1950	*167*	97	97	91	*108*
Vascular lesions of central nervous system	1921–23	88	103	100	94	108
	1930–32	112	106	100	96	97
	1950	123	102	104	81	100
Chronic rheumatic heart disease and chronic endocarditis, valvular disease of the heart	1921–23	59	90	96	106	126
	1930–32	65	92	97	111	112
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1950	*61*	87	103	102	114
Chronic endocarditis	1950	*54*	77	107	103	112
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease	+ 1930–32	237	148	95	66	67
	1950	150	110	104	79	89
Myocardial degeneration	+ 1930–32	77	92	94	105	122
	1950	67	82	97	98	137
General arteriosclerosis	+ 1930–32	100	90	97	99	119
	1950	*113*	82	100	89	129
Pneumonia	1921–23	85	84	90	107	150
	1930–32	71	80	91	109	139
	1950	*43*	63	97	106	157
Bronchitis	1921–23	26	55	94	121	177
	1930–32	31	57	91	124	156
	1950	33	53	97	103	172
Ulcer of stomach	1921–23	72	87	96	105	127
	1930–32	55	76	99	109	127
	1950	*56*	81	97	99	144
Ulcer of duodenum	1921–23	126	109	91	93	113
	1930–32	101	106	99	93	107
	1950	*105*	78	106	82	126
Appendicitis	1921–23	180	143	92	83	73
	1930–32	181	140	98	80	76
	1950	*123*	110	101	*79*	*102*
Hernia	1921–23	58	81	97	115	129
	1930–32	80		98	119	112
	1950	*(14)*	*92*	100	*132*	*100*
Nephritis	1921–23	97	111	96	89	105
	1930–32	119	119	96	90	97
	1950	128	93	101	87	112
Hyperplasia of prostate	1921–23	114	122	102	80	91
	1930–32	133	115	97	95	90
	1950	*92*	109	101	97	95
Accidents	1921–23	76	69	93	127	119
	1930–32	95	74	102	116	96
	1950	113	65	97	122	124
Suicide	1921–23	116	128	91	89	98
	1930–32	120	137	95	87	87
	1950	134	110	89	99	119

* Ages 35–64 only; Including Oesophagus. + Ages 35–64 only.

TABLE 6 - Proportionate Death Rates* for each Social Class expressed as Percentages of Proportionate Death Rates for All Occupied and Retired Men Aged 65 and over, 1950.

Causes	Social Class				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Respiratory tuberculosis	77	62	106	92	143
Syphilis	94	88	106	79	115
Malignant neoplasms, all sites	98	96	100	99	106
Buccal cavity and pharynx	64	73	89	124	143
Oesophagus	97	86	97	101	125
Stomach	70	86	101	110	113
Intestines	108	108	98	96	98
Rectum	71	92	103	107	98
Larynx	118	74	106	88	132
Lung, bronchus, trachea	108	89	105	79	118
Prostate	126	114	102	90	82
Kidney, bladder, and other urinary organs	106	98	105	90	99
Leukaemia	235	118	94	94	65
Diabetes	130	139	100	78	72
Anaemia	100	110	100	93	97
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	102	103	100	101	93
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	98	113	98	99	91
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease	150	116	101	85	81
Chronic endocarditis, not specified as rheumatic	85	117	91	100	113
Other myocardial degeneration	87	99	98	111	99
Hypertension with heart disease	74	95	104	92	109
Hypertension without heart disease	103	107	103	84	99
General arteriosclerosis	91	99	97	107	104
Pneumonia	85	86	97	104	125
Bronchitis	50	72	103	107	130
Ulcer of stomach	97	98	102	94	106
Ulcer of duodenum	117	98	108	88	94
Appendicitis	(93)	113	93	127	87
Hernia	86	108	95	105	103
Diseases of liver and gall bladder	181	146	95	68	76
Nephritis	130	118	99	90	89
Hyperplasia of prostate	123	122	98	99	76
Accidental deaths	77	88	97	105	125
Road vehicle accidents	91	82	98	100	120
Accidents in the home	88	102	106	88	92
Suicide	108	90	98	92	131
ALL CAUSES +	109	97	104	99	93

* i.e. deaths expressed as a proportion of deaths from all causes
\+ rates in relation to census population instead of "all causes"

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tionate	V
	143
	115
	106
	143
	125
	113
	98
	98
	132
	118
	82
	99
	65
	72
	97
	93
	91
	81
	113
	99
	109
	99
	104
	125
	130
	106
	94
	87
	103
	76
	89
	76
	125
	120
	92
	131
	93

The following causes of death can be picked out as showing fairly definite evidence of increasing mortality from Social Classes I to V:-

Respiratory tuberculosis:
Cancer of buccal cavity and pharynx:
Cancer of stomach:
Hypertension with mention of heart disease:
Pneumonia:
Bronchitis:
Accidents:
Road vehicle accidents.

Causes of death in which the upward gradient was less definite are:-

Syphilis:
Cancer of oesophagus:
Cancer of larynx:
Ulcer of stomach.

Many of the causes allocated to these two lists appeared also in one or other of the corresponding lists for men aged 20-64, but there were some differences, e.g. the apparent absence of social class gradient at ages over 65 in deaths classified as due to myocardial degeneration.

Causes of death that showed suggestive evidence of decreasing mortality from Social Class I to V were:-

Cancer of intestines:
Cancer of prostate:
Cancer of kidney and bladder:
Leukaemia:
Diabetes:
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease:
Diseases of liver and gall bladder:
Nephritis:
Hyperplasia of prostate.

The majority of these causes appeared in the corresponding list for ages 20-64. As at younger ages mortality by suicide tended to be high in Social Classes I and V, lower in the intermediate classes.

MORTALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

Deaths from All Causes

Table IV presents a similar arrangement of data for married women as did Table 1 for men. It shows numbers of deaths registered and deaths expected at separate ages within five social classes (Section A), nine social sub-classes (Section B), and six selected occupational groups (Section C).

The percentage ratios of deaths registered to deaths expected at each age, and at 20-64, are summarised in Table 7.

TABLE 7 - All Causes: Death Rates at Various Ages per cent of rates for All Married Women, 1950.

	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65-	70 and over	Standardised Mortality Ratios 20-64
Social Class									
I PROFESSIONAL	*(28)*	72	101	94	100	102	106	96	96
II INTERMEDIATE	*73*	66	80	83	90	85	91	94	84
III SKILLED	96	102	101	101	101	99	99	102	101
IV PARTLY SKILLED	114	108	102	99	103	110	114	104	104
V UNSKILLED	138	143	127	125	107	109	99	98	117
Sub Class									
III a Mineworkers (All types)	*156*	134	118	126	139	191	124	112	142
b Transport Workers	129	122	108	93	102	100	101	109	102
c Clerical Workers	*63*	80	107	106	83	82	82	73	92
d Armed Forces	*253*	243	277	*395*	*1176*	*1016*	67	-	336
e Others in III	83	96	97	99	100	96	100	102	98
IV a Agricultural Workers	*80*	98	99	88	104	118	139	111	102
b Others in IV	123	111	103	102	102	108	106	100	105
V a Building and Dock Labourers	*110*	132	107	99	78	99	89	78	97
b Others in V	153	148	135	134	116	112	102	105	124
Selected Occupational Groups									
II (i) Farmers	*(51)*	*66*	97	91	94	90	89	99	91
III a (i) Hewers and Getters (Coal)	*152*	141	128	138	162	172	124	111	148
III e (i) Foremen and Overlookers in Metal Manufacture, Engineering and Allied Trades	*(46)*	*70*	71	52	60	84	139	613	64
IV b (i) Mineworkers (Coal)	*191*	118	118	111	128	122	123	114	120
V a (i) Building Labourers	*111*	125	102	96	79	95	84	79	95
V a (ii) Dock Labourers	*(105)*	*162*	*126*	109	75	111	111	75	106

In the main social classes the S.M.R. was lowest (84) in Social Class II, followed by Social Class I (96). The remaining three classes recorded mortality above average, increasing from 101 in Social Class III to 104 in Social Class IV and 117 in Social Class V.

In Social Class I the death rates were well below average at ages under 35, and fluctuated around the average level at higher ages. Low rates were recorded at each age in Social Class II especially under 35. In Social Class III the ratios were in the vicinity of 100 at each age. Mortality in Social Class IV tended to be high at younger and older ages, whereas in Social Class V rates were very high at ages up to 55, but declined rapidly at higher ages.

Within the social sub-classes an apparently very high mortality (S.M.R. 336) was recorded for IIId (wives of members of the armed forces), 286 deaths at ages 20-64 being allocated to this class compared with an expected total of 85. But there is a strong probability that an exceptional number of wives of members of the armed forces were enumerated apart from their husbands in the Census and this would not be allowed for by the overall denominator adjustment that was made to bring the number of married women enumerated with their husbands up to the total of all married women. For this and other reasons the apparently high mortality of the wives of members of the armed forces should therefore be regarded as much exaggerated.

High mortality was recorded in sub-class IIIa (mineworkers) (142) and its major constituent, wives of hewers and getters (148); sub-class Vb (wives of unskilled workers other than building and dock labourers) (124); and wives of miners in sub-class IVb (120). A suspiciously low rate of mortality at 20-64 (64) was recorded for wives of foremen in engineering, etc; but mortality was undoubtedly overstated for this group at ages 70 and over with a recorded mortality of more than six times the average.

Comparison with 1930-32

The tabulation of social class and occupational mortality of married women was carried out for the first time in 1930-32, and comparison of the S.M.R's for those years with 1950 is made in Table 8.

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TABLE 8 - All Causes: Standardised Mortality Ratios of Married Women Aged 20-64 by Social Class, 1930-32 and 1950.

Years	Social Class					All Married Women
	I	II	III	IV	V	
1930-32	81	89	99	103	113	100
1950	96	84	101	104	117	100

In 1930-32 there was a uniform upward progression of mortality from Social Class I (81) to Social Class V (113). In 1950 the lowest S.M.R. was recorded in Social Class II (84), the ratios in the other classes following a regular pattern, from 96 in Social Class I to 117 in Social Class V. The need for caution in accepting the apparently altered order of mortality gradient as indicative of a real change in the association between mortality and social class has been emphasised in the previous section dealing with the mortality of men where a rather more marked departure from the earlier pattern was observed.

TABLE 9 - All Causes: Death Rates per 100,000 Married Women by Age and Social Class, 1930-32 and 1950.

Ages	Years	Social Class				
		I	II	III	IV	V
20-	1930-32	242	238	300	303	310
	1950	24	63	83	99	119
25-	1930-32	222	253	304	317	371
	1950	90	82	127	135	178
35-	1930-32	332	358	418	439	507
	1950	210	167	210	213	264
45-	1930-32	623	685	761	792	853
	1950	451	401	484	478	600
55-	1930-32	1,371	1,520	1,652	1,680	1,825
	1950	1,172	1,021	1,172	1,238	1,261
65-	1930-32	2,731	3,286	3,302	3,429	3,545
	1950	2,661	2,280	2,483	2,861	2,484
70 and over	1930-32	6,108	7,578	7,119	7,502	7,610
	1950	5,554	5,472	5,907	6,033	5,652

Death rates in 1930-32 and 1950 at separate ages in the five social classes are compared in Table 9. In 1930-32 a well defined mortality gradient from Social Class I to V was discernible at each age from 20-24 to 70 and over. In 1950 the gradient at ages 20-24 had become much steeper, owing to remarkable reductions in mortality particularly in Social Classes I and II. At all higher ages Social Class II had slightly lower death rates than Social Class I. With increasing age the mortality gradient from Social Classes I and II to V lessened, and disappeared completely at ages 70 and over.

Deaths from Selected Causes

(a) Ages 20-64

Table V shows, in three sections, numbers of deaths registered, numbers expected, and S.M.R.'s for selected causes at ages 20-64, and Table 10 summarises the Social Class S.M.R's from the selected causes. Inspection of this table suggests that the following diseases showed evidence of increasing mortality from Social Classes I to V.

Respiratory tuberculosis:
Syphilis:
Cancer of oesophagus:
Cancer of stomach:
Cancer of cervix uteri:
Cancer of uterus (site not further specified):
Diabetes:
Anaemia:
Chronic rheumatic heart disease:
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease:
Myocardial degeneration:
Hypertension with mention of heart disease:
Hypertension without mention of heart disease:
General arteriosclerosis:
Pneumonia:
Bronchitis:

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Ulcer of stomach:
Ulcer of duodenum:
Appendicitis:
Hernia:
Diseases of liver and gall bladder:
Nephritis.

Causes of death which, on the whole, seemed to show a more or less definite gradient in the opposite direction, downwards from Social Class I to V, are given in the following list:-

Cancer of lung:
Cancer of breast:
Cancer of corpus uteri:
Cancer of other female genital organs:
Leukaemia:
Accidental deaths:
Road vehicle accidents:
Suicide.

Comparison with 1930-32. Causes of death selected for social class analysis both in 1930-32 and 1950 are compared in Table 11. The majority of diseases listed above as displaying some degree of association between mortality and social class showed much the same kind of association in 1930 and 1932. Respiratory tuberculosis, with S.M.R. increasing in 1950 from 43 in Social Class I to 166 in Social Class V, showed a similar disposition in 1930-32, corresponding ratios being 52 and 132. The apparent widening of the gap between Social Classes I and V may or may not be of significance, and it would be well to await more complete data before coming to a firm conclusion.

In decided contrast with 1930-32 findings the mortality gradient of arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease in 1950 increased from 92 in Social Class I to 108 in Social Class V. A similar reversal of gradient occurred with appendicitis which in 1950 increased from 67 in Social Class I to 143 in Social Class V. The gradient of deaths by suicide in 1950 was downwards from Social Class I to V, as in 1930-32.

(b) Age 65 and over

Numbers of deaths registered from selected causes and proportionate death rates per 10,000 deaths from all causes are shown in the three sections of Table VI, and the proportionate mortality rates from the five social classes are summarised in Table 12.

The causes of death showing evidence of a rising gradient of mortality from Social Class I to Social Class V were as follows:-

Syphilis:
Cancer of stomach:
Cancer of cervix uteri:
Diabetes:
Chronic endocarditis (non-rheumatic):
Myocardial degeneration:
Pneumonia:
Bronchitis:
Nephritis.

The contrasting list of causes, with mortality tending to be high in Social Class I and diminishing towards Social Class V was:-

Cancer of all sites:
Cancer of rectum:
Cancer of lung:
Cancer of breast:
Cancer of other female genital organs:
Vascular lesions of C.N.S.:
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease:
Ulcer of stomach:
Accidents in the home.

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TABLE 10 - Standardised Mortality Ratios of Married Women Aged 20-64 by Cause and Social Class, 1950.

Causes	Social Class				
	I	II	III	IV	V
Respiratory tuberculosis	43	52	104	107	166
Syphilis	(50)	67	88	120	165
Malignant neoplasms, all sites	115	90	103	95	107
Buccal cavity and pharynx	(117)	67	110	140	62
Oesophagus	(80)	54	104	86	174
Stomach	57	72	101	106	138
Intestines	103	100	97	104	106
Rectum	110	92	101	114	90
Larynx	(0)	118	100	120	(100)
Lung, bronchus, tracnea	120	94	104	96	91
Breast	144	100	106	76	97
Cervix uteri	61	69	98	109	150
Corpus uteri	142	85	105	81	112
Uterus, other and not stated	(50)	76	95	132	113
Other female genital organs	165	104	105	79	85
Kidney, bladder and other urinary organs	157	86	98	105	113
Leukaemia	145	73	110	91	95
Diabetes	86	88	98	109	117
Anaemia	(33)	70	89	142	152
Vascular lesions affecting C.N.S.	112	91	100	103	107
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	63	62	102	118	135
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease	92	93	101	100	108
Chronic endocarditis, not specified as rheumatic	(150)	61	107	103	114
Other myocardial degeneration	66	67	98	120	134
Hypertension with heart disease	81	82	97	120	115
Hypertension without heart disease	(78)	95	101	81	130
General arteriosclerosis	(80)	86	90	129	125
Pneumonia	69	75	98	110	138
Bronchitis	33	48	100	130	152
Ulcer of stomach	(60)	93	96	124	100
Ulcer of duodenum	(100)	68	91	133	131
Appendicitis	(67)	103	89	104	143
Hernia	(60)	76	86	146	145
Diseases of liver and gall bladder	93	90	92	110	135
Nephritis	85	92	100	107	108
Maternal causes	117	88	95	107	137
Accidental deaths	150	109	95	97	97
Road vehicle accidents	188	100	92	108	94
Accidents in the home	157	100	98	83	114
Suicide	150	97	103	91	88
ALL CAUSES	96	84	101	104	117

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TABLE II - Standardised Mortality Ratios of Married Women Aged 20-64 by Cause and Social Class, 1930-32 and 1950

Causes	Years	Social Class I	II	III	IV	V
Respiratory tuberculosis	1930-32	52	67	99	106	132
	1950	*43*	52	104	107	166
Syphilis	1930-32	*48*	55	91	98	147
	1950	*(50)*	*67*	88	*129*	*165*
Malignant neoplasms, all sites	1930-32	96	97	101	95	106
	1950	115	90	103	95	107
Buccal cavity	1930-32	*59*	80	104	119	100
	1950	*(117)*	*67*	110	*140*	*62*
Breast	1930-32	136	116	103	84	82
	1950	144	100	106	76	97
Uterus	1930-32	64	78	98	105	132
Cervix	1950	*61*	69	98	109	150
Corpus	1950	*142*	85	105	*81*	112
Other and not stated	1950	*(50)*	*76*	95	*132*	*113*
Lung	1930-32	*95*	100	108	81	94
	1950	*120*	94	104	96	91
Stomach including oesophagus	1930-32	54	78	104	104	121
Stomach excluding oesophagus	1950	*57*	72	101	106	138
Leukaemia	1930-32	*167*	118	107	76	76
	1950	*145*	*73*	110	*91*	*95*
Diabetes	1930-32	56	89	104	108	106
	1950	*86*	88	98	109	117
Vascular lesions of central nervous system	1930-32	75	90	101	107	109
	1950	112	91	100	103	107
Chronic rheumatic heart disease and chronic endocarditis, valvular disease of the heart	1930-32	56	82	99	114	119
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1950	63	62	102	118	135
Chronic endocarditis	1950	*(150)*	*61*	107	*103*	*114*
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease	1930-32	157	126	93	85	88
	1950	92	93	101	100	108
Myocardial degeneration	1930-32	54	75	99	110	129
	1950	*66*	67	98	120	134
Arteriosclerosis	1930-32	*94*	89	96	86	128
	1950	*(80)*	*86*	90	*129*	*125*
Pneumonia	1930-32	72	77	96	105	133
	1950	*69*	75	98	110	138
Bronchitis	1930-32	*27*	56	99	119	155
	1950	*33*	48	100	130	152
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1930-32	*58*	96	100	98	118
Ulcer of stomach	1950	*(60)*	*93*	96	*124*	*100*
Ulcer of duodenum	1950	*(100)*	*68*	*91*	*133*	*131*
Appendicitis	1930-32	140	117	103	82	83
	1950	*(67)*	103	89	*104*	*143*
Hernia	1930-32	*36*	63	95	123	157
	1950	*(60)*	*76*	86	*146*	*145*
Nephritis	1930-32	74	92	99	102	115
	1950	*85*	92	100	107	108
Maternal causes	1930-32	79	85	97	107	115
	1950	*117*	88	*95*	107	137
Accidents	1930-32	113	93	96	98	106
	1950	*150*	109	95	97	97
Suicide	1930-32	128	109	101	82	92
	1950	*150*	97	103	91	88

TABLE 12 - Proportionate Death Rates* for each Social Class expressed as Percentages of Proportionate Death Rates for All Married Women Aged 65 and over, 1950.

Causes		Social Class			
	I	II	III	IV	V
Respiratory tuberculosis	(107)	107	91	88	126
Syphilis	(33)	86	95	110	138
Malignant neoplasms, all sites	116	103	101	94	95
Buccal cavity and pharynx	(52)	116	80	156	84
Oesophagus	(75)	102	102	132	68
Stomach	81	88	103	105	107
Intestines	136	106	95	99	100
Rectum	109	107	106	90	81
Larynx	(100)	(100)	100	(86)	(71)
Lung, bronchus, trachea	176	99	97	92	103
Breast	141	113	105	77	83
Cervix uteri	(83)	93	105	89	113
Corpus uteri	(47)	81	123	91	74
Uterus, other and not stated	(54)	100	115	(77)	(92)
Other female genital organs	200	140	90	79	79
Kidney, bladder and other urinary organs	(65)	114	106	82	102
Leukaemia	(118)	59	109	91	145
Diabetes	65	96	96	106	128
Anaemia	(53)	100	108	95	89
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	121	106	100	96	90
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	100	93	102	104	98
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease	128	108	100	91	91
Chronic endocarditis, not specified as rheumatic	(71)	89	98	113	120
Other myocardial degeneration	72	96	99	110	104
Hypertension with heart disease	99	100	100	91	112
Hypertension without heart disease	151	96	99	94	100
General arteriosclerosis	99	89	100	110	100
Pneumonia	84	91	97	104	121
Bronchitis	45	78	98	117	129
Ulcer of stomach	(140)	79	121	98	50
Ulcer of duodenum	(81)	131	100	(44)	144
Appendicitis	(111)	139	94	(72)	(89)
Hernia	(85)	67	100	136	105
Diseases of liver and gall bladder	87	114	103	95	82
Nephritis	58	97	104	93	109
Maternal causes	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental deaths	111	90	99	104	109
Road vehicle accidents	(124)	81	100	86	143
Accidents in the home	118	91	102	100	102
Suicide	(177)	65	104	96	115
ALL CAUSES +	101	95	100	110	95

* i.e. Deaths expressed as a proportion of deaths from all causes.
\+ Rates in relation to census population instead of "all causes".

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COMPARISON BETWEEN THE SOCIAL CLASS MORTALITY OF MEN AND MARRIED WOMEN

Readers who may wish to compare the actual levels of mortality of men and married women may do so for deaths from all causes by means of the death rates by age and social class in Tables I and IV (or 3 and 9). To facilitate this comparison Table 13 gives equivalent average death rates for ages 20-64 for each social class in 1930-32 and 1950. Equivalent average death rates are so calculated as to allow to each age group not the weight of the population of the age group as for a crude average rate, but the weight of the number of years of age covered, i.e. age group 20-24 has weight 5 and age group 25-34 has weight 10. The resulting average rates permit a simple standardised comparison between the death rates of the two sexes in the two periods.

TABLE 13 - Mean Annual Equivalent Average Death Rates per 100,000 Occupied and Retired men and Married Women Aged 20-64 by Social Class, 1930-1932 and 1950.

	Social Class				
	I	II	III	IV	V
1930-1932					
Men	914	947	980	1,029	1,121
Married women	593	652	730	751	825
Men % of married women	154	145	134	137	136
1950					
Men	787	692	831	754	953
Married women	441	385	460	483	535
Men % of married women	178	180	181	156	178

In 1930-32 the mortality of men was from 54 per cent higher (in Social Class I) to 36 per cent higher (in Social Class V) than that of married women. In 1950, as the result of a larger improvement among women than men, the excess mortality of men was about 80 per cent in each social class except Social Class IV where it was 56 per cent.

Another type of comparison, and a more useful one in the present context, between the social class mortality of men and of married women is to compare the mortality gradients from all and from selected causes of death. For this purpose the Standardised Mortality Ratios at ages 20-64 (see page 3) for men and married women are shown in Table VII for each of the selected causes common to Tables II and V.

The following list of causes are those showing evidence of a rising gradient of mortality from Social Class I to V in men and in married women.

Respiratory tuberculosis (female gradient steeper than male):
Syphilis:
Cancer of stomach:
Anaemia:
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (female gradient steeper than male):
Myocardial degeneration:
Pneumonia (male gradient steeper than female):
Bronchitis:
Ulcer of stomach:
Ulcer of duodenum:
Hernia (female gradient steeper than male).

The only cause of death in Table VII in which the gradient was downwards from Social Class I to V in both sexes was:-

Leukaemia.

There were two causes of death in which the mortality gradient for men was upwards and for married women downwards from Social Class I to V, viz. -

Cancer of lung:
Road vehicle accidents.

Three causes of death showed the opposite relationship, a downward gradient for men from Social Class I to V, and an upward gradient for women:-

Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease:
Hypertension without mention of heart disease:
Appendicitis.

Three of the selected causes showed some evidence of an upward gradient from Social Class I to V for men, but no definite tendency in either direction for married women:-

Cancer of all sites:
Chronic endocarditis:
Accidents in the home.

Three further causes suggested a downward gradient for men from Social Class I to V but none for women:-

Cancer of kidney and bladder:
Vascular lessions of central nervous system:
Diseases of liver and gall bladder.

The following causes of death gave evidence of an upward gradient from Social Class I to V for married women, but no gradient for men:-

Cancer of oesophagus:
Diabetes:
Hypertension with mention of heart disease:
General arteriosclerosis:
Nephritis.

Two causes of death showed a downward gradient from Social Class I to V for married women, but no gradient for men, viz:-

Accidental deaths:
Deaths by suicide.

The following causes of death showed no evidence of mortality gradient in either direction in either sex:-

Cancer of buccal cavity and pharynx:
Cancer of intestine:
Cancer of rectum:
Cancer of larynx.

INFANT MORTALITY

Numbers of deaths of infants aged under four weeks, from four weeks to one year, and the total under one year, together with the corresponding rates per 1,000 live births are given in Table VIIIA for England and Wales, the standard regions and density aggregates. The density aggregate described as conurbations comprises those areas of urban development where a number of separate towns have grown into each other and become linked by such factors as a common industrial or business interest, or a common centre of shopping, education, etc. There are six conurbations in England (none in Wales) designated respectively Tyneside, West Yorkshire, South East Lancashire, Merseyside, West Midlands, and Greater London.

TABLE 14 - Neonatal, Postneonatal and Total Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Social Class, and per cent of All Classes (Legitimate and Illegitimate Infants) 1950.

Age at Death	Social Class I		Social Class II		Social Class III		Social Class IV		Social Class V		ALL CLASSES	
	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes
0-4 Weeks	12.9	70	16.4	89	17.9	97	20.5	111	22.2	120	18.5	100
4 weeks - 1 year	5.0	44	6.1	54	10.6	94	14.0	124	18.9	167	11.3	100
Total under 1 year	17.9	60	22.5	75	28.4	95	34.5	115	41.1	137	29.9	100

The neonatal (under four weeks), postneonatal (four weeks to one year), and total infant mortality rates (under one year) in the five social classes for the country as a whole in 1950 are summarised in Table 14. These ratios are compared in Table 15 with those recorded in 1921, 1930-32, and 1949. For better comparison with the earlier years the ratios for 1950 in Table 15 are for legitimate infants only.

TABLE 15 - Neonatal, Postneonatal and Total Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Social Class and per cent of All Classes 1921, 1930-1932, 1949 and 1950 (Legitimate infants only).

Age at Death, and year	Social Class I		Social Class II		Social Class III		Social Class IV		Social Class V		ALL CLASSES	
	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes
Under 4 weeks												
1921	23.4	69	28.3	83	33.7	99	36.7	108	36.9	109	33.9	100
1930-1932	21.7	72	27.2	90	29.4	97	31.9	106	32.5	108	30.2	100
1949	12.1	64	16.9	90	18.4	98	20.3	108	22.4	119	18.8	100
1950	12.9	71	16.2	90	17.6	97	19.8	109	21.9	121	18.1	100
4 weeks - 1 year												
1921	15.0	33	27.2	60	43.1	95	52.7	117	60.1	133	45.2	100
1930-1932	11.0	35	17.8	57	28.2	90	34.9	111	44.6	142	31.4	100
1949	4.9	37	7.0	53	12.7	95	16.5	124	21.5	162	13.3	100
1950	4.9	44	6.0	54	10.5	94	13.9	124	18.8	168	11.2	100
Total under 1 year												
1921	38.4	49	55.5	70	76.8	97	89.4	113	97.0	123	79.1	100
1930-1932	32.7	53	45.0	73	57.6	94	66.8	108	77.1	125	61.6	100
1949	16.9	53	23.8	74	31.1	97	36.8	115	44.0	138	32.0	100
1950	17.9	61	22.2	76	28.1	96	33.7	115	40.7	139	29.3	100

The neonatal mortality (legitimate infants) in 1950 increased regularly from 12.9 deaths per 1,000 live births in Social Class I to 21.9 in Social Class V, or, expressing the rates per cent of those for all social classes, from 71 in Social Class I to 121 in Social Class V. Mortality in Social Class V was 70 per cent higher than in Social Class I; the corresponding excess in 1921 was 58 per cent, in 1930-32 50 per cent, and in 1949 85 per cent. Evidently during the past 30 years the social class gradient of neonatal mortality has tended to increase rather than to diminish. In each of the social classes improvement in neonatal mortality has been large and the rates have almost halved since 1921. But improvement has been smallest in Social Class V, as is indicated even more clearly in Table 16, the percentage decline in that class between 1921 and 1949-50 being only 40 per cent, compared with 47 per cent in Social Class III and 46 per cent in Social Class I.

At ages from four weeks to one year the social class gradient was much steeper than at the neonatal period. In 1950 the postneonatal rate for legitimate infants (Table 15) rose from 4.9 in Social Class I to 18.8 in Social Class V, or, expressed as comparative ratios, from 44 to 168. The postneonatal mortality of Social Class V was 3.8 times that of Social Class I, compared with four times in 1921, 4.1 times in 1930-32, and 4.4 times in 1949. As Table 16 indicates, practically the same degree of improvement has taken place in Social Classes I and V during the 30 years, the rates in both classes declining by two-thirds. Rather greater reduction took place in the three intermediate social classes.

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TABLE 16 - Percentage Reduction between 1921 and 1949-1950 in Neonatal, Postneonatal and Total Infant Mortality Rates. (Legitimate infants only)

Age	Social Class					
	I	II	III	IV	V	ALL CLASSES
Under 4 weeks	46	41	47	45	40	45
4 weeks - 1 year	67	76	73	71	66	73
Total under 1 year	55	59	61	61	56	61

Infant mortality as a whole (legitimate infants only) in 1950 increased progressively from 17.9 in Social Class I to 40.7 in Social Class V, comparative ratios being from 61 to 139. The mortality of Social Class V was 2.3 times that of Social Class I, compared with 2.5 times in 1921, 2.4 times in 1930-32, and 2.6 times in 1949. The same conclusion is necessarily indicated for total infant mortality as for the two principal divisions, that there has been practically no change in the social class gradient during the past 30 years.

Density Aggregates

The neonatal and postneonatal rates shown in Table VIIIA for the density aggregates are summarised in Table 17. Neonatal mortality (all Social Classes) was lowest in the conurbations.

TABLE 17 - Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Social Class, and per cent of All Classes, in Density Aggregates (Legitimate and Illegitimate Infants), 1950.

Age and Class of Area	Social Class											
	I		II		III		IV		V		ALL CLASSES	
	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes
Aged Under 4 Weeks:-												
Conurbations	10.3	58	15.6	88	17.3	97	20.1	113	22.1	124	17.8	100
Areas outside the Conurbations:-												
Urban Areas with Populations of 100,000 and over	12.7	67	15.3	81	18.0	95	22.2	117	22.8	120	19.0	100
Urban Areas with Populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	17.1	87	17.7	90	19.1	97	22.0	112	20.8	106	19.6	100
Urban Areas with Populations under 50,000	15.5	81	16.6	87	18.3	96	20.8	109	22.8	119	19.1	100
Rural Areas	14.3	77	17.6	95	17.9	96	19.7	106	22.0	118	18.6	100
Aged 4 Weeks and under 12 Months:-												
Conurbations	5.0	44	5.3	47	10.7	95	13.7	121	19.4	172	11.3	100
Areas outside the Conurbations:-												
Urban Areas with Populations of 100,000 and over	5.6	48	6.5	56	10.5	90	15.9	136	17.7	151	11.7	100
Urban Areas with Populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	(3.7)	29	6.5	51	11.6	91	13.8	109	22.9	180	12.7	100
Urban Areas with Populations under 50,000	4.2	37	6.0	52	10.4	90	15.0	130	19.5	170	11.5	100
Rural Areas	5.9	56	7.0	67	10.0	95	12.8	122	15.6	149	10.5	100

(17.8) and in the rural areas (18.6), highest in towns with population 50,000 - 100,000 but there were numerous departures from this arrangement within individual social classes. Differences between areas were greatest in Social Class I, least in Social Class V. In each class of area there was a regular progression of increasing rates from Social Class I to V, a single exception being caused by a relatively low rate in Social Class V in towns of 50,000 - 100,000 population.

Postneonatal mortality rates (average of all social classes) were lowest in rural areas (10.5) and conurbations (11.3), and the highest ratio was in towns of 50,000 - 100,000 population. Each class of area showed a steep and uniform gradient upwards from Social Class I to V, the gradient being steepest in the medium sized towns, rather less so in the rural areas.

Density Aggregates within Regions

Table VIIIB gives details of neonatal and postneonatal mortality by social class in four broad geographical regions, North, Midland and East, South, and Wales, each of these regions being subdivided into three classes of area, conurbations, other urban areas, and rural areas.

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TABLE 18 - Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Density Aggregates within Four Regional Groups. All Social Classes, 1950.

	All Areas	Conurbations	Other Urban Areas	Rural Areas
Aged Under 4 Weeks:-				
North	20.2	19.6	20.9	20.2
Midland and East	18.5	19.3	18.4	17.9
South	16.5	15.8	17.4	16.8
Wales	21.6	-	20.7	24.0
Aged 4 Weeks and Under 12 Months:-				
North	14.8	15.0	14.6	15.2
Midland and East	10.8	12.2	10.7	10.0
South	8.0	7.8	8.7	7.2
Wales	14.1	-	14.6	12.7

The general pattern of variability of the neonatal and postneonatal rates for the five social classes taken together is summarised in Table 18. The table illustrates the long observed regional characteristic of infant mortality in this country that rates are highest in Wales and the North of England, intermediate in the Midlands and East, and lowest in the South. In 1950 these geographical differences occurred just as strongly in the rural areas as in the towns.

Neonatal and postneonatal mortality rates by social class for all classes of area within the four large regions are summarised in Table 19. At ages under four weeks the social class gradient was broadly similar in each region. At ages four weeks to one year the gradient tended to be steeper in Wales and the North of England than in the two other areas. A more detailed regional analysis is given in Table VIIIA.

TABLE 19 - Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Social Class in Four Regional Groups, 1950.

	Social Class											
	I		II		III		IV		V		ALL CLASSES	
	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes	Rate	% of All Classes
Aged Under 4 Weeks:-												
North	12.5	62	16.9	84	19.7	98	21.8	108	23.5	116	20.2	100
Midland and East	14.9	81	15.6	84	18.0	97	19.8	107	22.8	123	18.5	100
South	12.0	73	15.9	96	15.9	96	18.7	113	19.2	116	16.5	100
Wales	*16.2*	*75*	21.3	99	19.1	88	24.7	114	26.9	125	21.6	100
Aged 4 Weeks and Under 12 Months:-												
North	*4.9*	*33*	7.6	51	13.3	90	18.1	122	23.2	157	14.8	100
Midland and East	*5.2*	*48*	6.5	60	10.3	95	12.8	119	18.1	168	10.8	100
South	5.0	63	4.6	58	7.8	98	9.3	116	13.2	165	8.0	100
Wales	*(4.3)*	*(30)*	7.3	52	13.4	95	16.9	120	22.2	157	14.1	100

Infant Mortality in the Social Sub-classes and Selected Occupational Groups

Table VIIIC gives details of neonatal, postneonatal and total infant mortality rates in the five social classes, the nine sub-classes and the six occupational groups that were distinguished in the tables of mortality of men and married women.

Neonatal mortality rates were 14 per cent above the general average for sub-class IIIa (mine-workers) and for the occupational group, hewers and getters, which constitutes almost the whole of the sub-class. A similar excess was shown for the occupational group, building labourers, and a large excess of 22 per cent for the group mineworkers in IVb.

Differences were large for postneonatal mortality, and mortality 86 per cent in excess of the general average was recorded for mineworkers in Sub-class IIIa and in IVb, hewers and getters showing an 87 per cent excess. In Social Class V the three groups distinguished viz. building labourers, dock labourers, and others had comparative ratios of 156, 173, and 171 respectively. In contrast were the ratios for sub-class IIIc (clerical workers) (61), farmers in Social Class II (59), and foremen in sub-class IIIe(38).

Legitimate and Illegitimate Infants

Neonatal, postneonatal, and total infant mortality ratios of legitimate and illegitimate infants are given by social class in Table VIIID. Some of the difficulties of determining the mortality of illegitimate infants accurately from registration data were mentioned in the Introduction, and the ratios must be looked upon as approximate only. The main error is prooably an understatement of the mortality of the illegitimate, particularly at the later months of the first year tending to make less than it really is the excess mortality of the illegitimate over the legitimate.

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It will also be recalled, and indeed it is shown in Table VIIID, that in a very high proportion of instances no information is supplied at birth or death registration of illegitimate infants to permit assignment to one or other of the Social Classes.

TABLE 20 - Neonatal and Postneonatal Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births by Social Class and Legitimacy, 1930-1932 and 1950.

	Social Class					
	I	II	III	IV	V	ALL CLASSES
Aged Under 4 Weeks:-						
1930-32:-						
Legitimate	21.7	27.2	29.4	31.9	32.5	30.2
Illegitimate	*33.3*	*73.7*	52.8	58.6	64.8	56.1
Illegitimate % of legitimate	154	272	180	184	200	185
1950:-						
Legitimate	12.9	16.2	17.6	19.8	21.9	18.1
Illegitimate	-	*32.9*	27.1	32.3	36.1	25.9
Illegitimate % of legitimate	-	203	154	163	165	143
Aged 4 Weeks and Under 1 Year:-						
1930-32:-						
Legitimate	11.0	17.8	28.1	34.9	44.5	31.4
Illegitimate	*33.3*	*77.2*	52.9	59.3	67.4	33.6
Illegitimate % of legitimate	303	434	188	170	151	171
1950:-						
Legitimate	4.9	6.0	10.5	13.9	18.8	11.2
Illegitimate	*16.7*	*14.6*	14.0	14.9	*23.2*	13.8
Illegitimate % of legitimate	341	243	133	107	123	123

Taking the figures as they stand the neonatal and postneonatal rates of legitimate and illegitimate are summarised in Table 20, the ratios in 1950 being compared with 1930-32. At ages under four weeks the excess mortality of the illegitimate declined from 85 per cent in 1930-32 to 43 per cent in 1950, reductions taking place in each social class. The neonatal mortality rates of illegitimate infants in each social class therefore showed a rather greater degree of improvement than for legitimate infants.

At ages four weeks to twelve months the relative improvement amongst the illegitimate compared with the legitimate was greater still. The overall excess of the illegitimate postneonatal mortality rate was 71 per cent in 1930-32, and only 23 per cent in 1950. In both periods the apparent disadvantage of the illegitimate was greatest in Social Classes I and II.

Infant Mortality at Various Ages

Deaths and death rates at six periods during the first year of life are set out for the five social classes in Table VIIIE, and in Table 21 the figures for 1950 are compared in various ways with those for 1921. The fact that illegitimate infants are excluded from the 1921 figures makes no important difference to the comparison.

Section A of Table 21 gives the rates at various ages per 1,000 live births, and Section B shows comparative ratios. In 1921 the mortality gradient from Social Class I to V was steepest at ages 6-11 months, but in 1950 differences between Social Classes I and V were greatest at ages 4 weeks - 2 months and 3-5 months.

The percentage age distribution of deaths in each social class throughout the first year is shown in Section C of Table 21. In all social classes the proportion of neonatal deaths increased from 43 per cent in 1921 to 62 per cent in 1950; in both years the highest proportions of those deaths were recorded in Social Classes I and II.

Selected Causes of Infant Mortality

Deaths in 1950 certified from twelve selected causes are set out in Table VIIIF, with neonatal, postneonatal and total infant mortality rates for each social class. Comparative ratios are summarised in Table 22 for deaths under 1 year.

Unmistakeable gradients of mortality increasing from Social Class I to V were recorded for:-

Tuberculosis (no deaths in Social Class I):
Whooping cough:
Meningitis (not tuberculous):
Pneumonia:
Bronchitis:
Gastro enteritis:
Congenital malformations:
Neonatal asphyxia and atelectasis:
Prematurity:
Accidental mechanical suffocation.

The two remaining causes, birth injury and haemolytic disease showed less definite gradients, but on the whole tended to cause more deaths in Social Classes IV and V than in I and II.

Infant mortality rates from seven causes are compared in Table 23 for 1921, 1930-32, and 1950, the rates for the first two periods excluding illegitimate infants. Apart from deaths attributed to congenital malformations and to birth injury, rates declined substantially between 1921 and 1950 for each of the selected causes and this decline occurred roughly to the same extent in each social class. Partly on account of classificational changes and partly from changing tendencies on the part of certifiers of deaths the mortality ascribed to congenital malformations has increased in each social class since 1930-32; probably for the same reasons increases have also been recorded in mortality from birth injury.

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TABLE 21 - Infant Mortality Rates, Comparative Ratios, and Percentage Age Distribution of Deaths at Ages under 1 Year by Social Class - 1921 and 1950.

	Social Class					
	I	II	III	IV	V	ALL CLASSES
(A) Rates per 1,000 Live Births						
1921*						
Under 4 Weeks	23.4	28.3	33.7	36.7	36.9	33.9
4 Weeks - 2 Months	4.9	9.5	13.5	15.8	17.8	14.0
3-5 Months	4.3	8.1	12.4	15.6	17.7	13.2
6-11 Months	5.8	9.6	17.2	21.3	24.6	18.0
1950						
Under 4 Weeks	12.9	16.4	17.9	20.5	22.2	18.5
4 Weeks - 2 Months	1.7	2.3	3.9	5.5	7.3	4.3
3-5 Months	1.5	2.0	3.5	4.5	6.5	3.8
6-11 Months	1.8	1.9	3.1	3.9	5.1	3.3
(B) Comparative Ratios						
1921*						
Under 4 Weeks	69	83	99	108	109	100
4 Weeks - 2 Months	35	68	96	113	127	100
3-5 Months	33	61	94	118	134	100
6-11 Months	32	53	96	118	137	100
1950						
Under 4 Weeks	70	89	97	111	120	100
4 Weeks - 2 Months	40	53	91	128	170	100
3-5 Months	39	53	92	118	171	100
6-11 Months	55	58	94	118	155	100
(C) Percentage Age Distribution of Deaths						
1921*						
Under 4 Weeks	61	51	44	41	39	43
4 Weeks - 2 Months	13	17	18	18	18	18
3-5 Months	11	15	16	17	18	17
6-11 Months	15	17	22	24	25	22
Total Under 1 Year	100	100	100	100	100	100
1950						
Under 4 Weeks	72	73	63	59	54	62
4 Weeks - 2 Months	10	10	14	16	18	14
3-5 Months	8	9	12	13	16	13
6-11 Months	10	8	11	12	12	11
Total Under 1 Year	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Legitimate Infants only.

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TABLE 22 - Comparative Mortality Ratios for Selected Causes (Deaths Under 1 Year, Legitimate and Illegitimate Infants), 1950.

	Social Class					
	I	II	III	IV	V	ALL CLASSES
Tuberculosis	-	(33)	94	122	200	100
Whooping Cough	(20)	33	100	120	173	100
Meningitis (Except tuberculous)	(51)	62	100	97	168	100
Pneumonia	36	53	89	127	176	100
Bronchitis	(22)	60	90	138	176	100
Gastro-enteritis	28	41	92	127	183	100
Congenital malformations	80	83	102	110	109	100
Birth injury	68	97	100	114	98	100
Asphyxia, atelectasis	79	89	94	110	134	100
Haemolytic disease	90	110	99	96	108	100
Prematurity	59	81	97	112	129	100
Accidental mechanical suffocation in bed and cradle	(59)	46	87	118	182	100
ALL CAUSES	60	75	95	115	137	100

TABLE 23 - Infant Mortality Rates per 1,000 Live Births from Selected Causes 1921*, 1930-1932* and 1950

		Social Class					
		I	II	III	IV	V	ALL CLASSES
Tuberculosis	1921	(0.6)	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.5
	1930-32	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.0
	1950	-	(0.1)	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2
Gastro-enteritis	1921	4.2	7.7	12.4	14.8	18.5	13.1
	1930-32	2.0	2.8	4.6	5.4	7.9	5.2
	1950	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.1	3.0	1.7
Bronchitis	1921	(0.7)	2.8	5.1	6.5	6.5	5.2
	1930-32	0.6	1.4	2.8	3.6	4.4	3.1
	1950	(0.2)	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.7
Pneumonia	1921	2.6	4.9	8.9	10.6	12.4	9.2
	1930-32	2.2	4.7	8.4	10.9	14.4	9.6
	1950	1.7	2.5	4.2	6.0	8.3	4.7
Congenital malformations	1921	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	1930-32	1.4	2.2	2.9	3.3	3.8	3.0
	1950	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.8	4.8	4.4
Prematurity	1921	11.9	15.3	18.5	20.5	21.1	18.8
	1930-32	10.5	14.4	16.8	18.6	19.6	17.3
	1950	3.5	4.9	5.8	6.8	7.8	6.0
Birth injury	1921	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3
	1930-32	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
	1950	1.8	2.5	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.6

* Legitimate only.

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STILLBIRTHS

Stillbirth rates per 1,000 births, live and still, in the five social classes in 1950 are given in Table IXA for England and Wales and for each of the standard regions and density aggregates.

TABLE 24 - Stillbirth Rates per 1,000 Total Births in each Social Class, and per cent of All Classes, 1939, 1949 and 1950. (Legitimate only).

		Social Class					All Classes
		I	II	III	IV	V	
1939	Rate	24.4	33.4	35.6	37.6	39.7	36.2
	% of All Classes	67	92	98	104	110	100
1949	Rate	16.4	20.9	21.9	23.5	26.4	22.3
	% of All Classes	74	94	98	105	118	100
1950	Rate	16.6	19.4	21.9	24.2	26.0	22.2
	% of All Classes	75	87	99	109	117	100
Percentage decline from 1939 to 1949-50		32	40	38	37	34	39

The rates for the country as a whole (legitimate only) are summarised in Table 24, for years 1939, 1949 and 1950. The rates in 1950 increased from 16.6 in Social Class I to 26.0 in Social Class V, the comparative ratios being respectively 75 and 117. The stillbirth rate in Social Class V therefore exceeded that in Social Class I by 56 per cent, compared with 64 per cent in 1939 and 59 per cent in 1949. The average rate for all classes declined by 39 per cent between 1939 and 1949-50, with little difference between the social classes.

TABLE 25 - Stillbirth Rates per 1,000 Total Births by Social Class in Density Aggregates, 1950.

Density Aggregates	Social Class					All Classes
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Conurbations	17.4	18.8	21.7	23.7	26.0	22.1
Areas outside Conurbations:-						
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	17.3	20.2	22.2	25.2	24.4	22.7
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	*16.3*	18.9	23.7	26.7	25.1	23.6
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	17.5	19.8	23.3	26.4	28.0	23.8
Rural areas	14.4	20.4	20.5	23.7	26.2	21.6

The stillbirth rates in the density aggregates are summarised in Table 25. For all social classes the rate was highest in the small towns (population up to 50,000), 23.8, and lowest in the rural areas, 21.6, but the area order varied a little in the social classes. In each class of area there was a regular gradient increasing from Social Class I to V, but with the same single exception as for neonatal mortality, viz. a relatively low rate in Social Class V in towns with population of 50,000 - 100,000.

Density Aggregates within Regions

Table IXB gives stillbirth rates by social class in conurbations, urban and rural aggregates classified into four main geographical regions, viz. North, Midland and East, South, and Wales (cf. Table VIIIB).

TABLE 26 - Stillbirth Rates per 1,000 Total Births by Density Aggregates within Regional Groups. All Social Classes, 1950.

Regional Groups	All areas	Conurbations	Other Urban areas	Other Rural areas
North	24.3	24.3	24.5	24.0
Midland and East	22.6	23.8	22.3	21.9
South	20.1	19.6	22.0	18.2
Wales	27.2	-	27.4	26.8

For all social classes combined the stillbirth rates in these geographical and density sub-divisions are summarised in Table 26. As for infant mortality, rates were highest in Wales and the North of England, lowest in the South, and this arrangement occurred both in town and country.

Stillbirth rates by social class in the four main geographical divisions are summarised in Table 27. In Social Class I the rate was lowest in Midland and East Regions, and there was little difference between the rates in the three other areas. In each of the other social classes rates were uniformly higher in Wales and the North, lowest in the South.

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TABLE 27 - Stillbirth Rates per 1,000 Total Births by Social Class in Regional Groups, 1950.

Regional Groups	Social Class I	II	III	IV	V	All Classes
North	17.4	21.0	23.9	26.5	26.4	24.3
Midland and East	13.8	19.8	22.5	23.6	25.5	22.6
South	17.5	17.7	19.6	22.0	24.5	20.1
Wales	*17.6*	24.4	25.3	31.5	33.8	27.2

Stillbirth Rates in Social Sub-Classes and Occupational Groups

Stillbirth rates in the five social classes, nine sub-classes, and six selected occupational groups are shown in Table IXC.

As for infant mortality the stillbirth rate was high in sub-class IIIA (mineworkers), its main group hewers and getters, and coalminers in sub-class IVb, the comparative ratios in these three classes being respectively 124, 127, and 125. High ratios were also recorded for the groups building labourers (111), dock labourers (116). and others in Social Class V(117). Ratios below average were recorded in sub-class IIIc (clerical workers) (92), and IIId (armed forces) (90).

Legitimate and Illegitimate Stillbirths

Details of stillbirths according to legitimacy are given in Table IXD and summarised in Table 28. The ratio of illegitimate to legitimate stillbirth rates was much higher in Social

TABLE 28 - Stillbirth Rates per 1,000 Total Births in each Social Class by Legitimacy, 1950.

		Social Class I	II	III	IV	V	All Classes
Legitimate	Rate	16.6	19.4	21.9	24.2	26.0	22.2
	% of All Classes	75	87	99	109	117	100
Illegitimate	Rate	*(47.6)*	*33.6*	31.0	33.2	29.3	29.1
	% of All Classes	*(164)*	*115*	107	114	101	100
Illegitimate rate per cent of legitimate rate		287	173	142	137	113	131

Class I than in Social Class V with the result that the gradient was completely reversed. For the legitimate the stillbirth rate increased uniformly from Social Class I to V: for the illegitimate it decreased uniformly from Social Class I to V. How far these divergent tendencies in the recorded rates are in accord with the real position and how far they have been fallaciously brought about by incomplete, or biased information it is not possible to say.

Mothers Age and Parity

Stillbirth rates are strongly influenced by mothers age and by the number of previous children she has borne. This has been demonstrated from time to time in the Registrar General's Statistical Review (e.g. Civil Text, 1940-45, Table LXVI), and an illustration of the way in which the rate varied with mother's age and parity in 1950 is given in Table 29. To simplify the picture only a selection of age groups and parities is shown. The risk of stillbirth increases

TABLE 29 - Stillbirth Rates per 1,000 Total Legitimate Births for Selected Ages of Mother and Numbers of Previous Children (by all husbands). All Social Classes, 1950.

Number of previous children	Mothers' Age 20-24	30-34	40-44
0	19	35	55
1	12	17	36
2	13	19	40
4	*(17)*	29	41
6	-	38	57

with age of mother from 20 upwards. At each age the risk is high for primaparae, is at a minimum at the second birth, and thereafter increases in accordance with the number of previous children.

The proportion of births in the various age-parity groups differs between one social class and another, and these differences are illustrated for Social Classes I and V for 1950 in Table 30.

TABLE 30 - Percentage of Total Births, Live and Still, Occurring in Selected Age - Parity Groups, Social Classes I and V, 1950.

Number of previous children	Social Class	Mothers' Age 20-24	30-34	40-44
0	I	11.1	7.6	0.6
	V	15.8	2.6	0.3
1	I	3.1	11.8	1.0
	V	9.8	4.4	0.5
2	I	0.4	6.1	1.0
	V	3.3	3.8	0.6
4	I	-	0.5	0.3
	V	0.2	1.6	0.5
6	I	-	0.1	0.0
	V	0.0	0.6	0.4

To show to what extent these differences in the age-parity distribution of births in the social classes influenced their stillbirth rates, standardised stillbirth rates are compared with crude rates in Table 31, the standard being the full age-parity distribution of births in all social classes in 1950. The effect of standardisation has been practically negligible, and the uniformly

TABLE 31 - Crude and Standardised Stillbirth Rates per 1,000 Total Births (Legitimate only) in each Social Class, 1950.

		Social Class I	II	III	IV	V	All Classes
Crude rates	Rate	16.6	19.4	21.9	24.2	26.0	22.2
	% of All Classes	75	87	99	109	117	100
Standardised rates	Rate	16.0	18.6	22.2	24.4	25.3	22.2
	% of All Classes	72	84	100	110	114	100

rising mortality gradient of the crude comparative ratios from Social Class I (75) to Social Class V (117) has been changed only to a gradient starting at 72 in Social Class I and rising to 114 in Social Class V.

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MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths of married women aged 16 and over from maternal causes are given in Table XA. As the total of such deaths in 1950 numbered only 559 little confidence can be had in the reliability of most of the rates shown for age groups within the social classes.

TABLE 32 - Crude and Standardised Maternal Mortality Rates of Married Women per 1,000 Legitimate Live and Stillbirths, by Social Class, 1950. (Standard = All Married Women)

	Social Class					ALL CLASSES
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude rates	0.79	0.92	0.76	0.84	0.97	0.83
% of All Classes	95	111	92	101	117	100
Age standardised rates	0.70	0.84	0.79	0.85	0.94	0.83
% of All Classes	84	101	95	103	113	100
Age and parity standardised rates *	0.77	0.82	0.80	0.90	0.93	0.83
% of All Classes	93	99	96	109	112	100

* Parity details were not available for 1950 deaths. Rates have been standardised on 1949 experience.

Maternal mortality rates at all ages, crude and standardised, are summarised in Table 32. After standardisation for age and parity a fairly definite social class gradient emerged, with the lowest rate, 0.77 per 1,000 births, in Social Class I and the highest, 0.93, in Social Class V.

Comparison with 1930-32

TABLE 33 - Deaths of Married Women per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births from All Maternal Causes, by Social Class, in 1930-1932 and 1950.

	Social Class					ALL CLASSES
	I	II	III	IV	V	
1930-1932						
Rate	4.01	4.52	4.11	4.16	3.89	4.13
% of All Classes	97	109	100	101	94	100
1950						
Rate	0.80	0.93	0.78	0.86	0.99	0.84
% of All Classes	95	111	93	102	118	100
Per cent reduction from 1930-32 to 1950	80	79	81	79	75	80

Maternal mortality in 1930-32 and 1950 in the five social classes are compared in Table 33, the rates for both periods being expressed per 1,000 *live* births, this being the denominator used in the earlier period. For all social classes the reduction in maternal mortality was by 80 per cent, and much the same degree of reduction was recorded in each social class separately.

Regions and Density Aggregates

Table XC gives details of maternal mortality in the five social classes by density aggregates within the four major geographical divisions of the country. Many of the rates shown in the table are based on very small numbers of deaths.

TABLE 34 - Deaths of Married Women per 1,000 Total Legitimate Live and Stillbirths from All Maternal Causes, by Social Class in Regional Groups, 1950.

Area	Social Class					ALL CLASSES
	I	II	III	IV	V	
England and Wales	0.79	0.92	0.76	0.84	0.97	0.83
North	(0.50)	0.98	0.77	0.95	1.09	0.86
Midland and East	(0.53)	0.92	0.74	0.75	(0.59)	0.77
South	0.94	0.78	0.65	0.61	0.93	0.72
Wales	(1.68)	(1.48)	1.43	1.63	(1.59)	1.49

Unstandardised rates in the four regions are summarised in Table 34, and none shows clear evidence of social class gradient. Mortality was twice as high in Wales (1.49) as in the South of England (0.72).

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TABLE 35 - Deaths of Married Women per 1,000 Total Legitimate Live and Stillbirths, in Density Aggregates within Regional Groups. All Social Classes, 1950.

	England and Wales	North	Midland and East	South	Wales
Conurbations	0.70	0.75	0.68	0.65	-
Urban Areas outside Conurbations	0.90	0.91	0.78	0.80	1.52
Rural Areas outside Conurbations	0.92	1.08	0.82	0.77	1.43

Unstandardised rates in the three density aggregates within the four regional areas are summarised in Table 35. For the country as a whole mortality was lowest in the conurbations, and slightly higher in the rural than the urban areas. This arrangement was followed in the North and Midland and East regions, but in the South and Wales the rate for towns slightly exceeded that for rural areas.

Causes of Maternal Mortality

Table XB shows deaths and death rates from five groups of maternal complications, viz. abortion, sepsis, toxaemia, haemorrhage, and others. Ignoring possible effects of classificational changes, Table 36 compares the rates for 1950 with those recorded in 1930-32.

TABLE 36 - Deaths of Married Women per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births in 1930-1932, and per 1.000 Total Legitimate Live and Stillbirths in 1950, from Selected Causes, by Social Class.

		Social Class					ALL CLASSES
		I	II	III	IV	V	
Abortion	1930-32	0.39	0.61	0.65	0.64	0.65	0.64
	1950	(0.15)	0.12	0.10	0.10	(0.09)	0.11
Sepsis	1930-32	1.40	1.46	1.33	1.21	1.16	1.29
	1950	(0.07)	(0.08)	0.11	0.13	0.22	0.12
Toxaemias	1930-32	0.79	0.82	0.81	0.85	0.68	0.79
	1950	(0.30)	0.39	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.26
Haemorrhage	1930-32	0.36	0.53	0.44	0.48	0.60	0.49
	1950	(0.07)	(0.10)	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.12

In 1930-32 there was a suggestion of rising mortality from Social Class I to V for abortion, but in 1950 the gradient was in the opposite direction.

In 1930-32 there was a downward gradient from Social Class I and II to V in mortality from maternal sepsis, but in 1950 the direction of the gradient was unmistakeably reversed.

No definite association between toxaemia and social class was discernible in either period. Mortality ascribed to haemorrhage increased from Social Class I to Social Class V both in 1930-32 and 1950.

The social class gradient in respect of maternal mortality as a whole can therefore be seen to be the resultant of fairly definite but opposing tendencies in respect of several important conditions within the total group of maternal causes.

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TABLES

In the following tables, and throughout this report, rates and indices calculated upon less than 50 deaths are distinguished in italics, and those calculated upon less than 10 deaths are enclosed in brackets.

Assignment of married women to social class and occupation is based on the husband's occupation, and that of live and stillbirths and infant deaths is based on the father's occupation, where stated, otherwise on the mother's occupation.

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MORTALITY OF OCCUPIED AND RETIRED MEN

TABLE 1A - Occupied and Retired Men - Mortality in each Social Class, Ratios to Standard (All Occupied and Retired Men), and Standardised Mortality Ratios.

Social Class		Age Groups								Total at ages 20-64	Calculated Standard deaths at ages 20-64	Standardised Mortality Ratios at ages 20-64	Death rates at ages 65 & over per cent of rate for "all occupied and retired men" age 65 & over
		20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65-	70 and over				
I. PROFESSIONAL	Deaths	54	161	288	759	634	928	1,273	5,002	2,824	2,922		
	Population (hundreds)	38,6	109,4	119,4	95,8	36,8	32,4	26,6	40,7	432,4			
	Death Rate per 100,000	140	147	241	792	1,723	2,864	4,786	12,290	653			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	102	90	83	98	99	100	106	108	97		97	109
II. INTERMEDIATE	Deaths	140	445	1,290	3,558	3,102	4,154	5,412	22,835	12,689	14,839		
	Population (hundreds)	109,7	398,6	556,4	503,9	202,7	168,1	131,5	207,9	1,939,4			
	Death Rate per 100,000	128	112	232	706	1,530	2,471	4,116	10,984	654			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	93	68	80	87	88	86	91	97	97		86	97
III. SKILLED	Deaths	1,068	2,854	5,036	11,160	8,688	12,032	15,359	54,787	40,838	40,036		
	Population (hundreds)	832,4	1765,0	1754,5	1373,3	491,2	393,0	324,7	466,7	6,609,4			
	Death Rate per 100,000	128	162	287	813	1,769	3,062	4,730	11,739	618			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	94	99	99	100	102	107	105	103	92		102	104
IV. PARTLY SKILLED	Deaths	320	812	1,480	3,466	2,881	4,166	5,210	21,037	13,125	14,014		
	Population (hundreds)	212,6	470,8	508,1	477,9	175,8	158,9	125,9	185,3	2,004,1			
	Death Rate per 100,000	151	172	291	725	1,639	2,622	4,138	11,353	655			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	110	106	100	90	94	91	92	100	97		94	99
V. UNSKILLED	Deaths	265	747	1,466	3,994	3,423	5,273	6,207	17,370	15,168	12,830		
	Population (hundreds)	159,1	332,9	351,7	383,7	172,1	172,6	133,1	164,5	1,572,1			
	Death Rate per 100,000	167	224	417	1,041	1,989	3,055	4,663	10,559	965			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	122	138	143	129	115	106	103	93	143		118	93

MORTALITY OF OCCUPIED AND RETIRED MEN

TABLE 1B - Occupied and Retired Men - Mortality in nine Social Sub-Classes, Ratios to Standard (All Occupied and Retired Men), and Standardised Mortality Ratios.

Social Sub-class		Age Groups								Total at ages 20-64	Calculated Standard deaths at ages 20-64	Standardised Mortality Ratios at ages 20-64	Death rates at ages 65 & over per cent of rate for "all occupied and retired men" aged 65 & over
		20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65-	70 and over				
IIIa. Mineworkers (All types)	Deaths	25	132	278	594	483	711	1,073	5,505	2,223	1,608		
	Population (hundreds)	152	66,1	77,0	58,8	20,9	14,5	20,2	44,5	252,5			
	Death Rate per 100,000	164	200	361	1,010	2,311	4,903	5,312	12,371	880			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	120	122	124	125	133	171	118	109	131		138	119
IIIb. Transport Workers	Deaths	86	344	642	1,447	889	1,040	1,206	3,976	4,448	4,263		
	Population (hundreds)	63,3	190,2	212,1	178,0	48,9	33,5	25,0	34,7	726,0			
	Death Rate per 100,000	136	181	303	813	1,818	3,104	4,824	11,458	613			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	99	111	104	100	105	108	107	101	91		104	102
IIIc. Clerical Workers	Deaths	102	298	434	1,170	959	1,226	1,308	3,191	4,189	3,677		
	Population (hundreds)	70,7	145,8	114,8	103,4	53,3	43,4	32,0	36,2	531,4			
	Death Rate per 100,000	144	204	378	1,132	1,799	2,825	4,088	8,815	788			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	106	125	130	140	104	98	91	78	117		114	77
IIId. Armed Forces	Deaths	147	170	121	111	112	142	253	1,056	803	606		
	Population (hundreds)	161,6	76,1	28,2	7,2	2,2	2,9	3,8	5,2	278,2			
	Death Rate per 100,000	91	223	429	1,542	5,091	4,897	6,658	20,308	289			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	67	137	148	191	293	171	148	179	43		133	170
IIIe. Others in III	Deaths	708	1,910	3,561	7,838	6,245	8,913	11,519	41,059	29,175	29,881		
	Population (hundreds)	521,6	1,286,8	1,322,4	1,025,9	365,9	298,7	243,7	346,1	4,821,3			
	Death Rate per 100,000	136	148	269	764	1,707	2,984	4,727	11,863	605			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	99	91	93	94	98	104	105	104	90		98	104
IVa. Agricultural Workers	Deaths	102	170	273	548	504	865	1,322	8,076	2,462	3,068		
	Population (hundreds)	57,7	94,5	104,9	92,8	35,0	40.8	38,6	68,3	425,7			
	Death Rate per 100,000	177	180	260	591	1,440	2,120	3,425	11,824	578			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	129	110	90	73	83	74	76	104	86		80	103
IVb. Others in IV	Deaths	218	642	1,207	2,918	2,377	3,301	3,888	12,961	10,663	10,949		
	Population (hundreds)	154,9	376,3	403,2	385,1	140,8	118,1	87,3	117,0	1,578,4			
	Death Rate per 100,000	141	171	299	758	1,688	2,795	4,454	11,078	676			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	103	105	103	94	97	97	99	97	100		97	96
Va. Building and Dock Labourers	Deaths	50	141	300	746	585	892	1,106	3,826	2,714	3,262		
	Population (hundreds)	55,0	105,9	105,9	101,9	43,2	39,4	31,7	44,4	451,3			
	Death Rate per 100,000	91	133	283	732	1,354	2,264	3,489	8,617	601			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	67	82	97	90	78	79	77	76	89		83	76
Vb. Other in V	Deaths	215	606	1,166	3,248	2,838	4,381	5,101	13,544	12,454	9,568		
	Population (hundreds)	104,1	227,0	245,8	281,8	128,9	133,2	101,4	120,1	1,120,8			
	Death Rate per 100,000	207	267	474	1,153	2,202	3,289	5,031	11,277	1,111			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	151	164	163	142	127	115	112	99	165		130	98

MORTALITY OF OCCUPIED AND RETIRED MEN

TABLE IC - Occupied and Retired Men - Mortality in Six Occupational Groups, Ratios to Standard (All Occupied and Retired Men, and Standardised Mortality Ratios.

Occupation Group		Age Groups								Total at ages 20-64	Calculated Standard deaths at ages 20-64	Standardised Mortality Ratios at ages 20-64	Death rates at ages 65 & over per cent of rate for "all occupied and retired men" aged 65 & over
		20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65-	70 and over				
II(i) Farmers	Deaths	26	56	157	448	353	548	844	5,082	1,588	2,183		
	Population (hundreds)	9,5	38,3	65,8	72,3	31,1	27,6	24,5	47,7	244,6			
	Death Rate per 100,000	274	146	239	620	1,135	1,986	3,445	10,654	649			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*200*	90	82	77	65	69	76	94	96		73	96
IIIa (i) Hewers and Getters (Coal)	Deaths	23	120	228	454	356	515	833	4,427	1,696	1,104		
	Population (hundreds)	13,6	55,5	59,7	40,3	12,6	9,6	15,7	36,9	191,3			
	Death Rate per 100,000	169	216	382	1,127	2,825	5,365	5,306	11,997	887			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*124*	133	131	139	163	187	118	106	132		154	117
IIIe (i) Foremen and Overlookers in Metal, etc.	Deaths	1	21	64	197	129	180	189	594	592	890		
	Population (hundreds)	1,4	19,5	39,3	39,0	12,6	7,2	4,6	5,9	119,0			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*(71)*	*108*	163	506	1,024	2,500	4,109	10,607	497			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*(52)*	*66*	56	62	59	87	91	93	74		67	90
IVb (i) Mineworkers (Coal)	Deaths	39	115	217	549	430	693	753	2.400	2,043	2,121		
	Population (hundreds)	24,6	60,6	693	78,2	27,1	23,8	1,85	20,8	283,6			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*159*	190	313	702	1,587	2,912	4070	11,538	720			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*116*	116	108	87	91	101	90	102	107		96	94
Va (i) Building Labourers	Deaths	50	123	241	588	446	679	802	2,823	2,127	2,686		
	Population (hundreds)	50,4	92,6	88,0	80,1	34,4	33,6	25,7	35,3	379,1			
	Death Rate per 100,000	99	133	274	734	1,297	2,021	3,121	7,997	561			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	73	81	94	91	75	70	69	70	83		79	70
Va (ii) Dock Labourers	Deaths	-	18	59	158	139	213	304	1,003	587	575		
	Population (hundreds)	4,6	13,3	17,9	21,8	8,8	5,8	6,0	9,1	72,2			
	Death Rate per 100,000	-	*135*	330	725	1,580	3,672	5,067	11,022	813			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	-	*83*	113	90	91	128	112	97	121		102	101

MORTALITY OF OCCUPIED AND RETIRED MEN

TABLE IIA - Occupied and Retired Men Aged 20-64 - Standardised Mortality Ratios by Cause in each Social Class.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	I PROFESSIONAL			II INTERMEDIATE			III SKILLED			IV PARTLY SKILLED			V UNSKILLED		
	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	155	244	64	727	1,165	62	3,650	3,530	103	1,078	1,138	95	1,416	949	149
Syphilis (020-029)	17	22	*77*	60	116	52	317	297	107	108	106	102	140	101	139
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	627	654	96	2,826	3,384	84	9,335	8,853	105	2,964	3,153	94	3,208	2,916	110
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148)	22	14	*157*	65	72	90	172	180	96	67	67	100	69	63	110
Oesophagus (150)	21	14	*150*	64	75	85	186	191	97	66	70	94	79	66	120
Stomach (151)	65	115	57	403	602	67	1,556	1,551	100	634	558	114	686	519	132
Intestines (152, 153)	58	47	123	242	242	100	658	625	105	190	224	85	197	209	94
Rectum (154)	31	42	*74*	197	218	90	607	555	109	204	201	101	167	191	87
Larynx (161)	9	8	*(113)*	32	46	*70*	130	118	110	40	43	*93*	47	41	*115*
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162,163)	183	230	80	953	1,201	79	3,344	3,099	108	994	1,112	89	1,193	1,028	116
Prostate (177)	19	16	*119*	74	81	91	211	199	106	67	75	89	78	77	101
Kidney, bladder, and other urinary organs (180, 181)	47	32	*147*	134	173	77	500	440	114	127	161	79	149	151	99
Leukaemia (204)	26	17	*153*	89	88	101	277	260	107	69	85	81	64	73	88
Diabetes (260)	20	12	*167*	56	58	97	155	160	97	50	55	91	53	49	108
Anaemia (290-293)	2	6	*(33)*	22	22	*100*	62	64	97	20	21	*95*	26	20	*130*
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	238	193	123	1,027	1,006	102	2,637	2,530	104	756	933	81	910	906	100
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	48	79	*61*	343	394	87	1,166	1,137	103	386	378	102	373	328	114
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	693	463	150	2,668	2,428	110	6,383	6,147	104	1,778	2,245	79	1,895	2,134	89
Chronic endocarditis, not specified as rheumatic (421)	13	24	*54*	92	120	77	337	315	107	115	112	103	118	105	112
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	71	106	67	460	559	82	1,334	1,379	97	509	519	98	707	516	137
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	74	65	114	306	338	91	886	845	105	272	313	87	324	305	106
Hypertension without heart disease (444-447)	36	22	*164*	119	115	103	304	305	100	88	106	83	96	98	98
General arteriosclerosis (450)	18	16	*113*	75	91	82	223	222	100	74	83	89	110	85	129
Pneumonia (490-493)	34	80	*43*	258	408	63	1,051	1,081	97	405	383	106	554	352	157
Bronchitis (500-502)	62	190	33	530	994	53	2,399	2,484	97	951	919	103	1,538	894	172
Ulcer of stomach (540)	20	36	*56*	148	182	81	461	475	97	168	170	99	224	156	144
Ulcer of duodenum (541)	40	38	*105*	147	188	78	539	510	106	146	177	82	197	156	126
Appendicitis (550-553)	16	13	*123*	64	58	110	174	172	101	45	57	*79*	48	47	*102*
Hernia (560, 561)	1	7	*(14)*	33	36	*92*	89	89	100	41	31	*132*	31	31	*100*
Diseases of liver and gall bladder (580-586)	23	18	*128*	122	88	139	222	240	93	53	84	63	84	76	111
Nephritis (590-594)	69	54	128	245	263	93	765	758	101	219	251	87	244	217	112
Hyperplasia of prostate (610)	11	12	*92*	71	65	109	155	154	101	57	59	97	59	62	95
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	177	156	113	455	695	65	2,329	2,411	97	891	733	122	731	588	124
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	67	69	97	245	292	84	1,106	1,087	102	328	322	102	280	255	110
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	9	11	*(82)*	44	50	*88*	147	148	99	46	50	*92*	52	42	124
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	90	67	134	363	330	110	860	964	89	315	318	99	320	269	119
ALL CAUSES	2,824	2,922	97	12,689	14,839	86	40,838	40,036	102	13,125	14,014	94	15,168	12,830	118

MORTALITY OF OCCUPIED AND RETIRED MEN

TABLE IIB - Occupied and Retired Men Aged 20-64 - Standardised Mortality Ratios by Cause in nine Social Sub-Classes.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	IIIa. Mineworkers (All types)			IIIb. Transport Workers			IIIc. Clerical Workers			IIId. Armed Forces			IIIe. Others in III		
	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	197	140	141	398	393	101	410	297	138	185	87	213	2,460	2,611	94
Syphilis (020-029)	17	12	*142*	49	30	*163*	26	28	*93*	3	1	*(300)*	222	222	100
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	391	361	108	1,049	950	110	854	820	104	123	92	134	6,918	6,632	104
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148)	8	7	*(114)*	15	18	*83*	19	18	*106*	3	1	*(300)*	127	135	94
Oesophagus (150)	10	9	*111*	26	20	*130*	25	19	*132*	3	1	*(300)*	122	142	86
Stomach (151)	89	63	141	166	167	99	100	143	70	22	13	*169*	1,179	1,164	101
Intestines (152, 153)	33	24	*138*	66	67	99	59	58	102	9	5	*(180)*	491	469	105
Rectum (154)	34	21	*162*	58	58	100	66	52	127	6	5	*(120)*	443	416	106
Larynx (161)	2	4	*(50)*	22	13	*169*	12	12	*100*	1	0	-	93	88	106
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	117	127	92	373	336	111	317	285	111	36	24	*150*	2,501	2,322	108
Prostate (177)	4	7	*(57)*	16	19	*84*	14	20	*70*	3	1	*(300)*	174	148	118
Kidney, bladder and other urinary organs (180, 181)	24	18	*133*	79	46	172	44	42	*105*	5	4	*(125)*	348	332	105
Leukaemia (204)	9	9	*(100)*	35	28	*125*	23	23	*100*	6	6	*(100)*	204	192	106
Diabetes (260)	5	7	*(71)*	16	18	*89*	20	14	*143*	2	1	*(200)*	112	120	93
Anaemia (290-293)	1	2	*(50)*	5	7	*(71)*	10	5	*200*	1	0	-	45	48	*94*
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	116	101	115	261	258	101	300	248	121	39	21	*186*	1,921	1,902	101
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	55	47	117	114	125	91	130	98	133	8	25	*(32)*	859	843	102
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	238	249	96	693	646	107	809	588	138	53	44	120	4,590	4,619	99
Chronic endocarditis, not specified as rheumatic (421)	25	13	*192*	30	34	*88*	29	28	*104*	7	3	*(233)*	246	236	104
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	90	54	167	141	136	104	107	139	77	22	8	*275*	974	1,039	94
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	43	34	*126*	96	86	112	105	83	127	15	7	*214*	627	634	99
Hypertension without heart disease (444-447)	14	12	*117*	40	33	*121*	36	27	*133*	3	4	*(75)*	211	226	93
General arteriosclerosis (450)	14	8	*175*	18	22	*82*	19	22	*86*	2	1	*(200)*	170	167	102
Pneumonia (490-493)	57	44	130	115	116	99	118	100	118	15	13	*115*	746	809	92
Bronchitis (500-502)	144	100	144	245	255	96	204	243	84	24	18	*133*	1,782	1,868	95
Ulcer of Stomach (540)	16	19	*84*	53	52	102	52	44	118	10	4	250	330	358	92
Ulcer of duodenum (541)	23	21	*110*	53	56	95	58	46	126	3	5	*(60)*	402	382	105
Appendicitis (550-553)	7	7	*(100)*	20	19	*105*	16	16	*100*	2	4	*(50)*	129	128	101
Hernia (560, 561)	5	3	*(167)*	5	9	*(56)*	10	9	*111*	1	0	-	68	67	101
Diseases of liver and gall bladder (580-586)	7	10	*(70)*	39	26	*150*	27	22	*123*	5	3	*(167)*	144	179	80
Nephritis (590-594)	34	32	*106*	93	83	112	88	66	133	18	17	*106*	532	562	95
Hyperplasia of prostate (610)	6	7	*(86)*	18	15	*120*	13	16	*81*	4	1	*(400)*	114	117	97
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	247	89	278	310	258	120	103	199	52	149	121	123	1,520	1,745	87
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	46	39	*118*	142	112	127	64	91	70	49	68	*72*	805	778	103
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	6	6	*(100)*	17	16	*106*	9	12	*(75)*	1	3	*(33)*	114	109	105
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	51	39	131	70	109	64	105	82	128	22	21	*105*	612	715	86
ALL CAUSES	2,223	1,608	138	4,448	4,263	104	4,189	3,677	114	803	606	133	29,175	29,881	98

MORTALITY OF OCCUPIED AND RETIRED MEN

TABLE IIB - (contd.)

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	IVa. Agricultural Workers			IVb. Others in IV			Va. Building and Dock Labourers			Vb. Others in V		
	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	139	239	58	939	901	104	258	257	100	1,158	691	168
Syphilis (020-029)	21	24	*88*	87	82	106	28	25	*112*	112	75	149
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	569	688	83	2,395	2,467	97	640	734	87	2,568	2,181	118
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148)	20	15	*133*	47	50	*94*	14	16	*88*	55	47	117
Oesophagus (150)	19	15	*127*	47	54	*87*	19	16	*119*	60	49	122
Stomach (151)	138	121	114	496	436	114	128	130	98	558	388	144
Intestines (152, 153)	44	49	*90*	146	174	84	34	52	*65*	163	157	104
Rectum (154)	42	45	*93*	162	156	104	31	47	*66*	136	144	94
Larynx (161)	1	8	*(13)*	39	34	*115*	11	10	*110*	36	31	*116*
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	149	240	62	845	872	97	235	258	91	958	771	124
Prostate (177)	15	17	*88*	52	58	90	21	18	*117*	57	59	97
Kidney, bladder, and other urinary organs (180, 181)	19	34	*56*	108	124	87	28	37	*76*	121	113	107
Leukaemia (204)	17	19	*89*	52	67	78	14	20	*70*	50	54	93
Diabetes (260)	11	13	*85*	39	43	*91*	11	12	*92*	42	37	*114*
Anaemia (290-293)	4	4	*(100)*	16	17	*94*	2	5	*(40)*	24	14	*171*
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	140	211	66	616	724	85	138	223	62	772	684	113
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	71	80	89	315	299	105	59	88	67	314	241	130
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	311	495	63	1,467	1,748	84	323	526	61	1,572	1,608	98
Chronic endocarditis, not specified as rheumatic (421)	29	25	*116*	86	89	97	27	26	*104*	91	78	117
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	99	119	83	410	399	103	106	126	84	601	393	153
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	44	70	*63*	228	242	94	57	73	78	267	230	116
Hypertension without heart disease (444-447)	12	23	*52*	76	84	90	19	25	*76*	77	74	104
General arteriosclerosis (450)	12	19	*63*	62	64	97	20	20	*100*	90	66	136
Pneumonia (490-493)	88	84	105	317	298	106	98	89	110	456	264	173
Bronchitis (500-502)	107	207	52	844	714	118	238	218	109	1,300	674	193
Ulcer of Stomach (540)	34	37	92	134	132	102	38	39	*97*	186	117	159
Ulcer of duodenum (541)	18	37	*49*	128	139	92	48	41	*117*	149	116	128
Appendicitis (550-553)	11	12	*92*	34	44	*77*	17	13	*131*	31	34	*91*
Hernia (560, 561)	15	6	*250*	26	25	*104*	7	6	*(117)*	24	23	*104*
Diseases of liver and gall bladder (580-586)	7	18	*(39)*	46	66	*70*	16	19	*84*	68	55	124
Nephritis (590-594)	38	54	*70*	181	198	91	45	56	*80*	199	159	125
Hyperplasia of prostate (610)	18	15	*120*	39	45	*87*	15	14	*107*	44	48	*92*
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	182	159	114	709	574	124	169	167	101	562	419	134
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	116	72	161	212	251	84	53	74	72	227	180	126
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	8	10	*(80)*	38	38	*100*	11	11	*100*	41	30	*137*
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	98	67	146	217	252	86	43	72	*60*	277	198	140
ALL CAUSES	2,462	3,068	80	10,663	10,949	97	2,714	3,262	83	12,454	9,568	130

MORTALITY OF OCCUPIED AND RETIRED MEN

TABLE IIC - Occupied and Retired Men Aged 20-64 - Standardised Mortality Ratios by Cause in Six Occupational Groups.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	II(i) Farmers			IIIa(i) Hewers and Getters (Coal)			IIIe(i) Foremen and Overlookers in metal, etc.			IVb(i) Mineworkers (Coal)			Va(i) Building Labourers			Va(ii) Dock Labourers		
	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R.	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	73	158	46	165	102	162	28	73	*38*	159	167	95	181	213	85	77	45	171
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	376	505	74	275	243	113	170	205	83	397	483	82	504	600	84	136	133	102
Stomach (151)	80	91	88	68	43	159	22	37	*59*	122	85	144	106	107	99	22	24	*92*
Intestines (152, 153)	42	36	*117*	22	18	*122*	18	15	*120*	31	34	*91*	31	42	*74*	3	10	*(30)*
Rectum (154)	34	33	*103*	18	15	*120*	8	13	*(62)*	30	30	*100*	26	40	*65*	5	9	*(56)*
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	82	180	46	84	86	98	64	75	85	94	171	55	173	210	82	62	47	132
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	116	154	75	84	66	127	34	57	*60*	113	143	79	105	184	57	33	39	*85*
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	49	55	*89*	43	33	*130*	9	25	*(36)*	71	56	127	49	71	*69*	10	14	*71*
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	239	369	65	149	166	90	129	146	88	269	345	78	248	432	57	75	94	80
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	66	87	76	65	35	186	10	29	*34*	86	78	110	89	102	87	17	22	*77*
Pneumonia (490-493)	32	60	*53*	47	29	*162*	15	25	*60*	68	58	117	80	73	110	18	16	*113*
Bronchitis (500-502)	45	153	*29*	119	66	180	28	57	*49*	138	141	98	172	179	96	66	38	174
Nephritis (590-594)	30	36	*83*	24	21	*114*	11	15	*73*	31	37	*84*	32	48	*67*	13	10	*130*
Hyperplasia of prostate (610)	12	10	*120*	6	4	*(150)*	-	3	-	9	9	*(100)*	12	13	*92*	3	3	*(100)*
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	98	88	111	193	67	288	34	41	*83*	210	103	204	137	142	96	32	26	*123*
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	49	37	132	35	30	*117*	13	16	*81*	20	45	*44*	47	63	*75*	6	9	*(67)*
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	3	7	*(43)*	6	5	*(120)*	3	3	*(100)*	4	6	*(67)*	9	9	*(100)*	2	1	*(200)*
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	61	46	133	43	28	*154*	14	20	*70*	47	46	*102*	38	59	*64*	5	13	*(38)*
ALL CAUSES	1,588	2,183	73	1,696	1,104	154	592	890	67	2,043	2,121	96	2,127	2,686	79	587	575	102

TABLE IIIA - Occupied and Retired Men Aged 65 and over - Deaths and Proportionate Rates by Cause in each Social Class.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	Number of deaths					Death rate per 10,000 all causes				
	I PROFESSIONAL	II INTERMEDIATE	III SKILLED	IV PARTLY SKILLED	V UNSKILLED	I PROFESSIONAL	II INTERMEDIATE	III SKILLED	IV PARTLY SKILLED	V UNSKILLED
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	45	164	691	227	313	*72*	58	99	86	133
Syphilis (020-029)	20	84	252	72	91	*32*	30	36	27	39
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	935	4,115	10,739	3,949	3,821	1,490	1,457	1,531	1,505	1,621
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148)	30	155	469	245	253	*48*	55	67	93	107
Oesophagus (150)	42	166	471	183	203	*67*	59	67	70	86
Stomach (151)	129	718	2,092	854	786	206	254	298	325	333
Intestines (152, 153)	132	597	1,346	492	453	210	211	192	187	192
Rectum (154)	71	415	1,150	445	368	113	147	164	170	156
Larynx (161)	25	70	252	80	105	*40*	25	36	30	45
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	153	570	1,662	470	629	244	202	237	179	267
Prostate (177)	133	543	1,201	397	325	212	192	171	151	138
Kidney, bladder and other urinary organs (180, 181)	54	223	597	191	188	86	79	85	73	80
Leukaemia (204)	25	57	113	43	26	*40*	20	16	*16*	*11*
Diabetes (260)	44	211	380	109	93	*70*	75	54	42	39
Anaemia (290-293)	19	92	207	74	69	*30*	33	30	28	29
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	880	3,996	9,641	3,649	3,002	1,402	1,415	1,374	1,390	1,273
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	71	368	793	298	248	113	130	113	114	105
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	1,266	4,401	9,573	3,008	2,585	2,018	1,558	1,365	1,146	1,096
Chronic endocarditis, not specified as rheumatic (421)	28	175	339	138	141	*45*	62	48	53	60
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	1,030	5,274	13,014	5,490	4,390	1,641	1,867	1,855	2,092	1,862
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	162	944	2,566	850	904	258	334	366	324	383
Hypertension without heart disease (444-447)	58	268	642	197	208	92	95	92	75	88
General arteriosclerosis (450)	189	920	2,250	925	810	301	326	321	352	344
Pneumonia (490-493)	164	750	2,098	836	905	261	266	299	319	384
Bronchitis (500-502)	232	1,522	5,395	2,093	2,285	370	539	769	797	969
Ulcer of stomach (540)	38	176	452	154	158	*61*	62	64	59	67
Ulcer of duodenum (541)	35	132	362	109	107	*56*	47	52	42	45
Appendicitis (550-553)	9	48	96	49	30	*(14)*	*17*	14	*19*	*13*
Hernia (560, 561)	20	113	244	103	89	*32*	40	35	39	38
Diseases of liver and gall bladder (580-586)	42	153	246	65	67	*67*	54	35	25	28
Nephritis (590-594)	87	356	741	253	223	139	126	106	96	95
Hyperplasia of prostate (610)	216	961	1,914	726	500	344	340	273	277	212
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	66	338	936	377	403	105	120	133	144	171
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	25	102	305	116	126	*40*	36	43	44	53
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	27	142	363	114	106	*43*	50	52	43	45
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	35	133	355	127	160	*56*	47	51	48	68
ALL CAUSES	6,275	28,247	70,146	26,247	23,577	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

(11928)

MORTALITY OF OCCUPIED AND RETIRED MEN

TABLE IIIB - Occupied and Retired Men Aged 65 and over - Deaths and Proportionate Rates by Cause in nine Social Sub-Classes.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	Number of deaths									Death rate per 10,000 all causes								
	IIIa Mine-workers (All types)	IIIb Trans-port Workers	IIIc Clerical Workers	IIId Armed Forces	IIIe Others in III	IVa Agri-cultural Workers	IVb Others in IV	Va Building and Dock Labourers	Vb Others in V	IIIa Mine-workers (All types)	IIIb Trans-port Workers	IIIc Clerical Workers	IIId Armed Forces	IIIe Others in III	IVa Agri-cultural Workers	IVb Others in IV	Va Building and Dock Labourers	Vb Others in V
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	86	48	52	19	486	39	188	52	261	131	93	116	145	92	41	112	105	140
Syphilis (020-029)	6	30	19	10	187	15	57	14	77	(9)	58	42	76	36	16	34	28	41
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	844	847	741	221	8,086	1,295	2,654	780	3,041	1,283	1,635	1,647	1,688	1,538	1,378	1,575	1,582	1,631
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148)	38	33	36	20	342	80	165	54	199	58	64	80	153	65	85	98	109	107
Oesophagus (150)	28	47	33	14	349	57	126	41	162	43	91	73	107	66	61	75	83	87
Stomach (151)	198	167	118	31	1,578	273	581	159	627	301	322	262	237	300	290	345	322	338
Intestines (152, 153)	144	98	108	19	977	186	306	94	359	219	189	240	145	186	198	182	191	193
Rectum (154)	90	75	85	30	870	170	275	77	291	137	145	189	229	165	181	163	156	156
Larynx (161)	12	22	26	8	184	21	59	21	84	18	42	58	(61)	35	22	35	43	45
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	90	119	127	31	1,295	101	369	117	512	137	230	282	237	246	107	219	237	275
Prostate (177)	81	107	65	30	918	152	245	71	254	123	206	144	229	175	162	145	144	136
Kidney, bladder, and other urinary organs (180, 181)	38	60	48	17	434	62	129	44	144	58	116	107	130	83	66	77	89	77
Leukaemia (204)	10	10	9	3	81	15	28	4	22	15	19	(20)	(23)	15	16	17	(8)	12
Diabetes (260)	19	40	29	13	279	38	71	19	74	29	77	64	99	53	40	42	39	40
Anaemia (290-293)	21	20	11	2	153	22	52	12	57	32	39	24	(15)	29	23	31	24	31
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	954	712	632	180	7,163	1,260	2,389	662	2,340	1,450	1,374	1,405	1,375	1,362	1,341	1,418	1,342	1,255
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	59	67	44	13	610	122	176	52	196	90	129	98	99	116	130	104	105	105
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	681	751	771	154	7,216	1,061	1,947	506	2,079	1,035	1,449	1,714	1,176	1,372	1,129	1,156	1,026	1,115
Chronic endocarditis, not specified as rheumatic (421)	21	16	27	5	270	53	85	33	108	32	31	60	(38)	51	56	50	67	58
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	1,318	861	675	249	9,911	2,187	3,303	964	3,426	2,004	1,662	1,500	1,902	1,885	2,327	1,960	1,955	1,837
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	187	217	171	55	1,936	286	564	188	716	284	419	380	420	368	304	335	381	384
Hypertension without heart disease (444-447)	44	45	39	16	498	75	122	32	176	67	87	87	122	95	80	72	65	94
General arteriosclerosis (450)	263	171	107	42	1,667	347	578	181	629	400	330	238	321	317	369	343	367	337
Pneumonia (490-493)	159	165	160	42	1,572	326	510	183	722	242	318	356	321	299	347	303	371	367
Bronchitis (500-502)	655	411	267	69	3,993	569	1,524	491	1,794	996	793	593	527	759	605	905	996	962
Ulcer of stomach (540)	17	39	35	10	351	45	109	32	126	26	75	78	76	67	48	65	65	68
Ulcer of duodenum (541)	13	30	35	4	280	36	73	17	90	20	58	78	(31)	53	38	43	34	48
Appendicitis (550-553)	8	4	5	3	76	10	39	6	24	(12)	(8)	(11)	(23)	14	11	23	(12)	13
Hernia (560, 561)	19	12	11	2	200	40	63	13	76	29	23	24	(15)	38	43	37	26	41
Diseases of liver and gall bladder (580-586)	18	27	15	3	183	19	46	13	54	27	52	33	(23)	35	20	27	26	29
Nephritis (590-594)	66	51	49	26	549	97	156	38	185	100	98	109	199	104	103	93	77	99
Hyperplasia of prostate (610)	170	127	135	27	1,455	306	420	108	392	258	245	300	206	277	328	249	219	210
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	99	58	58	15	706	148	229	72	331	151	112	129	115	134	157	136	146	178
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	21	15	23	2	244	53	63	16	110	32	29	51	(15)	46	56	37	32	59
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	43	23	25	10	262	40	74	20	86	65	44	56	76	50	43	44	41	46
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	36	17	27	12	263	44	83	32	128	55	33	60	92	50	47	49	65	69
ALL CAUSES	6,578	5,182	4,499	1,309	52,578	9,398	16,849	4,932	18,645	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

(11928)

MORTALITY OF OCCUPIED AND RETIRED MEN

TABLE IIIC - Occupied and Retired Men Aged 65 and over - Deaths and Proportionate Rates by Cause in six Occupational Groups.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	Number of deaths						Death rate per 10,000 all causes					
	II(i) Farmers	IIIa(i) Hewers and Getters (Coal)	IIIe(i) Foremen etc. in Metal etc.	IVb(i) Mine-Workers (Coal)	Va(i) Building Labourers	Va(ii) Dock Labourers	II(i) Farmers	IIIa(i) Hewers and Getters (Coal)	IIIe(i) Foremen etc. in Metal etc.	IVb(i) Mine-Workers (Coal)	Va(i) Building Labourers	Va(ii) Dock Labourers
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	13	69	9	31	26	26	*22*	*131*	*(115)*	*98*	*72*	*199*
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	760	669	128	413	562	218	1,282	1,272	1,635	1,310	1,550	1,668
Stomach (151)	173	155	17	109	117	42	292	295	*217*	346	323	*321*
Intestines (152, 153)	127	111	17	45	72	22	214	211	*217*	*143*	199	*168*
Rectum (154)	81	76	15	46	57	20	137	144	*192*	*146*	157	*153*
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	55	71	26	40	76	41	93	135	*332*	*127*	210	*314*
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	867	730	108	534	494	168	1,463	1,388	1,379	1,694	1,363	1,285
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	91	53	10	24	42	10	154	101	*128*	*76*	*116*	*77*
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	711	501	119	331	376	130	1,200	952	1,520	1,050	1,037	995
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	1,363	1,063	160	682	735	229	2,300	2,021	2,043	2,163	2,028	1,752
Pneumonia (490-493)	125	133	17	74	132	51	211	253	*217*	235	364	390
Bronchitis (500-502)	259	552	52	301	338	153	437	1,049	664	955	932	1,171
Nephritis (590-594)	94	53	10	30	27	11	159	101	*128*	*95*	*74*	*84*
Hyperplasia of prostate (610)	246	138	24	59	86	22	415	262	*307*	187	237	*168*
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	83	90	6	44	54	18	140	171	*(77)*	*140*	149	*138*
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	33	19	2	10	13	3	*56*	*36*	*(26)*	*32*	*36*	*(23)*
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	27	38	2	8	14	6	*46*	*72*	*(26)*	*(25)*	*39*	*(46)*
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	18	31	5	10	22	10	*30*	*59*	*(64)*	*32*	*61*	*77*
ALL CAUSES	5,926	5,260	783	3,153	3,625	1,307	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

MORTALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

TABLE IVA - Married Women - Mortality in each Social Class, Ratios to Standard (All Married Women*), and Standardised Mortality Ratios.

Social Class		Age Groups								Total at ages 20-64	Calculated Standard deaths at ages 20-64	Standardized Mortality Ratios at ages 20-64	Death rates at ages 65 & over per cent of rate for "all married women" aged 65 & over
		20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65-	70 and over				
I. PROFESSIONAL	Deaths	4	83	212	380	280	341	447	1,072	1,300	1,358		
	Population (hundreds)	167	92,3	100,8	84,2	30,8	22,2	16,8	19,3	347,0			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*(24)*	90	210	451	909	1,536	2,661	5,554	375			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*(28)*	72	101	94	100	102	106	96	95		96	101
II. INTERMEDIATE	Deaths	47	319	863	1,826	1,353	1,675	2,098	5,521	6,083	7,285		
	Population (hundreds)	74,4	390,3	516,5	455,7	166,6	129,9	92,0	100,9	1,733,4			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*63*	82	167	401	812	1,289	2,280	5,472	351			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*73*	66	80	83	90	85	91	94	89		84	95
III. SKILLED	Deaths	350	1,884	3,139	5,557	3,718	4,769	5,829	13,704	19,417	19,314		
	Population (hundreds)	423,8	1,4798	1,491,7	1,148,9	406,0	318,0	234,8	232,0	5,268,2			
	Death Rate per 100,000	83	127	210	484	916	1,500	2,483	5,907	369			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	96	102	101	101	101	99	99	102	94		101	100
IV. PARTLY SKILLED	Deaths	124	511	894	1,886	1,375	1,770	2,054	5,056	6,560	6,294		
	Population (hundreds)	125,8	378,0	420,6	394,8	147,8	106,2	71,8	83,8	1,5732			
	Death Rate per 100,000	99	135	213	478	930	1,667	2,861	6,033	417			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	114	108	102	99	103	110	114	104	106		104	110
V. UNSKILLED	Deaths	98	399	732	1,815	1,365	1,786	1,885	3,719	6,195	5,304		
	Population (hundreds)	82,2	224,1	277,1	302,6	140,9	109,0	75,9	65,8	1,135,9			
	Death Rate per 100,000	119	178	264	600	969	1,639	2,484	5,652	545			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	138	143	127	125	107	109	99	98	139		117	95

*whose husbands are occupied and retired.

MORTALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

TABLE IVB - Married Women - Mortality in nine Social Sub-Classes, Ratios to Standard (All Married Women*), and Standardised Mortality Ratios.

Social Sub-Class		Age Groups								Total at ages 20-64	Calculated Standard deaths at ages 20-64	Standardised Mortality Ratios at ages 20-64	Death rates at ages 65 & over per cent of rate for "all married women" aged 65 & over
		20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65-	70 and over				
IIIa. Mineworkers (All types)	Deaths	22	107	160	304	217	314	446	1,250	1,124	790		
	Population (hundreds)	16,4	64,0	65,1	50,2	17,2	10,9	14,4	19,2	223,8			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*134*	167	246	606	1,262	2,881	3,097	6,510	502			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*156*	134	118	126	139	191	124	112	128		142	121
IIIb. Transport Workers	Deaths	53	257	411	657	394	431	465	1,073	2,203	2,153		
	Population (hundreds)	47,5	168,4	182,3	146,7	42,5	28,7	18,4	17,0	616,1			
	Death Rate per 100,000	112	153	225	448	927	1,502	2,527	6,312	358			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	129	122	108	93	102	100	101	109	91		102	104
IIIc. Clerical Workers	Deaths	15	117	204	505	299	387	415	794	1,527	1,666		
	Population (hundreds)	27,7	117,4	91,7	99,5	39,5	31,1	20,3	18,9	406,9			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*54*	100	222	508	757	1,244	2,044	4,201	375			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*63*	80	107	106	83	82	82	73	95		92	74
IIId. Armed Forces	Deaths	34	79	57	38	32	46	62	172	286	85		
	Population (hundreds)	15,6	26,1	9,9	2,0	,3	,3	3,7	-	54,2			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*218*	303	576	*1,900*	*10,667*	*15,333*	1,676	-	528			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*253*	243	277	*395*	*1,176*	*1,016*	67	-	134		336	152
IIIe. Others in III	Deaths	226	1,324	2,307	4,053	2,776	3,591	4,441	10,415	14,277	14,620		
	Population (hundreds)	316,6	1103,9	1142,7	850,5	306,5	247,0	178,0	176,9	3,967,2			
	Death Rate per 100,000	71	120	202	477	906	1,454	2,495	5,888	360			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	83	96	97	99	100	96	100	102	92		98	100
IVa. Agricultural Workers	Deaths	17	79	168	343	288	445	615	1,950	1,340	1,312		
	Population (hundreds)	24,8	64,4	81,4	80,9	30,5	24,9	17,6	30,3	306,9			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*69*	123	206	424	944	1,787	3,494	6,436	437			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*80*	98	99	88	104	118	139	111	111		102	129
IVb. Others in IV	Deaths	107	432	726	1,543	1,087	1,325	1,439	3,106	5,220	4,983		
	Population (hundreds)	101,0	313,6	339,2	313,9	117,3	81,3	54,2	53,5	1266,3			
	Death Rate per 100,000	106	138	214	492	927	1,630	2,655	5,806	412			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	123	111	103	102	102	108	106	100	105		105	101
Va. Building and Dock Labourers	Deaths	27	109	178	389	252	382	377	857	1,337	1,376		
	Population (hundreds)	28,5	66,4	79,8	81,8	35,4	25,7	16,9	18,9	317,6			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*95*	164	223	476	712	1,486	2,231	4,534	421			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*110*	132	107	99	78	99	89	78	107		97	83
Vb. Others in V	Deaths	71	290	554	1,426	1,113	1,404	1,508	2,862	4,858	3,929		
	Population (hundreds)	53,7	157,7	197,3	220,8	105,5	83,3	59,0	46,9	818,3			
	Death Rate per 100,000	132	184	281	646	1,055	1,685	2,556	6,102	594			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	153	148	135	134	116	112	102	105	151		124	99

*whose husbands are occupied and retired.

MORTALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

TABLE IVC - Married Women - Mortality in six Occupational Groups. Ratios to Standard (All Married Women*), and Standardised Mortality Ratios.

Occupation Group		Age Groups								Total at ages 20-64	Calculated Standard deaths at ages 20-64	Standardised Mortality Ratios at ages 20-64	Death rates at ages 65 & over per cent of rate for "all married women" aged 65 & over
		20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	60-	65-	70 and over				
II(i). Farmers	Deaths	4	31	124	274	220	308	392	1,223	961	1,057		
	Population (hundreds)	9,1	37,8	61,3	62,4	25,7	22,6	17,6	21,3	218,9			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*(44)*	*82*	202	439	856	1,363	2,227	5,742	439			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*(51)*	*66*	97	91	94	90	89	99	112		91	100
IIIa(1). Hewers and Getters (Coal)	Deaths	19	92	130	216	150	205	340	967	812	547		
	Population (hundreds)	14,5	52,3	48,9	32,5	10,2	7,9	10,9	15,1	166,3			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*131*	176	266	665	1,471	2,595	3,119	6,404	488			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*152*	141	128	138	162	172	124	111	124		148	121
IIIe(i). Foremen and Overlookers in Metal, etc.	Deaths	1	22	58	90	61	75	66	142	307	477		
	Population (hundreds)	2,5	25,2	39,0	35,8	11,2	5,9	1,9	,4	119,6			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*(40)*	*87*	149	251	545	1,271	3,474	35,500	257			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*(46)*	*70*	71	52	60	84	139	613	65		64	217
IVb(i). Mineworkers (Coal)	Deaths	27	75	156	342	265	321	318	535	1,186	989		
	Population (hundreds)	16,4	51,0	63,4	64,2	22,8	17,5	10,3	8,1	2,353			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*165*	147	246	533	1,162	1,834	3,087	6,605	504			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*191*	118	118	111	128	122	123	114	128		120	111
Va(i). Building Labourers	Deaths	24	85	136	296	200	298	285	691	1,039	1,095		
	Population (hundreds)	25,2	54,5	63,8	64,1	27,8	20,7	13,6	15,1	256,1			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*95*	156	213	462	719	1,440	2,096	4,576	406			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*111*	125	102	96	79	95	84	79	103		95	82
Va(ii). Dock Labourers	Deaths	3	24	42	93	52	84	92	166	298	280		
	Population (hundreds)	3,3	11,9	16,0	17,7	7,6	5,0	3,3	3,8	61,5			
	Death Rate per 100,000	*(91)*	*202*	*263*	525	684	1,680	2,788	4,368	485			
	Ratio to Standard (100)	*(105)*	*162*	*126*	109	75	111	111	75	123		106	87

*whose husbands are occupied and retired.

(11928)

MORTALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

TABLE VA - Married Women Aged 20-64 - Standardised Mortality Ratios by Cause in each Social Class.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	I. PROFESSIONAL			II. INTERMEDIATE			III. SKILLED			IV. PARTLY SKILLED			V. UNSKILLED		
	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	38	88	*43*	222	429	52	1,429	1,377	104	424	398	107	457	275	166
Syphilis (020-029)	2	4	*(50)*	18	27	*67*	61	69	88	31	24	*129*	33	20	*165*
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	479	415	115	2,022	2,246	90	5,972	5,814	103	1,820	1,923	95	1,735	1,628	107
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148)	7	6	*(117)*	24	36	*67*	101	92	110	42	30	*140*	16	26	*62*
Oesophagus (150)	4	5	*(80)*	14	26	*54*	70	67	104	19	22	*86*	33	19	*174*
Stomach (151)	24	42	*57*	168	233	72	600	595	101	211	199	106	241	175	138
Intestines (152, 153)	40	39	*103*	214	214	100	531	546	97	190	183	104	166	157	106
Rectum (154)	22	20	*110*	97	106	92	276	272	101	104	91	114	72	80	90
Larynx (161)	-	1	-	13	11	*118*	30	30	*100*	12	10	*120*	8	8	*(100)*
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	30	25	*120*	124	132	94	359	344	104	110	114	96	87	96	91
Breast (170)	148	103	144	556	558	100	1,529	1,447	106	364	477	76	383	394	97
Cervix uteri (171)	25	41	*61*	149	216	69	550	561	98	201	185	109	233	155	150
Corpus uteri (172)	17	12	*142*	56	66	85	174	165	105	46	57	*81*	56	50	112
Uterus, other and not specified (173, 174)	2	4	*(50)*	16	21	*76*	53	56	95	25	19	*132*	17	15	*113*
Other female genital organs (175, 176)	66	40	165	220	211	104	571	546	105	143	182	79	129	152	85
Kidney, bladder, and other urinary organs (180, 181)	11	7	*157*	36	42	*86*	109	111	98	40	38	*105*	36	32	*113*
Leukaemia (204)	16	11	*145*	38	52	*73*	160	146	110	42	46	*91*	35	37	*95*
Diabetes (260)	12	14	*86*	72	82	88	209	213	98	76	70	109	74	63	117
Anaemia (290-293)	3	9	*(33)*	28	40	*70*	92	103	89	47	33	*142*	44	29	*152*
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	169	151	112	767	844	91	2,113	2,120	100	741	719	103	693	648	107
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	54	86	63	279	448	62	1,247	1,224	102	460	389	118	416	309	135
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	78	85	92	442	476	93	1,198	1,186	101	402	404	100	409	377	108
Chronic endocarditis, not specified as rheumatic (421)	9	6	*(150)*	23	38	*61*	106	99	107	33	32	*103*	32	28	*114*
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	33	50	*66*	188	280	67	689	700	98	285	238	120	297	222	134
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	29	36	*81*	164	201	82	490	504	97	207	172	120	180	157	115
Hypertension without heart disease (444-447)	7	9	*(78)*	55	58	95	155	153	101	42	52	*81*	56	43	130
General arteriosclerosis (450)	4	5	*(80)*	25	29	*86*	65	72	90	31	24	*129*	30	24	*125*
Pneumonia (490-493)	20	29	*69*	118	158	75	403	411	98	147	134	110	154	112	138
Bronchitis (500-502)	11	33	*33*	84	174	48	440	441	100	193	149	130	205	135	152
Ulcer of stomach (540)	3	5	*(60)*	28	30	*93*	72	75	96	31	25	*124*	24	24	*100*
Ulcer of duodenum (541)	4	4	*(100)*	13	19	*68*	42	46	*91*	20	15	*133*	17	13	*131*
Appendicitis (550-553)	4	6	*(67)*	34	33	*103*	78	88	89	28	27	*104*	33	23	*143*
Hernia (560, 561)	3	5	*(60)*	22	29	*76*	62	72	86	35	24	*146*	29	20	*145*
Diseases of liver and gall bladder (580-586)	14	15	*93*	77	86	90	204	221	92	80	73	110	85	63	135
Nephritis (590-594)	28	33	*85*	159	172	92	471	473	100	159	149	107	132	122	108
Maternal causes (640-689)	21	18	*117*	75	85	88	288	303	95	89	83	107	70	51	137
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	33	22	*150*	117	107	109	280	295	95	90	93	97	74	76	97
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	15	8	*188*	42	42	*100*	109	118	92	40	37	*108*	29	31	*94*
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	11	7	*157*	40	40	*100*	107	109	98	30	36	*83*	32	28	*114*
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	36	24	*150*	124	128	97	358	346	103	100	110	91	76	86	88
ALL CAUSES	1,300	1,358	96	6,083	7,285	84	19,417	19,314	101	6,560	6,294	104	6,195	5,304	117

MORTALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

TABLE VB - Married Women Aged 20-64 - Standardised Mortality Ratios by Cause in nine Social Sub-Classes.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	IIIa. Mineworkers (All types)			IIIb. Transport Workers			IIIc. Clerical Workers			IIId. Armed Forces			IIIe. Others in III		
	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	87	60	145	200	161	124	97	106	92	49	17	*288*	996	1,037	96
Syphilis (020-029)	1	3	*(33)*	6	8	*(75)*	1	6	*(17)*	2	0	-	51	53	96
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	278	239	116	650	655	99	521	505	103	68	18	378	4,455	4,396	101
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148)	4	4	*(100)*	14	10	*140*	6	8	*(75)*	2	0	-	75	68	110
Oesophagus (150)	6	3	*(200)*	9	7	*(129)*	6	6	*(100)*	2	0	-	47	52	*90*
Stomach (151)	40	25	*160*	48	64	*75*	41	53	*77*	9	0	-	462	450	103
Intestines (152, 153)	28	24	*117*	43	61	*70*	52	48	108	5	1	*(500)*	403	414	97
Rectum (154)	17	11	*155*	27	30	*90*	20	25	*80*	2	0	-	210	207	101
Larynx (161)	3	1	*(300)*	1	4	*(25)*	-	2	-	-	0	-	26	23	*113*
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	10	15	*67*	35	39	*90*	27	29	*93*	2	0	-	285	259	110
Breast (170)	56	60	93	193	167	116	145	123	118	14	4	*350*	1,121	1,094	102
Cervix uteri (171)	31	22	*141*	67	63	106	44	48	*92*	13	1	*1,300*	395	425	93
Corpus uteri (172)	4	6	*(67)*	15	18	*83*	9	15	*(60)*	3	0	-	143	125	114
Uterus, other and not specified (173, 174)	4	2	*(200)*	4	5	*(80)*	3	5	*(60)*	1	0	-	41	41	*100*
Other female genital organs (175, 176)	21	23	*91*	69	62	111	66	48	138	4	1	*(400)*	411	411	100
Kidney, bladder and other urinary organs (180, 181)	5	4	*(125)*	14	13	*108*	11	9	*122*	-	0	-	79	84	94
Leukaemia (204)	7	6	*(117)*	14	17	*82*	14	11	*127*	2	0	-	123	111	111
Diabetes (260)	20	9	*222*	30	23	*130*	15	18	*83*	5	0	-	139	162	86
Anaemia (290-293)	10	4	*250*	13	10	*130*	8	9	*(89)*	1	0	-	60	78	77
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	128	85	151	227	229	99	166	194	86	19	4	*475*	1,573	1,609	98
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	87	52	167	126	142	89	92	100	92	15	7	*214*	927	923	100
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	75	45	167	126	122	103	104	112	93	9	1	*(900)*	884	904	98
Chronic endocarditis not specified as rheumatic (421)	3	4	*(75)*	13	12	*108*	8	9	*(89)*	1	0	-	81	74	109
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	58	26	*223*	71	72	99	32	65	*49*	13	0	-	515	534	96
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	35	19	*184*	55	53	104	41	47	*87*	7	0	-	352	383	92
Hypertension without heart disease (444-447)	9	6	*(150)*	21	17	*124*	14	13	*108*	2	0	-	109	115	95
General arteriosclerosis (450)	2	3	*(67)*	10	8	*125*	5	7	*(71)*	-	0	-	48	55	*87*
Pneumonia (490-493)	23	16	*144*	42	45	*93*	28	36	*78*	2	2	*(100)*	308	311	99
Bronchitis (500-502)	39	18	*217*	40	46	*87*	29	41	*71*	2	0	-	330	336	98
Ulcer of stomach (540)	5	3	*(167)*	9	7	*(129)*	6	7	*(86)*	2	0	-	50	58	86
Ulcer of duodenum (541)	2	1	*(200)*	5	5	*(100)*	5	4	*(125)*	1	0	-	29	37	*78*
Appendicitis (550-553)	8	5	*(160)*	14	10	*140*	6	7	*(86)*	2	0	-	48	67	*72*
Hernia (560, 561)	6	3	*(200)*	11	8	*138*	4	6	*(67)*	2	0	-	39	54	*72*
Diseases of liver and gall bladder (580-586)	15	8	*188*	32	25	*128*	16	19	*84*	4	0	-	137	167	82
Nephritis (590-594)	32	18	*178*	48	53	*91*	29	40	*73*	7	2	*(350)*	355	357	99
Maternal causes (640-689)	16	13	*123*	42	36	*117*	16	21	*76*	11	6	*183*	203	229	89
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	21	14	*150*	29	35	*83*	31	25	*124*	7	1	*(700)*	192	223	86
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	6	6	*(100)*	10	15	*67*	8	10	*80*	1	0	-	84	88	95
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	9	5	*(180)*	12	13	*92*	16	9	*(178)*	5	0	-	65	82	79
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	20	14	*143*	32	41	*78*	31	29	*107*	5	2	*(250)*	270	261	103
ALL CAUSES	1,124	790	142	2,203	2,153	102	1,527	1,666	92	286	85	336	14,277	14,620	98

MORTALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

TABLE VB - (contd.)

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	IVa. Agricultural Workers			IVb. Others in IV.			Va. Building and Dock Labourers			Vb. Others in V		
	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	65	75	87	359	323	111	111	79	141	346	198	175
Syphilis (020-029)	2	4	*(50)*	29	17	*171*	7	4	*(175)*	26	14	*186*
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	374	403	93	1,446	1,521	95	387	421	92	1,348	1,207	112
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148)	11	6	*183*	31	24	*129*	5	7	*(71)*	11	19	*58*
Oesophagus (150)	5	4	*(125)*	14	19	*74*	8	5	*(160)*	25	14	*179*
Stomach (151)	43	42	*102*	168	158	106	48	44	*109*	193	131	147
Intestines (152, 153)	38	38	*100*	152	143	106	40	40	*100*	126	118	107
Rectum (154)	26	19	*137*	78	71	110	14	20	*70*	58	59	98
Larynx (161)	1	2	*(50)*	11	9	*122*	-	2	-	8	7	*(114)*
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	13	23	*57*	97	91	107	15	24	*63*	72	70	103
Breast (170)	89	99	90	275	379	73	107	102	105	276	292	95
Cervix uteri (171)	31	38	*82*	170	147	116	49	39	*126*	184	114	161
Corpus uteri (172)	8	12	*(67)*	38	45	*84*	5	13	*(38)*	51	37	138
Uterus, other and not specified (173, 174)	5	3	*(167)*	20	15	*133*	4	3	*(133)*	13	11	*118*
Other female genital organs (175, 176)	28	38	*74*	115	143	80	30	40	*75*	99	112	88
Kidney, bladder and other urinary organs (180, 181)	10	8	*125*	30	29	*103*	7	8	*(88)*	29	24	*121*
Leukaemia (204)	8	10	*(80)*	34	37	*92*	11	10	*110*	24	26	*92*
Diabetes (260)	20	15	*133*	56	56	100	13	16	*81*	61	48	127
Anaemia (290-293)	8	7	*(114)*	39	27	*144*	8	7	*(114)*	36	23	*157*
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	174	154	113	567	564	101	140	163	86	553	485	114
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	69	78	88	391	310	126	86	83	104	330	226	146
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	86	88	98	316	316	100	80	94	85	329	283	116
Chronic endocarditis not specified as rheumatic (421)	6	6	*(100)*	27	24	*113*	6	7	*(86)*	26	22	*118*
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	61	52	117	224	186	120	66	55	120	231	167	138
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	39	37	*105*	168	135	124	41	39	*105*	139	119	117
Hypertension without heart disease (444-447)	12	10	*120*	30	40	*75*	17	10	*170*	39	32	*122*
General arteriosclerosis (450)	7	5	*(140)*	24	19	*126*	7	6	*(117)*	23	17	*135*
Pneumonia (490-493)	23	27	*85*	124	106	117	35	29	*121*	119	84	142
Bronchitis (500-502)	26	31	*84*	167	116	144	35	33	*106*	170	101	168
Ulcer of stomach (540)	7	5	*(140)*	24	20	*120*	7	6	*(117)*	17	15	*113*
Ulcer of duodenum (541)	5	3	*(167)*	15	12	*125*	3	3	*(100)*	14	10	*140*
Appendicitis (550-553)	5	6	*(83)*	23	22	*105*	7	6	*(117)*	26	17	*153*
Hernia (560, 561)	9	5	*(180)*	26	19	*137*	3	6	*(50)*	26	15	*173*
Diseases of liver and gall bladder (580-586)	13	15	*87*	67	58	116	16	16	*100*	69	46	150
Nephritis (590-594)	42	31	*135*	117	120	98	39	34	*115*	93	90	103
Maternal causes (640-689)	19	15	*127*	70	67	104	18	16	*113*	52	37	141
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	25	20	*125*	65	75	87	8	20	*(40)*	66	55	120
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	13	7	*186*	27	30	*90*	4	7	*(57)*	25	21	*119*
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	8	7	*(114)*	22	28	*79*	4	8	*(50)*	28	22	*127*
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	15	23	*65*	85	87	98	15	24	*63*	61	63	97
ALL CAUSES	1,340	1,312	102	5,220	4,983	105	1,337	1,376	97	4,858	3,929	124

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MORTALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

TABLE VC - Married Women Aged 20-64 - Standardised Mortality Ratios by Cause in six Occupational Groups.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	II(i). Farmers			IIIa(i). Hewers and Getters (Coal)			IIIe(i). Foremen and Overlookers in Metal, etc.			IVb(i). Mineworkers (Coal)			Va(i). Building Labourers			Va(ii). Dock Labourers		
	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64	Deaths Registered 20-64	Deaths Expected 20-64	S.M.R. 20-64
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	24	52	*46*	71	44	161	15	29	*52*	63	58	109	87	63	138	24	14	*171*
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	278	326	85	189	162	117	82	151	54	300	306	98	308	333	92	79	88	90
Stomach (151)	32	35	*91*	30	16	*188*	7	15	*(47)*	40	32	*125*	39	35	*111*	9	10	*(90)*
Intestines (152, 153)	34	30	*113*	18	16	*113*	4	14	*(29)*	31	29	*107*	34	32	*106*	6	8	*(75)*
Rectum (154)	13	16	*81*	13	7	*186*	5	7	*(71)*	21	14	*150*	9	16	*(56)*	5	3	*(167)*
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	12	19	*63*	7	9	*(78)*	7	9	*(78)*	12	18	*67*	12	20	*60*	3	5	*(60)*
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	132	129	102	80	56	143	44	54	*81*	149	114	131	109	128	85	31	34	*91*
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	29	61	*48*	74	35	211	13	31	*42*	80	60	133	64	65	98	22	16	*138*
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	60	75	80	46	31	*148*	19	27	*70*	92	65	142	60	74	81	20	20	*100*
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	49	45	*109*	38	18	*211*	6	16	*(38)*	68	38	179	51	44	116	15	10	*150*
Pneumonia (490-493)	22	22	*100*	19	12	*158*	3	11	*(27)*	23	21	*110*	26	23	*113*	9	6	*(150)*
Bronchitis (500-502)	17	27	*63*	24	11	*218*	9	10	*(90)*	41	24	*171*	25	27	*93*	10	7	*143*
Nephritis (590-594)	27	25	*108*	24	14	*171*	10	11	*91*	28	23	*122*	31	26	*119*	8	6	*(133)*
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	23	15	*153*	18	7	*257*	10	8	*125*	8	15	*(53)*	6	15	*(40)*	2	4	*(50)*
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	6	5	*(120)*	4	3	*(133)*	4	2	*(200)*	2	6	*(33)*	3	6	*(50)*	1	1	*(100)*
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	7	6	*(117)*	8	3	*(267)*	5	3	*(167)*	4	5	*(80)*	2	6	*(33)*	2	0	-
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	20	17	*118*	17	9	*189*	9	8	*(113)*	7	16	*(44)*	11	19	*58*	4	5	*(80)*
ALL CAUSES	961	1,057	91	812	547	148	307	477	64	1,186	989	120	1,039	1,095	95	298	280	106

MORTALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

TABLE VIA - Married Women Aged 65 and over - Deaths and Proportionate Rates by Cause in each Social Class.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	Number of deaths					Death rate per 10,000 all causes				
	I PROFESSIONAL	II INTERMEDIATE	III SKILLED	IV PARTLY SKILLED	V UNSKILLED	I PROFESSIONAL	II INTERMEDIATE	III SKILLED	IV PARTLY SKILLED	V UNSKILLED
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	7	35	77	27	30	*(46)*	*46*	39	*38*	*54*
Syphilis (020-029)	1	14	40	16	16	*(7)*	*18*	*20*	*23*	*29*
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	292	1,304	3,263	1,110	884	1,922	1,712	1,671	1,561	1,577
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148)	2	22	40	28	12	*(13)*	*29*	*20*	*39*	*21*
Oesophagus (150)	5	34	87	41	17	*(33)*	*45*	45	*58*	*30*
Stomach (151)	39	213	639	239	191	*257*	280	327	336	341
Intestines (152, 153)	57	222	511	193	154	375	291	282	271	275
Rectum (154)	19	94	238	74	52	*125*	123	122	104	93
Larynx (161)	1	5	14	4	3	*(7)*	*(7)*	*7*	*(6)*	*(5)*
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	19	53	134	46	41	*125*	70	69	*65*	*73*
Breast (170)	53	214	509	136	115	349	281	261	191	205
Cervix uteri (171)	11	62	178	55	55	(72)	81	91	77	98
Corpus uteri (172)	3	27	104	28	18	*(20)*	*35*	53	*39*	*32*
Uterus, other and not specified (173, 174)	1	10	29	7	7	*(7)*	*13*	*15*	*(10)*	*(12)*
Other female genital organs (175, 176)	28	98	163	52	41	*184*	129	83	73	*73*
Kidney, bladder and other urinary organs (180, 181)	5	44	105	30	29	*(33)*	*58*	54	*42*	*52*
Leukaemia (204)	4	10	46	14	18	*(26)*	*13*	*24*	*20*	*32*
Diabetes (260)	14	103	263	106	99	*92*	135	135	149	177
Anaemia (290-293)	5	47	131	42	31	*(33)*	*62*	67	*59*	*55*
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	345	1,511	3,675	1,279	939	2,271	1,983	1,881	1,799	1,676
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	33	154	431	161	117	*217*	202	221	226	209
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	222	939	2,237	741	582	1,461	1,232	1,145	1,042	1,039
Chronic endocarditis not specified as rheumatic (421)	6	37	105	44	37	*(39)*	*49*	54	*62*	*66*
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	198	1,327	3,521	1,421	1,063	1,303	1,742	1,803	1,999	1,897
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	65	329	844	278	272	428	432	432	391	485
Hypertension without heart disease (444-447)	22	70	186	64	54	*145*	92	95	90	96
General arteriosclerosis (450)	36	163	471	188	135	*237*	214	241	264	241
Pneumonia (490-493)	34	185	508	198	181	*224*	243	260	278	323
Bronchitis (500-502)	32	279	903	392	341	*211*	366	462	551	608
Ulcer of stomach (540)	9	25	99	29	12	*(59)*	*33*	51	*41*	*21*
Ulcer of duodenum (541)	2	16	31	5	13	*(13)*	*21*	*16*	*(7)*	*23*
Appendicitis (550-553)	3	19	33	9	9	*(20)*	*25*	*17*	*(13)*	*(16)*
Hernia (560, 561)	5	20	77	38	23	*(33)*	*26*	39	*53*	*41*
Diseases of liver and gall bladder (580-586)	10	66	153	51	35	*66*	87	78	72	*62*
Nephritis (590-594)	12	101	279	91	84	*79*	133	143	128	150
Maternal causes (640-689)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental deaths (E900-E962)	23	94	263	101	83	*151*	123	135	142	148
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	4	13	41	13	17	*(26)*	*17*	*21*	*18*	*30*
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	16	62	177	63	51	*105*	81	91	89	91
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	7	13	53	18	17	*(46)*	*17*	27	*25*	*30*
ALL CAUSES	1,519	7,619	19,533	7,110	5,604	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

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MORTALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

TABLE VIB - Married Women Aged 65 and over - Deaths and Proportionate Rates by Cause in nine Social Sub-Classes.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	Number of deaths									Death rate per 10,000 all causes								
	IIIa Mine-workers (All types)	IIIb Trans-port Workers	IIIc Clerical Workers	IIId Armed Forces	IIIe Others in III	IVa Agri-cultural Workers	IVb Others in IV	Va Building and Dock Labourers	Vb Others in V	IIIa Mine-workers (All types)	IIIb Trans-port Workers	IIIc Clerical Workers	IIId Armed Forces	IIIe Others in III	IVa Agri-cultural Workers	IVb Others in IV	Va Building and Dock Labourers	Vb Others in V
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	5	4	10	3	55	9	18	5	25	(29)	(26)	83	(128)	37	(35)	40	(41)	57
Syphilis (020-029)	1	2	3	1	33	4	12	2	14	(6)	(13)	(25)	(43)	22	(16)	26	(16)	32
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	257	233	252	40	2,481	413	697	190	694	1,515	1,515	2,084	1,709	1,670	1,610	1,534	1,540	1,588
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148)	4	2	1	1	32	6	22	3	9	(24)	(13)	(8)	(43)	22	(23)	48	(24)	(21)
Oesophagus (150)	5	7	4	2	69	20	21	4	13	(29)	(46)	(33)	(85)	46	78	46	(32)	30
Stomach (151)	69	46	44	14	466	101	138	41	150	407	299	364	598	314	394	304	332	343
Intestines (152, 153)	49	47	31	1	383	71	122	35	119	289	306	256	(43)	258	277	268	284	272
Rectum (154)	17	21	19	6	175	29	45	10	42	100	137	157	(256)	118	113	99	81	96
Larynx (161)	1	1	1	-	11	1	3	-	3	(6)	(7)	(8)	-	7	(4)	(7)	-	(7)
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	5	5	11	-	113	14	32	6	35	(29)	(33)	91	-	76	55	70	(49)	80
Breast (170)	32	37	46	6	388	50	86	20	95	189	241	380	(256)	261	195	189	162	217
Cervix uteri (171)	17	14	11	-	136	16	39	11	44	100	91	91	-	92	62	86	89	101
Corpus uteri (172)	8	8	9	3	76	14	14	7	11	(47)	(52)	(74)	(128)	51	55	31	(57)	25
Uterus, other and not specified (173, 174)	3	1	1	-	24	2	5	2	5	(18)	(7)	(8)	-	16	(8)	(11)	(16)	(11)
Other female genital organs (175, 176)	9	9	17	1	127	22	30	12	29	(53)	(59)	141	(43)	85	86	66	97	66
Kidney, bladder and other urinary organs (180, 181)	4	7	10	1	83	8	22	6	23	(24)	(46)	83	(43)	56	(31)	48	(49)	53
Leukaemia (204)	2	4	4	-	36	6	8	3	15	(12)	(26)	(33)	-	24	(23)	(18)	(24)	34
Diabetes (260)	23	15	12	2	211	31	75	18	81	136	98	99	(85)	142	121	165	146	185
Anaemia (290-293)	21	15	9	-	86	15	27	8	23	124	98	(74)	-	58	58	59	(65)	53
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	313	270	208	32	2,852	446	833	234	705	1,846	1,756	1,720	1,368	1,920	1,739	1,833	1,896	1,613
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	31	27	29	1	343	67	94	28	89	183	176	240	(43)	231	261	207	227	204
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	154	199	146	23	1,715	270	471	114	468	908	1,294	1,208	983	1,154	1,053	1,036	924	1,071
Chronic endocarditis, not specified as rheumatic (421)	6	11	11	2	75	14	30	9	28	(35)	72	91	(85)	50	55	66	(73)	64
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	373	285	186	33	2,644	515	906	221	842	2,199	1,853	1,538	1,410	1,780	2,008	1,993	1,791	1,927
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	69	70	46	12	647	82	196	66	206	407	455	380	513	436	320	431	535	471
Hypertension without heart disease (444-447)	21	10	11	3	141	21	43	5	49	124	65	91	(128)	95	82	95	(41)	112
General arteriosclerosis (450)	41	37	29	9	355	78	110	26	109	242	241	240	(385)	239	304	242	211	249
Pneumonia (490-493)	46	44	36	9	373	66	132	45	136	271	286	298	(385)	251	257	290	365	311
Bronchitis (500-502)	82	54	41	14	712	106	286	74	267	483	351	339	598	479	413	629	600	611
Ulcer of stomach (540)	3	10	5	3	78	18	11	4	8	(18)	65	(41)	(128)	53	70	24	(32)	(18)
Ulcer of duodenum (541)	-	5	1	-	25	2	3	4	9	-	(33)	(8)	-	17	(8)	(7)	(32)	(21)
Appendicitis (550-553)	1	3	2	-	27	3	6	3	6	(6)	(20)	(17)	-	18	(12)	(13)	(24)	(14)
Hernia (560, 561)	10	9	4	1	53	13	25	6	17	59	(59)	(33)	(43)	36	51	55	(49)	39
Diseases of liver and gall bladder (580-586)	14	6	19	3	111	16	35	5	30	83	(39)	157	(128)	75	62	77	(41)	69
Nephritis (590-594)	29	24	20	5	201	26	65	19	65	171	156	165	(214)	135	101	143	154	149
Maternal causes (640-689)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	24	22	16	4	197	37	64	17	66	142	143	132	(171)	133	144	141	138	151
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	2	-	4	-	35	2	11	4	13	(12)	-	(33)	-	24	(8)	24	(32)	30
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	17	16	8	3	133	19	44	13	38	100	104	(66)	(128)	90	74	97	105	87
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	5	1	5	2	40	7	11	2	15	(29)	(7)	(41)	(85)	27	(27)	24	(16)	34
ALL CAUSES	1,696	1,538	1,209	234	14,856	2,565	4,545	1,234	4,370	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

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MORTALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

TABLE VIC - Married Women Aged 65 and over - Deaths and Proportionate Rates by Cause in six Occupational Groups.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	Number of deaths						Death rate per 10,000 all causes					
	II(i) Farmers	IIIa(i) Hewers and Getters (Coal)	IIIe(i) Foremen etc. in Metal etc.	IVb(i) Mineworkers (Coal)	Va(i) Building Labourers	Va(ii) Dock Labourers	II(i) Farmers	IIIa(i) Hewers and Getters (Coal)	IIIe(i) Foremen etc. in Metal etc.	IVb(i) Mineworkers (Coal)	Va(i) Building Labourers	Va(ii) Dock Labourers
Respiratory tuberculosis (001-008)	10	4	-	2	3	2	*62*	*(31)*	-	*(23)*	*(31)*	*(78)*
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	241	203	37	115	154	36	1,492	1,553	*1,779*	1,348	1,578	*1,395*
Stomach (151)	49	52	7	26	33	8	*303*	398	*337*	*305*	*338*	*(310)*
Intestines (152, 153)	41	37	4	14	29	6	*254*	*283*	*(192)*	*164*	*297*	*(233)*
Rectum (154)	18	14	3	7	8	2	*111*	*107*	*(144)*	*(82)*	*(82)*	*(78)*
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	6	5	1	3	5	1	*(37)*	*(38)*	*(48)*	*(35)*	*(51)*	*(39)*
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous systems (330-334)	321	238	53	162	179	55	1,988	1,821	2,548	1,899	1,834	2,132
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	36	21	1	14	25	3	*223*	*161*	*(48)*	*164*	*256*	*(116)*
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	151	113	14	72	91	23	935	865	*673*	844	932	*891*
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	325	296	31	195	185	36	2,012	2,265	*1,490*	2,286	1,895	*1,395*
Pneumonia (490-493)	43	32	6	21	32	13	*266*	*245*	*(288)*	*246*	*328*	*504*
Bronchitis (500-502)	64	67	12	55	52	22	396	513	*577*	645	533	*853*
Nephritis (590-594)	24	23	4	11	18	1	*149*	*176*	*(192)*	*129*	*184*	*(39)*
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	17	20	2	10	13	4	*105*	*153*	*(96)*	*117*	*133*	*(155)*
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	3	1	-	2	3	1	*(19)*	*(8)*	-	*(23)*	*(31)*	*(39)*
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	11	14	2	6	10	3	*68*	*107*	*(96)*	*(70)*	*102*	*(116)*
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	3	5	2	2	2	-	*(19)*	*(38)*	*(96)*	*(23)*	*(20)*	-
ALL CAUSES	1,615	1,307	208	853	976	258	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

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COMPARISON OF SOCIAL CLASS MORTALITY OF MEN AND MARRIED WOMEN

TABLE VII - Standardized Mortality Ratios of Occupied and Retired Men and of Married Women at Ages 20-64.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)		SOCIAL CLASS I	SOCIAL CLASS II	SOCIAL CLASS III	SOCIAL CLASS IV	SOCIAL CLASS V
ALL CAUSES	M	97	86	102	94	118
	F	96	84	101	104	117
Respiratory Tuberculosis (001-008)	M	64	62	103	95	149
	F	*43*	52	104	107	166
Syphilis (020-029)	M	*77*	52	107	102	139
	F	*(50)*	*67*	88	*129*	*165*
Malignant neoplasms, all sites (140-205)	M	96	84	105	94	110
	F	115	90	103	95	107
Buccal cavity and pharynx (140-148)	M	*157*	90	96	100	110
	F	*(117)*	*67*	110	*140*	*62*
Oesophagus (150)	M	*150*	85	97	94	120
	F	*(80)*	*54*	104	*86*	174
Stomach (151)	M	57	67	100	114	132
	F	*57*	72	101	106	138
Intestines (152, 153)	M	123	100	105	85	94
	F	*103*	100	97	104	106
Rectum (154)	M	*74*	90	109	101	87
	F	*110*	92	101	114	90
Larynx (161)	M	*(113)*	*70*	110	*93*	*115*
	F	-	*118*	*100*	*120*	*(100)*
Lung, bronchus, trachea (162, 163)	M	80	79	108	89	116
	F	*120*	94	104	96	91
Kidney, bladder, and other urinary organs (180, 181)	M	*147*	77	114	79	99
	F	*157*	*86*	98	*105*	*113*
Leukaemia (204)	M	*153*	101	107	81	88
	F	*145*	*73*	110	*91*	*95*
Diabetes (260)	M	*167*	97	97	91	108
	F	*86*	88	98	109	117
Anaemia (290-293)	M	*(33)*	*100*	97	*95*	*130*
	F	*(33)*	*70*	89	*142*	*152*
Vascular lesions affecting C.N.S. (330-334)	M	123	102	104	81	100
	F	112	91	100	103	107
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	M	*61*	87	103	102	114
	F	63	62	102	118	135
Arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease (420)	M	150	110	104	79	89
	F	92	93	101	100	108
Chronic endocarditis, not specified as rheumatic (421)	M	*54*	77	107	103	112
	F	*(150)*	*61*	107	*103*	*114*
Other myocardial degeneration (422)	M	67	82	97	98	137
	F	*66*	67	98	120	134
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	M	114	91	105	87	106
	F	*81*	82	97	120	115
Hypertension without heart disease (444-447)	M	*164*	103	100	83	98
	F	*(78)*	95	101	*81*	130
General arteriosclerosis (450)	M	*113*	82	100	89	129
	F	*(80)*	*86*	90	*129*	*125*
Pneumonia (490-493)	M	*43*	63	97	106	157
	F	*69*	75	98	110	138
Bronchitis (500-502)	M	33	53	97	103	172
	F	*33*	48	100	130	152
Ulcer of stomach (540)	M	*56*	81	97	99	144
	F	*(60)*	*93*	96	*124*	*100*
Ulcer of duodenum (541)	M	*105*	78	106	82	126
	F	*(100)*	*68*	*91*	*133*	*131*
Appendicitis (550-553)	M	*123*	110	101	*79*	*102*
	F	*(67)*	103	89	*104*	*143*
Hernia (560, 561)	M	*(14)*	*92*	100	*132*	*100*
	F	*(60)*	*76*	86	*146*	*145*
Diseases of liver and gall bladder (580-586)	M	*128*	139	93	63	111
	F	*93*	90	92	110	135
Nephritis (590-594)	M	128	93	101	87	112
	F	*85*	92	100	107	108
Accidental deaths (E800-E962)	M	113	65	97	122	124
	F	*150*	109	95	97	97
Road vehicle accidents (E810-E845)	M	97	84	102	102	110
	F	*188*	*100*	92	*108*	*94*
Accidents in the home (E870.0-E936.0)	M	*(82)*	*88*	99	*92*	124
	F	*157*	*100*	98	*83*	*114*
Suicide (E963, E970-E979)	M	134	110	89	99	119
	F	*150*	97	103	91	88

INFANT MORTALITY

TABLE VIIIA - Neonatal, Postneonatal, and Total Infant Deaths and Rates per 1,000 Live Births in each Social Class - England and Wales, Standard Regions, and Density Aggregates.

Area	Age at death		ALL SOCIAL CLASSES	SOCIAL CLASS I		SOCIAL CLASS II		SOCIAL CLASS III		SOCIAL CLASS IV		SOCIAL CLASS V		SOCIAL CLASS NOT STATED	
			Deaths & rates	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes
ENGLAND AND WALES	Under 4 weeks	Rate	18.5	12.9	70	16.4	89	17.9	97	20.5	111	22.2	120	22.7	123
		Deaths	12,917	340		1,373		6,780		2,306		1,651		467	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	11.3	5.0	44	6.1	54	10.6	94	14.0	124	18.9	167	13.3	118
		Deaths	7,900	131		509		4,009		1,574		1,404		273	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	29.9	17.9	60	22.5	75	28.4	95	34.5	115	41.1	137	36.0	120
		Deaths	20,817	471		1,882		10,789		3,880		3,055		740	
STANDARD REGIONS:-	Under 4 weeks	Rate	20.8	*9.3*	*45*	17.4	84	19.5	94	22.5	108	27.0	130	*26.9*	*129*
		Deaths	1,156	12		91		562		258		191		42	
NORTHERN	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	17.3	*(4.6)*	*(27)*	*7.5*	*43*	15.0	87	21.4	124	27.6	160	*25.7*	*149*
		Deaths	957	6		39		431		246		195		40	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	38.1	*13.9*	*36*	24.9	65	34.5	91	43.9	115	54.6	143	52.6	138
		Deaths	2,113	18		130		993		504		386		82	
EAST AND WEST RIDINGS	Under 4 weeks	Rate	19.5	*14.3*	*73*	18.5	95	18.9	97	21.5	110	21.8	112	*17.7*	*91*
		Deaths	1,312	24		125		707		264		155		37	
	4 weeks-1 year	R te	13.4	*(5.4)*	*(40)*	7.5	56	12.7	95	15.4	115	20.4	152	*16.2*	*121*
		Deaths	904	9		51		475		190		145		34	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	32.9	*19.6*	*60*	26.0	79	31.6	96	36.9	112	42.1	128	33.9	103
		Deaths	2,216	33		176		1,182		454		300		71	
NORTH WESTERN	Under 4 weeks	Rate	20.3	*12.9*	*64*	15.6	77	20.4	100	21.6	106	22.8	112	24.1	119
		Deaths	2,151	38		176		1,152		352		365		68	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	14.5	*4.8*	*33*	7.7	53	12.8	88	17.8	123	22.6	156	19.1	132
		Deaths	1,534	14		87		726		291		362		54	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	34.8	17.6	51	23.4	67	33.2	95	39.4	113	45.4	130	43.2	124
		Deaths	3,685	52		263		1,878		643		727		122	
NORTH MIDLAND	Under 4 weeks	Rate	19.0	*14.8*	*78*	15.8	83	18.6	98	21.4	113	19.8	104	*22.2*	*117*
		Deaths	1,053	22		96		561		242		96		36	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	11.9	*(2.7)*	*(23)*	*6.4*	*54*	11.0	92	14.7	124	21.4	180	*8.0*	*67*
		Deaths	659	4		39		333		166		104		13	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	30.8	*17.5*	*57*	22.2	72	29.6	96	36.1	117	41.2	134	*30.2*	*98*
		Deaths	1,712	26		135		894		408		200		49	

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TABLE VIIIA - (contd.)

Area	Age at death		ALL SOCIAL CLASSES	SOCIAL CLASS I		SOCIAL CLASS II		SOCIAL CLASS III		SOCIAL CLASS IV		SOCIAL CLASS V		SOCIAL CLASS NOT STATED	
			Deaths & rates	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes
STANDARD REGIONS (contd.):-	Under 4 weeks	Rate	19.5	*18.5*	95	17.1	88	18.4	94	20.2	104	26.8	137	*24.2*	*124*
		Deaths	1,430	37		134		779		269		169		42	
MIDLAND	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	12.1	*6.5*	54	*6.1*	*50*	11.7	97	13.5	112	20.9	173	*11.0*	*91*
		Deaths	887	13		48		495		180		132		19	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	31.5	25.1	80	23.2	74	30.2	96	33.6	107	47.7	151	35.2	112
		Deaths	2,317	50		182		1,274		449		301		61	
EASTERN	Under 4 weeks	Rate	16.3	*11.5*	*71*	13.8	85	16.5	101	17.1	105	20.4	125	*16.2*	*99*
		Deaths	781	24		91		410		147		87		22	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	7.7	*5.8*	*75*	*7.0*	*91*	7.0	91	9.4	122	10.3	*134*	*9.6*	*125*
		Deaths	370	12		46		174		81		44		13	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	24.1	*17.3*	*72*	20.8	86	23.4	97	26.5	110	30.7	127	*25.8*	*107*
		Deaths	1,151	36		137		584		228		131		35	
LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN	Under 4 weeks	Rate	15.9	11.0	69	14.9	94	15.3	96	17.5	110	19.8	125	20.8	131
		Deaths	2,554	103		334		1,373		323		308		113	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	8.0	*5.0*	*63*	4.1	51	8.0	100	9.6	120	13.0	163	*7.6*	*95*
		Deaths	1,279	47		93		720		177		201		41	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	23.8	16.1	68	19.0	80	23.4	98	27.1	114	32.8	138	28.4	119
		Deaths	3,833	150		427		2,093		500		509		154	
SOUTHERN	Under 4 weeks	Rate	16.7	*14.5*	*87*	17.2	103	15.6	93	18.7	112	18.0	108	*24.7*	*148*
		Deaths	698	35		91		361		107		68		36	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	8.1	*5.0*	*62*	*5.7*	*70*	7.5	93	*7.7*	*95*	14.3	177	*17.2*	*212*
		Deaths	338	12		30		173		44		54		25	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	24.8	*19.5*	*79*	22.8	92	23.1	93	26.4	106	32.3	130	41.9	169
		Deaths	1,036	47		121		534		151		122		61	
SOUTH WESTERN	Under 4 weeks	Rate	18.6	*13.5*	*73*	18.1	97	18.2	98	21.6	116	18.0	97	*21.0*	*113*
		Deaths	856	26		122		441		159		79		29	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	8.0	*(4.7)*	*(59)*	*5.5*	*69*	7.3	91	9.8	123	13.0	163	*13.0*	*163*
		Deaths	370	9		37		177		72		57		18	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	26.6	*18.2*	*68*	23.6	89	25.5	96	31.4	118	31.0	117	*34.0*	*128*
		Deaths	1,226	35		159		618		231		136		47	
WALES	Under 4 weeks	Rate	21.6	*16.2*	*75*	21.3	99	19.1	88	24.7	114	26.9	125	*38.4*	*178*
		Deaths	926	19		113		434		185		133		42	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	14.1	*(4.3)*	*(30)*	*7.3*	*52*	13.4	95	16.9	120	22.2	157	*14.6*	*104*
		Deaths	602	5		39		305		127		110		16	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	35.7	*20.5*	*57*	28.6	80	32.5	91	41.6	117	49.2	138	53.0	148
		Deaths	1,528	24		152		739		312		243		58	

DENSITY AGGREGATES SUMMARY:-	Under 4 weeks	Rate	17.8	10.3	58	15.6	88	17.3	97	20.1	113	22.1	124	20.8	117
		Deaths	4,792	112		489		2,640		705		677		169	
TOTAL CONURBATIONS	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	11.3	5.0	44	5.3	47	10.7	95	13.7	121	19.4	172	12.3	109
		Deaths	3,035	54		167		1,638		480		596		100	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	29.1	15.3	53	20.9	72	28.0	96	33.8	116	41.5	143	33.1	114
		Deaths	7,827	166		656		4,278		1,185		1,273		269	
	Under 4 weeks	Rate	19.0	14.7	77	16.9	89	18.2	96	20.7	109	22.3	117	24.0	126
		Deaths	8,125	228		884		4,140		1,601		974		298	
TOTAL AREAS OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	11.4	5.0	44	6.5	57	10.4	91	14.2	125	18.5	162	13.9	122
		Deaths	4,865	77		342		2,371		1,094		808		173	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	30.4	19.7	65	23.5	77	28.7	94	34.9	115	40.9	135	38.0	125
		Deaths	12,990	305		1,226		6,511		2,695		1,782		471	
	Under 4 weeks	Rate	19.0	*12.7*	*67*	15.3	81	18.0	95	22.2	117	22.8	120	24.1	127
		Deaths	1,840	36		144		1,002		303		275		80	
URBAN AREAS OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS WITH POPULATIONS OF 100,000 AND OVER	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	11.7	*5.6*	*48*	6.5	56	10.5	90	15.9	136	17.7	151	*12.6*	*108*
		Deaths	1,133	16		61		583		218		213		42	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	30.7	18.3	60	21.9	71	28.5	93	38.1	124	40.5	132	36.7	120
		Deaths	2,973	52		205		1,585		521		488		122	
	Under 4 weeks	Rate	19.6	*17.1*	*87*	17.7	90	19.1	97	22.0	112	20.8	106	*21.7*	*111*
		Deaths	988	32		93		538		163		126		36	
URBAN AREAS OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS WITH POPULATIONS OF 50,000 AND UNDER 100,000	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	12.7	*(3.7)*	*(29)*	*6.5*	*51*	11.6	91	13.8	109	22.9	180	*18.7*	*147*
		Deaths	641	7		34		328		102		139		31	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	32.3	*20.8*	*64*	24.2	75	30.7	95	35.8	111	43.7	135	40.4	125
		Deaths	1,629	39		127		866		265		265		67	
	Under 4 weeks	Rate	19.1	15.5	81	16.6	87	18.3	96	20.8	109	22.8	119	25.7	135
		Deaths	2,841	85		269		1,513		527		347		100	
URBAN AREAS OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS WITH POPULATIONS UNDER 50,000	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	11.5	*4.2*	*37*	6.0	52	10.4	90	15.0	130	19.5	170	15.7	137
		Deaths	1,710	23		97		855		378		296		61	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	30.6	19.7	64	22.6	74	28.7	94	35.8	117	42.3	138	41.4	135
		Deaths	4,551	108		366		2,368		905		643		161	
	Under 4 weeks	Rate	18.6	14.3	77	17.6	95	17.9	96	19.7	108	22.0	118	23.2	125
		Deaths	2,456	75		378		1,087		608		226		82	
RURAL AREAS OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	10.5	*5.9*	*56*	7.0	67	10.0	95	12.8	122	15.6	149	*11.0*	*105*
		Deaths	1,381	31		150		605		396		160		39	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	29.1	20.2	69	24.6	85	27.9	96	32.5	112	37.5	129	34.2	118
		Deaths	3,837	106		528		1,692		1,004		386		121	

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TABLE VIIIB - Neonatal, Postneonatal, and Total Infant Deaths, and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, in each Social Class, by Class of Area in England and Wales and in each of four Regional Groups.

Area	Age at death		ALL SOCIAL CLASSES	SOCIAL CLASS I		SOCIAL CLASS II		SOCIAL CLASS III		SOCIAL CLASS IV		SOCIAL CLASS V		SOCIAL CLASS NOT STATED	
			Deaths & rates	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes
ENGLAND AND WALES TOTAL	Under 4 weeks	Rate	18.5	12.9	70	16.4	89	17.9	97	20.5	111	22.2	120	22.7	123
		Deaths	12,917	340		1,373		6,780		2,306		1,651		467	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	11.3	5.0	44	6.1	54	10.6	94	14.0	124	18.9	167	13.3	118
		Deaths	7,900	131		509		4,009		1,574		1,404		273	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	29.9	17.9	60	22.5	75	28.4	95	34.5	115	41.1	137	36.0	120
		Deaths	20,817	471		1,882		10,789		3,880		3,055		740	
CONURBATIONS	Under 4 weeks	Rate	17.8	10.2	57	15.6	88	17.3	97	20.1	113	22.0	124	20.8	117
		Deaths	4,792	111		490		2,641		705		676		169	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	11.3	5.0	44	5.3	47	10.7	95	13.7	121	19.4	172	12.3	109
		Deaths	3,035	54		167		1,638		480		596		100	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	29.1	15.2	52	21.0	72	28.0	96	33.8	116	41.4	142	33.1	114
		Deaths	7,827	165		657		4,279		1,185		1,272		269	
URBAN AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Under 4 weeks	Rate	19.2	15.3	80	16.3	85	18.4	96	21.3	111	22.5	117	24.4	127
		Deaths	5,669	156		503		3,056		989		749		216	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	11.8	*4.2*	*36*	6.3	53	10.6	90	15.1	128	19.5	165	15.1	128
		Deaths	3,484	43		195		1,765		699		648		134	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	30.9	19.5	63	22.7	73	29.0	94	36.4	118	42.0	136	39.5	128
		Deaths	9,153	199		698		4,821		1,688		1,397		350	
RURAL AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Under 4 weeks	Rate	18.6	13.9	75	17.7	95	17.9	96	19.8	106	22.0	118	23.2	125
		Deaths	2,456	73		380		1,083		612		226		82	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	10.5	*6.5*	*62*	6.9	66	10.0	95	12.8	122	15.6	149	*11.0*	*105*
		Deaths	1,381	34		147		606		395		160		39	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	29.1	20.3	70	24.6	85	27.9	96	32.6	112	37.5	129	34.2	118
		Deaths	3,837	107		527		1,689		1,007		386		121	
NORTH TOTAL	Under 4 weeks	Rate	20.2	12.5	62	16.9	84	19.7	98	21.8	108	23.5	116	22.7	112
		Deaths	4,619	74		392		2,421		874		711		147	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	14.8	*4.9*	*33*	7.6	51	13.3	90	18.1	122	23.2	157	19.8	134
		Deaths	3,395	29		177		1,632		727		702		128	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	35.0	17.4	50	24.5	70	33.0	94	39.9	114	46.8	134	42.4	121
		Deaths	8,014	103		569		4,053		1,601		1,413		275	

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CONURBATIONS	Under 4 weeks	Rate	19.6	*10.3*	*53*	16.2	83	19.2	98	21.8	111	22.7	116	19.6	100
		Deaths	2,107	29		171		1,146		348		352		61	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	15.0	*6.0*	*40*	7.7	51	13.4	89	17.3	115	23.9	159	21.2	141
		Deaths	1,611	17		81		800		276		371		66	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	34.5	*16.3*	*47*	23.8	69	32.6	94	39.1	113	46.5	135	40.7	118
		Deaths	3,718	46		252		1,946		624		723		127	
URBAN AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Under 4 weeks	Rate	20.9	*15.9*	*76*	16.0	77	20.5	98	22.1	106	24.1	115	26.4	126
		Deaths	1,943	36		132		1,023		380		301		71	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	14.6	*(3.1)*	*(21)*	6.9	47	12.8	88	17.7	121	23.3	160	19.7	135
		Deaths	1,354	7		57		642		304		291		53	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	35.5	*19.0*	*54*	23.0	65	33.3	94	39.8	112	47.5	134	46.0	130
		Deaths	3,297	43		189		1,665		684		592		124	
RURAL AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Under 4 weeks	Rate	20.2	*(10.6)*	*(52)*	20.1	100	19.3	96	20.9	103	26.4	131	*22.5*	*111*
		Deaths	569	9		89		252		146		58		15	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	15.2	*(5.9)*	*(39)*	*8.8*	*58*	14.5	95	21.1	139	*18.2*	*120*	*(13.5)*	*(89)*
		Deaths	430	5		39		190		147		40		9	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	35.4	*16.5*	*47*	28.9	82	33.8	95	42.0	119	44.6	126	*35.9*	*101*
		Deaths	999	14		128		442		293		98		24	
MIDLAND AND EAST TOTAL	Under 4 weeks	Rate	18.5	14.9	81	15.6	84	18.0	97	19.8	107	22.8	123	21.2	115
		Deaths	3,264	83		321		1,750		658		352		100	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	10.8	*5.2*	*48*	6.5	60	10.3	95	12.8	119	18.1	168	*9.6*	*89*
		Deaths	1,916	29		133		1,002		427		280		45	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	29.3	20.1	69	22.1	75	28.3	97	32.6	111	41.0	140	30.8	105
		Deaths	5,180	112		454		2,752		1,085		632		145	
CONURBATIONS	Under 4 weeks	Rate	19.3	*13.9*	*72*	17.1	89	18.5	96	20.3	105	26.6	138	*22.4*	*116*
		Deaths	723	13		59		420		127		85		19	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	12.2	*(2.1)*	*(17)*	*6.1*	*50*	12.1	99	13.0	107	22.9	188	*(4.7)*	*(39)*
		Deaths	455	2		21		274		81		73		4	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	31.5	*16.1*	*51*	23.2	74	30.5	97	33.3	106	49.5	157	*27.1*	*86*
		Deaths	1,178	15		80		694		208		158		23	
URBAN AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Under 4 weeks	Rate	18.4	16.9	92	15.5	84	17.8	97	19.3	105	23.0	125	22.6	123
		Deaths	1,687	50		153		937		285		203		59	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	10.7	*4.4*	*41*	5.9	55	9.6	90	14.6	136	18.2	170	*11.5*	*107*
		Deaths	983	13		58		506		215		161		30	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	29.1	21.2	73	21.4	74	27.3	94	33.9	116	41.2	142	34.1	117
		Deaths	2,670	63		211		1,443		500		364		89	

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TABLE VIIIB - (contd.)

Area	Age at death		ALL SOCIAL CLASSES	SOCIAL CLASS I		SOCIAL CLASS II		SOCIAL CLASS III		SOCIAL CLASS IV		SOCIAL CLASS V		SOCIAL CLASS NOT STATED	
			Deaths & rates	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes
MIDLAND AND EAST (contd.)	Under 4 weeks	Rate	17.9	12.0	*67*	15.1	84	18.0	101	20.0	112	18.9	106	*17.6*	*98*
		Deaths	854	20		109		393		246		64		22	
RURAL AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	10.0	*8.4*	*84*	7.5	75	10.2	102	10.7	107	*13.6*	*136*	*8.8*	*88*
		Deaths	478	14		54		222		131		46		11	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	28.0	*20.4*	*73*	22.5	80	28.2	101	30.7	110	32.4	116	*26.4*	*94*
		Deaths	1,332	34		163		615		377		110		33	
SOUTH TOTAL	Under 4 weeks	Rate	16.5	12.0	73	15.9	96	15.9	96	18.7	113	19.2	116	21.6	131
		Deaths	4,108	164		547		2,175		589		455		178	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	8.0	5.0	63	4.6	58	7.8	98	9.3	116	13.2	165	10.2	128
		Deaths	1,987	68		160		1,070		293		312		84	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	24.5	17.0	69	20.5	84	23.7	97	28.0	114	32.4	132	31.7	129
		Deaths	6,095	232		707		3,245		882		767		262	
CONURBATIONS	Under 4 weeks	Rate	15.8	9.7	61	15.0	95	15.3	97	17.8	113	20.0	127	21.4	135
		Deaths	1,962	69		260		1,075		230		239		89	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	7.8	*4.9*	*63*	3.8	49	8.0	103	9.5	122	12.7	163	*7.2*	*92*
		Deaths	969	35		65		564		123		152		30	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	23.6	14.6	62	18.8	80	23.3	99	27.3	116	32.7	139	28.6	121
		Deaths	2,931	104		325		1,639		353		391		119	
URBAN AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Under 4 weeks	Rate	17.4	13.6	78	16.3	94	16.9	97	21.8	125	17.5	101	21.7	125
		Deaths	1,404	56		161		781		203		143		60	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	8.7	*5.1*	*59*	5.8	67	8.1	93	9.9	114	14.2	163	*14.1*	*162*
		Deaths	699	21		57		374		92		116		39	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	26.1	18.7	72	22.1	85	25.0	96	31.7	121	31.6	121	35.8	137
		Deaths	2,103	77		218		1,155		295		259		99	
RURAL AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Under 4 weeks	Rate	16.8	*16.1*	*96*	17.3	103	15.8	94	16.8	100	20.6	123	*21.9*	*130*
		Deaths	742	39		126		319		156		73		29	
	4 weeks-1 year	Rate	7.2	*4.9*	*68*	*5.2*	*72*	6.5	90	8.4	117	*12.4*	*172*	*11.3*	*157*
		Deaths	319	12		38		132		78		44		15	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	24.1	21.0	87	22.5	93	22.3	93	25.2	105	33.1	137	*33.3*	*138*
		Deaths	1,061	51		164		451		234		117		44	

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WALES TOTAL	Under 4 weeks	Rate	21.6	*16.2*	*75*	21.3	99	19.1	88	24.7	114	26.9	125	*38.4*	*178*
		Deaths	926	19		113		434		185		133		42	
	4 weeks–1 year	Rate	14.1	*(4.3)*	*(30)*	*7.3*	*52*	13.4	95	16.9	120	22.2	157	*14.6*	*104*
		Deaths	602	5		39		305		127		110		16	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	35.7	*20.5*	*57*	28.6	80	32.5	91	41.6	117	49.1	138	53.0	148
		Deaths	1,528	24		152		739		312		243		58	
URBAN AGGREGATE	Under 4 weeks	Rate	20.7	*16.4*	*79*	20.3	98	18.2	88	23.5	114	26.9	130	*32.7*	*158*
		Deaths	635	14		57		315		121		102		26	
	4 weeks–1 year	Rate	14.6	*(2.3)*	*(16)*	*8.2*	*56*	14.1	97	17.1	117	21.1	145	*15.1*	*103*
		Deaths	448	2		23		243		88		80		12	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	35.3	*18.7*	*53*	28.5	81	32.3	92	40.6	115	48.0	136	*47.8*	*135*
		Deaths	1,083	16		80		558		209		182		38	
RURAL AGGREGATE	Under 4 weeks	Rate	24.0	*(15.7)*	*(65)*	22.4	93	21.7	90	27.2	113	*26.9*	*112*	*53.3*	*222*
		Deaths	291	5		56		119		64		31		16	
	4 weeks–1 year	Rate	12.7	*(9.4)*	*(74)*	*6.4*	*50*	11.3	89	*16.6*	*131*	*26.0*	*205*	*(13.3)*	*(105)*
		Deaths	154	3		16		62		39		30		4	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	36.7	*(25.1)*	*(68)*	28.8	78	33.0	90	43.8	119	52.9	144	*66.7*	*182*
		Deaths	445	8		72		181		103		61		20	

TABLE VIIIC - Neonatal, Postneonatal and Total Infant Deaths, and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, in eac Social Class, Sub-Class, and Occupational Group.

	Social Class or Group	Number of Live Births	Deaths under 4 weeks			Deaths 4 weeks to 1 year			Total Deaths under 1 year		
			Number	Rate	% of All Classes	Number	Rate	% of All Classes	Number	Rate	% of All Classes
	Social Class										
I	PROFESSIONAL	26,332	340	12.9	70	131	5.0	44	471	17.9	60
II	INTERMEDIATE	83,553	1,373	16.4	89	509	6.1	54	1,882	22.5	75
III	SKILLED	379,793	6,780	17.9	97	4,009	10.6	94	10,789	28.4	95
IV	PARTLY SKILLED	112,373	2,306	20.5	111	1,574	14.0	124	3,880	34.5	115
V	UNSKILLED	74,274	1,651	22.2	120	1,404	18.9	167	3,055	41.1	137
	Sub-Class										
IIIa	Mineworkers (All types)	17,107	361	21.1	114	360	21.0	186	721	42.1	141
b	Transport Workers	46,062	900	19.5	105	542	11.8	104	1,442	31.3	105
c	Clerical Workers	27,720	459	16.6	90	192	6.9	61	651	23.5	79
d	Armed Forces	18,932	356	18.8	102	241	12.7	112	597	31.5	105
e	Others in III	269,972	4,704	17.4	94	2,674	9.9	88	7,378	27.3	91
IVa	Agricultural Workers	22,225	442	19.9	108	226	10.2	90	668	30.1	101
b	Others in IV	90,148	1,864	20.7	112	1,348	15.0	133	3,212	35.6	119
Va	Building and Dock Labourers	21,066	435	20.6	111	377	17.9	158	812	38.5	129
b	Others in V	53,208	1,216	22.9	124	1,027	19.3	171	2,243	42.2	141
	Additional Groups										
II(i)	Farmers etc.	12,925	230	17.8	96	86	6.7	59	316	24.4	82
IIIa(i)	Hewers and Getters (Coal)	14,954	314	21.0	114	315	21.1	187	629	42.1	141
IIIe(i)	Foremen and Overlookers in Metal Manufacture, Engineering and Allied Trades	3,045	42	*13.8*	*75*	13	*4.3*	*38*	55	18.1	61
IVb(i)	Mineworkers (Coal)	15,333	345	22.5	122	322	21.0	186	667	43.5	145
Va(i)	Building Labourers	17,943	379	21.1	114	316	17.6	156	695	38.7	129
Va(ii)	Dock Labourers	3,123	56	17.9	97	61	19.5	173	117	37.5	125

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TABLE VIIID - Neonatal, Postneonatal and Total Infant Deaths, and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Social Class and Legitimacy.

LEGITIMATE

Age at death		ALL SOCIAL CLASSES	SOCIAL CLASS I		SOCIAL CLASS II		SOCIAL CLASS III		SOCIAL CLASS IV		SOCIAL CLASS V		SOCIAL CLASS NOT STATED	
		Deaths & rates	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes
Under 4 weeks	Rate	18.1	12.9	71	16.2	90	17.6	97	19.8	109	21.9	121	30.1	166
	Deaths	12,004	340		1,337		6,559		2,085		1,584		99	
4 weeks-1 year	Rate	11.2	4.9	44	6.0	54	10.5	94	13.9	124	18.8	168	19.2	171
	Deaths	7,414	130		493		3,895		1,472		1,361		63	
Total under 1 yr.	Rate	29.3	17.9	61	22.2	76	28.1	96	33.7	115	40.7	139	49.3	168
	Deaths	19,418	470		1,830		10,454		3,557		2,945		162	

ILLEGITIMATE

Under 4 weeks	Rate	25.9	-	-	*32.9*	*127*	27.1	105	32.3	125	36.1	139	21.3	82
	Deaths	913	-		36		221		221		67		368	
4 weeks-1 year	Rate	13.8	*(16.7)*	*(121)*	*14.6*	*106*	14.0	101	14.9	108	*23.2*	*168*	12.2	88
	Deaths	486	1		16		114		102		43		210	
Total under 1 yr.	Rate	39.7	*(16.7)*	*(42)*	47.6	120	41.0	103	47.2	119	59.3	149	33.5	84
	Deaths	1,399	1		52		335		323		110		578	

TABLE VIIIE - Deaths at Ages under 1 Year and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Social Class.

Age at death		ALL SOCIAL CLASSES	SOCIAL CLASS I		SOCIAL CLASS II		SOCIAL CLASS III		SOCIAL CLASS IV		SOCIAL CLASS V		SOCIAL CLASS NOT STATED	
		Deaths & rates	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes
Under 1 week	Rate	15.2	10.4	68	13.5	89	14.7	97	16.7	110	18.1	119	19.2	126
	Deaths	10,606	275		1,128		5,589		1,876		1,343		395	
1-3 weeks	Rate	3.3	2.5	76	2.9	88	3.1	94	3.8	115	4.1	124	3.5	106
	Deaths	2,311	65		245		1,191		430		308		72	
4 weeks-2 months	Rate	4.3	*1.7*	*40*	2.3	53	3.9	91	5.5	128	7.3	170	5.5	128
	Deaths	3,012	46		191		1,496		622		545		112	
3-5 months	Rate	3.8	*1.5*	*39*	2.0	53	3.5	92	4.5	118	6.5	171	4.4	116
	Deaths	2,631	39		165		1,347		508		481		91	
6-8 months	Rate	2.0	*0.9*	*45*	1.1	55	1.9	95	2.4	120	3.3	165	*2.2*	*110*
	Deaths	1,383	23		90		708		274		243		45	
9-11 months	Rate	1.3	*0.9*	*69*	0.8	62	1.2	92	1.5	115	1.8	138	*1.2*	*92*
	Deaths	874	23		63		458		170		135		25	

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TABLE VIIIF - Neonatal, Postneonatal and Total Infant Deaths from Various Causes, and Rates per 1,000 Live Births, by Social Class.

Cause (and International Classification (1948) No.)	Age at death		ALL SOCIAL CLASSES	SOCIAL CLASS I		SOCIAL CLASS II		SOCIAL CLASS III		SOCIAL CLASS IV		SOCIAL CLASS V		SOCIAL CLASS NOT STATED	
			Deaths & rates	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes	Deaths & rates	% of All Classes
Tuberculosis (001-019)	Under 4 weeks	Rate	*(0.01)*	-	-	-	-	*(0.01)*	*(100)*	-	-	*(0.01)*	*(100)*	-	-
		Deaths	5	-		-		4		-		1		-	
	4 weeks - 1 year	Rate	0.17	-	-	*(0.06)*	*(35)*	0.16	94	*0.22*	*129*	*0.35*	*206*	*(0.15)*	*(88)*
		Deaths	121	-		5		62		25		26		3	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	0.18	-	-	*(0.06)*	*(33)*	0.17	94	*0.22*	*122*	*0.36*	*200*	*(0.15)*	*(83)*
		Deaths	126	-		5		66		25		27		3	
Whooping cough (056)	Under 4 weeks	Rate	*(0.00)*	-	-	*(0.01)*	-	*(0.00)*	-	-	-	*(0.01)*	-	-	-
		Deaths	3	-		1		1		-		1		-	
	4 weeks - 1 year	Rate	0.39	*(0.08)*	*(21)*	*0.12*	*31*	0.40	103	0.48	123	0.67	172	*(0.29)*	*(74)*
		Deaths	274	2		10		152		54		50		6	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	0.40	*(0.08)*	*(20)*	*0.13*	*33*	0.40	100	0.48	120	0.69	173	*(0.29)*	*(73)*
		Deaths	277	2		11		153		54		51		6	
Meningitis, except Tuberculous (057, 340)	Under 4 weeks	Rate	*0.05*	-	-	*(0.05)*	*(100)*	*0.06*	*120*	*(0.06)*	*(120)*	*(0.01)*	*(20)*	-	-
		Deaths	36	-		4		24		7		1		-	
	4 weeks - 1 year	Rate	0.31	*(0.19)*	*(61)*	*0.18*	*58*	0.31	100	*0.29*	*94*	*0.61*	*197*	*(0.24)*	*(77)*
		Deaths	219	5		15		116		33		45		5	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	0.37	*(0.19)*	*(51)*	*0.23*	*62*	0.37	100	*0.36*	*97*	*0.62*	*168*	*(0.24)*	*(65)*
		Deaths	255	5		19		140		40		46		5	
Pneumonia (490-493, 763)	Under 4 weeks	Rate	1.21	*0.87*	*72*	1.02	84	1.08	89	1.34	111	1.84	152	*1.70*	*140*
		Deaths	843	23		85		412		151		137		35	
	4 weeks - 1 yr.	Rate	3.49	*0.84*	*24*	1.50	43	3.11	89	4.65	133	6.45	185	4.97	142
		Deaths	2,433	22		125		1,183		522		479		102	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	4.70	*1.71*	*36*	2.51	53	4.20	89	5.99	127	8.29	176	6.67	142
		Deaths	3,276	45		210		1,595		673		616		137	
Bronchitis (500-502)	Under 4 weeks	Rate	*0.05*	-	-	*(0.05)*	*(100)*	*0.05*	*100*	*(0.07)*	*(140)*	*(0.04)*	*(80)*	-	-
		Deaths	34	-		4		19		8		3		-	
	4 weeks - 1 year	Rate	0.64	*(0.15)*	*(23)*	*0.36*	*56*	0.56	88	0.87	136	1.16	181	*0.54*	*84*
		Deaths	443	4		30		214		98		86		11	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	0.68	*(0.15)*	*(22)*	*0.41*	*60*	0.61	90	0.94	138	1.20	176	*0.54*	*79*
		Deaths	477	4		34		233		106		89		11	

Gastro-enteritis (571, 764)	Under 4 weeks	Rate	0.14	(0.08)	(57)	(0.07)	50	0.15	107	0.18	129	0.13	93	(0.29)	(207)
		Deaths	100	2		6		56		20		10		6	
	4 weeks - 1 year	Rate	1.52	0.38	25	0.61	40	1.37	90	1.93	127	2.91	191	2.24	(147)
		Deaths	1,060	10		51		520		217		216		46	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	1.66	0.46	28	0.68	41	1.52	92	2.11	127	3.04	183	2.53	152
		Deaths	1,160	12		57		576		237		226		52	
Congenital malformations (750-759)	Under 4 weeks	Rate	2.70	2.16	80	2.38	88	2.73	101	2.89	107	2.96	110	2.14	79
		Deaths	1,880	57		199		1,035		325		220		44	
	4 weeks - 1 year	Rate	1.66	1.33	80	1.22	73	1.71	103	1.90	114	1.79	108	1.12	67
		Deaths	1,156	35		102		649		214		133		23	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	4.36	3.49	80	3.60	83	4.43	102	4.80	110	4.75	109	3.26	75
		Deaths	3,036	92		301		1,684		539		353		67	
Birth injury (760, 761)	Under 4 weeks	Rate	2.58	1.75	68	2.50	97	2.58	100	2.95	114	2.53	98	2.24	87
		Deaths	1,801	46		209		981		331		188		46	
	4 weeks - 1 year	Rate	0.03	(0.04)	(133)	(0.02)	(67)	(0.02)	(67)	(0.04)	(133)	(0.03)	(100)	(0.05)	(167)
		Deaths	19	1		2		9		4		2		1	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	2.61	1.78	68	2.53	97	2.61	100	2.98	114	2.56	98	2.29	88
		Deaths	1,820	47		211		990		335		190		47	
Asphyxia, atelectasis (762)	Under 4 weeks	Rate	3.27	2.54	78	2.96	91	3.06	94	3.58	109	4.38	134	3.60	110
		Deaths	2,278	67		247		1,163		402		325		74	
	4 weeks - 1 year	Rate	0.09	(0.11)	(122)	(0.04)	(44)	0.09	100	0.11	122	(0.12)	(133)	-	-
		Deaths	62	3		3		35		12		9		-	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	3.36	2.66	79	2.99	89	3.15	94	3.68	110	4.50	134	3.60	107
		Deaths	2,340	70		250		1,198		414		334		74	
Haemolytic disease (770)	Under 4 weeks	Rate	0.68	0.61	90	0.77	113	0.68	100	0.68	100	0.71	104	0.54	79
		Deaths	477	16		64		257		76		53		11	
	4 weeks - 1 year	Rate	0.04	(0.04)	(100)	(0.02)	(50)	0.04	100	(0.02)	(50)	(0.07)	(175)	(0.05)	(125)
		Deaths	25	1		2		14		2		5		1	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	0.72	0.65	90	0.79	110	0.71	99	0.69	96	0.78	108	0.58	81
		Deaths	502	17		66		271		78		58		12	
Prematurity (774, 776)	Under 4 weeks	Rate	5.85	3.49	60	4.82	82	5.68	97	6.60	113	7.47	128	6.13	105
		Deaths	4,076	92		403		2,158		742		555		126	
	4 weeks - 1 year	Rate	0.16	(0.04)	(25)	0.06	38	0.16	100	0.15	94	0.31	194	(0.15)	(94)
		Deaths	109	1		5		60		17		23		3	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	6.01	3.53	59	4.88	81	5.84	97	6.75	112	7.78	129	6.28	104
		Deaths	4,185	93		408		2,218		759		578		129	
Accidental mechanical suffocation in bed or cradle (E924)	Under 4 weeks	Rate	0.06	(0.11)	(183)	(0.01)	(17)	0.04	67	(0.07)	(117)	(0.09)	(150)	(0.29)	(483)
		Deaths	40	3		1		15		8		7		6	
	4 weeks - 1 year	Rate	0.33	(0.11)	(33)	0.17	52	0.30	91	0.39	118	0.62	188	0.49	148
		Deaths	232	3		14		115		44		46		10	
	Total under 1 yr.	Rate	0.39	(0.23)	(59)	0.18	46	0.34	87	0.46	118	0.71	182	0.78	200
		Deaths	272	6		15		130		52		53		16	

STILLBIRTHS

TABLE IXA - Stillbirths and Rates per 1,000 Total Births in each Social Class - England and Wales, Standard Regions and Density Aggregates.

Area		ALL SOCIAL CLASSES	SOCIAL CLASS I		SOCIAL CLASS II		SOCIAL CLASS III		SOCIAL CLASS IV		SOCIAL CLASS V		SOCIAL CLASS NOT STATED	
		Stillbirths & rates	Stillbirths & rates	% of All Classes	Stillbirths & rates	% of All Classes	Stillbirths & rates	% of All Classes	Stillbirths & rates	% of All Classes	Stillbirths & rates	% of All Classes	Stillbirths & rates	% of All Classes
ENGLAND AND WALES	Stillbirths	16,083	447		1,669		8,581		2,848		1,990		548	
	Rate	22.6	16.7	74	19.6	87	22.1	98	24.7	109	26.1	115	26.0	115
STANDARD REGIONS:-														
NORTHERN	Stillbirths	1,469	24		117		770		313		202		43	
	Rate	25.8	*18.2*	*71*	21.9	85	26.0	101	26.5	103	27.8	108	*26.8*	*104*
EAST AND WEST RIDINGS	Stillbirths	1,583	27		134		881		309		175		57	
	Rate	23.0	*15.8*	*69*	19.4	84	23.0	100	24.5	107	24.0	104	26.5	115
NORTH WESTERN	Stillbirths	2,648	54		247		1,352		469		443		83	
	Rate	24.4	18.0	74	21.5	88	23.3	95	27.9	114	26.9	110	28.5	117
NORTH MIDLAND	Stillbirths	1,306	20		130		688		281		135		52	
	Rate	23.0	*13.3*	*58*	20.9	91	22.3	97	24.3	106	27.1	118	31.1	135
MIDLAND	Stillbirths	1,772	27		166		1,044		324		160		51	
	Rate	23.5	*13.4*	*57*	20.7	87	24.1	102	23.7	103	24.7	104	28.6	121
EASTERN	Stillbirths	1,003	31		120		512		199		108		33	
	Rate	20.5	*14.7*	*72*	17.9	87	20.1	98	22.6	110	24.7	120	*23.7*	*116*
LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN	Stillbirths	3,226	155		399		1,751		398		397		126	
	Rate	19.7	16.3	83	17.5	89	19.2	97	21.1	107	24.9	126	22.7	115
SOUTHERN	Stillbirths	802	48		88		431		118		86		31	
	Rate	18.9	*19.5*	*103*	16.3	86	18.3	97	20.2	107	22.2	117	*20.8*	*110*

(11928)

SOUTH WESTERN	Stillbirths	1,077	40		135		562		193		111		36	
	Rate	22.8	*20.4*	*89*	19.6	86	22.6	99	25.6	112	24.7	108	*25.4*	*111*
WALES	Stillbirths	1,197	21		133		590		244		173		36	
	Rate	27.2	*17.6*	*65*	24.4	90	25.3	93	31.5	116	33.8	124	*31.8*	*117*
TOTAL CONURBATIONS	Stillbirths	6,072	192		601		3,386		853		819		221	
	Rate	22.1	17.4	79	18.8	85	21.7	98	23.7	107	26.0	118	26.4	119
TOTAL AREAS OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Stillbirths	10,011	255		1,068		5,195		1,995		1,171		327	
	Rate	22.9	16.3	71	20.0	87	22.4	98	25.1	110	26.2	114	25.7	112
URBAN AREAS WITH POPULATION 100,000	Stillbirths	2,253	50		193		1,264		353		301		92	
	Rate	22.7	17.3	76	20.2	89	22.2	98	25.2	111	24.4	107	27.0	119
URBAN AREAS WITH POPULATION 50,000-100,000	Stillbirths	1,221	31		101		686		203		156		44	
	Rate	23.6	*16.3*	*69*	18.9	80	23.7	100	26.7	113	25.1	106	*25.9*	*110*
URBAN AREAS WITH POPULATION 50,000	Stillbirths	3,625	98		327		1.974		687		437		102	
	Rate	23.8	17.5	74	19.8	83	23.3	98	26.4	111	28.0	118	25.6	108
RURAL AREAS	Stillbirths	2,912	76		447		1,271		752		277		89	
	Rate	21.6	14.4	67	20.4	94	20.5	95	23.7	110	26.2	121	24.5	113

Note:- Owing to the use of different methods of tabulation, the figures for stillbirths in these tables differ slightly from those published in the Registrar General's Statistical Review for 1950. The differences are not sufficient to affect any of the rates shown.

TABLE IX8 - Stillbirths and Rates per 1,000 Total Births in each Social Class, by Class of Area in England and Wales and in each of four Regional Groups.

Area		ALL SOCIAL CLASSES	SOCIAL CLASS I		SOCIAL CLASS II		SOCIAL CLASS III		SOCIAL CLASS IV		SOCIAL CLASS V		SOCIAL CLASS NOT STATED	
		Stillbirths & rates	Stillbirths & rates	% of All Classes	Stillbirths & rates	% of All Classes	Stillbirths & rates	% of All Classes	Stillbirths & rates	% of All Classes	Stillbirths & rates	% of All Classes	Stillbirths & rates	% of All Classes
ENGLAND AND WALES TOTAL	Total Live and Stillbirths	712,949	26,779		85,222		388,374		115,221		76,264		21,089	
	Stillbirths	16,083	447		1,669		8,581		2,848		1,990		548	
	Rate	22.6	16.7	74	19.6	87	22.1	98	24.7	109	26.1	115	26.0	115
CONURBATIONS	Total Live and Stillbirths	275,026	11,063		31,929		156,209		35,955		31,514		8,356	
	Stillbirths	6,072	192		601		3,386		853		819		221	
	Rate	22.1	17.4	79	18.8	85	21.7	98	23.7	107	26.0	118	26.4	119
URBAN AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Total Live and Stillbirths	302,942	10,382		31,410		170,248		47,608		34,190		9,104	
	Stillbirths	7,099	179		621		3,924		1,243		894		238	
	Rate	23.4	17.2	74	19.8	85	23.0	98	26.1	112	26.1	112	26.1	112
RURAL AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Total Live and Stillbirths	134,981	5,334		21,883		61,917		31,658		10,560		3,629	
	Stillbirths	2,912	76		447		1,271		752		277		89	
	Rate	21.6	14.4	67	20.4	94	20.5	95	23.8	110	26.2	121	24.5	113
NORTH TOTAL	Total Live and Stillbirths	234,353	6,027		23,741		125,704		41,190		31,029		6,662	
	Stillbirths	5,700	105		498		3,003		1,091		820		183	
	Rate	24.3	17.4	72	21.0	86	23.9	98	26.5	109	26.4	109	27.5	113
CONURBATIONS	Total Live and Stillbirths	110,298	2,865		10,811		61,068		16,377		15,962		3,215	
	Stillbirths	2,680	51		229		1,444		432		427		97	
	Rate	24.3	17.8	73	21.2	87	23.6	97	26.4	109	26.8	110	30.2	124
URBAN AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Total Live and Stillbirths	95,157	2,294		8,412		51,244		17,651		12,795		2,761	
	Stillbirths	2,327	36		180		1,245		478		320		68	
	Rate	24.5	15.7	64	21.4	87	24.3	99	27.1	111	25.0	102	24.6	100
RURAL AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Total Live and Stillbirths	28,898	868		4,518		13,392		7,162		2,272		686	
	Stillbirths	693	18		89		314		181		73		18	
	Rate	24.0	20.7	86	19.7	82	23.4	98	25.3	105	32.1	134	26.2	109
MIDLAND AND EAST TOTAL	Total Live and Stillbirths	180,915	5,639		20,959		99,587		34,051		15,833		4,846	
	Stillbirths	4,081	78		416		2,244		804		403		136	
	Rate	22.6	13.8	61	19.8	88	22.5	100	23.6	104	25.5	113	28.1	124

MIDLAND AND EAST (Contd.)	Total Live and Stillbirths	38,291	945		3,514		23,296		6,388		3,274		874	
CONURBATIONS	Stillbirths	913	13		72		578		144		82		24	
	Rate	23.8	*13.8*	*58*	20.5	86	24.8	104	22.5	95	25.0	105	*27.5*	*116*
URBAN AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Total Live and Stillbirths	93,906	3,008		10,046		53,987		15,099		9,081		2,685	
	Stillbirths	2,098	42		176		1,203		367		236		74	
	Rate	22.3	*14.0*	*63*	17.5	78	22.3	100	24.3	109	26.0	117	27.6	124
RURAL AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Total Live and Stillbirths	48,718	1,686		7,399		22,304		12,564		3,478		1,287	
	Stillbirths	1,070	23		168		463		293		85		38	
	Rate	21.9	*13.6*	*62*	22.7	104	20.7	95	23.3	106	24.4	111	*29.5*	*135*
SOUTH	Total Live and Stillbirths	253,703	13,919		35,078		139,738		32,234		24,284		8,450	
TOTAL	Stillbirths	5,105	243		622		2,744		709		594		193	
	Rate	20.1	17.5	87	17.7	88	19.6	98	22.0	109	24.5	122	22.8	113
CONURBATIONS	Total Live and Stillbirths	126,437	7,253		17,604		71,845		13,190		12,278		4,267	
	Stillbirths	2,479	128		300		1,364		277		310		100	
	Rate	19.6	17.7	90	17.0	87	19.0	97	21.0	107	25.3	129	23.4	119
URBAN AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Total Live and Stillbirths	82,347	4,208		10,073		47,303		9,534		8,390		2,839	
	Stillbirths	1,810	83		195		1,029		226		205		72	
	Rate	22.0	19.7	90	19.4	88	21.8	99	23.7	108	24.4	111	25.4	115
RURAL AGGREGATE OUTSIDE CONURBATIONS	Total Live and Stillbirths	44,919	2,458		7,401		20,590		9,510		3,616		1,344	
	Stillbirths	816	32		127		351		206		79		21	
	Rate	18.2	*13.4*	*74*	17.2	95	17.0	93	21.7	119	21.8	120	*15.6*	*86*
WALES	Total Live and Stillbirths	43,978	1,194		5,444		23,345		7,746		5,118		1,131	
TOTAL	Stillbirths	1,197	21		133		590		244		173		36	
	Rate	27.2	*17.6*	*65*	24.4	90	25.3	93	31.5	116	33.8	124	*31.8*	*117*
URBAN AGGREGATE	Total Live and Stillbirths	31,532	872		2,879		17,714		5,324		3,924		819	
	Stillbirths	864	18		70		447		172		133		24	
	Rate	27.4	*20.6*	*75*	24.3	89	25.2	92	32.3	118	33.9	124	*29.3*	*107*
RURAL AGGREGATE	Total Live and Stillbirths	12,446	322		2,565		5,631		2,422		1,194		312	
	Stillbirths	333	3		63		143		72		40		12	
	Rate	26.8	*(9.3)*	*(35)*	24.6	92	25.4	95	29.7	111	*33.5*	*125*	*38.5*	*144*

Note:- Owing to the use of different methods of tabulation, the numbers of births shown in these tables differ slightly from those published in the Registrar General's Statistical Review for 1950. The differences are not sufficient to affect any of the rates shown.

TABLE IXC - Stillbirths and Rates per 1,000 Total Births in each Social Class, Sub-Class and Occupational Group.

	Social Class or Group	Number of Live and Stillbirths	Number of Stillbirths	Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total births	Percentage of All Classes
	Social Class				
I	PROFESSIONAL	26,779	447	16.7	74
II	INTERMEDIATE	85,222	1,669	19.6	87
III	SKILLED	388,374	8,581	22.1	98
IV	PARTLY SKILLED	115,221	2,848	24.7	109
V	UNSKILLED	76,264	1,990	26.1	115
	Sub-Class				
IIIa	Mineworkers (All types)	17,601	494	28.1	124
b	Transport Workers	47,104	1,042	22.1	98
c	Clerical Workers	28,308	588	20.8	92
d	Armed Forces	19,327	395	20.4	90
e	Others in III	276,034	6,062	22.0	97
IVa	Agricultural Workers	22,753	528	23.2	103
b	Others in IV	92,468	2,320	25.1	111
Va	Building and Dock Labourers	21,610	544	25.2	112
b	Others in V	54,654	1,446	26.5	117
	Additional Groups				
II(i)	Farmers	13,230	305	23.1	102
IIIa(i)	Hewers and Getters (Coal)	15,395	441	28.6	127
IIIe(i)	Foremen and Overlookers in Metal Manufacture, Engineering and Allied Trades	3,120	75	24.0	106
IVb(i)	Mineworkers (Coal)	15,780	447	28.3	125
Va(i)	Building Labourers	18,403	460	25.0	111
(ii)	Dock Labourers	3,207	84	26.2	116

TABLE IXD - Legitimate and Illegitimate Stillbirths, and Rates per 1,000, Total Live and Stillbirths, in each Social Class.

LEGITIMATE

	ALL SOCIAL CLASSES	SOCIAL CLASS I		SOCIAL CLASS II		SOCIAL CLASS III		SOCIAL CLASS IV		SOCIAL CLASS V		SOCIAL CLASS NOT STATED	
	Births and rates	Births & rates	% of All Classes	Births & rates	% of All Classes	Births & rates	% of All Classes	Births & rates	% of All Classes	Births & rates	% of All Classes	Births & rates	% of All Classes
Total Live and Stillbirths	676,632	26,716		84,091		379,952		108,148		74,354		3,371	
Stillbirths	15,027	444		1,631		8,320		2,613		1,934		85	
Stillbirth Rate	22.2	16.6	75	19.4	87	21.9	99	24.2	109	26.0	117	25.2	114

ILLEGITIMATE

Total Live and Stillbirths	36,317	63		1,131		8,422		7,073		1,910		17,718	
Stillbirths	1,056	3		38		261		235		56		463	
Stillbirth Rate	29.1	*(47.6)*	*(164)*	*33.6*	*115*	31.0	107	33.2	114	29.3	101	26.1	90

Note:- See footnote to Table IXB.

TABLE XA - Married Women - Deaths from All Maternal Causes including Abortion, and Rates per 1,000 Total Legitimate Births, by Age and Social Class.

Age		Social Class I	II	III	IV	V	Not Stated	Total
16-	Deaths	-	13	38	19	16	1	87
	Births	4,079	16,547	121,908	38,511	26,501	1,301	208,847
	Rate	-	*0.79*	*0.31*	*0.49*	*0.60*	*(0.77)*	0.42
25-	Deaths	10	27	144	45	27	5	258
	Births	17,478	50,454	202,221	52,482	34,314	1,743	358,692
	Rate	*0.57*	*0.54*	*0.71*	*0.86*	*0.79*	*(2.87)*	0.72
35-	Deaths	10	35	104	24	24	3	200
	Births	5,033	16,610	54,166	16,519	12,970	283	105,581
	Rate	*1.99*	*2.11*	1.92	*1.45*	*1.85*	*(10.60)*	1.89
45 and over	Deaths	1	2	3	3	5	-	14
	Births	53	229	780	341	327	3	1,733
	Rate	*(18.87)*	*(8.73)*	*(3.85)*	*(8.80)*	*(15.29)*	-	*8.08*
Not Stated	Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Births	73	251	877	295	242	41	1,779
	Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Ages	Deaths	21	77	289	91	72	9	559
	Births	26,716	84,091	379,952	108,148	74,354	3,371	676,632
	Rate	*0.79*	0.92	0.76	0.84	0.97	*(2.67)*	0.83

Note:- See footnote to Table IXB

TABLE XB - Married Women- Deaths from Maternal Causes, and Rates per 1,000 Total Legitimate Births by Social Class.

Cause (and Intl. Classn. (1948) No.)		Social Class I	II	III	IV	V	Not Stated	Total
Abortion (650-652)	Deaths	4	10	38	11	7	2	72
	Rate	*(0.15)*	*0.12*	*0.10*	*0.10*	*(0.09)*	*(0.59)*	0.11
Sepsis * (640, 641, 681 682, 684)	Deaths	2	7	40	14	16	5	84
	Rate	*(0.07)*	*(0.08)*	*0.11*	*0.13*	*0.22*	*(1.48)*	0.12
Toxaemia * (642, 685, 686)	Deaths	8	33	88	25	19	1	174
	Rate	*(0.30)*	*0.39*	0.23	*0.23*	*0.26*	*(0.30)*	0.26
Haemorrhage * (643, 644, 670-672)	Deaths	2	8	44	14	10	-	78
	Rate	*(0.07)*	*(0.10)*	*0.12*	*0.13*	*0.13*	-	0.12
Other * (Remainder of 640-689)	Deaths	5	19	79	27	20	1	151
	Rate	*(0.19)*	*0.23*	0.21	*0.25*	*0.27*	*(0.30)*	0.22

* Excluding Abortion

TABLE XC - Married Women - Deaths from All Maternal Causes including abortion, and Rates per 1,000 Total Legitimate Births, in each Social Class, by Class of Area in England and Wales and in each of four Regional Groups.

Area		Social Class						
		I	II	III	IV	V	Not Stated	Total
ENGLAND AND WALES								
TOTAL	Deaths	21	77	289	91	72	9	559
	Births	26,716	84,091	379,952	108,148	74,354	3,371	676,632
	Rate	*0.79*	0.92	0.76	0.84	0.97	*(2.67)*	0.83
CONURBATIONS	Deaths	9	24	98	23	22	5	181
	Births	11,036	31,421	152,517	33,069	30,729	1,540	260,312
	Rate	*(0.82)*	*0.76*	0.64	*0.70*	*0.72*	*(3.25)*	0.70
URBAN AREAS OUTSIDE CONS.	Deaths	8	30	137	39	42	4	260
	Births	10,358	30,978	166,814	44,950	33,394	1,230	287,724
	Rate	*(0.77)*	*0.97*	0.82	*0.87*	*1.26*	*(3.25)*	0.90
RURAL AREAS OUTSIDE CONS.	Deaths	4	23	54	29	8	-	118
	Births	5,322	21,892	60,621	30,129	10,231	601	128,596
	Rate	*(0.75)*	*1.06*	0.89	*0.96*	*(0.78)*	-	0.92
NORTH								
TOTAL	Deaths	3	23	95	37	33	-	191
	Births	6.010	23,450	122,962	39,143	30,322	865	222,752
	Rate	*(0.50)*	*0.98*	0.77	*0.95*	*1.09*	-	0.86
CONURBATIONS	Deaths	1	8	40	17	12	-	78
	Births	2,855	10,656	59,497	15,220	15,562	426	104,216
	Rate	*(0.35)*	*(0.75)*	*0.67*	*1.12*	*0.77*	-	0.75
URBAN AREAS OUTSIDE CONS.	Deaths	2	11	39	12	19	-	83
	Births	2,288	8,314	50,300	16,991	12,549	316	90,758
	Rate	*(0.87)*	*1.32*	*0.78*	*0.71*	*1.51*	-	0.91
RURAL AREAS OUTSIDE CONS.	Deaths	-	4	16	8	2	-	30
	Births	867	4,480	13,165	6,932	2,211	123	27,778
	Rate	-	*(0.89)*	*1.22*	*(1.15)*	*(0.90)*	-	*1.08*
MIDLAND AND EAST								
TOTAL	Deaths	3	19	72	24	9	5	132
	Births	5,629	20,714	97,535	31,988	15,312	583	171,761
	Rate	*(0.53)*	*0.92*	0.74	*0.75*	*(0.59)*	*(8.58)*	0.77
CONURBATIONS	Deaths	1	4	15	4	-	1	25
	Births	941	3,457	22,946	5,907	3,201	82	36,534
	Rate	*(1.06)*	*(1.16)*	*0.65*	*(0.68)*	-	*(12.20)*	*0.68*
URBAN AREAS OUTSIDE CONS.	Deaths	1	8	40	11	5	4	69
	Births	3,004	9,914	52,772	14,143	8,776	331	88,940
	Rate	*(0.33)*	*(0.81)*	*0.76*	*0.78*	*(0.57)*	*(12.08)*	0.78
RURAL AREAS OUTSIDE CONS.	Deaths	1	7	17	9	4	-	38
	Births	1,684	7,343	21,817	11,938	3,335	170	46,287
	Rate	*(0.59)*	*(0.95)*	*0.78*	*(0.75)*	*(1.20)*	-	*0.82*
SOUTH								
TOTAL	Deaths	13	27	89	18	22	4	173
	Births	13,887	34,532	136,436	29,651	23,682	1,760	239,948
	Rate	*0.94*	*0.78*	0.65	*0.61*	*0.93*	*(2.27)*	0.72
CONURBATIONS	Deaths	7	12	43	2	10	4	78
	Births	7,240	17,308	70,074	11,942	11,966	1,032	119,562
	Rate	*(0.97)*	*0.69*	*0.61*	*(0.17)*	*0.84*	*(3.88)*	0.65
URBAN AREAS OUTSIDE CONS.	Deaths	4	7	32	8	11	-	62
	Births	4,198	9,894	46,251	8,727	8,200	468	77,738
	Rate	*(0.95)*	*(0.71)*	*0.69*	*(0.92)*	*1.34*	-	0.80
RURAL AREAS OUTSIDE CONS.	Deaths	2	8	14	8	1	-	33
	Births	2,449	7,330	20,111	8,982	3,516	260	42,648
	Rate	*(0.82)*	*(1.09)*	*0.70*	*(0.89)*	*(0.28)*	-	*0.77*
WALES								
TOTAL	Deaths	2	8	33	12	8	-	63
	Births	1,190	5,395	23,019	7,366	5,038	163	42,171
	Rate	*(1.68)*	*(1.48)*	*1.43*	*1.63*	*(1.59)*	-	1.49
URBAN AREAS	Deaths	1	4	26	8	7	-	46
	Births	868	2,856	17,491	5.089	3,869	115	30,288
	Rate	*(1.15)*	*(1.40)*	*1.49*	*(1.57)*	*(1.81)*	-	*1.52*
RURAL AREAS	Deaths	1	4	7	4	1	-	17
	Births	322	2,539	5,528	2,277	1,169	48	11,883
	Rate	*(3.11)*	*(1.58)*	*(1.27)*	*(1.76)*	*(0.86)*	-	*1.43*

Note:- See footnote to Table IXB