EONLY

REF ONLY STATS. BACK UP BRITISH LIBRARY OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SCIENCE



LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

3 43 (STATISTICS

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S

STATISTICAL REVIEW OF ENGLAND AND WALES

FOR THE YEAR 1953

TEXT VOLUME



LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

NINE SHILLINGS NET

PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Weekly Return

Infectious diseases in each local area: Births and deaths in Great Towns, distinguishing deaths from certain notifiable diseases: Meteorological report. 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)

Quarterly Return

Numbers of births (live and still), marriages and deaths (distinguishing infant and neonatal deaths), together with rates in each quarter and year: Quarterly and annual figures of deaths by cause and sex: Vital statistics of certain foreign countries and great towns: Summaries of corrected notifications of infectious diseases: Changes in boundaries of administrative areas: Numbers of insured persons absent from work owing to sickness or industrial injury: Meteorological report: Special annual tables of National population estimates (by sex and age and in the Standard Regions and Conurbations), of populations and births and deaths assigned to each County and to the Metropolitan Boroughs, the 160 Great Towns and the 160 Smaller Towns, and of population projections and life tables. 1s. 6d. (1s. 7½d.)

Statistical Review
The annual presentation and review of the vital statistics of England and

wates.										
Tables	s volum	ies :								
1951	Part I							12s. 6d	. (13s. 3	d.)
	Part II			•••				5s.	(5s. 4	d.)
1952 1	Part I							10s.	(10s. 8	d.)
	Part II				•••		•••	6s.	(6s. 4	d.)
1953 1						•••	•••	10s.	(10s. 8	d.)
	Part II				•••				(5s. 4	
1954 1					•••			12s. 6d	1. (13s. 3)	d.)
	Part II	•	•••				•••	6s.	(6s. 4	d.)
Text v	olume	s :								
1946/		Text, 1	Medical.	Coverin	ng the	two year	rs	6s. 6d.	(6s. 11	d.)
1948/	1949	Text, 1	Medical	,,,	,,	,, ,,		10s.	(10s. 8	d.)
1950		Text, 1	Medical					6s. 6d.	(6s. 11	d.)
1946/1	1950	Text, (Civil. Co	vering t	he five	years		6s. 6d.	(6s. 11	d.)
1951		Text,	(Medical	and Civ	il com	bined)		10s.	(10s. 8	d.)
1952		Text,	(Medical	and Civ	il com	bined)		8s.	(8s. 6	<i>d</i> .)
Supple	ements									
1949		Supple	ement on	General	Morl	oidity. C	ancer			
			ental Hea					7s. 6d.	(7s. 10	d.)
		Supple	ment on	Hospita	l In-pa	atient Sta	atistic	s 15s.	(15s. 10	d.)
1950/1	1951		ement on							
			ement on							,
			lental He						d. (9s. 0	d.)
	1		es of the							
A serie			publication						d for un	-to-
			populatio							
			it area in				ies or	the por	Janution	O
			s at 30th)d	(11d	1
				cennial					(114	
A	decen	nial re	view of t				nalan	d and V	Vales	
1931	Part I	I ife	Tables	ne vitai	Statist	ics of E	ngian	and v	(3e 3	d)
1201	Part II	A Occi	Tables upational	Mortal	itv			17e 6d	(17e 11	d\
			upational							
ī	Part II	I Esti	nates of	Popular	ion	Statistics	of	J. Ou.	(133. 11)	••,
	art II	P	irths, De	athe and	Mar	riages 10	21/			
			illis, De	atilis all	Tyrall	rages,15	21/	70-	(71 - 0	11

Obtainable from

Part IV Multiple or Secondary Causes of Death 12s. 6d. (12s. 11d.) 1951 Occupational Mortality, Part I 7s. 6d. (7s. 10d.) (Prices in brackets include postage)

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on cover page iv or through any bookseller

THE

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S

STATISTICAL REVIEW OF

ENGLAND AND WALES

FOR THE YEAR 1953

TEXT VOLUME

LONDON: HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

1956

E entre encrotel ner 2 200 ar									
TABL	E OF	C	DNT	ENT	S				
Explanatory Notes								j	Page
Corrigenda	erosen Sa	400		en dino	A PROPERTY	apings	Eviup's		X
at the place to be the second and the	u su dise		5		Barro N	9/1161	19. · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		XV
INTRODUCTION	• 1200		3.00	00.000		1.000	9.4.11		1
POPULATION	ster lan	omad-	all ta	Start Ho				Marie .	6
Population of England and Wales	S				37730	here T	Constant	2 430	6
Population movement		•	••	12.	***			***	6
Population structure by sex Marital condition	and age	9	*						7 9
Local populations					on ben	THE SET	DOSESSE N	Theory.	
Local age distributions	••	••	••	en ages	differe	in dias	in the 20	ope's	10
	e 24 bees	buntu	il los	chian h	differe	ni ilus	15 to 25	eus')	
Population projections	••		••	••	50	oliuide	ui di sa	nisa.	10
BIRTHS, FERTILITY AND REPRO	ODUCT	IVIT	Y	nivil (#	10.1 100	120000	the street	build	12
Live births				HIX	XX 30	MT . 629	I of the	61	12
Birth rates per 1,000 women Age standardisation		5-44	APPEN	03.46	17.91	eleter of	H. Jr sh	mi.A	12
Donnadardian and	1.4584.	mand.	uen u	beaut 9	Deli In	ale de	413.5	Sec. 1	13
	***			4.			d		13
Age, duration and parity Revision of tabulation designment	n			Lec.es			ALTERNATION OF THE PARTY OF THE	S.A.	16 16
Incomplete statement at reg	istration	1			WI CHE	1. 10020	2000-1-2	10.53	17
Illegitimate births and pre-marita	l concep	otions		0.000				100.00	18
Legitimate births and fertility	1.160 16				HAN		1027,25		20
Legitimate fertility by moth Cohort analysis	er's age	and d	luratio	n of m	arriage		oven n	IS WELL	22
First maternities (legitimate				10.000	5.000	10100	00000	10.	23
Birth occurrences and registration			• • • • • •	:ZOIV		1.40	eret (1000	25
Seasonal incidence of births	i time ia	ıg				••		×	27
Sex ratio at birth	•		are areas		(3, 5010		2 34, 38		27
Multiple births	res		••	••	••	••	••	••	29
Birth rates in different parts of th		· HI	MINIA	a srin	INK T	HIM	90336	THE A	30
All live births		y or a	95%-91	to bossa	cincin	i mom	K WHICH	nits.	31
Illegitimate live births				belien:	rdonési	in order	d within	3057	33
Stillbirths	·	• -4	. 90	0.60 Ed	. Oliver	ore hale	100 11 1	11	33
MARRIAGES									25
Marriage analyses by sex, age, et	to .			di de la	1 to 100	60.40	Signal and	PAT .	35
Marriages of Minors	MODELLE	in Jan	7 51900	30000	Hest 1	0.20010	o isoio	4519	36
Marriage incidence at repro-	ductive	ages		0 (00)	190 00		16 7100		39
Marriage rates Factors influencing mar	riage .	•		1011120E	•	•••	O. COUR	·	40
Total married women o	of reprod	luctive	age.		transfer for	10000		-	42 43
Seasonal incidence of marriage	of covil the	nuine)	100,10	00 200			an ten		45
Marriage incidence in different pa	arts of th	ie cou	ntry			illi	Z. deta		46
			TOTAL S				CHI PE	William.	
WIDOWHOOD AND WIDOWERH	loop'.	ichian	Duck	10 20	iio ju	Contraction of the last of the	341 1100	1	48
DIVORCES AND REMARRIAGE C	F DIV	ORCE	D PE	RSON	S	malgh			50
Divorces							- (1) 10	GUET.	50
Remarriage of divorced persons	THE REAL PROPERTY.			01 ores	AL PART OF	Ext.	WI HIS	10	51

GE	NERAL MORTALITY										53
	Number of Deaths					••					53
	Mortality rates—definition	ons									53
	Crude death rates										53
	Death rates in sex a Comparative Morta	nd age-	groups	vii)	OB	152 A	•	••		•• /	53
	Adjusted ratios of n										54
	Mortality ratios							2004			54
	Equivalent average	death ra	ate (E.A	A.D.R.)			••	•	•	•	54
	Standardised Morta Comparative Morta	lity Kat	ure (C.	M.F.)	• •		•	••	3,637		54
	Area Comparability	Factor	s (A.C	.F.)				MO	RECER	TRON	54
	Local adjusted death		:		••		••				55
	Ratio of local adjus			nation	ai rate	• •	• • • •	•	OLD L		55
	The General Trend of M	ortality				NEW D	arterior	pad in	der bil	duca	55
	Life Table and expectation			59	e bas	cee and	01010100	is moin	100004		56
	Quarterly deaths and dea	th rates		•••			.noiti	bings b	nesk.		56
	Death rates by sex and a	ge						months	secon li		56
	Causes of death at different	ent ages		••		2000	in wife of	At the same	tenn (57
	Causes of death in differen	ent parts	s of En	gland a	nd Wal	es					57
	Deaths in institutions						Stitut	1301030	4962年5日1	dos	58
	Crude death rates per 1,0 1941 to 1953, Table XX	00 livin	g and C		ative M		y Indic	es 1841	-1950 a	ind	58
	Abridged life table, 1951		gland a	and Wa	les, Ta	ble XX	XIV	2015	A CYCLE	SERVE.	59
	Expectation of life at bir Wales, Table XXXV	th and a	at age 1	year,	1838-19	32, 194	13 to 19	53, En	gland a	ind	60
	Annual death rates per 1, to each yearly rate tak	000 livin	ng, by	quarters	s in eac	h year	1931 to	1953. v	vith rat	ios	60
	Death rates per 1,000 liv	ing, by	sex an	d age 1	841-19:	53, Tab	ole XXX	XVII	moonl		61
	Death rates by sex from c 1953, Table XXXVIII		auses a				life, En				62
	Death rates per 100,000 l of all causes in regiona	iving, fi	rom va s, Engl	rious ca	auses at	tages 4	5-74, a —Male	nd rates, Tabl	s per c e XXX	ent IX	64
	Death rates per 100,000 lof all causes in region	living, fi	rom va ps, Eng	rious ca	auses and Wal	t ages 4 les, 195	15-74, a 53—Fei	nd rate	es per c Table 2	ent XL	66
	Deaths in institutions by	cause a	and sex	, Engla	nd and	Wales	, 1953,	Table	XLI	See all	67
NF	ANT MORTALITY AND	DSTIL	LBIRT	H	ning rati	No. other	or toward	With my	20103 6	mia	69
	Mortality among infants	aged on	e week	to one	year in	1953		diend o	A BA		69
	Mortality in the perinata	l period				21	mid ov	U. GELDE	nigolii.		69
	Early neonatal mortality	by caus	e						market	MAS	70
	Neonatal mortality by bir	rth weig	ht						20000 x 5	2000	70
	Definitions of the rates e	mployed	1								72
	Principal causes of death group distribution per bution per 1,000 total XLII	cent of	all dea	aths ass	igned t	o each ngland	cause;	(b) Callales, 1	use dis	tri-	74
	Principal causes of deat other age periods, by s Table XLIII	h under sex, per	1,000	year and related	d in th	e neon	atal, p	ost-nec	natal a	and 953,	70
	Stillbirths per 1,000 tota neonatal and post-neo from the principal cau- rates. England and V	natal poses of in	eriods fant m	per 1,0 ortality	00 relate; comp	ted live	births	, and d	leath ra	ates	7
	Infant mortality per 1,0 death rates per 1,000 to regions and conurbation	00 related	ted live	e births	s, and o	Engla		Wales	, stand		80

F	ANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTH—(continued).	
	Secular trend of stillbirths per 1,000 total births, 1930-53, and of deaths in the neonatal, post-neonatal and other age periods under one year per 1,000 live births 1906-53. England and Wales, Table XLVI	81
	Infant mortality per 1,000 related live births, and combined stillbirth and infant death rates per 1,000 total births, according to age. England and Wales, and aggregates by type of area within regional groups, 1953, Table XLVII	82
	Principal causes of death under one year; death rates per 1,000 related live births in England and Wales and four regional groups, 1953, showing the regional rates as percentages of corresponding national rates, Table XLVIII	84
	Secular trend of total and illegitimate stillbirths, per 1,000 total births, and of total and illegitimate deaths in early neonatal, late neonatal and post-neonatal periods per 1,000 related live births. England and Wales, 1936-53, Table XLIX	86
	Secular trend of stillbirths per 1,000 total births, and of deaths in the neonatal and post-neonatal periods per 1,000 related live births. England and Wales, standard regions 1949 to 1953, Table L.	87
	Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under one week of age) and post-perinatal mortality (deaths at ages from one week to one year): numbers and rates per 1,000 total births in each county borough and county urban and rural aggregate	170
	in each of four regional groups, 1952-53, Table LI	88
A	TERNAL MORTALITY	97
	Tables relating to maternal mortality in the present volume	98
	"Delayed" maternal deaths	98
	Deaths from maternal causes (including abortion) in England and Wales and for regional groups, 1921 to 1953, Table LII	100
	Death rates from maternal causes (including abortion) per 100,000 total births in England and Wales and four regional groups, 1921 to 1953, Table LIII	101
	Deaths of women certified as due to pregnancy and childbearing, by civil condition, age and cause 1951, 1952 and 1953, Table LIV (a), (b) and (c)	102
	Deaths from maternal causes and death rates per 100,000 total live and stillbirths in the period 1950-53 by cause and age, Table LV	105
	Maternal mortality, distinguishing principal causes, and associated maternal mortality: death rates per 1,000 total births, England and Wales, 1931 to 1953, Table LVI	106
	Deaths of women not classed to pregnancy or childbearing, but certified as associated therewith, 1951, 1952 and 1953, Table LVII (a), (b) and (c)	107
	Maternal mortality (including abortion): death rates per 100,000 total live and stillbirths in standard regions, conurbations and urban/rural aggregates, England and Wales, 1950 to 1953, Table LVIII	110
10	NINGITIS AND ENCEPHALITIS	111
	Classification	111
	Trend of mortality	112
	Sex and age distribution of deaths, 1953	113
	Geographical variations in mortality	113
	Notification arrangements and statistics	114
	Deaths from infections of the central nervous system by sex, England and Wales, 1953, Table LIX	115
	Infections of the central nervous system: crude death rates per million living, England and Wales, 1940 to 1953, Table LXI	116
	Infections of the central nervous system: death rates per million living by sex and age, England and Wales, 1953, Table LXI	117
	Deaths from certain infections of the central nervous system in 1923, 1933, 1943 and 1953, England and Wales, Table LXII	118
	Mean annual notification rates per million living, by sex and age: meningococcal infections and acute encephalitis, 1950-53; tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system, 1954, Table LXIII	118
	Deaths from tuberculous meningitis, meningococcal meningitis and meningitis of other or unspecified cause, and crude annual average death rates per million	
	living, in England and Wales and each standard region and population aggregate	110

TU	BERCULOSIS	120
	Respiratory tuberculosis	120
	Non-respiratory tuberculosis	126
	Tuberculosis: Comparative Mortality Indices for various sites, 1931-53, Table LXV	128
	Respiratory tuberculosis: ratio of deaths per 100 notifications by sex and age, and equivalent average notification rates for persons age 15-44, standard regions, 1953, Table LXVI	128
	Respiratory tuberculosis: notification rates per 100,000 living by sex and age 1938 to 53, Table LXVII	129
	Respiratory tuberculosis: death rates per million living by sex and age 1931-45 and 1946 to 1953, Table LXVIII	130
	Respiratory tuberculosis: death rates per million living, by sex and age in England and Wales, London Administrative County, remainder of Greater London, other urban areas and Rural Districts, 1931, 1938, 1947 and 1953, Table LXIX	131
	Respiratory tuberculosis: notification rates per 100,000 living, by sex and age in standard regions, 1953, Table LXX	132
	Respiratory tuberculosis: death rates per million living by sex and age and notifications per 100 deaths in standard regions and urban/rural aggregates within regional groups, 1953, Table LXXI	133
	Respiratory tuberculosis: notifications, deaths and equivalent average rates per 100,000 living at ages 15-44 and ratios of deaths to notifications in counties with and without county boroughs, 1953, Table LXXII	135
	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system, and other non-respiratory tuberculosis: death rates per million living by sex and age, 1931-53, Table	
	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system, and other non-respiratory tuberculosis: death rates per million living in standard regions, 1953, Table	136
	LXXIV	137
CA	NCER	138
	Cancer by region and population density	138
	Cancer of the lung—urbanisation	139
	Cancer of the uterus	142
	Constant of the Constant of th	145
	The state of which the state of	147
		14/
	Cancer: sex and age specific death rates per million living in four regional groups and population aggregates within groups. England and Wales, 1953, Table LXXV	148
	Cancer of cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary: age-specific death rates per million living in four regional groups and population aggregates within groups, England and Wales, 1953, Table LXXVI	150
	Cancer of cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary: annual average death rates per million women aged 15 and over, according to marital condition, 1950-53 Table LXXVII	152
	Cancer of cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary: death rates per million women aged 15-49, and proportionate rates per 10,000 deaths from all causes at ages 45 and over, according to marital condition, 1950-53, Table LXXVIII	152
	Cancer of all sites, and of cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary: death rates of women per million living, in population aggregates of England and Wales, with the ratio	
	of each to the national rate (=100), 1953, Table LXXIX	153
	cancer: sex and age specific death rates per million living from cancer at various sites, England and Wales, 1953—Females, Table LXXXI	154 156
	Cancer: deaths by sex and age, according to histological type, and death rates per	
	million living, 1953, Table LXXXII	158
	of London and in each metropolitan borough for the period 1950-53. Table LXXXIII	
	City of London, metropolitan boroughs, county boroughs, and aggregates of other urban and rural districts in each administrative county, Table LXXXIV	160

DIS	SEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	173
	Influenza	173
	Pneumonia	173
	Bronchitis	174
	Diseases of the respiratory system: death rates per million living at ages 0-14, 15-44 and 45 and over from influenza; at ages 65 and over from bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases (excluding influenza) and from non-respiratory diseases, 1921 to 1953, Table LXXXV	176
	Influenza: death rates per million living in standard regions and aggregate summaries (by type of area), 1953, Table LXXXVI	177
	Influenza: death rates per million living in standard regions, 1946 to 1953, Table LXXXVII	178
	Pneumonia: notifications, deaths and deaths per 100 notifications 1941 to 1953, Table LXXXVIII	178
	Pneumonia: death rates per million living by sex and age and Comparative Mortality Indices, 1931 to 1953, Table LXXXIX	179
	over in standard regions and aggregate summaries (by type of area), 1953, Table XC	181
	Bronchitis: death rates per million living, 1931 to 1953, Table XCI Bronchitis: death rates per million living by sex at ages 15-44, 45-64 and 65 and over in standard regions and aggregate summaries (by type of area), 1953, Table XCII	183
	Bronchitis: death rates per million living by sex and age and Comparative Mortality Indices, 1931 to 1953, Table XCIII	184 186
DIC	SEACEC OF THE DICECTANE CYCHES	189
	Deaths from certain diseases of the digestive system according to sex and age, 1953, Table XCIV	193
	Changes between 1933 and 1953 in the mortality rate at all ages, from diseases and malformations of the digestive system, Table XCV	195
	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum: death rates by sex and age, 1950 to 1953, Table XCVI	197
40	CIDENTAL AND VIOLENT DEATHS	198
1	Deaths in transport accidents	199
	Economic and Social Council	199
	Woter transport and local and	200
	World Health Oreganization	200
	Executive Board	200
	THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF TH	203
	Burns bar fail and a contract of the contract	203
	THE SECTOR STREET San Clared Constant of Discourse	203
		200
	Accidents and violence: proportion of deaths attributed to violent causes per 100 deaths from all causes, by sex and age, 1901 to 1953, Table XCVII	207
	Accidents and violence: death rates per million living by sex and age, 1901 to 1953, Table XCVIII	209
	Motor vehicle accidents: death rates per million living by sex and age, and Comparative Mortality Indices by sex, 1931 to 1953, Table XCIX	210
	Motor vehicle accidents: death rates per million living by sex and age, in standard regions and urban/rural aggregates, 1953, Table C	211
	Deaths of pedestrians, pedal cyclists, motor cyclists, motor vehicle occupants and others in motor vehicle traffic accidents, motor vehicle non-traffic accidents and other road vehicle accidents, by sex, 1936-40, 1941-45 and 1946 to 1953, Table CI	212
	Air transport accidents: death rates per million living by sex and age, 1931 to 1953, Table CII	213
	Suicide: death rates per million living by sex and age, and Comparative Mortality	214

ACCIDE	NTAL AND VIOLE	NT DEA	THS—(d	continue	d).					
in	de: proportions per the period, 1950-53,	Table CIV	1			••		Bineers	20/1	214
rat	de: mean annual dea es expressed as percei	ntages of	England a	and Wa	les, 19	49-53, 7	Table C	V	201	215
Mo	dental falls: death ra ortality Indices by sex	k, 1901 to	1953, Ta	able CV	/Ι	VI-C-LICE	MESSE I	scise ba	12.	216
urb	lental falls: death ra ban/rural aggregates,	1953, Ta	ble CVII	ivis aoi	Wes u	ng estar	deast	185090	Heel	217
Accid pla	lental falls: annual a ce of occurrence, 194	verage of 19-53, Tal	deaths a cle CVIII	nd perc	entage	distrib	ution a	ccording	to	217
MISCELI	ANEOUS							MAKK	all parts	218
	ious diseases—deaths	occurring	a long r	period a	fter on	set	ALIDITATION OF THE	mateon	2009	218
	s following vaccination									220
	cal certification of ca						of cer	ifier		220
	ntage distribution ac				Marie Barrellow Colonia Coloni	STREET, STREET, STREET, CO.			the	
Jun	e quarter, 1953. Eng	land and	Wales, 7	Table C	IX	MONEGE S		10 10 10 V		222
Rules	for coding causes of	death	1801.30	W.com	11.0.10	er elemen	disabi	e districtions	334	225
	TO DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY.									
	BRITAIN AND IRE	LAND								227
	Statistics	se age ben	of the set of	nivit na	illeres m	in epilor	dieth	nethinous		227
	Population	•••	•••	HIDK	olde t	ERPI (or .LEE	Resolve	• •	228 228
	Marriage rates Sirth rates	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	100	1218		egosta.	THE	45 Bas		229
I	Death rates		ave avite	agio odi	10 850	escib m	elino e	with wille	13:03	229
	nfant mortality rates Causes of death in th		Vinadon		•••		.41	abic Mc		229
tant 1	Lauses of death in th	e Officed	Killguon	in the	SPEE by	ns Effel	(19597)	arges be	Cin	227
INTERN	ATIONAL CO-OPE	RATION	IN POP	HATI	ON A	ND HE	ALTH	amellan		
	ATISTICS		111101	···	01100	un ban	doses	ste to ter		234
Unite	d Nations							17-12		234
Sel I	Population Commissi	on	. Patricipal	CHIAN	MEM	MODE	KINGA	ENTAL	CID	234
	Statistical Commissio	n			• • 100	dison 1	TOGRES	ether do to	1043	235
	Economic and Social General Assembly	Council		No. of Participation	incibios	e ofolide	or inclin	their pot	946	235 236
						的自由的	in Ting	ection was		
	d Health Organizatio	n	••	· ·		••	idents	os hen	nia.	236
	Executive Board Sixth World Health A					1 272	dancies	Liberte	2001	236 236
j	First International Co	nference	of Nation	al Com	mittee	s, etc., c	on Vita	and He	alth	230
	Statistics					A STORY		· estilo	400	237
W.H	O. Centre for Classi	fication of	f Disease	s				last while	reh.	238
	nization for European		ic Co-ope	ration	i had early	is see al	nottenh	er Anusa	noch	239
	Manpower Committe		edit.	lo boir	bigging	letices	in the	o einste	93M	239
	nd Conference of Colo		ernment S	Statistic	lans	, Election	ille mu	eathe fix	0	239
	national Statistical In	stitute	gradam a	50.841	disch	33900	We ha	g stands		239
		••	••	•••				120.00018		239
Refer	ences		2016 00 10	A COLUMN	CHILDS			EGS. TOU		240
THE DE	CICTO ATLONI CED	VICE								241
ALL PROPERTY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSONS ASSESSMENT	GISTRATION SER' ches and certificates		T ARES	ENIES Y	rance in	SIP (RE	hu bu	a snone	7	241
Searc	enes and certificates	Both catalife	es imien	w Julia	est labo	ians)	NIZINE.	(Torredte	bet	241
NATION	AL HEALTH SERV	VICE CE	NTRAL	REGIS	STER	venicke	rotote kise b	or spoit	0	242
DADITAN	MENTARY AND LO	CAL CO	VEDNA	MENT I	ELECT	ORS				243
	oral registers		LIKINI	ILA I		JI	79903	E) plebs		243
				. AND		100.70	A his	60 Miles	LAW.	243
	ral index of service vo				1 + O 1	ar loca	700	densiba		245

England and B. List of selected C. Membership of Nomenclatu D. Statistics Divis E. Committees of	thousands at ages 15-41 Wales, 1953 Rural Districts of the Registrar General Region of the General Region of the General Region which officers of the General Region which which officers of the General Region which officers of the General Region which	ral's Advisory Comms sub-committees, 1953 gister Office, 1st July, 19 General Register Office segister Office published	
			cleding the inner and M C.R.—County Bord R.D.—Rufal District. 6. Regions of the
Pales II. (Romo saled) Ancesso, Connadoratedo Connadorate Denniquestico Fisalizate Martine fisalizate Montadorate saleire Pendrodestico Pendrodestico Rendrodestico Rendrodestico Rendrodestico Rendrodestico Redrocetura	REGION VI Strates Sendantes Sendante	CARCOLONIEV TORNOCHINE CARCOLINECT CARCOLI	Redion 1 Vorders Currondurch Derbaen Vorkeinerband Vorkeinerband REDOON II. ERDOON II. Zurt and Hert Rither Vorkeine, Last Riches Vorkeine, Last Riches
			REGION III RECIPION III Torive bire Period Lincological Parts of Holland Parts of Holland Parts of George

EXPLANATORY NOTES

1. Change in Presentation

Aggregates summary

National aggregate summaries by type of area relate to aggregates of (a) conurbations, and (b) areas outside the conurbations, including separately:—Urban Areas with (i) populations of 100,000 and over, (ii) populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 and (iii) populations under 50,000; and Rural Districts. For this purpose "Urban Areas" includes Boroughs and Urban Districts as defined under the Local Government Acts, and Rural Districts are as defined under those Acts.

2. Population Revision

Some of the rates shown in this volume for years 1951, 1952 and 1953 differ slightly from similar rates published in the Tables volumes of the Statistical Review for those years owing to the revision, in the light of final data from the 1951 Census, of the population estimates on which they are based (see page 8).

3. Numbering of Tables

Of the tables referred to in this review, those numbered in Arabic numerals will be found in "Tables, Part I—Medical" and those lettered will be found in "Tables, Part II—Civil" for the year in question, whilst those numbered in Roman numerals appear in this volume.

4. Indication of Significance

Rates based upon less than 20 births, deaths or cases notified are distinguished by italic type as a warning to the user that the smallness of the experiences may affect their significance. Rates given as 0 indicate that the rate is insignificant. A dash (—) in tables showing rates indicates that there were no births, deaths or cases.

5. Definition of Areas

London=Administrative County of London which consists of the City of London (including the Inner and Middle Temples) and the Metropolitan Boroughs.

C.B.=County Borough; M.B.=Municipal Borough; U.D.=Urban District; R.D.=Rural District.

6. Regions

The constitution of the Standard Regions of England and Wales used in this volume is as follows:—

REGION I. Northern. Cumberland. Durham. Northumberland. Westmorland. Yorkshire, North Riding. REGION II. East and West Ridings. Yorkshire, East Riding. Yorkshire, West Riding. Yorkshire, West Riding. Yorkshire, West Riding. REGION III. North Midland. Derbyshire, Part of 1 Leicestershire. Lincolnshire— Parts of Holland. Parts of Kesteven. Parts of Kesteven. Parts of Lindsey. Northamptonshire. Nottinghamshire. Nottinghamshire. Peterborough, Soke of Rutland.	REGION VI. Southern. Berkshire. Buckinghamshire. Dorset. Oxfordshire. Southampton. Wight, Isle of. REGION VII. South Western. Cornwall. Devon. Gloucestershire. Somerset. Wiltshire. REGION VIII. Wales I. (South East) Brecknockshire. Carmarthenshire. Glamorganshire. Monmouthshire.	Wales II. (Remainder) Anglesey. Caernarvonshire. Cardiganshire. Denbighshire. Flintshire. Merionethshire. Montgomeryshire. Pembrokeshire. Radnorshire. REGION IX. Midland. Herefordshire. Shropshire. Staffordshire. Warwickshire. Warwickshire. Worcestershire. REGION X. North Western. Cheshire. Derbyshire, Part of 6 Lancashire.
--	---	---

- All except Buxton M.B., Glossop M.B., New Mills U.D., Whaley Bridge U.D., and Chapel en le Frith R.D.
 All except East Ham C.B., West Ham C.B., Chingford M.B., Wanstead and Woodford M.B., Leyton M.B., Walthamstow M.B., Ilford M.B., Barking M.B., Dagenham M.B., Waltham Holy Cross U.D., and Chigwell U.D.
- 3. All except Barnet U.D., Bushey U.D., Cheshunt U.D., East Barnet U.D., and Elstree R.D.
- 4. All areas stated in 2 above.
- 5. All areas stated in 3 above.
- 6. All areas stated in 1 above.

7. Conurbations

The conurbation areas used in this volume were agreed by an interdepartmental committee, representing the principal Departments preparing statistics, as a means of securing uniformity and comparability in statistics published by Government Departments in the United Kingdom.

Conurbation is the word used to describe 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. The conurbations each consist of an aggregation of entire local authority areas and are constituted as follows:—

Tyneside: Durham (pt. of)	Durham (pt. of)—contd.	Northumberland (pt. of)	
Gateshead C.B. South Shields C.B.	Felling U.D. Hebburn U.D. Jarrow M.B.	Newcastle-upon-Tyne C.B. Tynemouth C.B.	Longbenton U.D. Newburn U.D. Wallsend M.B.
	Whickham U.D.	Gosforth U.D.	Whitley Bay U.D.
West Yorkshire: Yorkshire, West Riding (pt. of)		
Bradford C.B.	Aireborough U.D.	Heckmondwike U.D. Holmfirth U.D.	Ossett M.B. Pudsey M.B.
Dewsbury C.B. Halifax C.B.	Baildon U.D. Batley M.B.	Horbury U.D.	Queensbury and Shelf
Huddersfield C.B. Leeds C.B.	Bingley U.D. Brighouse M.B.	Horsforth U.D. Keighley M.B.	U.D. Ripponden U.D.
Wakefield C.B.	Colne Valley U.D.	Kirkburton U.D.	Rothwell U.D.
	Denby Dale U.D.	Meltham U.D.	Shipley U.D.
	Denholme U.D. Elland U.D.	Mirfield U.D. Morley M.B.	Sowerby Bridge U.D. Spenborough U.D.
		45000000000	Stanley U.D.
	Company Comments of the Commen	of Thesenstein	
South East Lancashire:	tempi tor Commercial Status		I (-+ -6)+d
Cheshire (pt. of)	Lancs. (pt. of)	Lancs. (pt. of)—contd.	Lancs. (pt. of)—contd. Urmston U.D.
Stockport C.B.	Bolton C.B. Bury C.B.	Horwich U.D. Irlam U.D.	Wardle U.D.
Alderley Edge U.D. Altrincham M.B.	Manchester C.B. Oldham C.B.	Kearsley U.D. Lees U.D.	Westhoughton U.D. Whitefield U.D.
Bowdon U.D.	Rochdale C.B.	Littleborough U.D.	Whitworth U.D.
Bredbury and Romiley U.D.	Salford C.B.	Little Lever U.D.	Worsley U.D.
Cheadle and Gatley U.D. Dukinfield M.B.	Ashton-under-Lyne M.B. Audenshaw U.D.	Middleton M.B. Milnrow U.D.	Limehurst R.D.
Hale U.D.	Chadderton U.D.	Mossley M.B.	THE OF IS
Hazel Grove and Bramhall U.D.	Crompton U.D. Denton U.D.	Prestwich M.B.	PARTY DESCRIPTION
Hyde M.B. Marple U.D.	Droylsden U.D.	Radcliffe M.B. Royton U.D.	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH
Sale M.B.	Eccles M.B.	Stretford M.B.	trial Co. II
Stalybridge M.B. Wilmslow U.D.	Failsworth U.D. Farnworth M.B.	Swinton and Pendlebury M.B.	HAMMADAKI.
Disley R.D.	Heywood M.B.	Tottington U.D.	General
oldmison (iii	Work to a 1 one conquievi is	ater up nosed out Katt U	otta mu
Merseyside:			
Cheshire (pt. of)	Cheshire (pt. of)—cont.	Lancs. (pt. of)	Lancs. (pt. of)—contd.
Birkenhead C.B.	Ellesmere Port U.D.	Bootle C.B.	Huyton with Roby U.D. Litherland U.D.
Wallasey C.B.	Hoylake U.D. Neston U.D.	Liverpool C.B.	Litherland U.D.
Bebington M.B.	Wirral U.D.	Crosby M.B.	
	will be treated at a boson	tel, while a "angel "	
West Midlands:	oza odlini beretines oru eak	III and a laboratorial and a fix	Wayaastayahiya (nt. of)
Staffs. (pt. of)	Staffs, pt. of—contd.	Warwickshire (pt. of) Birmingham C.B.	Worcestershire (pt. of) Dudley C.B.
Smethwick C.B. Walsall C.B.	Darlaston U.D. Rowley Regis M.B.	by the Registrar of Birt	WARRESON .
West Bromwich C.B. Wolverhampton C.B.	Sedgley U.D. Tettenhall U.D.	Solihull U.D. Sutton Coldfield M.B.	Halesowen M.B. Oldbury M.B.
ARYH HOOR S	Tipton M.B.	surposes, by "translerre	Stourbridge M.B.
Aldridge U.D. Amblecote U.D.	Wednesbury M.B.	and the Baselous and the	
Bilston M.B. Brierley Hill U.D.	Wednesfield U.D. Willenhall U.D.	was for the enidance of	
Coseley U.D.	Willelman C.B.	tions of results	

Greater London:

London
Middlesex
Surrey (pt. of)

Croydon C.B.

Banstead U.D.
Barnes M.B.
Beddington and Wallington M.B.
Carshalton U.D.
Coulsdon and Purley U.D.

Epsom and Ewell M.B. Esher U.D.

Surrey (pt. of)—contd.

Kingston upon Thames M.B. Malden and Coombe M.B. Merton and Morden U.D. Mitcham M.B. Richmond M.B.

Surbiton M.B. Sutton and Cheam M.B. Wimbledon M.B.

Kent (pt. of)
Beckenham M.B.
Bexley M.B.
Bromley M.B.

Kent (pt. of)—contd.

Chislehurst and Sidcup U.D. Crayford U.D. Erith M.B. Orpington U.D. Penge U.D.

Herts (pt. of)

Barnet U.D. Bushey U.D. Cheshunt U.D. East Barnet U.D. Elstree R.D. Essex (pt. of)
East Ham C.B.
West Ham C.B.

Barking M.B. Chigwell U.D. Chingford M.B. Dagenham M.B. Ilford M.B.

Leyton M.B. Waltham Holy Cross U.D. Walthamstow M.B. Wanstead and Woodford M.B.

8. Assignment of Vital Statistics by Area

In all tables births and stillbirths are classified according to the area of usual residence of the parents (or mother), and deaths according to the usual residence of the deceased. The definition of usual residence for this purpose was modified in 1953, the main change being that inmates of hospitals for the chronic sick and of mental and mental deficiency hospitals were in that year regarded as having been resident in the hospital. (A similar change with regard to persons dying in accommodation provided under Parts III and IV of the National Assistance Act, 1948, had already been brought into effect during 1952.) Rates for areas in 1953 are therefore not comparable with those for 1952. Details of the new definitions were conveyed to Medical Officers of Health in 1952 in a memorandum which is reproduced below for the readers' information.

MEMORANDUM ON TRANSFERS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS

1. Object of Procedure

Generally speaking population estimates and vital statistics are most useful when they are based on usual residence, and it is obviously desirable that vital events should, whenever possible, be assigned to the area of the population at risk. The procedures described below accordingly aim at assigning deaths to the area of usual residence of the deceased and births and stillbirths to that of the parents (or, where they are living apart, that of the mother).

2. Usual Residence

Vital events in England and Wales are registered in the areas in which they occur, and the addresses at which they occur are recorded in the registers. When the address is not the usual residence, it is therefore necessary for the Registrar of Births and Deaths to obtain at registration information about the place of usual residence, so that the event can, for statistical purposes, be "transferred" to that place. As will be seen from 4(b), vital events relating to people with no usual residence (as defined below) within England and Wales are not transferable. The following rules are laid down for the guidance of Registrars of Births and Deaths and Medical Officers of Health:—

(1) The following types of institutions are regarded as the usual residence of their inmates:—

Accommodation provided under Parts III and IV of the National Assistance Act, 1948. Almshouses Approved Schools **Boarding Schools** Borstal Institutions Children's Homes Convents Epileptic Colonies Homes for Incurables Homes for Mentally Defective Children Hospitals for the Chronic Sick Institutions for the Blind Institutions for the Deaf or Dumb Mental Deficiency Institutions Mental Hospitals Monasteries Nursing Homes for Aged and Chronic Sick Nursing Homes (Mental) Orphanages Prisons Residential Nurseries Residential Universities

(2) The following types of institution are not regarded as the usual residence of their inmates except in the circumstances indicated in (4):—

Convalescent Homes
General, Maternity and Special Hospitals
Homes for Unmarried Mothers
Hotels, Boarding Houses, etc.
Maternity Homes
Nursing Homes (General)
Sanatoria

(3) "Mixed" Institutions

Where institutions of more than one type are housed in the same or in adjacent buildings (for example, former "mixed" workhouses used partly as hospitals and partly as Part III accommodation under the National Assistance Act), the following procedures will be adopted:—

- (a) Where the appropriate part of the institution can be identified (e.g., where the component parts have separate names or addresses or where the informant on registration knows in which part the birth or death took place) the separate parts will be treated as separate institutions for the purpose of deciding whether they are to be regarded as the usual residence.
- (b) Where it is not known in which part the birth or death occurred, it will be assumed to have occurred in that part for which the institution is used predominantly (determined according to the type of controlling authority). Thus in such circumstances a "mixed" institution controlled by a Regional Hospital Board will be treated as a hospital, while a "mixed" institution controlled by a local authority will be treated as Part III accommodation.

(4) Special Cases

(a) Residential Staffs (e.g. maids living in hotels, domestic staff living in a house).

The institution or other place where such persons are resident is regarded as the usual residence.

(b) Visitors from abroad, permanent residents in hotels, boarding houses, nursing homes, etc.

Where there is no evidence of a more permanent residence being maintained elsewhere in England and Wales, any house, hotel, or institution in which the person was residing at the time of, or immediately before, the event will be regarded as the usual residence.

(c) Armed Forces (including Allied Forces).

The place in which they are stationed is regarded as the usual residence. Events relating to forces on leave from abroad are thus not transferable.

(d) Infants.

The mother's usual residence is regarded as the usual residence of an infant unless some other usual residence has been established, e.g., by adoption. This covers, in particular, infants born in maternity homes who die before they are sent home.

3. Arrangements for notifying transfers

Subject to the above rules, all deaths taking place away from the area of usual residence are assigned to that area by the Registrar General and are notified to Medical Officers of Health in the following way:—

The Registrar General sends quarterly to the Medical Officers for County Boroughs and Metropolitan Boroughs and to County Medical Officers for distribution to District Medical Officers, outward transfer slips, showing in respect of each administrative area the registered number entry of each death assigned elsewhere. He also sends monthly* to the same officers a form (S.D.A.f.) giving particulars of each inward transfer. The transfer of births and stillbirths is not similarly notified.

4. Revision of Assignments

It will sometimes happen that an event is wrongly assigned, either in error or because insufficient information is obtained at registration. In such circumstances a transfer between districts within a county may be arranged, either direct or through the County Medical Officer, at the latter's discretion. In either case the re-transfer should be notified to the Registrar General by the County Medical Officer on the form (S.D.7) supplied for the purpose. It is important that full particulars of each change of assignment should be noted on the form, which should be returned promptly. Re-transfers across County or County Borough boundaries may be arranged by the County Medical Officers or the Medical Officers for the County Boroughs concerned and should be similarly notified. Cases of disagreement should be referred to the Registrar General.

It may also happen that a Medical Officer has evidence suggesting that an event that has been treated as non-transferable should, in accordance with the rules set out above, have been transferred out of his area. If such cases are taken up promptly with the Registrar General (in the case of a District Medical Officer, through the County Medical Officer), he will consider the possibility of arranging transfers.

5. Miscellaneous

It should be noted that the deaths tabulated by the Registrar General in his Annual Review are those registered during the calendar year, and it is to these that the notifications relate, not to deaths occurring in the year. The distribution of notifications for the December quarter cannot be made before February of the following year.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, Somerset House, London, W.C.2, October, 1952.

* By special arrangement, Medical Officers of Health for the Metropolitan Boroughs receive, weekly, particulars of deaths transferred to their area from districts in the home counties and the London area.

9. General

See also the Explanatory Notes to the Tables volumes, Parts I and II.

CORRIGENDA

Statistical Review, 1951, Text Volume

Page 102 Table LII: Males, All Causes,

Age 1—, 1951, for 1, 4 read 1,448 Age 5—, 1939, rate should read 1,356

Page 267 Proportion of Bodies Seen after Death:

Col. 1950 in table, for 19·0 read 16·7; for 47·8 read 50·0-Col. 1951 in table, for 19·7 read 17·3; for 48·2 read 50·6

Statistical Review, 1952, Text Volume

- Page 8 Table II: Males, Civilian, Age-group 70—, for —76 read —6
- Page 60 Table XXXVII: Decrees Absolute granted (dissolution and nullity), years 1918 to 1930:

Year	for	read
1918	1,082	1,011
1919	1,629	1,654
1920	3,041	3,090
1921	3,458	3,522
1922	2,509	2,588
1923	2,586	2,667
1924	2,249	2,286
1925	2,563	2,605
1926	2,554	2,622
1927	3,124	3,190
1928	3,927	4,018
1929	3,333	3,396
1930	3,482	3,563

Table XXXVII: Divorce Petitions filed (dissolution and nullity), year 1922, for 2,462 read 2,468

Page 205 Table XCI:

Line, Other carbon monoxide, 1952.
3rd Col., for – read 4; 4th Col., for 11 read 7
8th Col., for – read 10: 10th Col., for 28 read 18
Line, Other gases, 1952.
3rd Col., for – read 3: 5th Col., for 4 read 1
8th Col., for – read 27: 10th Col., for 36 read 9

INTRODUCTION

Object of the Text Volume

The primary object of the Text volume is to provide a commentary on those statistics of the period under review which have already been published in the Tables volumes of the Statistical Review. This commentary aims to set the statistics in perspective particularly by drawing attention to trends and significant characteristics which will be a guide to research workers and others concerned with public health and with vital and health statistics. It also seeks to explain the reasons for changes in presentation of the statistics as the interest and the significance of different factors change.

In addition to this primary aim it is necessary to relate the vital statistics of a year to other work in similar fields. In particular, there have been great developments since the war in international discussion and interest in the fields of demography and health statistics; a reference to the activities of such bodies as the World Health Organization and the Population Commission of the United Nations assists understanding of their influence on work in similar fields in this country and at the same time illustrates the contribution made by this country to their work. Some account of these activities is given herein.

Finally, to complete the story of the year's work, a brief description is added of other activities of the General Register Office. This includes an account of the volume of business in the registration service during the year, a list of committees on which the Registrar General was represented and a list of published contributions by officers of the Department.

Civil and Medical Statistics

The statistical commentary in this volume falls into two main parts corresponding to the division of the Tables volumes into Civil and Medical statistics respectively.

The civil part is concerned in the main with population, births, marriages and divorces. The primary aim here is to show what trends are apparent in postwar experience and to compare them as far as possible with the pre-war tendencies.

The medical part of the volume deals primarily with mortality statistics, but also reflects the increased attention which the Department has given to the study of morbidity in recent years. Figures of notifications of infectious diseases are included in Part I of the Review (Medical Tables). The present volume discusses the numbers of notifications of tuberculosis, and the statistics of cancer registrations.

As a step towards improving knowledge of the illnesses of the population, a pioneer study was begun early in 1951, when a small group of general practitioners started recording, for statistical analysis by the General Register Office, details of consultations by their patients. The results of this enquiry have been published in two special reports.* Plans were subsequently made, in collaboration with the College of General Practitioners, to conduct a similar enquiry based on the records of some 100 practices, which is now proceeding.

^{*} Studies on Medical and Population Subjects:-

No. 7: General Practitioners' Records—An analysis of the clinical records of eight practices during the period April 1951 to March 1952. H.M.S.O., price 8s. 6d. net. No. 9 (in continuation of Study No. 7): General Practitioners' Records—An analysis of the clinical records of some general practices during the period April 1952 to March 1954. H.M.S.O., price 6s. 6d. net.

As in previous years, the Department is indebted to the Registrar General's Advisory Committee on Medical Nomenclature and Statistics, under the chairmanship of Sir Ernest Rock Carling, for valuable advice and assistance in connexion with the various medical enquiries undertaken by the Department and generally. The list of members of the main Committee and of the Sub-Committees is given in Appendix C (page 247). A report relating to the Committee's work during 1951'and 1952 was published in the 1952 Text volume, and a further report dealing with the years 1953 and 1954 has been published in the Registrar General's Quarterly Return for the December Quarter, 1954 (No. 424).

Population

Availability of the full 1951 Census figures of the population has enabled the estimates of the mid-1953 population by age and sex (see page 7) to be revised in detail retrospectively. The ageing of the population is demonstrated by the increased proportions in the 65 and over age-groups, at which ages the proportion of females has also risen by virtue of their advantage in the general improvement in longevity. Estimates of the population by marital condition have also been based on the final 1951 Census results.

Births and Fertility

There was a slight increase in the number of births in 1953 as compared with 1952. The 1953 figure represented a rate per thousand population of all ages of 15·4 as compared with 15·3 in 1952. The 1953 rate represents a slight upward fluctuation from the persistent though very gradual downward trend which followed the violent movement of the war and immediate post-war years.

Various factors are examined bearing on the question whether the births currently occurring are sufficient to ensure the maintenance of the population at its present level. It is suggested that deductions from the current experience, which, considered in isolation, appears to indicate that the population is more than replacing itself, may be misleading. High marriage rates and earlier marriage ages, combined with a tendency for family building to be done during the earlier years of marriage, have led to an inflation in the current birth figures.

The detailed analysis continues the various features which have customarily formed the subject of comment in recent Statistical Reviews.

Marriages

During 1953 there were 344,998 marriages registered in England and Wales as compared with 349,308 in 1952 and 360,624 in 1951. But, while the incidence of marriage has fallen steadily since 1947 (apart from a small fluctuation in 1951) in relation to the total population, it has not shown any such pronounced trend when considered in relation to the non-married population. The decline in total marriage incidence when related to the non-married population appears to have begun in 1952 but as yet to have been slow and relatively small in extent. Some such decline was to be expected, with the high marriage rates of recent years reducing the marriageable population. But it has not yet appreciably affected the important element of first marriages at young ages. Marriage rates for spinsters were higher in 1953 than in 1952 at ages under 25, though lower above that age, and the average age at marriage was still falling. One reason for the persistent high marriage rates is that, while the ratio of males to females at ages 15-44 in the total population has been rising continuously since 1921, it has risen still more in the non-married section of the population at these ages (see pages 42 and 43).

Divorce and Remarriage

Since the end of the Second World War there have been large fluctuations in the annual number of divorces. In 1953 some 30,000 divorces were made absolute and almost the same number of divorce petitions were filed, suggesting that a stable situation was beginning to develop. Several more years will be needed before the long-term trend can be ascertained.

To ascertain the impact of divorce on the population and on the number of legitimate births, it is necessary to examine the combined effect of the incidence of divorce and of the remarriage of divorced persons. Such consideration suggests that the number of divorced persons who remarry is still rising. In 1953 as in 1952 this was in the region of two-thirds to three-quarters, so that the net loss to the married population was only a small fraction of the total number divorced.

Mortality in 1953

The number of deaths registered in England and Wales in 1953 was 503,529, which was 6,045 more than in 1952. This was due mainly to a mild outbreak of influenza in the first quarter of the year. There was an increase of just over 1 per cent in deaths but, after adjustment for changes in the sex and age constitution of the population, the effective increase in mortality was only 0·1 per cent. The crude death rate was 12·2 deaths per thousand males as in 1952 and 10·7 per thousand females compared with 10·5 in 1952.

Death rates from certain causes at different ages are shown in Table XXXVIII (pages 62-63). In each of the age-groups 1-4, 5-14 and 15-24 accidents were the main cause of death. This table shows that the marked excess of male over female deaths at ages 15-24 can be accounted for very largely by the high mortality among young men from accidents, mainly motor vehicle accidents. Within this age-group the only important cause of death with a marked female preponderance was respiratory tuberculosis. At ages 25-44 cancer was the most important cause of death with the rate for females exceeding that for males. At ages 45-64 cancer was again the most important cause of death with cancer of the lung causing nine times as many deaths among males as among females. At ages over 65 cancer, heart disease and vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system were the important causes.

Infant Mortality and Stillbirths

In 1953 the infant mortality rate was 26.8 and the stillbirth rate 22.4 compared with 27.6 and 22.7, respectively, for 1952. In recent years there has been a marked contrast between the substantial reduction achieved in the death rate for infants of one week and over and the very small decline in the perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total births). In 1953 the perinatal mortality rate was 36.9 compared with 37.5 in 1952, representing a decline of approximately 4 per cent since 1948. The death rate among infants aged one week and over was 11.7 per 1,000 total births compared with 12.1 in 1952, a decline of 36 per cent since 1948.

Infectious Diseases

The present volume does not contain a general commentary on the notifications and deaths for the infectious diseases. It contains, however, a discussion of the mortality from meningitis and encephalitis (pages 111-119).

Tuberculosis

In 1953, 5,447 males and 2,466 females died of respiratory tuberculosis. The male deaths were a little more than half and the female deaths rather more than a third of those in 1949. Among men the fall in the death rate from respiratory tuberculosis has been particularly marked in the younger age-groups; the highest rate, which was in the age-group 45-54 during 1931-35 and at ages 55-64 in 1949, was at ages 65-74 in 1953. The maximum rate among women has shifted from the ages 20-24 in 1931 and 1949 to ages 25-34 in 1953.

The highest overall death rates from respiratory tuberculosis amongst the regions and conurbations were experienced in the Merseyside conurbation.

Cancer

During 1953, 45,935 men and 41,989 women died from malignant neoplasms. Deaths from cancer accounted for 17·7 per cent of all deaths for males and 17·2 per cent for females, compared with 17·6 per cent for each sex in 1952. The increase in male deaths was accounted for by the further increased mortality from cancer of the lung, 900 more deaths being assigned to this cause than in 1952. Between 1952 and 1953 mortality from cancer of the lung increased most between the ages of 65 and 84. The volume contains a discussion of variations in numbers of deaths due to cancer of lung according to the degree of urbanisation of the area. Certain groups of rural areas (see below) are shown to have comparatively low death rates from cancer of the lung. Use is made of information collected in the national Cancer Registration Scheme with particular reference to cancer of the uterus (pages 143-145).

Diseases of the Respiratory System

A mild outbreak of influenza in the first quarter of the year led to 6,465 deaths being assigned to this cause compared with the low figure of 1,750 in 1952. The deaths occurred mainly among persons aged 45 years and over. The number of deaths of elderly people attributed to bronchitis continued to decrease and that attributed to pneumonia to increase.

Diseases of the Digestive System

Pages 189-192 contain a discussion of the importance of the diseases of the digestive system as causes of death with reference to difficulties of classification which complicate the interpretation of the figures.

Accidental and Violent Deaths

With the improvement in mortality from diseases, accidents are becoming relatively more important as causes of death. Pages 198-203 elucidate changes in accident death rates since 1950. Total deaths from accidents were higher in 1953 than in the three preceding years. Motor vehicle accidents, suicides and accidental falls were, in that order, the chief causes of accidental and violent deaths in 1953 and considerably exceeded deaths from other accidental or violent causes.

Motor vehicle accidents on the public highways caused the deaths of 3,225 males and 1,021 females in 1953, increases of 7 per cent for both sexes over 1952.

Urbanisation and Mortality

For some years increasing attention has been paid to the variations in mortality in various areas according to the degree of urbanisation, as distinct from the familiar mortality gradient between the North and the South. The death rates from pneumonia at ages 45 and over were highest in the conurbations

and lowest in the rural districts, but between 15 and 44 years this position was reversed. The urbanisation gradient for male deaths from broachitis was particularly steep. A similar marked gradient was shown for cancer of the lung in men.

The rural districts normally used for vital statistics are those so defined under the Local Government Acts, but an appreciable amount of industry and dense housing is not infrequent in parts of these districts. In order to eliminate as far as possible this semi-urban characteristic, a number of rural districts have been selected by reference to the extent of industrial property and the density of population in the districts and adjacent local authority areas. Mortality figures for these selected areas are discussed on pages 139 and 175. So far as mortality is concerned, urban life appears to impose a greater penalty on men than on women.

International Co-operation in Population and Health Statistics

The seventh session of the Population Commission of the United Nations was held in 1953. The work of the Commission and other international bodies is reviewed on pages 234-239, with especial reference to the "Principles for a Vital Statistics System", a series of recommendations designed to improve and standardise vital statistics. An officer of the Department represents the United Kingdom on the Commission.

The work of the World Health Organization during 1953 is discussed so far as it was related to medical statistics. The General Register Office provided representatives at the Sixth World Health Assembly, and during the year acted as host to the First International Conference of National Committees, etc., on Vital and Health Statistics.

Legislation

Two consolidation measures relating to the work of the General Register Office were passed in 1953, namely, the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, and the Registration Service Act, 1953. These two Acts consolidated, with minor corrections and improvements, existing provisions relating to the registration of births and deaths in England and Wales contained in the Births and Deaths Registration Acts, 1836-1947, and someother Acts. Themain statutory provisions affecting the Department are now conveniently contained in these two Acts of 1953 and the earlier consolidation Act, the Marriage Act, 1949.

POPULATION

Population of England and Wales

The estimated population of England and Wales as at 30th June, 1953, is shown in Table I. These figures, and those in Tables III and V, are based on the final tabulations of the 1951 Census; they have already appeared in the Tables Volume, Part II, of this Review, but are revisions of the estimates published earlier in Part I.

Table I.—Estimated Population of England and Wales, Mid-1953

(Thousands)

North	Persons	Males	Females
Total	44,301	21,397	22,904
Civilian	43,541	20,658	22,883
Home	44,109	21,206	22,903

The three different types of population shown are based on different concepts. For the *home* population, all Armed Forces (including Commonwealth and Allied Forces) are treated as resident where stationed. If the whole contribution of England and Wales to the United Kingdom Forces, whether at home or abroad, is included, and Commonwealth and Allied Forces here are excluded, this provides a measure of the *total* population to which England and Wales can lay claim (in this measure merchant seamen and British visitors abroad are excluded but are roughly balanced by visitors to this country who though included are not properly members of the population of England and Wales). If all Armed Forces are excluded this provides the *civilian* population.

Population Movement

The 1953 estimates of total population have been built up from the revised figures for 1952 by the usual process of adding births and immigrants and subtracting deaths and emigrants. The available data on the details of migration have become somewhat meagre since the abolition of the National Register in 1952. In 1953 the continuance of food rationing provided useful information about the volume of movement into and out of the country. Its composition by sex, age and marital condition, needed for the estimates in Tables III and V, was assessed largely on the basis of past experience. Some account was taken of the partial data collected by the Board of Trade and the Home Office. The balance of migration is relatively small in this country at the present time.

The approximate amount and composition of the changes in total population in the year since mid-1952 are shown in Table II.

Table II.—Analysis of Population Movement, 1952-53, and Comparison with 1951-52 and 1946-51

i the verighal figures	Increase or Decrease (—) in Total Population										
Mid-year to Mid-year	103 762 698	Total		Births	Deaths	Natural	Net Migra-				
Deal Piles Sales ball	Persons	Males	Females	Diruis	Deaths	Increase	tion				
1952-53 {Thousands Per cent	135 0·31	77 0·36	58 0·25	680 1·54	-521 -1·18	159 0·36	-24 -0·05				
1951-52 Per cent	0.36	0.41	0.32	1.52	-1.10	0.42	-0.06				
1946-51 { Per cent per annum	0.61	0.67	0.55	1.80	-1.19	0.61	0.00				

It will be seen that the increase of 135,000 is, as in most recent years, mainly due to the excess of births over deaths, the migration balance for the year being small in relation to the total change. As compared with the average annual increase over the period 1946-51, the 1952-53 increment is smaller mainly as a result of the decline from the abnormally high annual number of births in the immediate post-war years. A small outward migration balance also contributed to the reduction.

Population Structure by Sex and Age

The revised estimates of the total, civilian and home populations of England and Wales by sex and age as at 30th June, 1953, are shown in Table III.

Table III.—Estimates of Total, Civilian and Home Populations by Sex and Age, England and Wales, Mid-1953

Note.—These are revised estimates based upon the final data by sex and age from the 1951 Census

(Thousands)

ell of the age	arcan am	Males	HER STATES	rollot ads	Females	SALTER
Age Group	Total	Civilian	Home	Total	Civilian	Home
0 5 10	of 1961, vin edous porto 1939 di hu	1,734 1,856 1,459	d over ug o lukuluo ner thou	ta de set berebes ta diso	1,651 1,772 1,404	the pri
15 20 25 30 35	1,409 1,468 1,560 1,670 1,501 1,650	1,132 1,183 1,500 1,623 1,467 1,628	1,339 1,394 1,544 1,657 1,490 1,645	1,381 1,447 1,553 1,692 1,548 1,689	1,375 1,437 1,551 1,691 1,547 1,688	1,381 1,446 1,553 1,692 1,548 1,689
45 50 55 60	1,606 1,408 1,118 953	1,597 1,404 1,117 953	1,604 1,408 1,118 953	uoiö Ka	1,661 1,533 1,375 1,228	
65 70 75 80 85 and over	tropias tropias tropias	782 594 382 179 68		siam	1,068 859 587 304 152	Al solution
All Ages	21,397	20,658	21,206	22,904	22,883	22,903

Table IV shows the extent to which the 1953 estimates were retrospectively revised. This revision arose from the difference between the final census tabulations by sex and age and those of the 1 per cent sample. The majority of the differences in individual cells are less than 1 per cent of the original figures; larger percentage corrections were made for females at the most advanced ages.

Table IV.—Correction of Population Estimates, England and Wales, Mid-1953

Original Estimate (based on the 1 per cent sample) minus Final Estimate

(Thousands)

Age	THE PART OF	Males	0.0	Arbert.	Females	105 1204
Group	Total	Civilian	Home	Total	Civilian	Home
0- 5		— 1 —17		OF STATE	+ 1 —14	
10-	a leom ni	+11	Erse of 13.	noni sdrži	+ 3	
15 20 25 30 35	+ 4 -12 -12 -2 + 2 +14	0 -17 -13 - 2 + 2 +13	+ 4 -19 -14 - 2 + 3 +13	+19 + 3 - 9 - 6 0 + 8	+19 + 4 - 9 - 6 0 + 8	+19 + 4 - 9 - 6 0 + 8
45 50 55 60	+16 5 +20 + 4	$^{+16}_{-5}_{+20}_{+4}$	+16 5 +20 + 4	e by Sec a	$\begin{array}{c} -2 \\ -3 \\ -6 \\ -1 \end{array}$	Population
65 70 75 80	Population	+ 2 - 6 - 2 + 2	L Civilian	ateV lo es	- 9 + 3 + 3 - 5	
80– 85 and over	terrols based	+ 2 - 2	DERIVACIONE		— 3 —12	
All Ages	+16	+ 5	+ 7	—27	-26	-26

The proportions of the total population in broad age-groups in 1939 and 1953 are shown in the following statement. The development of the ageing process resulting from the decline from the high fertility of the late nineteenth century and from improving longevity is illustrated by the progressive increase in the proportion in the 65 and over age-groups. In 1901, when the population structure had been rendered youthful by the antecedent period of high fertility, this proportion was only 47 per thousand. By 1939 it had increased to 89 and in 1953 it was estimated to be 112 per thousand. Between 1939 and 1953 the total proportion in the working age-group 15-64 decreased from 701 to 665 per thousand and this segment of the population as a whole aged, the proportion over 45 having increased while the proportion under that age decreased. The proportion of children was higher in 1953 than in 1939 as a result of the high birth rates of the immediate post-war years.

11277 Hall and house 900 hours	Per thousand	of Total Population
Sex and Age Group	1939	1953
Under 15, Males and Females	210	223
15-44 { Males	234 241	209
\\\ \frac{1}{2} \(\frac{1}{2} \)	104	115
43-04 \ Females	122	131
65 and over, Males and Females	89	112
Total	1,000	1,000

The following summary shows the changes which have taken place in sex ratios at different ages. The ratio of females to males in the total population of all ages is not different from that of 1939, but the excess of females is confined to the higher ages.

Females per 100 Males

Mid-year	All Ages	Under 15	15-24	25–34	35-44	45-64	65 and over
1939	107	98	98	102	110	117	134
1953	107	96	98	100	103	114	148

Factors contributing to this change are the smaller war losses in 1939-45 as compared with those in 1914-18, and the reduction in the volume of predominantly male net emigration after World War I. The rise in the sex ratio at birth and the decline in child mortality have also played a part. The increase in the excess of females at ages 65 and over is due partly to the fact that the generations most depleted of males by the 1914-18 war losses and by the heavy emigration before 1914 have now moved into this age-group, and partly to the greater improvement in the longevity of females as compared with males.

Marital Condition

Estimates of the population at mid-1953 by marital condition as revised following the final tabulations of the 1951 Census are shown in Table V.

Table V.—Estimated Total Population by Sex, Age and Marital Condition, England and Wales, Mid-1953

Note: This is a revised estimate based upon the final data by sex and age from the 1951 Census.

(Thousands)

	Persons		Ma	les		Females				
Age Group	All Condi- tions	All Condi- tions	Single	Married	Widowed and Divorced	All Condi- tions	Single	Married	Widowed and Divorced	
0 5 10	3,385 3,628 2,863	1,734 1,856 1,459	1,734 1,856 1,459	の一点		1,651 1,772 1,404	1,651 1,772 1,404		THE PARTY OF THE P	
15 20 25 30 35	2,790 2,915 3,113 3,362 3,049 3,339	1,409 1,468 1,560 1,670 1,501 1,650	1,402 1,115 536 299 193 172	7 351 1,016 1,351 1,282 1,444	2 8 20 26 34	1,381 1,447 1,553 1,692 1,548 1,689	1,322 717 319 226 186 212	59 727 1,219 1,425 1,305 1,395	3 15 41 57 82	
45 50 55 60 70 75 and over	3,267 2,941 2,493 2,181 1,850 1,453 1,672	1,606 1,408 1,118 953 782 594 629	154 125 85 71 64 49 51	1,413 1,231 975 800 609 413 320	39 52 58 82 109 132 258	1,661 1,533 1,375 1,228 1,068 859 1,043	241 226 206 189 164 134 172	1,310 1,140 931 715 506 316 207	110 167 238 324 398 409 664	
All Ages	44,301	21,397	9,365	11,212	820	22,904	9,141	11,255	2,508	

The proportion married in the total population rose between 1939 and 1953 from 48 to 52 per cent among males and from 45 to 49 per cent among females. At ages 25-29 the proportions married have risen from 54 to 65 per cent among males and from 65 to 78 per cent among females. This striking change is a consequence of the high marriage rates of post-war years and of a reduction in the average age at marriage, matters which are discussed in more detail in the Marriage chapter.

Estimates of married women by age and marriage duration are referred to in the Fertility chapter.

Local Populations

Estimates of the home populations of all boroughs, urban and rural districts in England and Wales as at the middle of 1953 are shown in Table 12 of Part I and Table E of Part II. The Appendices to Parts I and II give details of changes in boundary during the year.

These local estimates are derived from those of 1951 and 1952, based on the preliminary results of the 1951 Census, as the final census tabulations did not become available in time. They differ in character from the census figures of enumerated population, since they relate to the population usually resident in each area. The nature of this difference, and the method of allowing for it, are discussed in the 1952 Text Volume, page 11.

The main element of population change from one year to another in local areas is internal migration, i.e. movement between different areas within the country. In 1953 there were useful statistics of the mass re-issue of food ration books, but the amalgamation of the 1,472 administrative areas of England and Wales into 322 groups for Food Office purposes limited their value. Reliance was therefore placed, in addition, on information provided by local authorities about new housing in each area, both in general and where the occupants were known to have come from a different area (e.g. in New Towns and certain housing estates). Regard was also had to the changes in the annually compiled registers of parliamentary electors. There is an inevitable decline in the accuracy of estimates as they get further away from the last census, but fortunately the population change in the great majority of areas is so small in any one year that any errors are unlikely to reach serious proportions for a few years yet. A detailed examination of the errors which had accumulated before the 1951 Census was given in the Text for 1951 (pages 14-17).

Local Age Distributions

The estimates of the 1953 home population by sex and age in Standard Regions, Conurbations and Density Aggregates shown in Table 2 of Part I have been derived from those for preceding years, described in the Text Volumes for 1946-50 (Civil) and 1951. In Table A4 of Part II they have been roughly adjusted to the revised estimates by sex and age for England and Wales as a whole, based on the final 1951 Census tabulations. The final census tabulations by sex and age for the various areas were not available in time to make a complete revision of Tables 2 and A4 before those for 1954.

The estimates of the number of children under 15 years of age in Administrative Counties, County and Metropolitan Boroughs as at mid-1953 have been published in the Registrar General's Quarterly Return No. 421 (1st Quarter of 1954), page 36. They are mostly based, for children under 5, on the number of births in each area in the preceding 5 years, and for those aged 5-14, on the number of children of those ages on school registers, figures of which have been made available by the Ministry of Education. Both kinds of data are adjusted in the light of those available for 1951 from census and other sources.

Population Projections

The table in Appendix B of Part II shows the total population of England and Wales by sex and age, projected forward from the (unrevised) estimate at 31st December, 1953, to the end of 1958, 1963, 1968, 1973, 1983 and 1993 respectively.

It has been prepared by the Government Actuary's Department in consultation with the General Register Office on the basis of assumptions agreed between the two Departments and stated at the head of the table. These include a future decline in mortality broadly in accordance with past experience, some decline in the number of births and no net migration.

The nature of a population projection depends primarily on the assumptions made, the implications of which are brought out in the results. Whole sets are sometimes made on different hypotheses in order to explore the range of future possibilities. Specific requests received have generally been for single projections as a help to planning administrative actions and policies, based on assumptions which represent an objective attempt by those familiar with demographic developments to formulate a view of the most likely future conditions. In any discussion of the figures this purpose has to be kept in mind. Those for the short and medium term—say, up to 15 years ahead—are not likely to be affected significantly by other reasonable views of future conditions. Those for somewhat longer periods are bound to be more speculative, though it may still be expedient to make them for what they are worth.

The table in Part II shows an expected increase in the total population of England and Wales from about 44.4 millions at the end of 1953 to about 46.6 millions in 1983, a rise of about 5 per cent in 30 years. But this increase would occur at a rate diminishing from 4 per cent per annum in the early years to 0.1 per cent per annum in the decade 1973-83, and would become a small decrease by 1993.

The ratio of males to females in the population would rise steadily from 94 to 97 per cent in the 40 years to 1993.

The proportion of children under 15 years of age, 22 per cent in 1953, would decline a few years later, as the survivors of the numerous births of the immediate post-war years became older, and would become fairly steady at about 20 per cent. The proportion of people of pension age, on the other hand, i.e. males 65 and over and females 60 and over, shows a continuous rise from 14 per cent in 1953 to 19 per cent 30 or 40 years later. This is due partly to falling mortality, but especially to the moving up into the highest age-groups of the survivors of those born at the turn of the century, when births were at their maximum. The proportion of people at working ages (taken as 15-64 for men and 15-59 for women) would decline only very slightly, from 64 to 62 per cent, and there would be very little change in the broad age composition of their group, as measured by those under and over age 45 (about two-thirds and one-third respectively). This is also reflected in the proportion of women at the childbearing ages 15-44 in the population, which was 21 per cent in 1953 and would remain at about 20 per cent throughout the projection period.

BIRTHS, FERTILITY AND REPRODUCTIVITY

Live Births

The number of live births occurring in 1953 numbered 684,372 compared with 673,735 in 1952. Until 1938, statistics of birth registrations only were available but in most years the numbers of occurrences and of registrations were not different for all practical purposes and the registrations of 1938, numbering 621,204 may be compared with the occurrences of 1953. The births of 1953 represented a rate per 1,000 population of all ages of 15·4, compared with 15·3 in 1952 and 15·1 in 1938. [Tables B and C of Part II]. The 1953 rate represents a slight upward fluctuation from the persistent though very gradual downward trend which followed the violent movement of the war and immediate post-war years.

A similar situation exists in many other countries as is shown by Table Q, which compares the rates of European and some other countries during the last thirty years. In 1953, England and Wales together with Germany had the lowest birth rate but two of all the countries in the table, Sweden having the lowest but one and Austria the lowest. Crude birth rates, however, do not permit a true appreciation of current fertility trends and levels for reasons which are explained below and they should be regarded as only very rough guides.

Birth Rates per 1,000 Women aged 15-44

Since only a fraction of the population are capable of childbearing, it seems more appropriate to relate births not to the total population but to the childbearing component only, for this purpose assumed to be composed of women of ages 15-44. The proportion of these women in the total population has been decreasing for many years, and the crude birth rate has therefore been progressively reduced by the inclusion in the denominator of an increasing proportion of the population not at risk of childbearing.

Table VI gives live birth rates per 1,000 women aged 15-44 and the ratios of these rates to that of 1938. In census years the ratio standardised for age is also shown, i.e. after correcting for changes in age structure of women within the age-group 15-44, though this is an unimportant correction and has little effect on the ratios.

Table VI.—Live Birth Rates per 1,000 Women aged 15-44: 1841 to 1953, England and Wales

Ye	ar	Live Births per 1,000		1938 (taken 100)	Year	Live Births per 1,000	Ratio to	
	women aged 15-44 Uns dard		Direct (Unstan- dardised)	Standard- ised for age		women aged 15-44	as 100)	
	I	Long Range (3	-year average	es)	Individua	al Years or Ann	ual Average	
1841		148.3	238	1 -	1938 .	62.2	100	
1851 1861	•	149·8 151·1	241 243	_	1939–49.	. 71.5	115	
1871		155.7	250		1946 .	83.3	134	
1881		147.7	238	235	1947	00.0	146	
1891		129.8	209	205	1948	90.2	129	
1901		114.8	185	179	1949	76.0	122	
1911		98.3	158	155	1950	73.0	117	
1921		90.9	146	147	1951		115	
1931		64.3	104	102	1952		115	
1951		72.1	116	117	1953	73.5	118	

In the left-hand side of the table, giving rates for the average of 3 years round each census year since 1841, the highest rate is associated with 1871, a rate no less than two and a half times that of 1938. The rates then decline to 1931, when the rate was substantially the same as that of 1938.

From the figures shown in Table VI above, it would appear that the decline was first retarded in the decennium 1911-1921 but in fact this was due to the exceptionally high birth rate in 1921—the making good of postponed births after the war of 1914-18. The underlying trend was still downward. After 1931 the rate declined slowly to 59·4 in 1933, or 95 per cent of the 1938 rate, and then rose slightly to 62·2 in 1938. The rise from 1933 to 1938 was itself small, but the change in trend was important coming as it did after such a prolonged decline; and it is believed that it marked a significant change in social attitude toward family building.

The intervention of war again in 1939 produced fluctuations in the rate, and the long-term trend has been made clearer by aggregating the experience of the war and post-war years to yield an average rate of 71.5 for the period 1939-1949 as a whole, or 15 per cent higher than the 1938 rate. The rate for 1950 was very slightly higher than this at 73.0 but the rates for 1951 and 1952, 71.6 and 71.8, were close to the 1939-1949 average. The rate for 1953 is higher at 73.5 but does not signal a significant departure from the comparatively stable level of the previous three years.

As a result of the declining proportion of the population represented by women of the reproductive ages, crude birth rates tend to give a less favourable picture of fertility than is justifiable. When births are related to women of reproductive ages it becomes clear that fertility in 1953 was 18 per cent higher than in 1938 and that even in 1951 and 1952 it had not fallen below a level 15 per cent above that of 1938.

Age-Standardisation

A further refinement may be introduced into the analysis by recognising that the fertility of women varies with age between 15 and 45. Since only a small proportion of girls under 20 are married their birth rate is low, but otherwise the rates are higher at younger than at older ages. The ageing of the population has added weight to the older groups and has tended to reduce the average fertility of the age-group 15-44 taken as a whole.

The left-hand section of Table VI, giving 3 year averages around census years, shows both unstandardised and standardised ratios of the rate to that of 1938. As at 1881 the effect of this standardisation was to reduce the ratio from 238 to 235 and, for 1931, from 104 to 102. At 1951, however, the effect was to increase the ratio, from 116 to 117. Thus the improvement from 1931 to 1951 is only 12 per cent as shown by the unstandardised ratio, but 15 per cent as shown by the standardised ratio. While these adjustments are shown for completeness it is nevertheless obvious that the general trend of the fertility rates is not affected to any significant extent by age-standardisation.

Reproduction Rates

Unless in the long run deaths are replaced by births (or by an inward migration balance) the size of the population must change; and attention has become focused upon replacement, i.e. upon considering whether a generation of women in passing through the reproductive years of life might bear sufficient female babies to replace themselves and thus to enable the same cycle of replacement to continue.

A simple index can be obtained by calculating fertility rates based on female births at each age (in practice in quinary groups) and adding these together to estimate the average number of female babies born to women passing through

the reproductive ages assuming they experience these fertility rates—this is the Gross Reproduction Rate (G.R.R.). This takes no account of the mortality of infants before they themselves become the parents they are supposed to replace. Therefore before the rates for each age-group are added together they should each be multiplied by the appropriate proportion of infants surviving to that age-group. If this calculation is made on the basis of current mortality experience, it yields the Net Reproduction Rate (N.R.R.).

These reproduction rates suffer from a number of statistical defects but there is an overriding difficulty of interpretation which has tended to bring them into disrepute. Exact replacement is only indicated if rates of unity are consistently yielded and if the assumed conditions of mortality and age variations in fertility are reproduced in the future. In turn this involves other assumptions of stability in marriage experience, in the sex ratio at birth and birth spacing. These conditions are never fulfilled. The rate is a convenient method of summarising the experience of a single calendar year (and as such is not to be derided) but this is an experience to which a number of separate generations of women contribute and in so far as these generations are already at different stages in their childbearing career the probable outcome in relation to the separate generations is obscured. Replacement cannot therefore be properly assessed by reproduction rates. Even a series of rates indicates only past trends and gives no reliable guide to the future in which rapid changes in conditions might take place. The rates are likely to undergo fluctuation from year to year and may even be subject to movement persisting over a period of years without providing a sure guide to ultimate population growth.

Approaches have been made to the problem of assessing replacement by measuring family sizes attained at different durations of marriage for couples married at different times in the past, or by calculating the ratio of successive generations. Though these are more satisfactory measures of replacement, they are by this same token retrospective measurements of past fertility in which current experience carries little weight.

Gross and Net Reproduction Rates for England and Wales are shown in Table VII.

Table VII.—Gross and Net Reproduction Rates, 1841 to 1953, England and Wales

	Year			duction tes	Ratio of N.R.R. to G.R.R.	Year	Reprod	Ratio of N.R.R. to G.R.R.	
			G.R.R.	N.R.R.	G.K.K.		G.R.R.	N.R.R.	G.R.R.
63 115			3-year A	Averages	LOSSO CHARLE	191	Single	years	
1841 2·237 1·349 1851 2·264 1·381 1861 2·277 1·427 1871 2·356 1·511 1881 2·252 1·511 1891 1·973 1·369 1901 1·702 1·238					0.603 0.610 0.627 0.641 0.671 0.694 0.727	1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	0·897 0·892 0·850 0·836 0·934 0·985 1·089	0·805 0·807 0·753 0·737 0·845 0·893 0·993	0·897 0·905 0·886 0·882 0·905 0·907 0·912
			Single	e years	is temes a	1945 1946	0.992	0·910 1·112	0.917
1911 1922* 1931	vilos dendo dendo dendo	DORECT	1·424 1·189 0·922	1·118 0·991 0·801	0.785 0.833 0.869	1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	1·307 1·158 1·098 1·062 1·044 1·052 1·076	1·214 1·089 1·037 1·010 0·996 1·008 1·032	0·929 0·940 0·944 0·951 0·954 0·958 0·959

^{* 1922} has been selected since, as the aftermath of the First World War, conditions in 1921 were abnormal.

It is perhaps best to regard these rates as having very much the same properties as annual birth rates and to consider them as such. The G.R.R. is superior to a crude birth rate since it relates births to the section of the population conventionally taken as responsible for them. Birth rates per 1,000 women aged 15-44, employed above, also possess this superiority, but the G.R.R. has a further advantage in that it is age-standardised. The N.R.R. has both these properties, and in addition it incorporates an allowance for the wastage of mortality between birth and prospective motherhood.

The G.R.R. in 1841 was 2·237 and nearly 150 per cent above that of 1938. The close agreement between this excess and that shown in Table VI will be noted. The rate at that time was rising slowly and after passing a peak in 1871 commenced a long decline which was not arrested until after 1931, by which year it had fallen to 0·922. Between 1931 and 1938 there was little movement in the rate. The G.R.R. fluctuated widely in the next 11 years, as did more conventional birth rates, its average for the period 1939-49 being 1·031. Its value in 1951 was 1·044 and in 1952 was 1·052, reflecting relative stability as war disturbances receded. The 1953 rate was 1·076.

The introduction of the element of mortality which has improved so much has an important effect on the shape of the long-term changes. The N.R.R. in 1841 was 1'349, barely one-half of the G.R.R. and only 68 per cent above the 1938 rate, showing that the contemporary high mortality losses between birth and attainment of reproductive ages were such that a much higher birth rate was required to replace the mothers of that time than was required in 1938. After 1841 the N.R.R. followed a course similar to that of the G.R.R., but with the rate of decline much retarded by the improving mortality. By 1931 the N.R.R. had fallen to 0'801, and in 1938 it was not significantly different at 0'805. The average N.R.R. for 1939-49 was 0'945. In 1951 the rate was 0'996, in 1952 1'008, and in 1953 1'032.

It is interesting to note the effect of mortality improvement since 1938. The average G.R.R. for 1939-49 was 15 per cent above 1938 whilst the average N.R.R was 17 per cent above 1938. In 1953 the G.R.R. is 20 per cent above the 1938 level and the N.R.R. 28 per cent above. Thus, the contribution of current births to the provision of potential mothers in the future, already increased by 20 per cent above that of 1938 by virtue of improvement in fertility rates, has been increased by a further 8 per cent as a result of reduction in the mortality wastage between birth and reproductive ages.

The last columns of the two halves of Table VII show the ratio of the N.R.R. to the G.R.R., an index of the changes in mortality wastage discussed above. In 1841 nearly 40 per cent of the reproductive potential of girls was lost by their premature death. At the turn of the century the loss was still over 25 per cent. In the next 30 years the loss was halved, falling from over 25 per cent to under 15. By 1938 the loss had been brought even lower to 10.3 per cent. Still further improvement in the following 15 years halved the losses again to 4·1 per cent in 1953. It can be seen that further gains from mortality can be but slight, since the losses which can be removed are so small. Thus, whilst the mortality gains in the last hundred years have contributed much to maintaining replacement, little help can be expected in the future from this source, and another decline in fertility rates, such as that in the early years of this century could not take place without damage to replacement prospects. However, judgement must be suspended: for while the fertility decline from the post-war peak has left the N.R.R. still in the region of unity it remains for the records of the next few years to reveal the true post-war trend. It has to be borne in mind that the very youngest generations involved in the reproduction rate were married at earlier ages than the older generations and that, to the extent that they will complete their family building earlier, they will have lower fertility rates at older ages than are assumed in the

reproduction rate. This means that the reproduction rate has been temporarily inflated by earlier marriages and true replacement may turn out to be appreciably below unity.

Age, Duration and Parity

Revision of Tabulation Design

As from 1952 a number of important changes were made in the form of the tables in the Statistical Review which provide the annual fertility analyses based upon information obtained under the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938.

Tables AA to EE of Part II of the Review are, with a few modifications, similar to the corresponding tables in the previous series. Table FF (previously GG) now includes live and stillbirth rates per 1,000 legitimate maternities. Tables RR, SS and TT correspond to those previously designated VV, XX and YY. The former Table WW is discontinued.

A new table (Table GG) shows birth rates by age of mother for Standard Regions, Conurbations and Density Aggregates; it also includes legitimacy, sex and stillbirth proportions which were formerly given in Table HH.

The analysis of legitimate maternities by mother's age, marriage duration and previous liveborn children in Tables HH, II and LL, is confined to maternities to women married once only. This restriction was made necessary by the continued poor quality of data in respect of women married more than once. Thus the 1952 records for almost a third of such women were incomplete in respect of one or more of the fertility particulars as compared with a trivial proportion (about ½ per cent) of women married once only. The maternities excluded by this restriction are of marginal importance since they represent a very small fraction of the total (about 3 per cent) and the small fertility differential associated with second and subsequent marriages has an insignificant effect upon the total national experience. Table MM relates to legitimate maternities to women married once only, distinguishing parity, age and year of marriage for successive marriage cohorts.

Tables JJ and NN show estimates of the numbers of married women (married once only) at risk of childbearing in the calendar year (a) according to age and duration of marriage and (b) according to age at marriage and year of marriage. There is a fundamental difference between the figures in these tables. Table JJ is required for the production of legitimate maternity rates per year of risk (shown in Table KK) and each married woman exposed to risk for a fraction of a year only counts as this fraction. Table NN is required for the production of legitimate maternity rates per married woman (shown in Table OO, and subsequently accumulated to show average family size in Table PP) and each married woman exposed to risk at any time in the calendar year counts as a full unit.

In Tables AA, HH, II, LL and MM, the "not stated" cases have been proportionally distributed and included with the "stated" cases. Table QQ shows the numbers of cases so distributed and the proportions per 10,000 total legitimate maternities. Cases where the number of liveborn, now dead, children was not known by the informant at the registration of the birth have not been treated as "previous children not stated" since the current level of child mortality is sufficiently low to permit it to be assumed without risk of serious error that in these cases there were no such children.

A change has also been made in the method of identifying marriage duration in order to secure better correspondence with the completed month or year descriptions in the column headings of the tables, and the qualifications imposed prior to 1952, viz. that the actual durations were approximately half a month less than those indicated by the tables, is no longer operative.

Owing to the complexity of tabulations involving identification of legitimacy, age of mother, duration of marriage, number of previous children and various combinations of those factors, it is not practicable or economical to provide completely parallel classifications of both births and maternities. The tabulations provide full analyses by the two factors of legitimacy and mother's age for both births and maternities (Part II, Tables AA to FF and TT), but the legitimate fertility tabulations involving duration of marriage or number of previous children are restricted to maternities (Tables HH to OO and QQ). Maternities are slightly greater in number than the corresponding number of live births (stillbirths included in the former being in excess of the plural births excluded) but the excess is small and the maternity tabulations can be converted to live birth tabulations with sufficient accuracy for most purposes by the application of the appropriate live birth-maternity ratios. Ratios for 1938 to 1952 have been shown in previous texts, and for 1953 are shown below in Table VIII.

Table VIII.—Ratio of Legitimate Live Births to Legitimate Maternities by Mother's Age at Maternity, 1953, England and Wales

Innoimonosq I	MMIN	H. LL an	Mother	's Age at M	faternity	to incom	instillable
Calendar Year	All ages	Under 20	20-	25-	30-	35-	40 & over
1953	0.991	0.989	0.991	0.993	0.993	0.985	0.964

Incomplete Statement at Registration

The records of successive years have been subject to varying degrees of incompleteness through the occasional failure to obtain at birth registration a record of the mother's age, duration of marriage, or the number of her previous children. The proportion of "not stated" cases of various types in the records for the year 1938, the first of the series, and for the years 1945 to 1953 are given in Table IX.

Table IX.—"Not Stated" cases per 10,000 Total Legitimate Maternities, 1938, 1945 to 1953, England and Wales

Type of information not stated	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952*	1953*
Age only	20 5	20	20	19	17	19	18	16	14	14
Age and duration	-	3	-	-		-	_	_	_	_
Age, duration and children	25	11	10	13	8	6	6	6	1000	
Duration only	89	40	41	34	27	22	21	24	32	30
Children only	44	32	25	30	27	24	20	19		W 1553
Duration and children	in the	6	30/3	3	3	4	3	3	Bayle	3000
Total, all types	190	112	106	102	84	77	70	70	51	50
All age types	50	34	33	35	27	28	26	24	19	20
All duration types	125	60	61	53	39	34	32	35	37	36
All children types	76	50	42	46	38	34	29	28	No. ITE	102125

^{*} For the years 1952 and 1953 the figures relate to women married once only.

In 1938, the first year of the operation of the Population (Statistics) Act, the additional information required by that Act was deficient in 1.9 per cent of total registrations of legitimate births, but by 1951 the deficiency had fallen to 0.7 per cent. Restricting the tabulations in 1952 and 1953 to women married once only can be seen to have had the effect of reducing the deficiency still further to 0.5 per cent. The date of marriage, from which the duration of marriage is obtained, has been the most frequent item of information omitted but such omissions have become much less frequent of recent years, falling from 1.25 per cent legitimate maternities in 1938 to only 0.36 per cent in 1953.

The number of previous children was omitted for 0.76 per cent legitimate maternities in 1938, but the proportion had fallen to 0.28 in 1951 and in 1952 and 1953 for women married once only there were effectively no omissions. The frequency of omissions of mother's age was 0.5 per cent in 1938, but only 0.24 in 1951 on the old tabulation basis and 0.2 in 1953 on the new.

There is no reason to suppose that the omissions were generally intentional or prejudiced and therefore as already stated above it has been considered justifiable to incorporate in tables AA, HH, II, LL and MM a proportional distribution of the "not stated" amongst the "stated" cases as being the more convenient form of presentation.

Illegitimate Births and Pre-marital Conceptions

Of the 684,372 live births which occurred in 1953, 32,503 or 4·7 per cent were registered as illegitimate compared with an average of 5·4 per cent in the postwar years from 1946 to 1951, an average of 6·2 per cent over the war period 1939-1945, and an average of 4·2 per cent in the pre-war years from 1935 to 1938. The proportion of births that were illegitimate, after having been stable for many years, rose during the war to some 50 per cent above the pre-war level. Since the war the proportion has declined, but in 1953 it was still 12 per cent above the pre-war figure.

The numbers of illegitimate births registered from 1851 are published in Table B of Part II and rates in Table C.

Attention has been drawn in previous commentaries to the fact that legitimate but pre-maritally conceived births and illegitimate births are complementary from the aspect of extra-marital sexual behaviour, and should be considered together. Tabulations of legitimate births by duration of marriage are not made, but tabulations of maternities are available and enable the necessary statistical analysis to be carried out. For 1952 and 1953 the number of maternities occurring within 9 months of marriage are taken to indicate the number pre-maritally conceived. Prior to 1952 for convenience of tabulation it was considered permissible to take the dividing line at approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Table X shows the numbers of illegitimate and pre-maritally conceived maternities for each year from 1938 (when tabulations by duration of marriage were first made) to 1953. As an indication of the effect of the change in duration tabulation in 1952 it may be stated that on the new basis the 1951 percentage in column (5) would be raised from 12·3 to 13·0 by the addition of one-half month's maternities.

Table X.—Illegitimate maternities and pre-maritally conceived legitimate maternities, 1938 to 1953, England and Wales

Year	house Egy house Egy house eggs	Illegitimate maternities	Pre-maritally conceived legitimate		ities conceived maritally	Percentage of extra-mari- tally conceived maternities legitimated by	
	131 134 031 451 6 581 281 0 1 158 14		maternities	Numbers	Per cent of all maternities	marriage of parents before birth of child	
(1)	1-8-7 1-12-12	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
1938 1939		28,160 26,569	66,221 60,346	94,381 86,915	14·6 13·8	70·2 69·4	
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	.36	26,574 32,179 37,597 44,881 56,477 64,743	56,644 43,362 40,705 37,271 37,746 38,176	83,218 75,541 78,302 82,152 94,223 102,919	13·7 12·7 11·8 11·8 12·3 14·9	68·1 57·4 52·0 45·4 40·1 37·1	
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950	e th	55,138 47,491 42,402 37,554 35,816	43,488 59,633 62,304 59,185 54,188	98,626 107,124 104,706 96,739 90,004	11·8 12·0 13·4 13·1 12·8	44·1 55·7 59·5 61·2 60·2	
1951 1952 1953	320	33,444 33,088 33,083	50,477 * 50,740 50,266	83,921 83,828 83,349	12·3 12·3 12·1	60·1 60·5 60·3	

^{*} From 1952 onwards the figures relate to women married once only.

It has been pointed out in previous commentaries that, as the incidence of illegitimate maternities increased at the onset of war [shown in column (2) of the table, the incidence of pre-maritally conceived legitimate maternities decreased [shown in column (3)], and the sum of the two [shown in column (4)] suffered much less fluctuation than either of its components. It is likely that physical separation and other disturbances of the war prevented or militated against the marriage of the couple after conception but before the birth and produced an apparent shift of a substantial number of maternities from the pre-maritally conceived legitimate category to the illegitimate category during war and immediate post-war years. It therefore seemed reasonable to expect that, when war conditions passed, a return would be made to the pre-war pattern. From column (6), which shows the proportion of extra-marital conceptions followed by the marriage of the parents before the birth of the child, it may be seen, however, that the proportion was steady at 70 per cent before the war, and that after the war-time disturbance had passed it settled in 1948 at 60 per cent. It was shown in the Text for 1951, page 27, that this difference in levels was mainly due to considerable reductions in the proportions at ages above 20, especially at ages 25-34.

Extra-maritally conceived maternities related to the population at risk, viz: unmarried females including those married after conception, are shown in Table XI with distinction of mother's age. To facilitate the comparison of the 1952 rates with those of previous years, an additional column for 1951 has been provided showing the rates that would have been produced in that year if the duration tabulations had been on the revised basis adopted in 1952.

Table XI.—Extra-maritally conceived maternities per 1,000 unmarried females, 1938 to 1953, England and Wales (see text)

Age of Mother	1938	1939	1940–1945 Average	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1951 Adjusted (on1952 duration basis)	1952	1953
15	12·0 37·1 27·6 16·0 10·6 4·2	12·1 36·5 26·6 15·8 10·0 4·0	11·1 36·5 34·5 23·2 13·0 5·2	11·4 42·3 44·3 33·6 17·9 6·0	12·6 49·7 50·6 35·3 18·9 6·2	14·3 50·8 47·5 33·4 18·5 6·0	15·5 47·4 40·9 32·7 18·1 5·8	15·2 44·7 41·4 29·7 17·6 5·4	14·6 42·8 38·7 30·6 17·0 5·7	15·0 46·3 41·6 32·1 17·5 5·8	15·1 46·4 39·1 28·5 16·2 5·3	15·6 47·8 39·2 29·6 16·0 5·4
15–44	19-8	19.0	20.8	25.0	28·1	28.3	26.8	25.6	24.7	26.2	25.4	25.8
Ratio to 1938:		7.25	te thus of							(034) · ·		03.0
Crude	1.00	0.96	1.05	1.26	1.41	1.42	1.35	1.29	1.25	1.32	1.28	1.30
Age Standardised	1.00	0.98	1.07	1.28	1.45	1.46	1.39	1.34	1.29	1.36	1.33	1.39

The highest rates are for women aged 20-24 and 25-29. Before the war the highest rate was clearly that of the 20-24 age-group, but since the war the difference between this and the succeeding age-group has narrowed considerably, indeed in 1946 and 1947 the rate was actually higher in the older of the two groups.

The increases in the rates at ages over 30 as compared with 1938, although considerable, are not as important from the point of view of the resulting increase in the numbers of extra-maritally conceived maternities as the much smaller increases at the younger ages, the assumed population at risk at ages over 30 being only some 25 per cent of the total aged 15-44.

It should be borne in mind that the population actually involved in the production of these extra-marital conceptions is not determined merely by age and marital condition. It is significant that the rates have risen as the proportions of unmarried persons in the younger age-groups of the population have fallen; and it may well be that the true population at risk is mainly a hard core of less responsible persons whose numbers are not closely related to the total size of the unmarried population, nor diminished by the high marriage incidence of recent years. To this extent the age rates are fallacious and greater emphasis should be placed upon actual numbers of extra-marital conceptions which have been gradually declining, both absolutely and in relation to total maternities.

In 1953 68 per cent of the illegitimate and 95 per cent of the legitimate extramarital maternities, i.e. a total of 84 per cent of all pre-marital conceptions, related to mothers under the age of 30.

Legitimate Births and Fertility

Of the total live births which occurred in 1953, 651,869 were registered as legitimate, compared with 693,611; 661,847; 644,758 and 641,186 in the years 1949 to 1952 respectively, and 594,825 in the last pre-war year, 1938.

The purpose of this section, however, is not merely to confirm the broad trend of fertility, already indicated in earlier paragraphs, but to draw attention to the salient features of fertility experience which are relevant only to married women and for whom alone the essential statistics are available. It is important to emphasise that too much should not be read into the apparent stabilisation of the annual number of legitimate live births above that of 1938, since there have been sharp and non-recurring changes in the associated population at risk in consequence of changes in marriage experience.

It is customary to relate childbearing to women of ages 15-44, and legitimate births to the married women within these ages. Owing to the high marriage rates of the last 15 years, to which attention is drawn in the marriage section of this commentary, the number of married women aged 15-44 in the population is higher than ever before, although the number of women of all marital conditions of these ages has been declining, as the following summary statement shows:

DO SE THE COST OF THE COST	Women enumer	ated aged 15-44	ich rates for
ge duritions are classified by Part II of each year up to 1951 season matried once only. The	All marital conditions (thousands)	Married (thousands)	Proportion married
1931 Census	9,825 9,486	4,917 6,135	50 per cent 65 per cent

Thus the current legitimate live birth experience, when related to the number of married women at risk, as in the following statement extracted from Table C of Part II, compares less favourably with similar rates for the pre-war period than do rates based upon all births and all women without regard to marital condition.

Year	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Legitimate live birth rate per 1,000 married women aged 15-44	4 700000	128.7	139.7	121.7	114.4	108.6	105:4	104.5	106:3

The rate, though recently declining more slowly than immediately after the peak year of 1947, has nevertheless fallen below the level of 1938. The average rate for 1951-53 was 4 per cent below that of 1938.

The analysis of legitimate fertility must take account of differences in birth rates of women of different ages (within the range 15-44) and of different durations of marriage.

Despite the fact that generations of girls moving up into the reproductive age-group are smaller than formerly (as a result of the fall in fertility in earlier years) their higher marriage rates have replenished the *married* population at these ages by numbers exceeding the loss from the larger generations passing out of the age-group at upper extreme of age. Any comparison of current fertility with that of earlier years must therefore take into account the facts that married women within the reproductive age-group are, as a group, younger than formerly; and that, owing to the reduction in the average age at marriage, married women of

any particular attained age have been on the average married longer than their predecessors. Of these two factors the first tends to elevate, and the second to lower, the crude fertility rate; and since the durational influence is the more powerful, the net effect is to slightly depress the crude rate. This rate based on legitimate maternities to all married women aged 15-44 was 106-3 per 1,000 in 1953 and even though slightly depressed by recent marriage experience was not below the level established in the last two or three years.

Legitimate Fertility by Mother's Age and Duration of Marriage.

Fertility declines with advancing age of mother and also with lengthening duration of marriage, and for proper comparisons between the fertility experiences of successive years it is important, notwithstanding the limited value of approximate summary measures such as total fertility rates or reproduction rates, to look closely at fertility rates related to specific age and duration groups. Such rates for 1952 and 1953 are summarised in Table XII.

Legitimate maternities at successive marriage durations are classified by individual ages of the mother in Table OO of Part II of each year up to 1951 and from 1952 in Table II, which refers to women married once only. The corresponding maternities of all married women for 1938-1945 were shown in Table IV of Appendix I on page 168 of the 1940-45 Civil Text, for 1946-1950 in in Table 4 of Appendix II on page 188 of the 1946-50 Civil Text, and for 1951 in Table 3 of Appendix B on page 300 of the 1951 Text.

Annual rates corresponding to the maternities are shown in Table KK and have been obtained by relating them to the estimated years of married life exposed to risk, shown in Table JJ. Similar annual rates (subject to tabulation changes) for 1938-1945 appeared in Table V of Appendix I on page 172 of the 1940-45 Civil Text and for 1946-1950 in Table 5 of Appendix II on page 192 of the 1946-50 Civil Text. It should be noted that a maternity rate expressed per year of married life may be regarded as equivalent to the annual rate per married woman. The rates shown are maternity rates and to obtain equivalent birth rates they should be multiplied by the appropriate ratios of births to maternities.

The rates for 1953 conform generally to the pattern of earlier years. At each duration the rates decline, more or less consistently, with increasing age of mother; and, at each age of mother, after rising to a maximum in the second year of marriage (except in those under age 20 where pre-marital conceptions are relatively more numerous), they decline with lengthening duration of marriage.

The rates at durations under 9 months, conventionally attributed to premarital conceptions, may be seen to share with those at other durations the property of declining with age. The decline from the rate for mothers under age 20 to that of the next older group 20-24 is very steep, the latter rate being only some 40 per cent of the former, but thereafter the decline continues more gradually.

Table XII shows that the upward fluctuation in fertility in 1953 was mainly attributable to increases in the rates at durations between 3 and 10 years among younger women. Elsewhere in the table the differences between 1952 and 1953 are insignificant. (The rates at durations 2 and 3 years for women under 20 are based upon very small numbers and are subject to large chance fluctuations from year to year without any other significance).

Table XII.—Legitimate maternity rates for women married once only by age and duration in 1952 and 1953, England and Wales

	939 1		A. We		Ma	rriage	Durat	ion (co	omplet	ed yea	rs)		
Age of Married Wo	man	Year	All Dur- ations	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5–9	10–14	15–19	20–24	25 and over
All ages under 50	}	1952 1953	.088	·279 * ·280	·261 ·264	·220 ·227	·194 ·208	·171 ·181	·113 ·118	·049 ·049	·019	·007 ·007	·001
Under 20	viii.	1952 1953	·420 ·432	·472 ·476	·328 ·333	·323 ·374	·261 ·462	10-6	=	-	_	1 20	=
20–24	Wie.	1952 1953	·252 ·258	·277 ·271	·283 ·284	·247 ·254	·227 ·244	·212 ·226	·191 ·212	=	=	=	=
25–29	Dy C	1952 1953	·167 ·174	·233 ·236	·246 ·252	·212 ·219	·194 ·209	·178 ·186	·137 ·143	·113 ·124	0 <u>-</u>		
30–34	-	1952 1953	·101 ·102	·223 ·229	·238 ·238	·201 ·199	·177 ·187	·156 ·166	·107 ·109	·070 ·070	·075 ·076		_
35–39	100	1952 1953	·050 ·050	·164 ·162	·179 ·180	·148 ·151	·129 ·132	·121 ·124	·077 ·081	:043	·036	·043 ·045	=
40–44	21	1952 1953	·015	·051 ·052	·067 ·061	·057 ·052	·045 ·049	·042 ·040	·027 ·030	·017 ·017	·012	·012	·012
45–49	1	1952 1953	·001	·006	·003 ·004	·004 ·004	·004 ·002	.003	·003	·002 ·001	.001	.001	.00

Cohort Analysis.—In considering replacement, the total ultimate size of family produced by each married woman is of more interest than the rate at which she may be building her family at any particular time. Maternity rates may be calculated each year and aggregated from year to year to show the average total number of maternities experienced by married women over the whole of various durations of marriage, i.e. effectively to trace their family building as they pass through their reproductive married lives.

During their married lives, women pass not only through successive durations of marriage, but simultaneously through successive ages. Thus, for example, the maternity rates in 1946 at duration 0- at maternal age 20-24, and in 1947 at duration 1- and age 21-25 are both related to women married at about the same time and at the same ages, i.e. they belong to the same marriage cohort* and they may be aggregated to show the average number of maternities experienced by the cohort by the end of the second year of married life. Similarly, the maternity rate in 1948 at duration 2- and age 22-26 may be added to the previous total to bring it up to the end of the third year of married life, and so on. If in place of maternity rates, rates based on legitimate liveborn children are used and are added to base-line data provided by census material, estimates are obtained of the family sizes (ignoring the factor of survival) at different durations of marriage and different attained ages of the various marriage cohorts who make up the current population of married women. Such estimates are shown in Table PP of the Statistical Review, Part II. The original base for this table was derived from the results of the Sample Family Census, 1946, carried out by the Royal Commission on Population† to which have been added registration statistics to the

^{*}The term cohort is used for convenience to refer to women married during the same interval of time.

[†]Papers of the Royal Commission on Population, Volume VI—"The Trend and Pattern of Fertility in Great Britain, A Report on the Family Census of 1946"; D. V. Glass and E. Grebenik, H.M.S.O. 1954, price £3 10s. net.

end of 1953. In order to focus attention on the marriage cohorts, the table is presented in a form which relates the family building to the women married in particular age-groups and particular calendar years. It should be emphasised that these families are not, except for the older cohorts, complete; additions are still being made to those of the earliest cohorts and the table merely shows the average size attained by the end of 1953.

The following statement provides a comparison of average family sizes at corresponding durations, derived partly from the above mentioned "Report on the Family Census of 1946" and partly from Table PP.

	Av	erage n	umber o	of liveb	orn chil	dren	61	W.	ESTRICT.
			Marria	ge Dura	ation (co	omplete	d years)		45, GG
22 15 22 15 25 18 25			5 years				9 y	ears	THE ST
Year of Marriage	1930	1940	1943	1947	1948	1930	1940	1943	1944
Age at marriage:— under 20	1·69 1·29 0·97	1·27 1·04 0·92	1·43 1·22 1·13	1·65 1·40 1·31	1·70 1·35 1·25	2·31 1·79 1·41	2·00 1·61 1·39	2·04 1·72 1·52	2·05 1·74 1·56
30–34	0·88 0·62 0·25	0·86 0·53 0·23	0·96 0·59 0·22	1·09 0·69 0·29	1·07 0·67 0·26	1·09 0·67 0·27	1·15 0·61 0·24	1·21 0·66 0·22	1·24 0·69 0·23

From this selection of the available figures it can be seen that the cohort of women married in 1930 at ages under 20 had an average of 1.69 live births after 5 years of married life and 2.31 after 9 years. Those married at the same ages at the beginning of the war and subject to considerable war-time separation had only 1.27 live births after 5 years, but after 9 years they had an average family size of 2.00, having made up some part of the gap between the two cohorts represented by births postponed by the war. For the cohorts married at ages 20-29, this later recovery is even more striking.

The 1943 and 1944 cohorts in their later years of marriage had outstripped the family sizes of earlier cohorts for ages at marriage above 25 years, but for earlier marriage ages their attained family sizes, though higher than those of the 1940 cohort, were smaller than those of the 1930 cohort, whose corresponding years of marriage entirely preceded the war and were free from the factors of separation and other war conditions which affected the later cohorts.

The latest cohorts shown, those married in 1948, have average family sizes in excess of those produced after 5 years by women married in 1930. The ultimate family size of these post-war cohorts will not be known for several years yet, but it is probable that after 5 years duration the 1948 cohort, freed from war disturbances and subject to the tendency to complete family building in the early years of married life, has completed a greater proportion of its total family building than the war-time cohorts, and that an increase in family size as compared with earlier cohorts will not be maintained at later durations. It is also noteworthy that except for the very youngest marriage ages the family sizes so far attained by the 1948 cohorts are slightly smaller than those of the 1947 cohorts.

First Maternities (Legitimate)

Of the 637,942 legitimate maternities to women married once only, in 1953 251,487 or 39.4 per cent were first maternities. The records for previous years include some women married more than once and are not strictly comparable, but on the basis of the experience of all women the proportion was 42.9 per cent in 1938. After the decline in the war years, the proportion rose to a peak of 45.4 per cent in 1947 when birth incidence was at a maximum and thereafter declined.

The incidence of first-born children is naturally at a maximum for recent marriages and thus the proportion of first maternities among all legitimate maternities will be raised immediately following a rise in marriage incidence. The proportion of first maternities will be highest also at the youngest ages of mothers, again because their marriages will be comparatively recent. These effects are illustrated by Table XIII.

Table XIII.—First maternities to existing marriages per 1,000 total legitimate maternities at each age, 1938 to 1953, England and Wales*

Age of Mother	1938	Average 1939–49	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
All Ages	429	433	431	454	426	410	393	388	395	394
Under 20	890	900	913	912	898	885	868	861	870	873
20	644	683 450	701	710	666	635	613	609	618	616
25	469 296	285	287	293	259	243	234	228	215	210
35	166	182	194	202	186	181	170	163	147	141
40 and over	95	119	130	143	142	140	136	137	109	101

^{*} From 1952 onwards the comparisons relate to women married once only.

The rise at the end of the war and the decline after 1947 in the proportion of first maternities amongst legitimate maternities of mothers of all ages, may also be seen in the first line of the table. A certain degree of stability seems to have been reached in recent years there being little movement in the proportion since 1950. In the separate age-groups, also, a similar pattern is seen in general, with a peak in 1947 above the 1938 level and a subsequent decline, apparently exhausted, to below the 1938 level. The proportion of first maternities declines steeply with advancing age in all years.

There have been changes in marriage and family building habits which will be reflected in the proportion of first maternities. The lowering of the average age at marriage, which should lower the proportion at all except the youngest ages, may in fact be the major cause of the proportions in 1950-53 being generally lower than in 1938. The decreases, both in childlessness and in the proportion of families of the larger sizes which appear to have been taking place, will tend to offset to some extent the decline in the proportions of first maternities arising from the lowering of age at marriage. Changes in family spacing may also be reflected in movements in the proportions but it is not at present practicable to isolate such changes.

Family building tends to be concentrated in the few years immediately after marriage and the concentration will necessarily be accentuated when consideration is confined to first births or maternities. The extent of this concentration may be seen from Table XIV showing the numbers and distribution of first legitimate maternities by duration of marriage.

^{*} These are unpublished figures relating to England and Wales; corresponding figures published in the 1952 Text related to Great Britain and had not been adjusted to the durational basis of Table PP.

Table XIV.—Numbers and Distribution by Duration of Marriage of First Maternities by existing husbands to married women of all ages, 1938 to 1953, England and Wales

Calendar	ESIGNS	etly cos		are no	DID	uration	of Mar	riage*		mno			All
Year	0-8½ mths.	8½-11½ mths.	1- year	2- years	3- years	4- years	5- years	6- years	7- years	8- years	9- years	10+ years	Duration
	dines.			126 IS 18	N	lumbers	(hundr	eds)		W. San		1,013	AUDU 199
1938 1939–49†	63,2 48,3	32,0 37,3	70,6 80,7	35,4 40,1	21,7 25,1	13,5 17,7	8,0 13,0	5,3 9,6	3,6 6,4	2,7	1,8	4,1 6,5	261,9 291,8
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952‡ 1953‡	43,0 58,9 61,2 58,1 53,5 49,9 50,1 49,6	44,6 53,2 49,3 39,7 37,5 35,4 34,3 33,3	81,4 106,4 90,6 88,9 77,3 73,6 66,9 66,6	34,2 44,0 40,4 37,6 36,8 35,0 34,5 36,6	26,2 24,4 20,6 21,4 19,8 21,6 21,5 22,7	27,9 23,0 11,4 11,4 12,2 12,7 13,9 14,7	24,9 22,2 9,8 6,4 6,7 7,9 8,4 9,5	22,2 17,7 9,2 5,8 3,9 4,4 5,5 5,9	9,8 14,0 7,6 5,1 3,4 2,4 3,0 3,8	6,3 6,2 6,1 3,9 3,3 2,3 1,8 2,1	4,7 4,2 2,9 3,5 2,6 2,2 1,7 1,4	9,7 9,6 6,9 5,7 5,6 5,3 5,7 5,3	334,8 383,6 315,9 287,4 262,6 252,7 247,4 251,5
					Distrib	ution p	er 1,000	total					I able 1
1938 1939–49 1950 1951 1952 1953	241 165 204 198 203 198	122 128 143 140 139 132	269 277 294 291 270 265	135 137 140 139 140 146	83 86 75 85 87 90	52 61 46 50 56 58	31 45 26 31 34 38	20 33 15 17 22 23	14 22 13 10 12 15	10 14 13 9 7 8	7 10 10 9 7 6	16 22 21 21 23 21	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000

^{*} Durations 1- year, 2- years, etc., are more correctly 11½ months-1 year 11½ months, 1 year 11½ months-2 years 11½ months, etc., prior to 1952; in 1952 and 1953 the earlier durations are 0-, 9- months.

† Annual average.

From the lower part of the table it may be seen that about three-quarters of first births are in the first three years of marriage; 76·7 per cent in 1938, 77·0 per cent in 1951, 75·2 per cent in 1952 and 74·1 per cent in 1953. Although these four proportions are very similar in magnitude, an examination of their constituent parts shows a difference, namely, the decline since 1938 at durations under $8\frac{1}{2}$ months (9 months in 1952 and 1953) conventionally associated with pre-marital conceptions. In 1938 these accounted for nearly a quarter of all first legitimate maternities and since 1950 the proportion has been about one-fifth. Restricting consideration to later durations produces the following distributions. (To facilitate comparison between 1952 and the earlier years in the series an adjustment has been made to the 1951 distribution to make an estimated allowance for the $\frac{1}{2}$ month tabulation shift).

			Du	ration	of Ma	arriag	ge		od.o oyla			
Period	All Durations over 8½ months (9 months	8½-11½ months (9-12 months	estrice mitteg porti	mater mater e pro	taunt first for the for of	os of Flow	Yea	rs	e hed g ad with be t	red at l	nere poten nam	I allon at a cata
acrol filter or	in 1952 and 1953)	in 1952 and 1953)	1-	2-	3-	4	5-	6-	7-	8-	9-	10+
1938 1939–49 1950 1951	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	161 153 179 174	355 331 370 363	178 165 176 173	109 103 95 106	68 73 58 63	40 53 32 39	27 40 19 22	18 26 16 12	14 17 16 11	9 12 12 11	21 27 27 26
1951 Adjusted 1952*	1,000 1,000 1,000	179 174 165	360 339 330	171 175 181	106 109 113	63 70 73	39 43 47	21 28 29	12 15 19	12 9 10	11 9 7	26 29 26

^{*} Women married once only.

Birth Occurrences and Registration Time Lag

The statutory period allowed for registration of either a live birth or a still-birth is 42 days and as a consequence there has generally been an appreciable time lag between the occurrence of a birth and its subsequent registration. In the past the time lag has been found to decrease markedly after the introduction of an incentive to register earlier, for example, by the dependence of the issue of food ration books and Family Allowances upon birth registration. Conversely, registration has become more tardy when such incentives have been removed or have become less compelling. In 1953 the average time lag between occurrence of a birth and registration was about ten days.

The importance of time lags arises from their influence on the difference between the number of births registered in a period and the number occurring in that period. Occurrences are usually the more appropriate statistics for fertility measurement but registrations are available sooner. The difference between the two is influenced by the time lag in two ways. A difference will occur, even though the time lag be constant, if birth incidence is changing; and also, even though birth incidence be constant, if the time lag is changing. In practice both factors operate. The combined effect of these factors may be measured by the ratio of occurrences to registrations, and has been very small except in the unsettled conditions of 1940-41 as the following figures show:—

Ratio of birth occurrences to registrations

	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	.992	.972	·986	·996	1.002	1.009	.992
1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
1.001	-993	-998	.999	1.008	-997	1.001	1.004

Seasonal Incidence of Births

The pre-war incidence of legitimate live births followed a regular annual cycle with a minimum in the fourth quarter (corresponding to conceptions in the first quarter) and a maximum in the second quarter (corresponding to conceptions in the previous third quarter). Table XV shows the quarterly distribution in 1939, a typical pre-war year. The war disturbances, especially the sharp fluctuations in the birth rate, distorted this pattern, but the table shows that in 1951 and 1952 a return had been made to the seasonal periodicity of pre-war years. This is even more clearly the case in 1953.

[‡] First maternities to women married once only; not strictly comparable with earlier figures owing to the duration shift of ‡ month.

Table XV.—Ratio of Quarterly Births to Average Quarterly Births taken as 100: 1939, 1946 to 1953, England and Wales

		Period						5-27	Year				
		Period	-010	-17T -	1939	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
					dens		L	egitima	ate Liv	e Birtl	ns	112 31	4
1st Quart 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	er	a bisso geri see ndr ton	Men upoed a Who	done its su king	99 106 101 94	86 99 105 110	109 106 97 88	105 103 99 93	102 105 100 93	104 104 98 94	103 107 99 91	102 104 100 94	100 106 101 93
Year	ATTENDED	notice	ngigo Riggs	AND C	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
					laus i		Ille	egitima	ate Liv	e Birtl	hs	nimi	rigit
1st Quarte 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	er	1			105 107 100 88	107 110 95 88	110 108 98 84	107 109 96 88	105 106 99 90	106 107 96 91	104 109 96 91	103 107 100 90	102 108 98 92
Year	170	aug. St	li kon	poin	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400
				priore deles		ions i	L	egitima	ate Stil	lbirths	eciae	q-steed	to mi
1st Quarte 2nd ,, 3rd ,, 4th ,,	er	i aji s	671.0V		104 104 98 94	91 99 101 109	115 105 93 87	109 102 96 93	104 105 97 94	104 104 97 95	107 103 95 95	107 102 94 97	102 106 96 96
Year		1 830		99.00	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400	400

The incidence of illegitimate births has a minimum and maximum in the fourth and second quarters, like legitimate births, but differs in that the periodicity is associated with a larger swing, and in that the births of the first quarter (corresponding to the previous second quarter conceptions) markedly exceed those of the third quarter (corresponding to the previous fourth quarter conceptions). Here also the 1953 distribution resembles that of pre-war years.

Variations in the incidence of legitimate stillbirths are due to the combined effect of two factors, the seasonal incidence of all legitimate births, live and still, and seasonal variations in stillbirth rates, the former having the greater influence. Thus there is a strong tendency for the distribution to follow that of live births, but the effect of the generally higher stillbirth risk in winter months can be seen in a shift from the third to the first quarter as compared with live births.

Since 1938 tabulations of births by month of occurrence have been shown in Table YY of Part II up to 1951 and in 1952 and 1953 in Table TT, and permit a closer study of the seasonal incidence of births. The length of calendar months varies, and therefore to allow for this Table XVI shows daily averages.

Table XVI.—Relative Birth Incidence in Calendar Months, 1939, 1951 to 1953, England and Wales

CHARLES !		1000	Ratio of	f Month	ly Daily	Averag	ge to tha	t of the	Calenda	ar Year	taken a	s 1,000	
Mont		Leg	gitimate	Live Bi	rths	Illeg	itimate	Live Bi	rths	Leg	gitimate	Stillbir	ths
Occurre	ence	1939	1951	1952	1953	1939	1951	1952	1953	1939	1951	1952	1953
February . March . April . May .		995 1,041 1,073 1,078	1,005 1,041 1,076 1,076 1,084 1,057	990 1,035 1,062 1,062 1,051 1,006	968 1,020 1,059 1,050 1,075 1,062	1,076 1,041 1,080 1,046 1,138 1,044	982 1,071 1,098 1,111 1,117 1,061	983 1,026 1,082 1,101 1,073 1,063	968 1,042 1,083 1,094 1,104 1,047	1,043 1,045 1,078 1,068 1,060 1,002	1,036 1,115 1,119 1,059 1,058 977	1,055 1,101 1,069 1,078 1,011 984	1,031 1,015 1,063 1,101 1,052 1,037
August September . October . November .		985 1,004 939 914	1,016 968 973 892 882 936	1,000 974 1,006 954 923 938	1,026 979 1,007 934 900 924	1,038 960 969 859 853 898	1,011 919 938 869 870 957	1,034 958 986 879 898 921	1,008 943 969 880 901 966	984 972 963 938 932 917	968 935 908 931 944 954	928 941 951 989 963 937	950 954 938 913 943 1,006
Year .		1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

For legitimate live births, the table shows that in 1953 the daily average rose sharply up to March and remained high until June, the peak being reached in May. Thereafter a steep decline occurred interrupted only by a minor peak in September (corresponding to conceptions at Christmas when there is a concentration of new marriages). After reaching a minimum in November (below the annual daily average by 10 per cent in 1953) the rising phase commenced. This is the normal pattern.

The course of illegitimate births exhibits the same features as that for legitimate births, including the minor upward fluctuation in September, but the amplitude of the cycle is greater.

A comparison of the ratio shown in Table XVI for legitimate stillbirths and live births shows the same general similarity as was indicated by the quarterly table, the higher stillbirth rates of the winter months exercising a perceptible influence.

Sex Ratio at Birth

In 1953 there were 1,059 male live births per 1,000 female live births. This ratio was 5 per thousand more than in the previous year.

In the present century there has been an upward but irregular trend with three distinct periods when the sex ratio was temporarily lifted above the long-term trend. The first occasion was in the years 1919 to 1922, the second between 1934 and 1937 (approximately) and the third from 1942 to 1944. It has been suggested that the first and third of these increases were in some way attributable to war conditions and the second to the abnormal economic conditions of the 1930's, but these suggestions have never been substantiated to the extent of demonstrating causation. It might be conjectured that these three periods were alike in containing an undue proportion of first births to young mothers, in the marriage booms after the First World War, after the recovery from the economic depression and—with a delayed sequence in births perhaps attributable to war conditions—at the onset of the Second World War, but these suggestions are, at best, plausible. Attempts to produce convincing evidence have so far failed.

The generally rising trend in the sex ratio in the present century can be attributed to the continuous reduction of fœtal mortality. Biologically, sex is determined, not at birth, but at conception, and losses from abortion and still-births intervene between conception and live birth. Abortion and stillbirth rates are known to be higher for males.

Table XVII.—Male Births per 1,000 Female Births distinguishing Legitimacy and whether Live or Still, 1928 to 1953, England and Wales

000,13	S COMES NOW T	Legitimate	Births	Fullmost to	Illegitimate	Births
Period	Live	Still	Live and Still	Live	Still	Live and Still
1928–30	1,044	1,231	1,051	1,037	1,280	1,049
	1,051	1,207	1,057	1,044	1,153	1,049
	1,054	1,183	1,059	1,050	1,117	1,054
	1,061	1,158	1,064	1,074	1,173	1,078
	1,061	1,169	1,063	1,056	1,238	1,061
1951	1,060	1,179	1,062	1,060	1,277	1,066
1952	1,054	1,149	1,056	1,066	1,194	1,070
1953	1,059	1,118	1,060	1,062	1,273	1,068

From Table XVII, which shows masculinity for live and stillbirths in both legitimate and illegitimate sections, it may be seen that the proportion of boys is consistently higher amongst stillbirths than live births, and this implies that stillbirth losses are greater for boys than girls. It will also be noticed that as the stillbirth rate has been reduced the sex mortality differential has also been reduced so that the masculinity of legitimate stillbirths has generally fallen since 1928-30.

For legitimate live births 1953 represented a recovery from the sharp downward fluctuation of 1952 from the high level of masculinity reached as a result of a long-term upward trend.

Multiple Births

During 1953 there were 700,053 births (live and still) from 691,180 maternities, the excess of 8,873 being the additional children born in multiple births. Tables CC and DD of 1953 Part II give details of the 8,787 maternities with multiple births and show that 8,703 produced twins, 83 triplets and 1 quintuplets, a total of 16,663 live and 997 stillborn children.

The frequencies of multiple maternities and births in the current year compared with the whole period since 1938 when the data was first tabulated are summarised as follows:—

	All M	ultiple	Tw	rins	Triplets		
ird from 1942 to 1944. It has been	1938- 1952	1953	1938– 1952	1953	1938- 1952	1953	
Multiple Maternities* per 1,000:—	R DUT (d bhos	sal self A	nu end	fibrios	IDW G	
Total Maternities:	12.38	12.71	12.27	12.59	0.107	0.120	
Multiple births per 1,000 total births Multiple live births per 1,000 liveborn	24.56	25.23	24.23	24.86	0.317	0.356	
children	23.73	24.35	23.42	24.01	0.295	0.338	
children sound in the children	53.40	63.58	52.29	62.11	1.079	1.148	

^{*} A maternity is treated as multiple whether or not the children involved are live or stillborn.

The probabilities of a multiple event occurring will be the reciprocals of the rates shown above, so that taking mothers of all ages together the chance of a multiple maternity was 1 in 81 in 1938-1952 and 1 in 79 in 1953. Twenty-five out

of every 1,000 children born in 1938-1952 and in 1953 were twins, triplets or quadruplets, the proportion being about twice as great amongst stillborn children as amongst liveborn.

Birth Rates in Different Parts of the Country

The birth rates of individual administrative areas in 1953 are given in Tables 12 and E. They are summarised in Table XVIII, which shows, for each standard region, conurbation and aggregate, live birth rates and the ratio of the local to the national rate. In Table XIX these rates are ranked in order of size.

Table XVIII.—Birth Rates in Standard Regions, Conurbations and Aggregates Summary, 1953

(All the ratios were calculated before rounding off the rates)

from 24 to 30 after a		All Live	Births	noitad	Ratio of pro- portion mar-		nate Live
Area	Crude Rate per 1,000	Adjusted Birth		Local to al Rate	ried among Females 15–44 to national	Crude Rate per 1,000 Home	Ratio of Local to National
rates in Greater Look	Home popula- tion	Rate	Crude	Adjusted	proportion as at 1951 Census	Popula- tion	Rate
ENGLAND AND WALES	15.5	15.5	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.74	1.00
Regions and Conurbations:	and the state of t	18 (20)	SCHOOL S	or the ex	ess of the	busine	
Northern Tyneside Conurbation Remainder of Northern	17·5 17·6 17·5	17·9 16·8 18·2	1·13 1·14 1·13	1·15 1·08 1·17	0.99 0.98 1.00	0.64 0.64 0.65	0.87 0.87 0.87
East and West Ridings West Yorkshire Conurbation	15·8 15·2	15·8 15·4	1·02 0·98	1·02 0·99	1·03 1·02	0·72 0·82	0·89 1·11
Remainder of East and West Ridings	16.2	16.0	1.04	1.03	1.04	0.66	0.98
North Western	16.0	16.0	1.03	1.03	0.99	0.75	1.01
South East Lancashire Con- urbation	15·7 19·2	15·7 18·2	1.01	1.01	1.01	0.80 0.94 0.60	1.08 1.28 0.81
Remainder of North Western	14.8	15.4	0.95	0.99	1.00		
North Midland	16.1	16.4	1.04	1.06	1.05	0.76	1.04
Midland West Midlands Conurbation Remainder of Midland	16·2 16·3 16·2	16·1 15·3 16·5	1.05 1.05 1.04	1.04 0.99 1.06	1·03 1·02 1·03	0·72 0·74 0·71	0.98 1.00 0.96
Eastern	15.7	16.3	1.01	1.05	1.02	0.77	1.04
London and South Eastern	14·1 14·1 14·0	13·4 13·2 14·8	0·91 0·91 0·90	0.86 0.85 0.95	0·97 0·97 0·97	0·76 0·77 0·73	1·03 1·04 0·99
Southern	15.3	16.1	0.99	1.04	1.00	0.84	1.13
South Western	15.1	16.0	0.97	1.03	1.00	0.72	0.97
Wales (including Monmouth- shire) Wales I (South East) Wales II (Remainder)	16·0 16·3 15·2	16·5 16·7 16·3	1.03 1.05 0.98	1·06 1·07 1·05	0.99 1.01 0.94	0·64 0·59 0·76	0.86 0.80 1.03
Aggregates Summary (by type of area):	1200 00	bhs ev l	08.010	the mean	0.98	0.78	1.06
Conurbations	15.3	14.6	0.99	0.94	0.98	108011	Comp
Areas outside Conurbations: Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over Urban areas with popula-	15.8	15.8	1.02	1.02	1.01	0.82	1.12
tions of 50,000 and under	15.5	15.8	1.00	1.02	1.01	0.78	1.06
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 Rural Districts	15·6 15·6	16·1 16·9	1·00 1·01	1·03 1·09	1.01	0.66	0·90 0·89

Table XIX.—Ranking Comparison of Birth Rates in Regions, Conurbations and Aggregates Summary, 1953*

(The rankings were assessed before rounding off the rates)

of the Country				a dre	All Li	ve Births
Area					Crude	Adjusted
Conurbations	and Re	emainde	rs of R	Region	ns .otm la	nc nation
Tyneside Conurbation	migal i	Signature Signature	es in .	test (2 3	3 2
West Yorkshire Conurbation Remainder of East and West Ridings	the fore	erendancia	Negree e	rios.	12½ 6½	13 11
outh East Lancashire Conurbation Merseyside Conurbation	to least	Seat RA	stine?		9½ 1 15	12 1 14
North Midland Region	···	draid easile	000.1		8	6
West Midlands Conurbation Remainder of Midland Region	00-1	2.01	2021 2021		5 6½	15
Eastern Region	(1)	0.10	1.11		91	8
Greater London Remainder of South Eastern Region		831. 831.	12.6		16 17	17 16
Southern Region			:3	1	11	9
South Western Region	661 .	034	10.01		14	10
Wales I (South East) Wales II (Remainder)	165.	\$30.		11.	4 12½	4 7
Aggregates	Summa	ry (by t	ype of	area)	ed constants there	Simple assure
Conurbations	10-1	E all	721		5	5
Areas outside the Conurbations: Urban areas with populations of 10 Urban areas with populations of 50	0,000 and	d over under 10	00,000		1 4 3	3 4
Urban areas with populations under Rural Districts		001	. it	1::	2	2

^{*} In accordance with the usual convention, ties are given the mean of the ranks in question; thus where in the crude column two areas have equal rates which would rank them both sixth, they are given the rank of $6\frac{1}{2}$ (the mean of 6 and 7) and the next area is ranked 8.

Comparisons of the crude rates between different areas are not strictly valid, since they take no account of the varying composition of the population by sex and age of the different areas. To overcome this difficulty in the case of all live births an approximate adjustment may be made by multiplying the rates by the area comparability factors (A.C.Fs.) introduced in 1949 and described in the Civil Text volume for 1946-50. They are shown in Table 12 of Part I and Table E of Part II. The nature of this correction has to be kept in mind in interpreting the

adjusted rates. The A.C.F. simply allows for the varying proportion of women of childbearing age in the aggregate local population, but not for any other factors, e.g. the proportion of these women who are married. Adjustment for the latter is required if the object is to compare the fertility levels of married women in different areas; on the other hand if the object is to compare the birth increment to local populations, the proportion married is separately examined (inter alia) as a possible source of birth rate variation after such variation (adjusted for age and sex) has been ascertained. For this purpose Table XVIII includes a column showing the ratio of the proportion married among females aged 15-44 to the national proportion at the 1951 Census.

All Live Births.—The Mersevside Conurbation has the highest rates among the regions, both crude and adjusted, while Greater London and the Remainder of the South Eastern Region have the lowest. But the relatively low crude rate of Wales II (Remainder) and the relatively high rate of the West Midlands Conurbation are both due to their peculiar population structure by sex and age; adjustment raises the ranking of the former from 12½ to 7 and lowers that of the latter from 5 to 15. Similarly the ranking for the Remainder of East and West Riding is reduced from 6½ to 11 and for the South East Lancashire Conurbation from 91 to 12 after adjustment, and that for the South West Region is raised from 14 to 10. No other large differences are effected by the adjustment. It will be seen from Table XVIII that neither the high (adjusted) birth rates of the Merseyside Conurbation, the Northern Region and Wales, nor the low birth rates in Greater London can be accounted for by differential marriage incidence since the proportion of the female population aged 15-44 who are married is not sufficiently different from that of England and Wales as a whole. In many other areas high marriage proportions do account for the excess of the birth rate above the national figure.

In the aggregates of areas by type the crude rate is highest for the urban areas (outside conurbations) with a population of 100,000 or more, and lowest for the conurbations; but the adjusted rates are roughly in reverse order of urbanisation, the rural districts having the highest and the conurbations the lowest rate. Differences in married proportions do not account for this gradient.

Illegitimate Live Births.—Among the regions Wales I (South East) still has the lowest illegitimacy rate. High rates were experienced in the Merseyside, West Yorkshire, and South East Lancashire conurbations and in the Southern Region. In Merseyside the high rate is associated with a low proportion married in the total population.

In the aggregates of areas by type illegitimacy was higher in the conurbations and large towns and lower in the small towns and rural districts.

Stillbirths

The registration of stillbirths in England and Wales began on 1st July, 1927, when the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, came into operation. The Statistical Reviews, Part II, show numbers of stillbirths in England and Wales as a whole by quarters (Table D) and annually by sex and legitimacy (Table B). Table E1 gives annual totals of stillbirths for the standard regions, conurbations, aggregates of areas by type, metropolitan and county boroughs and administrative counties, and Table E gives the same information for all county districts.

Under the Population (Statistics) Act, 1938, additional information has been collected at the registration of births, including stillbirths, and detailed tabulations of stillbirths by legitimacy and mother's age appear in the Fertility Analyses of the Annual Reviews, Part II.

The secular trend of stillbirth rates and their geographical variation are both discussed in that part of this Text which deals with mortality. The broad picture is that the stillbirth rate has remained fairly stable since 1949, the figures for the individual years 1949-53 being 22.7, 22.6, 23.0, 22.7, 22.4 (per thousand total live and stillbirths). The effects of multiple maternities, age of mother and birth order were amply discussed in the Civil Text for 1946-50, pages 141-144, where it was shown that the risk is much higher in multiple than in single births (especially at the younger ages of mother where the single birth risks are lower); is higher in male than in female births; increases with age of mother except at the youngest ages; and independently of age it varies with parity being highest at first births, and lower at the second than at any other higher parity birth. Treatment of such aspects as these requires the provision of data for several years in order that the numbers should be sufficiently large to justify analysis. The statistics for 1951 to 1953 do not increase the available data to an extent justifying a fresh analysis and a few years must elapse before these topics can be profitably discussed again.

MARRIAGES

During 1953 there were 344,998 marriages registered in England and Wales. This compares with 349,308 marriages in 1952, and 360,624 in 1951.

In relation to the total population, of all ages and marital conditions, the experience of 1953 represents a rate of 15.6 persons married per 1,000 population compared with 15.8 in 1952, 18.1 in 1939-49, 17.6 in 1938 and 17.5 in 1937. The numbers of marriages and rates per 1,000 population for calendar years are given in serial form in Tables B and C of Part II and in Table D for calendar quarters. The figures for each year from 1936 to 1953 have been extracted from these tables and are shown in Table XX, from which it may be seen that in the post-war period, a peak was reached in 1947 with a rate of 18.6 persons married per 1,000 population. Thereafter, except for slight and shortlived resistance to the downward trend in 1951, a continuous decline ensued.

Table XX.—Marriages and Marriage Rates, 1936 to 1953, England and Wales

	25W.S:		er of Ma thousar		900 pg	Persons Married per 1,000 Population (in the form of annual rates)				
the rate in me as that females it	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Year	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.
1936 1937* 1938 1939-45*†	355 359 362 381	50 71 52 75	101 80 102 99	115 121 117 110	89 87 91 97	17·4 17·5 17·6 18·1	9·8 14·0 10·3 14·6	19·8 15·7 19·9 18·8	22·5 23·5 22·4 20·7	17·3 16·8 17·5 18·3
1946 1947 1948* 1949 1950 1951* 1952	386 401 397 375 358 361 349 345	78 75 95 82 87 110 107	101 109 93 96 81 66 69 77	110 119 123 114 115 111 103 105	96 97 85 83 76 73 70	18·0 18·6 18·2 17·1 16·3 16·4 15·8	14·8 14·2 17·6 15·1 16·0 20·2 19·4 17·1	19·0 20·3 17·2 17·5 14·7 12·1 12·7 14·0	20·4 22·0 22·5 20·7 20·7 20·1 18·6 18·9	17·9 18·0 15·6 15·1 13·7 13·2 12·6 12·3

^{*} In the years so marked, Easter fell in the first quarter. During the years 1939 to 1945, Easter fell in the first quarter in 1940 only.

The high incidence of marriage extending over a fairly long period embracing the war years has tended to deplete the non-married component of the population. It is to the latter—the population available for marriage—that marriages

[†] Annual averages.

should be related, and in Table XXI a comparison is made between marriage rates based on the total population and those based on the non-married population aged 15 and over of all ages extracted from Table C of Part II.

Table XXI.—Marriage Rates per 1,000 Population of all ages and per 1,000 Non-married Population aged 15 and over by sex, 1938 to 1953, England and Wales

	Per 1,0	000 Population	Per 1,000 Non-married Population aged 15 and over					
Pariod	peoleo t	Ratio to 1938	000,13	Males	Females			
Period	Rate	rate taken as 100	Rate	Ratio to 1938 rate taken as 100	Rate	Ratio to 1938 rate taken as 100		
1938 1939-49*	17·6 18·1	100 103	61.2	100 112 108	47:8 53:0 51:7	100 111 108		
1950 1951	16·3 16·4	93	66·1 69·2 67·6	113 110	52·1 50·9	109 106		
1952 1953	15·8 15·6	90 89	67.2	110	50.6	106		

^{*} Annual averages.

The marriage rate in 1953 per 1,000 population of all ages was 1 per cent below that of 1952 and 11 per cent below that of 1938. In contrast, the rate in 1953 when related to the marriageable population was almost the same as that of 1952 and for males was still 10 per cent above that of 1938; for females it was also the same as that of 1952 and still 6 per cent above that of 1938. Some decline from the high rates which had been maintained for so prolonged a period was expected. This decline in total marriage incidence, when properly related to the non-married population, appears to have begun in 1952 but as yet has been slow and relatively small in extent; and as will be seen later does not yet apply to the more important element of first marriages at young ages.

Marriage Analyses by Sex, Age, etc.

The marriage rates so far considered have taken no account of the ages at which the marriages took place nor of the prior marital condition of those who were married. Estimates of the population by sex, age and marital condition have been made annually and the marriages by single years of age for each sex and condition are given in Table G of successive Parts II. Marriage rates for each sex and age, distinguishing first marriages from remarriages, are shown in Table XXII.

Table XXII.—Annual Marriage Rates per 1,000 Bachelors, Widowers and Divorced Men, Spinsters, Widows and Divorced Women at each of several age periods, 1931, 1938 to 1953, England and Wales

Year		Annual i	marriag n each a	e rates	per 1,00	0		Ratio to corresponding	Marriage rate which would have	Ratio of actual marriage rate
lear	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55 and over	population over 15 in each class	rate for 1938 taken as 1,000	resulted had the 1938 age rates been in operation	(col. 8) to rate in column (10) taken as 1,00
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	to the k				woon	BAC	CHELORS	239	BACHELC	
1931 1938	3·2 3·2	72·6 87·0	141·3 160·6	49·8 57·0	16.3	5·5 4·8	56.0	864	65·0 64·8	1,000
1939-49	6.5	112-3	160-0	62-2	21.0	5-1	71.4	1,102	63-1	1,132
1950 1951 1952 1953	5·6 6·2 5·9 6·2	113·8 125·7 124·3 130·3	148·2 152·1 149·5 146·0	51·6 52·3 49·9 47·9	19·5 19·7 19·0 1 7 ·5	4·9 5·3 5·0 5·1	67·6 71·4 69·5 69·5	1,043 1,102 1,073 1,073	62·7 62·3 61·7 61·0	1,078 1,146 1,126 1,139
	MOM			W	IDOWI	ERS AI	ND DIVORCE		and favore	CEAR SHE
1931 1938	=	131·7 153·6	185.9	133·5 152·6	67·3 79·1	15·0 15·9	35·9 - 38·1	942	40·6 38·1	884
1939-49		187-9	341.5	207.6	105-0	17-6	49.5	1,299	37.8	1,310
1950 1951 1952 1953	温	431·0 320·0 153·0 142·5	415·7 385·7 369·2 335·2	242·5 231·8 226·3 204·4	118·6 119·7 121·9 115·2	18·1 19·3 19·6 19·8	58·2 57·4 57·4 55·0	1,528 1,507 1,507 1,444	39·2 39·2 39·6 40·2	1,485 1,464 1,449 1,368
	nica estado de	1		Post of the last o		SPI	NSTERS	in to have	Services of	happy and the
1931 1938	17·1 22·6	106.8	96.6	21.3	7·8 8·6	2.2	51·6 61·4	1,000	67·2 61·4	1,000
1939-49	36.7	191.0	118-7	29.0	10.2	2.0	69.5	1,132	56-3	1,234
1950 1951 1952 1953	39·3 41·3 40·6 42·4	208·9 219·6 221·2 231·0	123·7 125·3 123·0 119·8	29·2 30·3 29·3 28·4	10·3 10·4 10·5 10·2	2·1 2·2 2·1 2·1	69·4 71·5 70·1 70·7	1,130 1,164 1,142 1,151	52·1 51·5 50·6 49·8	1,332 1,388 1,385 1,420
	0.030			W	Dows	AND	DIVORCED	WOMEN		
1931 1938	i I	121·9 197·1	107.0	36·5 50·1	14.1	2.2	9.8	961	11.9	1,000
1939-49	100 TO	277-6	199-5	70.6	21.3	2.7	15.3	1,500	10-7	1,430
1950 1951 1952 1953		336·8 328·5 441·3 409·3	229·3 222·2 236·3 231·7	83·6 86·4 87·3 84·3	27·2 27·5 29·9 29·5	2·9 3·0 3·0 3·0	18·1 16·9 17·0 16·0	1,775 1,657 1,667 1,569	11·1 10·3 9·9 9·6	1,631 1,641 1,717 1,667

From this table it may be seen that the changes in marriage rates (per 1,000 at all ages over 15) from 1950 to 1953, as shown in Table XXI, do not apply equally at each age and for each marital condition. Following the heavy incidence of divorce in 1947, remarriage rates at the younger ages rose considerably but have since generally declined toward a more stable level. Too much notice should not be taken of the remarriage rates at ages below 35 where the numbers at risk are small and sharp fluctuations are liable to occur. A more reliable guide here is provided by the rate for all ages over 15 (column (8) of the table).

The persistently high marriage incidence of recent years has implied a continuing increase in the proportion married. As the increases in marriages were concentrated at the lower ages a further lowering of the average age at first marriage must accompany the depletion of the non-married, for the age structure of this component of the population must become more youthful as older

members pass into the married population. This can be seen more clearly from Table XXIII. In fact the mean age at first marriage fell for bachelors (with spinsters) from a peak of 27·74 in 1947 to 27·03 in 1953 and for spinsters (with bachelors) from 24·84 in 1947 to 23·82 in 1953.

Table XXIII.—Ratio of Marriage Rates for Bachelors, Widowers and Divorced Men, Spinsters and Widows and Divorced Women, to those of 1938 taken as 100, by age, 1931, 1939 to 1953, England and Wales

15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55 and over	All Ages*	Period	15-	20-†	25-	35-	45-	55 and over	All Ages*
		ВА	CHEL	ORS		2.5	OUBBIO	WII	DOWE	RSANI	DIVO	RCED	MEN	
100 100	83 100	88	87 100	88 100	115	86 100	1931 1938	3-14		85 100	87 100	85 100	94	88
203	129	100	109	114	106	113	1939-49	a-1		155	136	133	111	131
175 194 184 194	131 144 143 150	92 95 93 91	91 92 88 84	105 106 103 95	102 110 104 106	108 115 113 114	1950 1951 1952 1953		E	189 175 168 153	159 152 148 134	150 151 154 146	114 121 123 125	149 146 145 137
		SPI	NSTER	S			NO GNA	w.	IDOWS	AND	DIVOI	RCED '	WOME	N_
76 100	72 100	82 100	97 100	91 100	110 100	77	1931 1938		62 100	82 100	73 100	96 100	88 100	82 100
162	129	101	132	119	100	123	1939-49	T- 3	141	152	141	145	108	143
174 183 180 188	141 148 150 156	105 106 104 102	133 138 133 129	120 121 122 119	105 110 105 105	133 139 139 142	1950 1951 1952 1953		171 167 224 208	175 169 180 177	167 172 174 168	185 187 203 201	116 120 120 120	163 164 172 167

^{*} Age-standardised.

A summary of the changes in marriage rates in the various age-groups is shown in column (9) of Table XXII in the form of a comparison of the crude rate, for all ages combined, with that of 1938 and in column (11) as a similar but age-standardised comparison.

The 1953 crude first marriage rates for bachelors and spinsters were still above those of 1938, the excess being 7·3 per cent and 15·1 per cent respectively. The age-standardised comparison, however, indicates greater increases to 1951 and, between 1951 and 1953, a smaller decrease for men and an actual increase instead of a decrease for women. The age-standardised rate in 1953 for bachelors was 13·9 per cent above 1938 and for spinsters the excess was 42 per cent (i.e. more than in 1951). This greater increase in the age-standardised rates arises from a relative lack of young bachelors and spinsters in the population in recent years as compared with 1938 as a result of the depletion of their numbers by the high bachelor and spinster marriage rates of the intervening period, despite continual replenishment from the new generations attaining marriageable age. This feature is more marked for spinsters than for bachelors.

Remarriage rates of the widowed and divorced, the weighting depending upon the relative numbers of each class. As a consequence of the substantial increase in the incidence of divorce since the war, the remarriage rates of the divorced are exerting a much stronger influence upon the combined rate, particularly at the younger ages. Since the remarriage rates of the divorced are also several times greater than those of the widowed, this is leading to a considerable inflation of remarriage rates of the divorced and widowed when combined. This is the significance to be attached to the substantial increase in these rates since 1938; the crude comparison gives increases in 1953 of 44·4 per cent for widowers and divorced men and 56·9 per cent for widows and divorced

women; the age-standardised comparison gives increases of 36.8 per cent for widowers and divorced men and 66.7 per cent for widows and divorced women between 1938 and 1953.

Marriages of Minors

Of the total marriages registered in 1953, those of 22,430 males and 93,544 females related to minors. These figures compare with 21,447 males and 90,363 females in 1952 and 12,164 males and 59,268 females in 1938. There was a normal excess of females in 1953; they outnumbered males by 4·2 to 1 the same as in 1952, as compared with 4·1 to 1 in 1951 and 4·9 to 1 in 1938. The increase in the marriage of male minors during the war lowered the proportion over the period 1939-49 to 3·6 to 1.

The bridegroom was a minor in 6.5 per cent of all marriages in 1953, higher than the proportion of 6.1 per cent in 1952 and well above the 1938 figure of 3.4 per cent. In the period 1939-49 the proportion was 6.8 per cent. The corresponding proportions for brides were: 1953, 27.1 per cent; 1952, 25.9 per cent; 1938, 16.4 per cent; and 1939-49, 24.2 per cent. For both bridegrooms and brides the increases in the proportions between 1952 and 1953 were small but significant; they helped to produce substantial reductions in the average age of all marriages.

These proportions and also marriage rates for minors are given in Table XXIV, which shows, in columns (6) and (7), that marriage rates of minors in 1953 were 125 per cent and 101 per cent above those of 1938 for males and females respectively. These are much greater increases in marriage rates than those associated with adult ages during the same period.

Table XXIV.—Marriages of Minors, Proportion to all Marriages, Marriage Rates, and the Ratio of these Rates to that for 1938: 1931, 1938 to 1953. England and Wales

Year	per 1,000	of Minors marriages l ages	Marriage 1,000 non-population	rates per married aged 15-20	Ratio of Marriage rates in Cols. (4) and (5) to corresponding rate in 1938 taken as 100		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1931 1938	43.5	158·5 163·8	6·7 6·0	24·8 30·5	112 100	81 100	
1939-1949	68.1	242.1	13.9	54.2	232	178	
1950 1951 1952 1953	56·9 62·1 61·4 65·0	247·2 256·3 258·7 271·1	12·2 13·4 12·9 13·5	58·5 60·2 59·3 61·3	203 223 215 225	192 197 194 201	

Marriage Incidence at Reproductive Ages

In relation to population growth a special interest attaches to the effect of changes in marriage incidence upon the proportion of women of reproductive ages who are married, since this may have some influence upon the current level of fertility. The higher the proportion of a woman's reproductive life during which she is married the longer the period during which she is theoretically at risk of childbearing. In recent times, however, the growing uniformity in the size of families has indicated a general tendency, notwithstanding individual variation, for married couples to complete their family building within a

[†] Based on small numbers.

fairly narrow range of the earlier years of their married life; correspondingly the influence of marriage age upon fertility has diminished.

Marriage Rates.—It was customary before 1946 to base the main discussion of the marriage trends at the reproductive ages on all marriages, whether first or remarriage. The fact of primary interest, however, is the establishment of additional marriages, that is to say first marriages, since remarriages do no more than make good, to some extent, the marriages which are broken by death or divorce. The earlier practice of including remarriages was justified in that, at the reproductive ages, both the changes from year to year and the actual marriage rates for the whole non-married female population were negligibly different from those for spinsters alone.

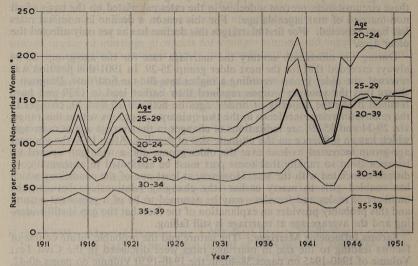
The rising incidence of divorce during the war and the abnormally high incidence in post-war years has increased the distortion imparted by the inclusion of remarriages, to a greater extent than can be tolerated. In Table XXV are set out All Marriage rates for 1911, 1931 and 1938 and First Marriage rates for these years and single years thereafter to 1953, from which the distortion prior to 1938 may be judged. Diagram 1 displays a continuous record of marriage rates by age from 1911 to 1953, the rates shown from 1911 to 1937 being based on All Marriages and those from 1938 on First Marriages.

Table XXV.—Marriage Rates of Women, by Age, 1911, 1931 and 1938 to 1953, England and Wales

Di-4				Age			Huba	Agg	regates
Period	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	20-39	15-49
EVE TEO	All	Marriage	s per 1,00	0 Spinste	ers, Wide	ows and	Divorced	Women	
1911 1931 1938	11·2 16·9 22·6	95.9 106·5 148·1	109·8 119·8 154·4	62·6 59·6 69·9	35·5 31·0 37·9	22·0 18·0 21·5	14·8 12·6 13·8	86·9 92·8 119·0	54·0 57·8 71·2
	70/e2		First M	arriages	per 1,00	00 Spinst	ers		
1911 1931 1938	11·2 17·1 22·6	97·1 106·8 147·9	109·8 119·1 154·0	59·2 57·2 67·2	29·2 27·0 33·1	16·2 14·5 16·8	10·4 9·6 10·6	88·7 93·6 119·7	54·6 59·3 72·7
1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	32·0 38·4 36·3 38·9 34·2 33·1	197·6 222·8 188·9 187·4 141·2 143·1	188·7 198·8 155·1 133·2 101·7 109·9	78:4 84:7 70:3 63:0 54:0 53:5	37·2 39·1 35·1 33·7 28·1 27·9	18·6 20·9 20·6 20·2 17·6 17·1	11.5 12.0 12.1 12.3 11.7 11.3	150·8 164·8 136·5 129·8 100·6 104·3 144·4	90·3 100·4 85·0 82·3 65·6 67·1 89·9
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	33·9 36·7 39·4 40·5	200·6 189·0 205·5 212·5 212·0	155·6 150·7 157·7 158·1 145·6	71·4 84·5 85·1 81·3 81·8	35·4 42·3 42·5 42·7 40·4	20·2 22·9 22·8 22·6 21·3	13·0 14·4 13·6 13·4 13·1	142·5 152·1 156·0 153·9	86·4 91·1 92·9 91·3
1939-49* 1950 1951	36·7 39·3 41·3	191·0 208·9 219·6	150·5 156·0 156·4	73·5 72·9 76·6	36·8 38·7 39·9	20·4 20·3 21·3	12·6 12·7 12·8	139·6 152·5 159·7 160·2	85·7 89·4 93·2 92·2
1952 1953	40.6	221.2	155.7	74·8 74·0	38.8	20.7	13·1 12·3	164.2	93.5

^{*} Annual Averages

Diagram 1.—Marriage Rates* of Women, by age, 1911 to 1953, England and Wales (see text)



* 1911-37: All marriages per 1,000 spinsters, widows and divorced women. 1938-53: First marriages per 1,000 spinsters.

Before 1911, when the diagram commences, a long decline brought the rates down from 1873, when the highest rate in the nineteenth century was recorded, to 1909, when the lowest rate up to that time was recorded. Rates rose slightly from 1909 to 1914, when the trend became obscure owing to the wide fluctuations associated with the First World War. After the war no clear trend was observed until 1932, when a steady improvement began and was continued until 1938. At this point, judging by the fragmentary evidence available, a full recovery had been made to the 1873 peak. The fluctuations of war again intervened to obscure the trend but, as may be seen from Table XXV, the annual average rates over the disturbed period of 1939-49 were, at the aggregated ages, substantially in excess of those for 1938; indeed, for almost every individual agegroup the 1939-49 average rates exceed those for 1938. Generally the 1950 rates, whilst above the 1939-49 averages, were below those of 1949, indicating that, although very high, the rates were still declining from the post-war peak. The 1951 rates were slightly above those of 1950, suggesting that this decline had been halted. In 1952 the rates increased further at ages 20-24 but at ages 15-19 and at ages above 25 the rates were reduced; in consequence the aggregate rate for 20-39 increased while that for 15-49 declined. In 1953 first marriage rates were above those of 1952 at ages 15-24 and lower at ages 25-39 (the fluctuations at ages above 40 are not numerically important); and the average rates at ages 20-39 and 15-49 were higher.

The marriage history of recent years is remarkable in that for about 15 years marriage rates on average have been maintained above the highest level ever reached in the nineteenth century, even for a single year. This long continued maintenance of high marriage rates produces important changes. Under such circumstances the population is depleted more and more of its non-married element and those non-married persons whose inclinations or health do not favour marriage form an increasing proportion of the non-married group as a

whole, i.e. all those nominally at risk. Even the maintenance of constant marriage rates by those more appropriately regarded as at risk would not in these circumstances prevent a decline in the rates calculated on the basis of all non-married of marriageable age. For this reason a decline in nominal rates has been expected. For first marriages this decline has as yet only affected the older ages.

During the nineteenth century the marriage rate for the age-group 20-24 always exceeded that for the next older group 25-29. In 1901 this position was reversed, the older group recording a higher rate for the first time. Diagram 1 shows that the younger women regained their earlier lead in 1939 and have retained it. As the majority of brides' ages lie between 20 and 30, changes in the relative marriage incidence in the two quinary age-groups within this range, viz. 20-24 and 25-29, are indications of changes in the average age at marriage, which has an influence on the ultimate size of families. After 1939 the younger age-group increased its lead over the older group, and a wide gap opened up between them so rapidly that some part must be attributed to abnormal conditions associated with the war. However, at least one of the conditions which has enabled girls to marry earlier—the changing relationships between the numbers of males and females—may be assumed to be of a persistent nature, and this probably provides an explanation of the fact that the gap is still widening and the average age at marriage is still falling.

Factors Influencing Marriage.—The nature and the probable future course of factors leading to the rise in marriage rates were discussed in the Civil Text Volume of 1940-1945 on pages 38-40, in the 1946-1950 Volume on pages 40-42, and in the 1951 Text on pages 69 and 70. It has been shown that, while the ratio of males to females at ages 15-44 in the total population has been rising continuously since 1921, it has risen still more in the non-married section of the population at these ages. The following statement, based on census populations, shows the changes in sex ratio since 1871.

Males per 1,000 Females :—								
enveloped upolis on his oil ristle.	1871	1901	1911	1921	1931	1951		
Total population, 15-44 Non-married population, 15-44	927 967	923 950	926 959	876 875	915 945	969 1,120		

The abnormally low ratio in 1921 and sharp rise since that year are the striking features of this statement. It will be noted that in 1951 among the non-married aged 15-44, males exceeded females for the first time, even though the sex ratio is based on census populations which exclude the predominantly male armed forces stationed abroad.

The main factors influencing these changes in the sex ratio are generally understood. The proportion of males to females at birth has increased (1911-15, 1,038 per thousand; 1931-35, 1,051 per thousand; 1946-50, 1,061 per thousand) and improvements in infant and child mortality have raised the ratio of male to female survivors. In the early years of the century there was heavy emigration with a male preponderance, and the losses in the First World War fell particularly heavily on young males. On the other hand such male losses as there were in the Second World War were in part offset by the heavy post-war emigration of the wives of Allied Servicemen. Apart from migration and special factors associated with war, it seems likely that the factors producing the current high sex ratio will persist and a further increase in the ratio may be expected.

The numerical superiority of males over females in non-married persons aged 15-44 is not spread evenly over all ages, but is particularly concentrated at the younger ages where marriage rates are highest. Since, on the average, bachelors

marry spinsters 3 or 4 years younger than themselves we may take as an index of relative supply of bridegrooms the ratio of single men aged 20-29 to single women aged 15-24, in the population. In 1911 this ratio was 0-68, in 1931, 0-74, and in 1951, 0-79. This is of course only an approximate index since many marriages occur outside these ranges of ages but it does indicate the trend toward improved marriage prospects for younger women and suggests that the proportions married at younger ages in the female population will be maintained at their high level.

Total Married Women of Reproductive Age.—Illegitimacy being comparatively low in this country the fertility of the community is determined largely by the total number of married women of reproductive age in the population, that is by the survivors of women who married at any time in the preceding 35 years and who have not yet passed out of the childbearing ages. New marriages will continually replenish this number. The annual addition of new marriages in relation to the total married population of reproductive ages represents only a small fraction, of the order of 5 per cent, so that short term changes in the marriage rates will have a correspondingly reduced effect upon the total proportions of married women in the population at those ages. The proportions of married women are shown by quinary age-groups up to age 50 for selected years in Table XXVI.

Table XXVI.—Married Women per 1,000 total Female Population at each Age and Ratio of proportion to that of 1938 taken as 100: 1911, 1931, 1938 and 1946 to 1953. England and Wales

d no	refuçoig	Selected and	n display	Age			es have	Aggre	egates
Year	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40-44	45-49	20-39	15-49
vanie inary	Unider	o son ou	/arried W	omen per	1,000 tota	l Female I	Population	TONSING TO	y-exp.
1911	12	242	558	711	752	755	729	552	502
1931	18	257	587	733	755	749	733	572	529
1938	23	328	643	733	771	768	736	623	566
1946	35	436	696	800	797	784	762	686	626
1947	33	445	714	802	807	785	763	697	635
1948	38	457	730	807	816	791	763	707	643
1949	41	467	736	823	822	795	768	716	651
1950 1951 1952 1953	40 42 42 42 43	473 475 489 502	762 769 778 785	814 828 835 842	826 832 838 843	801 812 819 826	770 780 784 789	724 731 741 749	657 666 673 678
ntion 2 per	was 22	eser ip	Ratio of p	roportion	to that o	of 1938 ta	iken as 10	00	Che larried
1911	52	74	87	97	98	98	99	89	89
1931	78	78	91	100	98	98	100	92	94
1938	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1946	152	133	108	109	103	102	104	110	111
1947	143	136	111	109	105	102	104	112	112
1948	165	139	114	110	106	103	104	113	114
1949	178	142	114	112	107	104	104	115	115
1950	174	144	119	111	107	104	105	116	116
1951	183	145	120	113	108	106	106	117	118
1952	183	149	121	114	109	107	107	119	119
1953	187	153	122	115	109	108	107	120	120

Throughout the period covered by the table the proportions married in the total female population have increased at each age-group and these increases have been outstanding at ages under 25. The proportion in 1953 exceeded that of 1938 by no less than 87 per cent at age 15-19 and 53 per cent at age 20-24. An increase of 22 per cent at age 25-29 is less striking but hardly less significant, applying as it does to larger proportions married. At the younger ages the major part of the increase occurred between 1938 and 1946, and though an upward trend continues the pace is very much diminished.

The remarkable rise in the proportions at the younger ages and the much more modest increases at the older ages bring into relief two important changes—more women are marrying, and they are marrying at younger ages.

In any particular year the proportions married increase with advancing age, at first very rapidly and then more slowly, to a maximum close to age 35. They then decline slowly as new marriages are increasingly offset by widowhoods but the total reduction in the proportion up to age 50 is relatively small.

The last two columns of Table XXVI show the proportion of married women in the reproductive age-group 15-49 as a whole and in the more critical group 20-39, among whom 90 per cent of births occur. The proportions represent the fractions of the reproductive years which fall within married life. From 1911 to 1931 this proportion rose slightly from 50·2 to 52·9 and it rose more rapidly between 1932 and 1938 to 56·6. By 1946 it had reached 62·6 and by 1953 67·8. In the age-group 20-39, the proportion had risen from 55·2 in 1911 to 74·9 in 1953.

These increases have been exaggerated by the ageing of the population in the 15-49 group since 1911 which has tended to increase the relative number of women at the older ages within the group, i.e. where the proportion married is greater. To remove this distortion a marriage index for the year can be calculated by expressing the actual number of married as a ratio to the number which would have emerged as married, if the populations in the component quinary age-groups had been subject to standard proportions married in those age-groups, viz., those for 1911. The difference of this ratio from unity thus indicates changes in the proportions married apart from that due to ageing.

Marriage indices standardised on 1911 proportions married within successive quinary age-groups from 15 to 49, with the corresponding unstandardised figures, are shown below:—

17.4	1911	1931	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Standardised	1.000	1·022	1·067	1·146	1·154	1·168	1·180	1·188	1·200	1·212	1·222
Unstandardised		1·054	1·127	1·247	1·265	1·281	1·297	1·309	1·327	1·341	1·351

The correction for ageing shows that the true increase in the proportion married among the women aged 15-49 between 1911 and 1953 was 22·2 per cent instead of the 35·1 per cent suggested by the crude proportions, over one-third of the latter increase being due to the ageing of the population and unrelated to the incidence of marriage. If comparison is confined to the narrower age-group 20-39, where clearly the effect of ageing is correspondingly restricted, standardisation only reduces the excess of 1953 over 1911 from 35·7 per cent to 30·5 per cent.

The fact that such a high degree of marriage has been attained is important. There is no sign yet of any recession in the proportions. On the contrary it would not be necessary for rates of new marriages to be as high as in the years immediately preceding 1951 to achieve further increases in the proportion of married women in the population aged 15-49. The marriage rates experienced

before the war would not however suffice for this purpose. This may help to put the reductions in some of the specific marriage rates in 1953 in proper perspective.

Seasonal Incidence of Marriage

Table D of Part II, 1953, shows the number of marriages registered in England and Wales and the rates per 1,000 population in each quarter in serial form for decennial periods from 1841 and for each year 1941 to 1953. In the same volume the monthly incidence for marriages is shown for each year 1947 to 1953 in Table N.

Throughout the nineteenth century the highest marriage rates occurred consistently in the December quarter and the lowest in the March quarter. Between the two World Wars a new pattern emerged and almost without exception the two summer quarters became the highest and the two winter quarters the lowest. The March quarter has generally been that of lowest marriage incidence, but the incidence rises and relativity is disturbed when Easter happens to fall within that quarter.

Since the Second World War, in addition to the temporary shift from the June to March quarters in the years when Easter fell in the March quarter, there has also been a transference of marriages from the June to March quarters of a more permanent and progressive character. The disturbance of two March Easters in this short period obscures this trend and an approximate correction for this disturbance is desirable to clarify the picture.

In pre-war years, the last two March Easters occurred in 1932 and 1937. The incidence of marriages in the March and June quarters in these years and in those immediately preceding and succeeding them, expressed as a percentage of one-fourth of the annual total of marriages, was as follows:—

Year	March Qtr.	June Qtr.	Year	March Qtr.	June Qtr
1931	60	109	1936	56	114
1932	81	90	1937	79	89
1933	57	108	1938	58	113

According to these data, a March Easter leads to a transfer of an average of 22 from the June to the March quarter index. This adjustment has been made to the figures for 1948 and 1951 (when Easter fell in the March quarter), to provide the following set of figures from 1946 to 1953, (again related to a quarterly average of 100). These indices are comparable in the sense that they have been freed from Easter disturbance.

Year	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
March Quarter June Quarter	81	75	74	87	97	100	122	109
	105	109	116	102	90	96	80	89

The possible weakness of the assumption on which the 1948 and 1951 figures have been adjusted, namely that the effect of a March Easter in these years was the same as in 1932 and 1937, must be borne in mind but it is evident that a persisting change has been taking place since 1947 or 1948. The monthly incidence of marriages, available for the years from 1947, throws some further light on this. Account must however be taken of the varying lengths of months by calculating daily averages, and Table XXVII shows the daily average of marriages registered in England and Wales in each month and the ratio of the daily average for the month to the daily average for the year from 1948 to 1953.

Table XXVII.—Comparison of Marriage Incidence by calendar months, 1948 to 1953, England and Wales

		Daily Marriag	Average es in	e Num each	ber of Mont	of h	Ratio of Daily Average Number of Marriages for the month to Daily Average for the year taken as 1,000					
	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
January February March April May June July August September October November December	741 711 1,673* 858 857 1,351 1,492 1,140 1,386 911 671 1,196	696 796 1,223 1,308 527 1,332 1,364 1,064 1,304 864 598 1,244	497 773 1,608 1,047 591 1,033 1,204 1,134 1,412 700 563 1,208	464 639 2,493* 475 567 1,152 1,065 1,139 1,432 681 525 1,177	451 787 2,253 743 571 983 1,010 1,213 1,151 659 605 1,006	513 745 1,834 1,008 607 936 1,059 1,234 1,151 747 516 968	684 656 1,543* 792 791 1,246 1,376 1,052 1,279 840 619 1,103	677 774 1,190 1,272 513 1,296 1,327 1,035 1,268 840 582 1,210	506 787 1,637 1,066 602 1,052 1,226 1,155 1,438 713 573 1,230	470 647 2,523* 481 574 1,166 1,078 1,153 1,449 689 531 1,191	473 825 2,362 779 599 1,030 1,059 1,271 1,206 691 634 1,055	543 788 1,941 1,067 642 990 1,121 1,306 1,218 790 546 1,024
Year	1,084	1,028	982	988	954	945	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

^{*} Easter fell in March in 1948 and 1951.

Apart from the effect of a March Easter which appears to bring forward marriages from the June quarter to this month, there has been a tendency since the war for marriages to occur relatively more frequently in March and less frequently in later months of the year; it is assumed that this is at least in part a reflection of a desire to take advantage of maximum Income Tax relief. The concentration in March was especially marked in 1952.

Apart from this feature the influence of Easter and Christmas is also clearly discernible in March (or April) and December. The relative incidence is also naturally high in the holiday months, June to September.

Marriage Incidence in different parts of the Country

The number of marriages and the marriage rates in regions, counties and county boroughs for each year are published in Table F of the successive issues of Part II. Up to 1949 classification was by Geographical Regions and from 1950 by Standard Regions, but Appendix F to Part II for 1946 to 1949 provides an additional tabulation by Standard Regions.

It has frequently been stressed in previous Reviews that the significance of differences in local marriage rates is reduced by the fact that the district in which the marriage is registered is often the district of residence of only one of the parties and sometimes of neither, though this weakness would be less in comparisons between large sections of the country than between small local areas. Another difficulty arises from the fact that marriage rates for local areas were calculated upon civilian populations up to 1949, and upon home populations (that is including the armed forces stationed in the area) from 1950, though in these and other years the parties to the marriage would include members of the armed forces, whether stationed at home or abroad. To minimise distortion from this source, ratios of local rates to the national rate for each year may be considered, as shown in Table XXVIII.

The attraction of London for marriage has always been reflected in the statistics. In the years immediately preceding the war about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the total marriages of the country were registered in London, giving it a marriage rate about 25 per cent higher than that of the country as a whole. Since the war the London population has remained much below its pre-war level, so that although only $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of all marriages are registered in London, the marriage rate is still about 25 per cent above the national level.

Table XXVIII.—Ratio of Marriage Rates in Standard Regions of England and Wales to that of the whole country, 1948 to 1953

Region	Ra	tio of 1	Regiona take	l to Na n as 1,0		Ranking of Ratio						
Region	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	195
England and Wales	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	BESE		PARK A	Open fi	10 3923	Tes.
Regional Summary: Northern East and West Ridings North Western North Midland Midland Eastern London and South	1,018 1,026 1,006 1,013 1,010 874	1,033 1,037 1,017 1,016 1,021 859	1,032 1,024 1,009 1,019 1,021 866	1,031 1,030 1,002 997 1,027 851	1,051 1,025 1,005 994 1,011 852	1,048 1,028 996 992 1,000 855	3 2 7 4 6 11	2 1 6 7 4 11	2 3 6 5 4 11	2 3 5 7 4 11	2 4 6 7 5 11	1
Eastern County of London Southern South Western	1,040 1,247 961 931	1,028 1,225 950 922	1,041 1,237 932 926	1,054 1,253 942 917	1,055 1,253 924 917	1,067 1,258 930 922	8 9	8 9	8 10	8 9	8 9	DUI
Wales I (South East) Wales II (Remainder)	1,012 906	1,018 913	999 930	998 915	1,043 894	1,018	5 10	5 10	7 9	6 10	3 10	111

The unique position of London dependent, as it is in part, upon the attraction of a London wedding for those resident elsewhere is an outstanding feature of the table. The rate in the Eastern region, some 12 to 15 per cent below the national average, is also notable. Other rural regions—Southern, South Western and Wales II—also show low rates, 7, 8 and 10 per cent respectively below the average in 1953. There are no other important differences. It may be seen from the ranking orders on the right-hand side of the table that the regions do tend to maintain their relative positions from year to year.

WIDOWHOOD AND WIDOWERHOOD

Detailed commentary on widowhood and widowerhood was included in the 1940-1945 Civil Text, pages 47 to 52, to which reference should be made for an introductory discussion on the peculiarities of these statistics with special reference to the alternative classes of "not stated" cases which may arise and such sources of information as there are on these cases. In that commentary the concept of widowhood rates (defined as "The number of widows in a given agegroup, produced by the death of a husband in the current year, expressed as a proportion of all wives of that age") was introduced, and it is retained in the present commentary. A similar concept applies to widowerhood. Further commentary was contained in the 1946-1950 Civil Text on pages 51 to 53 and in the 1951 Text on pages 78 and 79.

In Table SS of Part II the number of marriages terminated by the death of a spouse are given by joint ages of the deceased and the surviving spouse. Only cases of deaths in which marital condition was stated are included in the table, but the proportion of "not stated" to "stated" marital condition is given for each age of deceased. It has been a feature of these statistics, since they were first collected in 1938, that this "not stated" proportion has been very low for female deaths, a small fraction of one per cent, but has been substantial for male deaths, particularly for ages under 30. Table XXIX shows the "not stated" proportions for males for the years 1938 and 1945 to 1953.

Table XXIX.—Percentage "not stated" to "stated" marital condition— Deceased Men, 1938, 1945 to 1953, England and Wales

Age of Decease	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
All Ages	 8.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.3
15 20 25 30 40 45	22·7 40·4 31·5 28·6 22·2 17·4 16·5	13·8 15·0 14·1 16·0 14·7 12·2 10·1	15·3 20·7 21·2 20·5 16·2 13·7 9·9	13·8 28·8 24·6 20·3 16·3 14·7 11·0	10·8 27·7 22·8 20·0 16·4 13·1 9·7	12·8 28·9 24·8 19·7 16·2 12·6 9·8	19·6 40·4 28·6 19·7 14·8 12·4 9·5	14·8 47·2 35·1 21·7 16·3 12·0 9·3	8·7 49·3 34·3 23·9 17·4 12·3 8·6	9·3 51·6 33·9 21·7 16·9 11·7 8·3
50 55 60 65 70 75 and over	 12·6 10·3 8·3 6·2 5·2 4·3	8·3 7·1 5·8 5·0 4·5 4·1	8·2 6·6 6·0 4·6 4·4 4·0	8·2 6·7 5·9 4·9 4·3 3·8	8·5 6·8 5·6 4·6 3·9 3·5	7·3 5·9 5·0 4·0 3·5 3·4	6·8 5·7 4·8 3·9 3·4 3·4	7·0 5·3 4·9 4·0 3·5 3·2	6·4 5·3 4·3 3·6 3·1 2·9	6·0 4·6 4·0 3·3 3·1 2·8

From 1938 to 1945 there was a more or less general and steady decrease in the percentage "not stated". It may be seen from Table XXIX that since 1945 there has been a tendency for the percentage to continue decreasing at ages over 45, but to increase at ages under 40, and in 1953 at ages 20-24 and 25-29 the percentages exceeded those originally recorded in 1938. Failure to indicate marital condition is more likely for bachelors than for married men whose widows are commonly the informants. If this is so, proportional allocation of the non-stated cases will lead to some bias, and to this extent the rates for males given later must be accepted with some caution at the younger ages.

Table XXX.—Widowerhoods per 1,000 Married Men and Widowhoods per 1,000 Married Women in each age-group, 1939, 1946 to 1953, England and Wales

Survivin	ge of		1939	1946- 49	1950	1951	1952	1953	1939	1946– 49	1950	1951	1952	1953
		1 10 0	Wid	lowerhoo	ods per	1,000 M	[arried]	Widowhoods per 1,000 Married Women*						
All Ages		3.634/	8-7	7.5	7.5	7.8	7.0	7.0	14.3	13.4	13.8	14.8	13.6	13.7
Under 25 25- 30- 35- 40- 45-		80.6 81.0 80.1	2·1 2·3 2·3 2·8 3·6 4·9	1.5 1.5 1.6 2.0 2.5 3.9	1·0 1·1 1·3 1·6 2·2 3·6	0·8 0·9 1·1 1·5 2·2 3·4	0·7 0·8 1·0 1·4 2·0 3·1	0.6 0.8 1.0 1.3 2.0 3.0	1·8 2·0 2·8 4·4 6·6 10·3	1·2 1·7 2·2 3·3 5·3 9·1	1·0 1·4 1·9 3·0 4·9 8·7	0.9 1.3 1.9 3.1 5.1 8.8	0·9 1·2 1·8 2·9 4·7 8·2	0.8 1.2 1.4 4.6 7.8
50– 55– 60– 65– 70– 75 and ove	er		7·4 10·5 16·5 24·8 37·3 73·3	5·8 8·7 13·8 21·0 32·6 57·9	5·4 8·4 13·2 21·1 34·2 61·0	5·5 8·6 13·9 21·8 35·9 66·1	5·2 7·5 12·3 19·7 31·6 57·9	5·0 7·7 12·1 19·8 30·9 58·6	16·0 22·9 35·0 49·6 72·1 126·4	14·3 21·1 32·9 46·6 69·3 92·5	14·2 21·6 33·6 49·1 71·7 106·5	15·6 23·3 37·8 53·8 72·3 118·6	14·2 21·5 32·8 48·0 69·4 106·5	14: 21: 33: 49: 70: 108:

* Non-civilian casualties were not classified by marital condition before 1950. An approximate allowance has been made for them by rateable allocation in earlier years,

Table XXX shows widowhood and widowerhood rates by age for selected periods from 1939 to 1953. These rates are different in character from published death rates because they derive solely from the deaths of married persons and the latter represent selected lives mainly because they exclude persons whose health denies them the opportunity of marriage. Nevertheless these rates reflect in general the sex and age distribution and annual changes of mortality rates and much of the commentary on mortality rates contained in the medical parts of this Review is relevant to them.

For demographic purposes, however, it is not the nature of small differentials within the main structure of widowhood and widowerhood rates that is important, but the general level of these rates. It is clear that the current level of mortality at ages under 45 is so low that the termination of marriages by the death of one or other of the partners is not significantly depleting the younger married population or, in particular, the population of married women in the reproductive ages.

DIVORCES AND REMARRIAGE OF DIVORCED PERSONS

Divorces

Divorce statistics were shown in Tables O and P in Part II up to 1949, and more detailed statistics have been shown in Tables O and P1 to P4 since 1950. A detailed analysis of and commentary on divorce statistics was included in the 1946-50 Civil Text on pages 54 to 67 and in the 1951 Text on pages 80 and 81.

For the study of the trend of divorce statistics it is better to examine the annual incidence of petitions filed, rather than of decrees absolute granted, since the former are less liable to disturbance from purely administrative changes in procedure and also respond more quickly to real changes in influences tending to change the incidence of divorce.

During the period 1938-1950 the annual incidence of petitions for divorce underwent sharp fluctuations, mainly due to the effect of the war. A further disturbing factor was introduced on 2nd October, 1950, by the Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, which extended the facilities for divorce of persons of limited means. The trend of the incidence of divorce over the period 1950-52 may therefore be compared on the one hand with that in the years following the First World War, and on the other hand with that in the years around 1926 when the Poor Persons Rules, 1925, came into operation—Rules which in some respects disturbed divorce incidence in a manner similar to that which may be expected from the operation of the Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949. In Table XXXI is shown the number of petitions filed and decrees absolute granted in each year from 1918 to 1930 and from 1945 to 1953.

Table XXXI.—Petitioning for Divorce and Decrees Absolute granted, 1918 to 1930 and 1945 to 1953, England and Wales

Year	Divorce Petitions filed (dis- solution and nullity)	Decrees Absolute granted (dissolu- tion and nullity)	Year	Divorce Petitions filed (dis- solution and nullity)	Decrees Absolute granted (dissolu-) tion and nullity)
(End of First	toottowol	ing tarus to	(End of Second	nia niam	eds midity
World War) 1918	2,362	1,111	World War) 1945	25,711	15,634
1919	5,184	1,654	1946	43,163	29,829
1920	4,565	3,090	1947	48,501	60,254
1921	2,907	3,522	1948	37,919	43,698
1922	2,468	2,588	1949	35,191	34,856
1923	2,833	2,667	1950	29,729	30,870
1924	2,978	2,286	(Legal Aid and		13 55 19 4 18
(Page Page 1925	3,054	2,605	Advice Act, 1949)†		
(Poor Persons Rules, 1925)* 1926	2 (21	2 (22	1951	38,382	28,767
	3,631	2,622	1952	34,567	33,922
1927 1928	4,294	3,190	1953	30,542	30,326
1928	4,050	4,018			
1929	3,997 4,288	3,396 3,563			

^{*} Came into operation on 6th April, 1926.

After the First World War, the incidence of divorce petitioning rose steeply to a peak in 1919 and then rapidly declined. After 1922 the numbers increased more or less steadily but gradually each year until the introduction of the Poor Persons Rules, 1925, intervened. After the Second World War the number of petitions involved each year was about ten times as great as before but, so far as has yet been revealed, the pattern followed has been somewhat similar. After a steep rise a peak of over 48 thousand petitions was reached in 1947, and a steep decline had brought the figure down to 30 thousand by 1950. It does not seem unreasonable to assume that, in the absence of the Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, or any other disturbing factor, a figure slightly in excess of 30 thousand might have been recorded in 1951.

Whereas the Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, positively increased the facilities for divorce available to persons of limited means, the Poor Persons Rules, 1925. merely altered the procedure by which the then existing facilities were made available. Nevertheless it is thought that their influence may have been similar in some respects since, as a result of publicity, they enhanced existing facilities by making those requiring help aware of its availability. An examination of the petitions filed in the years from 1925 to 1930 in Table XXXI will show that the introduction of the Rules led to a steeper rise in the annual incidence of divorce petitioning than was experienced from 1922 to 1925, though far less steep than that immediately following the war. After a minor peak, there was a decline to 1929, after which a gradually increasing trend was again resumed. Close similarity to this experience must not be expected in the years following 1951. since for one thing the two procedures were introduced in widely different months—April and October, but at least a peak, a decline, and the later resumption of a rising trend were to be expected in the absence of further disturbing factors; of these phases the first two have occurred.

The difficulty, to which attention was drawn above, in following the trend of divorce from the incidence of decrees absolute may be seen from Table XXXI. The peak in divorce petitioning after the First World War was reached in 1919; the peak in the granting of decrees absolute was not reached until two years later. Following the introduction of the Poor Persons Rules, 1925, a peak in petitioning was reached in 1927, but not until the next year was the peak reached in the granting of decrees absolute. Since the Second World War a number of changes have been made in the procedure for obtaining a decree absolute and their influence may be seen from the violent fluctuations in the incidence of decrees absolute in the period 1945 to 1953.

A detailed analysis and commentary on divorce rates by current ages of husband and wife in combination, by current age of wife and duration of marriage, by age of wife at marriage and duration of marriage and by current age of wife and size of family was included in the 1946-50 Civil Text on pages 62 to 67.

Remarriage of Divorced Persons

One aspect of divorce which is of importance is its impact upon the number of married persons in the population and thus upon the incidence of legitimate births. It is, however, necessary to examine together the incidence of divorce and of remarriage of divorced persons since only the net effect of these two forces actually reduces the married population.

The general trend of the numbers of married persons who were divorced and of divorced persons who remarried is shown in Table XXXII.

[†] Came into operation on 2nd October, 1950.

Table XXXII.—Annual Number of Persons Divorced and of Divorced Persons who Remarried, 1926 to 1953, England and Wales

	Number	Carlo Salverine			gente son	12 9 23 000 C	Ingere Bear	Januari sa	(Carrier	
Period	of persons divorced in the period	Persons	Men	Women	Divorced men marrying spinsters	Divorced men marrying widows	Divorced men and women inter- marrying	Divorced women marrying bachelors	Divorced women marrying widowers	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1926-30 g	6,716	3,917	2,128	1,789	1,662	270	392	1,225	368	
1931-35 b	8,022	5,154	2,777	2,377	2,179	302	592	1,597	484	
1936-40 b	12,361	8,558	4,580	3,978	3,641	464	949	2,746	758	
1941-45 A	20,778	12,548	7,093	5,455	5,453	874	1,532	3,587	1,102	
1946-50 Y	79,803	48,898	26,273	22,625	17,767	3,303	10,406	14,271	3,151	
1936	8,114	6,468	3,507	2,961	2,788	354	730	2,009	587	
1937	9,772	6,988	3,759	3,229	2,964	374	842	2,192	616	
1938	12,500	8,179	4,404	3,775	3,467	471	932	2,576	733	
1939	15,910	10,698	5,715	4,983	4,558	550	1,214	3,480	896	
1940	15,510	10,458	5,514	4,944	4,430	571	1,026	3,474	957	
1941	12,736	9,378	5,091	4,287	4,028	575	976	2,900	899	
1942	15,236	9,706	5,437	4,269	4,214	664	1,118	2,815	895	
1943	20,024	11,049	6,157	4,892	4,712	797	1,296	3,237	1,007	
1944	24,624	13,728	7,914	5,814	6,009	981	1,848	3,693	1,197	
1945	31,268	18,879	10,867	8,012	8,303	1,355	2,418	5,292	1,511	
1946	59,658	29,636	16,479	13,157	11,781	2,287	4,822	8,596	2,150	
1947	120,508	56,945	30,751	26,194	21,272	3,980	10,998	17,277	3,418	
1948	87,396	58,728	31,201	27,527	21,072	3,812	12,634	17,541	3,669	
1949	69,712	51,494	27,645	23,849	18,150	3,400	12,190	14,435	3,319	
1950	61,740	47,687	25,290	22,397	16,558	3,038	11,388	13,503	3,200	
1951	57,534	44,171	23,110	21,061	14,809	2,880	10,842	12,524	3,116	
1952	67,844	46,098	23,719	22,379	14,861	2,965	11,786	13,071	3,415	
1953	60,652	43,989	22,557	21,432	14,114	2,798	11,290	12,349	3,438	

Expressed as percentages of the number of persons divorced in the same period the averages for the quinquennial periods 1926-30 to 1946-50 and the single years 1947 to 1953 of remarriages of divorced persons (columns (2) and (3) of Table XXXII) were:—

90 - 20024 9	1926–30 58·3	1931–35 64·2	1936–40 69·2	1941–45 60·4	1946–50 61·3	
1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
47.3	67.2	73.9	77-2	76.8	67.9	72.5

Divorced persons who remarry during any period are not confined to those granted a decree absolute during the same period, so that the above figures do not precisely represent the proportion of divorced persons who ultimately remarry. Most of these figures will understate the true proportion, though perhaps not by a substantial amount when the rate of increase of divorces is slow. The figures for the years 1948-51 after the abrupt peak in divorce incidence in 1947 may, however, overstate the proportion. These disturbances apart, the figures suggest that the proportion of divorced persons who ultimately remarry is rising, and is perhaps in the region of two-thirds to three-quarters, so that the net loss to the married population is only a small fraction of the total number divorced.

Throughout the period covered by Table XXXII the number of divorced men who remarried exceeded that of divorced women who remarried, the latter being about 86 per 100 men. The percentage ratios of divorced women to divorced men among those remarrying rose slightly between 1926-30 and 1936-40 from 84·1 to 86·9, fell to 76·9 in 1941-45, rose to 86·1 in 1946-50, 91·1 in 1951, 94·4 in 1952 and 95·0 in 1953.

GENERAL MORTALITY

Number of Deaths

In 1953 a total of 503,529 deaths was registered in England and Wales, 259,490 being of males and 244,039 being of females. Deaths of non-civilians are included in these figures. There were 6,045 more deaths registered in 1953 than in the previous year, an increase of just over 1 per cent, but after adjustment for changes in sex and age constitution of the population, the increase becomes one of 0.1 per cent.

Mortality Rates—Definitions

The crude death rates and the standardised rates used for various purposes have been fully discussed from time to time in previous reports. Brief definitions of the principal rates are given below.

Crude death rates represent the total number of deaths from all causes, or from particular causes, registered during the year per thousand or per million of the home population at the middle of the year. The home population, of which estimates are given in Tables 1, 2, and 12 of Part I, comprises the civilian population together with members of British, Commonwealth, and foreign armed forces stationed in the country, but excluding those stationed abroad. In calculating rates for local areas the deaths are corrected for transfers to the place of residence of the deceased, but the resultant rates are considerably influenced in some cases by the definition of place of residence. Until 1953, this was based on rules prepared in 1933, except that a modification was introduced during 1952 whereby accommodation provided under Parts III and IV of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was deemed to be the usual residence of those living there, whereas previously deaths in such accommodation had been "transferred" to the previous place of residence. From the beginning of 1953, new rules were introduced as shown on page xii. The most important changes introduced by these rules were that all deaths in hospitals for the chronic sick and in mental and mental deficiency hospitals were for the first time assigned to the area of the hospital, whether or not the patients had originally been admitted from that area. This practice has substantially increased the apparent death rates for certain areas. Because it was found that, in practice, the term chronic sick hospital covered a very wide range of hospitals, in some of which a relatively short duration of stay was normal, the rule was modified in 1954, but the definition of "place of residence" for the purpose of 1953 statistics was as set out on page xiii. Annual crude death rates from all causes are given in Table 3 of Part I for England and Wales, and in Table 12 of Part I for local authority

Death rates in sex and age groups represent the numbers of deaths registered of persons in each sex-age-group per thousand or per million of the estimated number of persons in that sex-age-group alive at the middle of the year. Exceptions to the use of estimated populations as denominators are the infant mortality rates, which are based upon the appropriate numbers of live births, and certain death rates connected with childbearing, which are based on the appropriate numbers of live and stillbirths. Death rates from all causes in sex and age groups are given in Table 4 of Part I for England and Wales from 1841 to 1953.

Deaths from all causes and from separate causes are given in sex and age groups in Tables 17 to 19 of Part I for 1953 for England and Wales, Standard Regions, and aggregate summary (by type of area) and can be used with the corresponding mid-year populations given in Tables 1 and 2 to derive sex-age-rates for particular causes for these areas.

The Comparative Mortality Index (C.M.I.) has replaced the standardised death rate which was used formerly for the purpose of measuring the trend of mortality from all causes or from a particular cause over a period of time. The method of calculation and a discussion of its advantages over the conventional standardised death rate may be found on pages 6-11 of the Medical Text volume for 1940-45. The C.M.I. represents the ratio between adjusted death rates for the year in question and of a base year, at present 1938, each calculated by weighting the death rates for the various sex-age-groups by the mean of the corresponding proportions of the population living in the two years. The C.M.I's for all causes of death are shown in Table 3 of Part I from 1841, and for separate causes in Tables 6 and 9.

Two further ratios that are associated to some degree with the C.M.I. but are not to be confused with it are (a) the adjusted ratios of male to female mortality, shown in Table 3 of Part I, which are obtained by the application of a formula similar to that of the C.M.I. but with the death rates and relative proportions of males and females in the population in the year in question substituted for the specified year and base year rates and populations used in the C.M.I., and (b) the mortality ratios for each year or period of years shown in Table 4 of Part I, which are the ratios between the C.M.I. of the period specified and that of the period immediately prior to it.

The Equivalent Average Death Rate (E.A.D.R.) is the arithmetic mean of the rates for quinary age-groups up to some convenient limit such as 65, this being equivalent to calculating a standardised death rate at ages under 65 based upon a population uniformly distributed over the 13 age-groups. This type of rate provides a simple but adequate standardisation by age for many purposes of comparison between areas or population groups, or over a period of time.

The Standardised Mortality Ratio (S.M.R.) enables comparisons to be made between the mortality rates of different sections of the population in a given period, the most important use being in connection with occupational mortality, but it is also used occasionally for studies in area mortality. The S.M.R. is constructed by an indirect method of standardisation, i.e. by the application of standard death rates to populations with varying age structures, and represents the number of deaths registered in a given occupation, for example, 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 comprising, say, all occupations. The S.M.R. is more often used nowadays than the Comparative Mortality Figure (C.M.F.) which is derived by a process of direct standardisation, i.e. by the application of variable age-death rates to a population of standard age structure. As used formerly in occupational mortality studies the C.M.F. represented the number of deaths that would occur in a given occupation if its population, in size and age structure, were equivalent to a standard population (all occupations) in which occurred 1,000 deaths.

Area Comparability Factors (A.C.F.) are given in Table 12 of Part I for local authority areas to facilitate sex-age standardised mortality comparison between different areas in the same year. In deriving the A.C.F. of a local area a hypothetical local death rate is first calculated, for a base period for which the sexage structure of the local population is known, by applying national death rates

of this period by sex and age to the local populations in the corresponding sexage groups. The A.C.F. is the ratio of the mean crude death rate of England and Wales for this base period (which may be of 2 or 3 years duration) to the corresponding hypothetical local rate. The A.C.F's were first published in the 1934 Review (Table E of Part II) based on local age structure as given in the 1931 census and national death rates for 1930-32. These factors were used until 1939, when the series was discontinued for 10 years. In 1949 a new set of factors was introduced based on the December 1947 counts of local civilian populations and deaths in 1947-48 adjusted where significant to include estimated allowances for Armed Forces stationed in the area as well as for boundary changes. These factors have in turn been replaced by A.C.F's. based on 1951 census data and the deaths for the years 1950-1952. While comparisons of local area mortality by the application of A.C.F's can be accepted as reasonably accurate in most instances for several years after the introduction of newly calculated factors, there may be a few areas with rapidly expanding populations, whose age structures may be changing in a manner different from that of the national population, where the A.C.F's. will increasingly fail to reflect these changing sex-age features as the interval from the base date becomes longer.

Local adjusted death rates are obtained by multiplying the local crude rate by the corresponding A.C.F. These adjusted rates are not published, but Table 12, in addition to showing the crude death rate of each local authority area for the year in question and the appropriate A.C.F., gives the ratio of local adjusted death rate to the national rate, an index akin to an area Standardised Mortality Ratio in certain respects, but with a unit base of 1.00 instead of 100. These ratios provide a valid basis of comparison between areas of mortality from all causes within the same year, within the limitations of the accuracy of some A.C.F's. in certain years. They do not permit of area comparisons in respect of deaths from particular causes, nor do they take account of the influence of certain types of institution, e.g., chronic sick hospitals, on the death rate of the area (see page xii).

Life-table functions of mortality provide another type of measure of mortality from all causes which is not influenced by the age distribution of the population in the year of measurement. Two of the most frequent life-table measures used in a medical context are shown in Tables XXXIV and XXXV (pages 59 and 60) of this Report, viz.

Survivors to age $x(l_x)$ i.e. the numbers who would survive to exact age x out of 10,000 born who were subject throughout their lives to the death probabilities indicated by the death records of a given period;

Expectation of life $\binom{\circ}{x}$ i.e. the average future lifetime which would be lived by persons aged exactly x if subject to the death probabilities indicated by the death records of a given period.

The General Trend of Mortality

Table XXXIII (page 58) shows, for each sex, (a) the crude death rate for all causes and (b) the Comparative Mortality Index for all causes, since 1841. The crude rates in 1953 were 12·2 per thousand males as in the previous year, and 10·7 per thousand females, compared with 10·5 the previous year. From the long-term viewpoint the crude death rates declined considerably during the period from 1871 to 1930, but since then the crude rates have tended to remain fairly steady. However when allowance is made for the increasing proportion of older people in the population, as is done by the C.M.I., it can be seen that improvement in mortality has been maintained to date; mortality of males in 1953 was 79 per cent, and of females 71 per cent of the average recorded in 1931-40.

Life-table and Expectations of Life.

Abridged life tables, relating to the mortality experience of each calendar year, are published annually in the Registrar General's Quarterly Return (usually the issue for the December quarter), and an abridged life table for 1951-53 is shown at Table XXXIV (page 59). This table indicates that, on the basis of mortality during these three years, 66 per cent of males and 78 per cent of females would live to age 65, and that 21 per cent of males and 37 per cent of females would reach 80.

The Expectation of Life is the average number of years of life that will be lived by a group of people of given age, subject to a given mortality experience, if that experience is reproduced in the future, and the expectation of life ($^{\circ}_{e}$) at various ages, based on 1951-53, is also shown in Table XXXIV. At birth a boy has an expectation of life of 66.73 years, and a girl 71-88 years. Having survived the perils of the first year, the child's expectation of life in each sex rises to a maximum in the second year of life, thereafter declining steadily with increasing age. At age 65 a man has an expectation of life of 11-71 years, and a woman 14-40 years.

Comparison between those indices for 1951-53 and previous years is made in Table XXXV (page 60) which shows expectation of life at birth and at one year of age, derived from English Life Tables Nos. 1 to 10, and the abridged life tables relating to recent years.

Quarterly Deaths and Death Rates

Table XXXVI (page 60) shows quarterly death rates from all causes by single years since 1931, with comparison of each quarterly rate with the corresponding rate for the whole year. With the exception of 1943 mortality in the first quarter has always been much higher than in the other three, and usually the general level of mortality recorded for any year is determined by the experience of the first three months. Generally the death rate for this quarter can be expected to be some 20 to 30 per cent higher than the annual rate, but as a result of exceptionally cold weather (1947) or influenza epidemics (1951 and 1953) larger departures from the annual average are fairly fréquently recorded. In 1953 after an elevation in mortality in the first quarter the death rate for the June quarter was lower than that for any previous June quarter except 1948. The rate for the September quarter equalled the record low rate of the September quarter 1952, and the rate for the December quarter was the lowest ever recorded for that quarter.

Death Rates by Sex and Age

Table XXXVII (page 61) gives death rates from all causes by sex and age since 1841, and more details are available in Table 4 of Part I. Improvement in mortality has been relatively greater at younger than at older ages, and at each age has been greater amongst females than males. The table below shows death rates in 1953 per cent of those in 1901-05;

	Males					0.5 186	Females								
All	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	85 and over	All	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	85 and over
71	13	18	27	26	60	89	94	71	12	13	17	25	43	70	88

One of the mortality features brought out in Table XXXVII is the increasing excess of male mortality over female at most ages, the ratio of male to female death rates, at different ages, in 1901-05 and in 1953 being as follows:

ts the only	All ages	0-	5-10	15-	25-	45-	65-	85 and over
1901–05 1953	1·1·10	1.3	1·0 1·4	1·1 1·8	1·2 1·2	1:3	1.2	1.1

Causes of Death at Different Ages

Death rates from certain causes at different ages are shown in Table XXXVIII (page 62). The number of deaths upon which this table has been based will be found on the first page of Table 19 of Part I. Table XXXVIII shows that the disparity between the death rates of males and females at ages 15-24 can be accounted for very largely by the high mortality amongst young men from motor vehicle accidents and from other accidents. Within this age-group the only important cause of death with marked female preponderance was respiratory tuberculosis.

At ages 25-44 the most important group of causes of death were the malignant neoplasms, with the female rate exceeding the male. Deaths from accidental causes continued to be much more frequent amongst males than females, but the rate from respiratory tuberculosis showed only a small male excess.

At ages 45-64 the principal causes of death were the malignant neoplasms, amongst which the rate for cancer of lung was some nine times greater for males than females. Within this age-group deaths from arteriosclerotic (coronary) heart disease begin to come into prominence, particularly amongst males.

The two age groups 65-74 and 75 and over demonstrate similar patterns of causes of death, the principal conditions in each sex being the malignant neoplasms, arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease, vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system, bronchitis and pneumonia. Of these only the vascular lesions of the central nervous system fail to show a large excess of male mortality. Causes of death with a distinct female excess at these advanced ages were diabetes mellitus, anæmia, chronic rheumatic heart disease, gastritis and enteritis, and, at ages over 75 only, deaths from accidents not due to motor vehicles.

Causes of death in different parts of England and Wales

Previous Statistical Reviews have repeatedly drawn attention to the variations in total mortality between one part of the country and another, both geographically and in relation to type of area. In the Review for 1952 maps were given to show that, in urban and in rural districts alike, levels of mortality tended to arrange themselves in three broad bands running across the country from south west to north east. High levels of mortality were found in Wales and the northern English counties, intermediate levels in the south west and midlands, and low levels in the south and south east (Text, 1952, pages 68-70). To shed light on the question of whether any particular causes of death are responsible for these variations Tables XXXIX and XL (pages 64 and 66) compare death rates at ages 45-74 from all causes and several groups of important causes in four main regional areas and in their urban and rural components.

In the North of England area the death rates from each cause tended to be higher than the national average, but the causes themselves were distributed very much in the same proportions as for the country as a whole. Individual areas within the region showed a few departures from this pattern, for example, relatively high tuberculosis and cancer of lung death rates in the Merseyside conurbation and high rates from other respiratory diseases in the South East Lancashire conurbation.

In Wales the relative distribution of causes was again broadly similar to the national average, but with a pronounced excess of mortality from tuberculosis in each type of area, particularly rural districts.

In the area comprising the Midlands and the Eastern counties the only departure of note from the average distribution was the relatively high mortality from respiratory diseases in the West Midlands conurbation.

In the South of England area the causes were again broadly similar in their distribution to the country as a whole, but Greater London had some excess mortality from cancer of all forms, from cancer of lung and from respiratory diseases.

Deaths in Institutions

An analysis of deaths in England and Wales in 1953 by cause of death and by type of institution in which death occurred is given in Table XLI (page 67). Of the total of 503,529 deaths registered, 186,026 (37 per cent) were in hospitals (non-mental), mainly belonging to the National Health Service, 13,302 (3 per cent) were in mental hospitals or mental deficiency institutions, 10,488 (2 per cent) were in nursing homes, and 293,713 (58 per cent) occurred in other institutions (schools, prisons, homes for the aged, &c.) at home and elsewhere. The proportion of deaths occurring in each type of institution varies between different causes of death. In the case of arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease 20 per cent of the deaths occurred in hospitals (non-mental) and 4 per cent in mental and mental deficiency hospitals; for ulcer of the stomach and duodenum 80 per cent occurred in hospitals (non-mental).

Table XXXIII.—Crude annual death rates per 1,000 living and comparative mortality indices, 1841-1950 and 1941 to 1953

Period	Crude dea 1,000	th rate per living	Comparative N (1938	Mortality Index* base)
MINIME OFFICE	M	F	M	F
841–50	23·1	21.6	2.12	2:44
851–60	23.1	21.4	2.09	2.37
861–70	23.7	21.4	2.14	2.37
871–80	22.7	20.1	2.09	2.27
881–90	20.3	18.1	1.93	2.10
891–1900	19.3	17.1	1.87	2.01
901–10	16.4	14.4	1.60	1.69
911–20	15.1	13.0	1.45	1.49
921–30	12.9	11.4	1.16	1.22
931–40	13.0	11.5	1.07	1.10
941–50	0.14.1 0.00	V 11:0	0.92	0.89
941	14.0	11.8	1.10	1.04
942	12.5	10.5	0.97	0.92
943	12.7	11.1	0.98	0.94
944	12.6	10.7	0.95	0.89
945	12.3	10:7	0.92	0.88
946	12.2	10.9	0.89	0.88
947	12.9	11.2	0.92	0.89
948	11.5	10.1	0.82	0.79
949	12.3	11.1	0.86	0.85
950	12.3	11.0	0.85	0.83
951	13.4	11.8	0.92	0.88
952	12.2	10.5	0.84	0.78
953	12.2	10.7	0.84	0.78

^{*} Based upon civilian mortality only during the periods 1914-18 and 1939-49.

Table XXXIV.—Abridged Life Table, 1951-53. England and Wales

_	25 12 1	14 72 C	М	ales	Fem	ales
	Age x	2 8 8 8 8 8	1 _x	e x	1 _x	e x
0	0a · 15 1		10,000	66.73	10,000	71.88
1 2 3 4	77777	*******	9,686 9,663 9,651 9,640	67·89 67·05 66·13 65·20	9,756 9,736 9,725 9,717	72·68 71·82 70·90 69·96
5 10 15 20	20000 H	88 88 0	9,633 9,604 9,579 9,538	64·25 59·44 54·59 49·81	9,711 9,691 9,673 9,647	69·01 64·14 59·26 54·41
25 30 35 40	1 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	- 8a - 8a	9,476 9,413 9,337 9,236	45·12 40·41 35·71 31·08	9,609 9,561 9,499 9,416	49·62 44·85 40·13 35·46
45 50 55 60	osch y	ni an 100 taken	9,085 8,823 8,365 7,661	26·55 22·27 18·35 14·81	9,296 9,113 8,837 8,428	30·89 26·46 22·20 18·16
65 70 75 80	blecem	eniber 265	6,635 5,294 3,735 2,134	11·71 9·04 6·77 4·98	7,809 6,862 5,510 3,736	14·40 11·04 8·14 5·82
85	86	18	886	3.46	1,887	4.07

This abridged life table is constructed from the estimated home population in 1951, 1952 and 1953, and the total deaths registered in those years. The column headed 1_x shows the numbers who would survive to exact age x out of 10,000 born who were subject throughout their lives to the death probabilities indicated by the 1951-1953 death records. Column ${}^{\circ}_{xx}$ is the "expectation of life", that is, the average future lifetime which would be lived by persons aged exactly x, if likewise subject to these death probabilities.

Table XXXV.—Expectation of life at birth and at age 1 year, 1838-1932 and 1943 to 1953, England and Wales

From	the Roketta		Expectation	of life at	
Life Table	Year	Bi	rth	Age	l year
A SAMON OF BRANCH	ages the co	Male	Female	Male	Female
No. 1	1841 1838-44 1838-54 1871-80 1881-90 1891-1900 1901-10 1910-12 1920-22	40 40 40 41 44 44 49 52 56	42 42 42 45 47 48 52 55 60	47 47 47 48 51 52 56 58 60	48 47 47 50 53 55 58 60 63
From annual Abridged Life Tables	1930–32 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947	59 62 62 63 65 64	63 67 68 69 69 69	62 64 64 65 67 67	65 69 70 71 71 71
10-92 10	1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	66 66 67 66 67	71 71 71 71 71 72	68 68 68 67 68	72 72 72 72 72 73
28 64 - 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1953 1950–52 1951–53	66 67	72 71 72	68 68 68	73 72 73

Table XXXVI.—Annual death rates per 1,000 living, by quarters in each year 1931 to 1953, with ratios to each yearly rate taken as 100

	De	eath rate	e per 1,000 li	iving	Ratio	to yearly	y rate taken a	is 100
Year	March	June	September	December	March	June	September	Decembe
1931	16.5	11.5	9.6	11.7	134	93	78	95
1932	15.4	11.6	9.7	11.5	128	93 97	81	96
1933	17.1	10.8	9.4	12.0	139	88	76	98
1934	14.6	11.8	9.6	11.2	124	100	81	95
1935	13.2	12.0	9.8	12.0	113	103	84	103
1936	15.1	11.8	9.7	12.0	125	98	80	99
1937	16.2	11.6	9.7	12.3	131	94	78	99
1938	13.6	11.6	9.9	11.5	117	100	85	99
1939	15.1	11.7	9.9	11.8	125	97	82	98
1940	20.6	11.9	10.8	14.1	143	83	75	98
1941	18.4	14.2	10.1	11.5	136	105	75	85
1942	15.8	12.0	9.8	11.6	128	98	80	94
1943	14.5	11.7	10.1	15.7	112	90	78	121
1944	15.3	12.0	11.0	12.7	120	94	87	100
1945	16.5	11.5	10.0	12.6	131	91	79	100
1946	15.4	11.2	9.7	11.9	128	93	81	99
1947	17.6	11.3	9.2	11.4	143	92	75	93
1948	12.4	10.3	9.4	11.7	113	94	85	106
1949	15.2	11.2	9.3	11.8	129	95	79	100
1950	14.0	11.1	9.3	12.3	120	95	80	106
1951	19.1	11.1	9.1	11.0	153	89	73	88
1952	13.4	10.6	8.9	12.4	119	94	79	110
1953	15.8	10.4	8.9	10.7	139	91	78	94

Table XXXVII.—Average annual death rates per 1,000 living by sex and age, 1841 to 1953

				. 1	Males							Fema	iles			
	All ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	85 and over	All	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	85 and over
1841–1850	23·1	71·3	7·24	8·23	11·2	23·6	89·6	312·3	21·6	61·2	7·27	8·50	11·6	21·1	82·4	293·2
1851–1860	23·1	72·7	6·79	7·71	10·9	23·2	86·8	308·3	21·4	63·0	6·84	7·98	10·9	20·1	80·0	289·0
1861–1870	23·7	73·5	6·43	7·26	11·5	24·8	87·7	315·0	21·4	63·7	6·25	7·30	10·7	20·6	79·8	285·0
1871–1880	22·7	68·4	5·29	6·24	11·3	26·1	90·2	327·4	20·1	58·3	5·05	6·12	9·92	21·0	80·9	296·4
1881–1890	20·3	61·6	4·20	4·97	9·79	25·5	89·4	306·0	18·1	51·9	4·23	4·97	8·76	20·6	78·9	271·0
1891–1900	19·3	62·7	3·40	4·38	8·82	25·2	89·4	286·7	17·1	52·8	3·49	4·06	7·58	20·3	79·5	261·3
1901–1905	17·1	54·7	2·93	3·77	7·59	23·0	83·4	274·6	15·0	45·8	3·03	3·34	6·34	18·1	72·5	249·4
	15·6	45·4	2·67	3·45	6·76	21·7	82·0	283·0	13·8	38·0	2·78	3·05	5·60	16·9	70·8	250·9
	15·5	40·9	2·75	3·69	6·76	21·0	81·7	281·6	13·3	34·0	2·75	3·00	5·17	16·0	69·5	245·4
	14·9	34·4	3·11	4·85	7·61	19·5	81·1	267·8	12·8	28·4	3·18	4·06	5·91	14·4	65·9	241·9
1921–1925 1926–1930	12·9	27·0	2·10	3·06	5·24	16·9	76·2	272·7	11·4	21·8	2·05	2·83	4·26	12·8	64·0	241·2
	12·9	23·1	2·06	2·93	4·84	17·0	76·3	298·1	11·4	18·5	1·90	2·67	3·97	12·4	62·5	254·4
	12·7	20·1	1·84	2·81	4·23	16·6	75·1	278·9	11·4	16·0	1·71	2·51	3·67	11·9	61·0	245·0
	13·3	17·5	1·60	2·64	3·95	17·3	76·2	286·9	11·6	13·7	1·40	2·17	3·22	11·5	60·1	253·0
1941–1945 1946–1950	12·8 12·2	15.5	1·44 0·79	2·99 1·42	3·72 2·58	15·7 14·5	69.0	227·0 241·6	10·9 10·9	12·3 8·14	1·13 0·59	1·98 1·29	2·84 2·17	9·86 8·79	52·6 52·1	207·0 208·9
1951	13·4	7·35	0·61	1·13	2·30	15·1	80·9	307·8	11·8	5·68	0·41	0·77	1·82	8·79	57·7	249·1
1952	12·2	7·02	0·54	1·12	2·10	13·8	72·9	265·1	10·5	5·45	0·38	0·64	1·60	8·04	50·2	212·3
1953	12·2	7·06	0·52	1·00	1·98	13·7	73·9	258·1	10·7	5·62	0·38	0·57	1·59	7·87	50·7	218·8

Table XXXVIII.—Death rates by Sex from Certain Causes at Different Periods of Life, England and Wales, 1953

(Classified in accordance with the International Abbreviated List with certain sub-divisions)

Abbrevi- ated List Nos.	Cause of Death	All ages	0-4 weeks	weeks to 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75 and over
	888 27 8	Rates per million living		Re-	MAK MAK	77		er millio	on living	47 47 50	
	Estimated mid-year popu- { M lation (in thousands) } F			037*	1,392 1,327	3,315 3,176	2,783 2,827	6,336 6,482	5,083 5,797	1,376 1,927	629 1,043
B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8 B9 B10 B11	ALL CAUSES Tuberculosis of respiratory system Tuberculosis, other forms Syphilis and its sequelae Typhoid fever Cholera Dysentery, all forms Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat Diphtheria Whooping cough Meningococcal infections Plague M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M F M M	10,655 257 108 24 21 47 19 0 0	19.89 15.31 0·01 — 0·00 0·01 — 0·00 — 0·00 — 0·01 0·01	9.96 8·33 0·03 0·03 0·05 0·06 0·01 — — 0·01 0·00 0·00 0·01 — 0·20 0·28 0·21 0·14	1,262 1,090 7 14 60 64 — — — 1 1 3 3 3 4 4 23 3 30 41 35	515 383 4 4 14 12 — — — — 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1,004 570 45 78 17 18 1 -	1,981 1,587 185 160 18 12 7 4 - 0 - 0 0 1 1 1	13,679 7,867 535 122 29 21 86 26 - 0 - 0 1 2 2 0 0 - 0 1 - 0 1 0 1 0	53,733 32,148 814 162 31 22 262 73 1 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	137,959 109,385 445 140 33 440 2355 120 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —
B12	Acute poliomyelitis \[\begin{cases} F \\ M \\ F \end{cases} \]	9 5	0.01	0.01	16 12	17 11	12 8	11 6		_2	=
B13	Smallpox {M F	0 0	四二月	=	6年18	_0	i —	-0	0	(三)	025
B14	Measles {M F	7 4	0.00	0·09 0·07	54 33	8 10	1 0	0 0	1 0	1	_
B15 B16	Typhus and other rickettsial diseases F Malaria	- 0 0	A = 1			=		-0	-0	E	=
B17	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic Malignant neoplasms (140-205) Malignant neoplasm of stomach (151) Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung (162, 163) Malignant neoplasm of breast (170) F	27 24 2,166 1,833 379 271 607 98	0.02 0.01 0.00 0.02 	0·13 0·11 0·05 0·07	27 27 27 114 108 ———————————————————————————————————	10 7 68 55 — — 0	11 9 104 59 1 1 4 1	17 17 17 377 451 53 32 99 26	34 23 3,519 2,607 602 272 1,437 165	54 44 10,604 6,250 2,044 1,069 2,768 361 15 1,073	89 98 16,512 10,924 2,921 2,263 1,800 410 1,623
B18 {	Malignant neoplasm of uterus (171–174) Leukæmia and aleuk- M F Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	53 44 1,123	0·00 0·00 —	 0·02 0·04 0·03	1 61 51 52	30 23 38	24 13 76	26 23 198	72 53 1,401	148 130 5,629	1,023 661 197 105 11,576
B19 B20	(Remainder of 140-205) F Benign and unspecified M neoplasms F Diabetes mellitus M	892 40 40 50	0·02 0·02 0·01	0·04 0·02 0·01 0·00	56 11 11 4	31 11 11 2	43 9 7 5	183 19 24 10	1,136 72 71 50	3,091 114 78 248	5,862 157 118 603
B21	Anæmias F	93 27	70 A G	0.01	3 4	4 2	9 3	10 2	77 24	420 140	732 364
B22 B23 B24	Vascular lesions affecting SM central nervous system FN onmeningococcal Meningitis FR heumatic fever M	45 1,356 1,716 11 8 7	0·00 0·00 0·07 0·07 0·07	0·01 0·03 0·02 0·17 0·17 0·00	5 6 5 23 11 4	3 3 5 4 2 10	3 18 18 2 1 7	5 79 80 2 2 2 5	34 1,127 1,117 11 7 6	162 6,919 6,070 16 8 12	438 20,568 19,690 13 15 6
B25	Chronic rheumatic heart SM disease	7 157 240	る三月		_2	19 7 5	10 30 32	6 96 155	270 368	552 625	7 779 1,011

^{*} Live birth occurrences

Table XXXVIII—continued

Abbrev - ated List Nos.	Cause of Death	All ages	0-4 weeks	weeks to 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75 and over
	The Continue of the Continue o	Rates per million living	1,000 lated	es per Re- l live	2 0 0		Rates po	er millio	on living		
		M 1,837	0.00	-	_	ng a ma	2	167	2,712	10,073	16,305
B26 {		F 995 M 1,381	0.00	0.01	1	0 2	0 5	22 24	731 500	4,408 5,344	9,497 30,539
B27		F 1,764 M 169	0.01	0.02	4	2 2	14	16 26	359 167	4,067 845 594	29,109 2,146
B28	Hypertension with heart	F 172 M 246	0.01	0.01	_2	3 0	-,	17 10	122 238 167	1,414	1,867 3,176 2,893
B29	Hypertension without	F 266 M 190	10 - 10 mm	=		0	4	8 26 15	221 127	868	2,432 1,955
B.46	2	F 179 M 326	0.01	0.01		0	4	22	171	1,354	6,378
(Pt) B30	(450–468) Influenza	F 340 M 137	0.01	0.01	14	5	6 7	19 20	122	893 608	4,984 1,766
В31	Pneumonia }	F 155 M 504	0.01	0·09 3·31	11 165	26	7 23	22 46	83	2,011	1,941 6,351
В32	Bronchitis }	F 439 M 920	0.07	2·68 0·63	172 42	25	22	39 42	1,118	1,147 5,007	4,923 10,062
B46 (Pt)	Other diseases of respiratory system (470–475,	F 475 M 155	0.05	0.50	45 27	5 10	12	24 33	248 266	1,501 683	5,875 983
В33	510-527) Ulcer of stomach and	F 63 M 179	0.02	0.10	20 1	11	10 2	19 37	300	160 850	553 1,359
B34	duodenum	F 58 M 26	0.01	0.00	1 25	14	11	8	54 32	213	528 151
B35	1	F 16 M 70	0.22	0.00	9	11 4	8 3	10	14 69	291	87 758
B36	and hernia Gastritis, enteritis and	F 66 M 50 F 58	0·13 0·01 0·00	0·07 1·04 0·76	8 32 24	1 3 4	2 7 10	9 11 17	57 42 38	234 121 146	556 253 377
B37		M 31	0.01	0.01	1	2	1	12	62	124	118
В38		F 22 M 132	=	0.01	11	11	41	66	36 178	88 455	1,076
В39	1 20 0000 }	F 115 M 197	I In	0.02	8	10	29	45	137 57	342 887	721 4,231
B40	Complications of pregnancy childbirth and puerperium		-	-	_	1	34	64	3	-	_
B41	Congenital malforma-	M 104 F 89	2.68	1.65	101	29	25 18	23 19	33 27	34 29	54 28
B42	Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	M 124 F 74 M 2	7·38 5·01 0·10	0.14				19	を見る	E	
D42	(764)	F 1	0.07	0.01	三元		CSHOW		50 E	=	=
B43 {	born (763, 765–768) \	M 28 F 17	1.65	0.02					100	_	_
B44	infancy, and imma- {	M 121	7.13	0.18	- NO		ontento				
B45	turity unqualified Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined	F 86 M 132	5.74	0.17	4	00	1	2	7	150	4,010
B46	and unknown causes All other diseases (Re-	F 211 M 393	0.02	0.04	135	47	76	125	498	1,565	4,331 3,183
(Rem) BE47		F 464	0.11	0.60	106 112	48 85	65 240	163 137	508 140	1,436 245	3,023 518
BE48	All other accidents	F 45 M 273 F 204	0·21 0·18	0·01 0·69 0·57	71 164 118	41 99 34	37 198 24	17 187 34	40 264 95	87 521 410	181 1,804 2,416
BE49	Suicide and self-inflicted	M 142	-	-	— —	1 1	48	107	264 145	411	480
BE50	Homicide and operations	F 76 M 8 F 4	0·03 0·03	0·01 0·01	4 8	2 3	5 3	7 4	12 4	21 3	8 3
BN47		M 308	0.01	0.06	134 91	106 47	338 46	249 28	307 81	563 316	1,798 2,114
BN48	Burns	F 169 M 14	-	0.02	32	4	7	8 2	10	23 43	113
BN49	Effects of poisons	F 17 102		0.02	34 22	10	30	77	182	260 181	402 247
BN50	All other injuries	F 79 M 158	0.23	0.63	18 91	72	16 115	53 104	132 182	352	498
		F 64	0.20	0.52	54	19	15	31	62	131	225

Table XXXIX.—Death rates per 100,000 living from various causes at ages 45-74 and rates per cent of all causes in four regional groups, England and Wales, 1953—Males

			Rate p	er 100,00	0 living	at ages 4	5-74	10.35	SAME	PRACE	8283	Ra	te per ce	nt of al	1 causes			
Chennaga eventeako	All Causes	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Cancer of Lung	Other	Vascular lesions of C.N.S.	Cardio- vascular diseases	Respiratory diseases	All other Causes	All Causes	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Cancer of Lung	Other Cancer	Vascular lesions of C.N.S.	Cardio- vascular diseases	Respiratory diseases	All other Causes
ENGLAND AND WALES Conurbations Areas outside Conurbations of 100 000	2,221 2,305	62 72	503 547	172 210	331 337	236 221	739 732	330 392	351 341	100 100	3 3	23 24	8 9	15 15	11 10	33 32	15 17	16 15
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	2,320	73	528	185	344	243	765	353	357	100	3	23	8	15	10	33	15	15
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	2,218	60	498	166	332	246	756	301	357	100	3	22	7	15	11	34	14	16
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	2,241 1,916	55 44	484 409	147 116	337 293	264 220	775 672	300 229	363 341	100 100	2 2	22 21	7 6	15 15	12	35 35	13 12	16 18
NORTH OF ENGLAND (Northern, E. and W. Ridings, North Western)	2,377	63	518	174	344	277	813	343	363	100	3	22	7	14	12	34	14	15
Conurbations Tyneside West Yorkshire South East Lancashire Merseyside Areas outside Conurbations	2,418 2,492 2,559 2,401	77 61 72 96	589 522 551 595	200 177 199 245	389 346 352 349	293 313 274 234	785 845 839 803	324 389 451 348	350 362 373 325	100 100 100 100	3 2 3 4	24 21 22 25	8 7 8 10	16 14 14 15	12 13 11 10	32 34 33 33	13 16 18 14	14 15 15 14
Urban areas with populations of 100,000	2,384	66	544	195	349	261	797	355	360	100	3	23	8	15	11	33	15	15
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	2,367	59	521	161	360	284	822	321	360	100	2	22	7	15	12	35	14	15
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	2,337 2,037	52 43	485 405	144 111	342 294	294 256	832 742	298 228	376 364	100	2 2	21 20	6 5	15 14	13	36 23	13 11	16 18

Table XXXIX.—continued

SOUTH OF ENCLANDS (Legalog 2012 South Electry, Southern, South W.)	breatly.		Rat	te per 100	0,000 livi	ng at age	es 45-74		1 7 20			R	ate per c	ent of	all cause	es		42
Urban areas with populations of 192,000 at 100,000 at 1	All Causes	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Cancer of Lung	Other Cancer	Vascular lesions of C.N.S.	Cardio- vascular diseases	Respiratory diseases	All other Causes	All Causes	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Cancer of Lung	Other Cancer	Vascular lesions of C.N.S.	Cardio- vascular diseases	Respiratory diseases	All other Causes
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN REGIONS (North Midland, Midland, Eastern) Conurbation West Midlands	2,051	60	459	152	307	226	669	302	335	100	3	22	7	15	11	33	15	16
West Midlands Areas outside Conurbation Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over Urban areas with populations of 50,000	2,269	89 79	526 499	202 172	324	229	674	407 361	344	100	4	23	8	14	10	30	18	15
and under 100,000	2,023	55	449	157	292	206	693	284	336	100	3	22	8	14	10	34	14	17
50,000	2,169 1,732	53 36	470 381	141 112	330 269	256 200	737 595	296 208	356 312	100 100	2 2	22 22	7 6	15 16	12 12	34 34	14 12	16 18
(London and South Eastern, Southern, South Western)	2,148	59	514	186	328	201	705	328	328	100	3	24	9	15	9	33	15	15
Greater London Urban areas with populations of 100,000	2,173	66	546	218	328	174	674	386	342	100	3	25	10	15	8	31	18	16
and over Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and	2,326	67	543	184	359	231	795	327	362	100	3	23	8	15	10	34	14	16
under 100,000 Urban areas with populations under 50,000 Rural Districts	2,204 2,139 1,965	63 48 43	509 484 438	174 155 129	336 330 309	239 240 211	749 739 694	279 271 234	364 356 345	100 100 100	3 2 2	23 23 22	877	15 15 16	11 11 11	34 35 35	13 13 12	17 17 18
WALES (including Monmouthshire) Urban areas with populations of 100,000	2,385	84	495	147	348	261	805	359	383	100	4	21	6	15	11	34	15	16
and over	2,575	89	542	194	348	260	886	387	411	100	3	21	8	14	10	34	15	16
Urban area with population of 50,000 and under 100,000	3,222 2,419 2,142	86 82 82	741 512 419	284 149 101	457 363 318	370 269 241	765 816 731	691 380 289	568 361 380	100 100 100	3 3 4	23 21 20	9 6 5	14 15 15	11 11 11	24 34 34	21 16 13	18 15 18

Table XL.—Death rates per 100,000 living from various causes at ages 45-74, and rates per cent of all causes in four regional groups, England and Wales, 1953—Females

		Rate p	er 100,00	0 living a	at ages 45	-74				Rate per	cent of al	1 causes		
Unional page 100 (40) (40) (40) (40) (40) (40) (40) (4	All Causes	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Vascular lesions of C.N.S.	Cardio- vascular diseases	Respiratory diseases	All other Causes	All Causes	Tuberculosis	Cancer	Vascular lesions of C.N.S.	Cardio- vascular diseases	Respiratory	All other Causes
ENGLAND AND WALES Conurbations Areas outside Conurbations	1,392 1,391	15 15	351 363	235 215	413 397	125 149	252 251	100	1 1	25 26	17 15	30 29	9	18 18
Areas outside Conurbations Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	1,423	18	354	236	420	133	263	100	1	25	17	30	9	18
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 Urban areas with populations under 50,000 Rural Districts	1,373 1,451 1,329	16 15 14	345 357 325	246 267 238	409 443 412	109 108 99	248 261 241	100 100 100	1 1 1	25 25 24	18 18 18	30 31 31	8 7 7	18 18 18
NORTH OF ENGLAND	1,522	16	361	263	481	133	269	100	1	24	17	32	9	18
Conurbations Tyneside West Yorkshire South East Lancashire Merseyside	1,471 1,571 1,626 1,370	19 12 17 20	348 368 383 365	263 260 278 203	455 498 494 421	114 155 175 121	274 278 280 241	100 100 100 100	1 1 1 1	24 23 24 27	18 17 17 15	31 32 30 31	8 10 11 9	19 18 17 18
Areas outside Conurbations Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under	1,477	14	350	254	468	133	258	100	1	24	17	32	9	17
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 Urban areas with populations under 50,000 Rural Districts	1,481 1,561 1,464	15 17 17	355 364 331	259 282 272	471 508 479	130 112 97	252 279 270	100 100 100	1 1 1	24 23 23	17 18 19	32 33 33	9 7 7	17 18 18
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN REGIONS (North Midland, Midland, Eastern)	1,359	15	337	239	397	118	252	100	1	25	18	29	9	19
Conurbation West Midlands	1,368	17	338	231	388	146	249	100	1	25	17	28	. 11	18
Areas outside Conurbation Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under	1,403	20	351	228	405	135	265	100	1	25	16	29	10	19
100,000	1,292 1,407 1,296	14 13 14	328 343 324	235 265 229	374 415 388	98 113 99	243 258 242	100 100 100	1 1 -1	25 24 25	18 19 18	29 29 30	8 8 8	19 18 19
SOUTH OF ENGLAND	1,302	14	353	204	366	129	236	100	1	27	16	28	10	18
(London and South Eastern, Southern, South Western) Greater London Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	1,281 1,383	14 17	364 368	180 217	339 388	147 143	235 250	100	1 1	· 28 27	14 16	26 28	11 10	18 18
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	1,335 1,363 1,244	18 14 9	346 357 314	244 243 210	381 400 391	102 109 102	243 240 217	100 100 100	1 1 1	26 26 25	18 18 17	29 29 31	8 8 8	18 18 17
WALES (including Monmouthshire)	1,501 1,444	20 22	364 346	290 254	448 416	92 100	287 307	100	1 2	24 24	19 18	30 29	6 7	19 21
Urban area with population of 50,000 and under 100,000 Urban areas with populations under 50,000 Rural Districts	1,648 1,527 1,491	19 18 23	463 372 356	241 301 306	463 470 440	102 85 96	361 282 270	100 100 100	1 1 2	28 24 24	15 20 21	28 31 30	6 6	22 18 18

Table XLI.—Deaths by cause and sex, according to type of institution in which they occurred, England and Wales, 1953

30893 AAU 610	Marketines and the second seco		1	Males		X-181			Females	4	1/120
International Classn. No.	Cause of Death	*General Hospitals National Health Service	*General Hospitals other than National Health Service	Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Hospitals	Nursing Homes	Other Institutions at Home and Elsewhere	*General Hospitals National Health Service	*General Hospitals other than National Health Service	Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Hospitals	Nursing Homes	Other Institution at Home and Elsewhere
001-008 010	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2,218	75	186	9	2,959	995	24	121	5	1,321
011-019	system Tuberculosis, other	168 227	5 10	1 12	- 1	90	162 200	3	-6	3	92
020-029	Syphilitic disease	423	8	88	5	477	154	3 2	30	4	92 254
040 043	Typhoid fever	1	=		三 三		2	1 单面 9	=	Ī	一直
045-048	Dysentery all forms	13		4	II.	2 7	9		6		2
050	Scarlet fever	1	-	- 1 27		7	9 2 9 51	-	2 27	1	16
051 052, 053	Streptococcal sore throat Erysipelas, septicæmia, pyæmia	7 58	3	- 1		8 14	51	三 三		=	12
052, 055	Diphtheria	77				2	9		- 07	—	3
056	Whooping cough Meningococcal infections	126	1		==	2 27 37	115	2	1	=	2 16 10 12 3 24 24
057 058	Meningococcal infections	120			55.3	31	90	=			_
080	Plague	184	4	-	-	11	109	-	1		11
082	Acute infectious encephalitis	55	3	1		11	52	1	3		8
084 085	Smallpox	74	_	9		59	63	- E	5		35 33
092	Infectious hepatitis	88	2	1	2	33	122		4	3	33
100-108 110-117	Typhus and other rickettsial diseases Malaria	- 2					1	_			_
30-039, 041, 042,)	St. 2 156 3			- 10 - 10 - 15	9 120			334		
044, 049, 054,	1 10 1 10 10 10	1 3 3 A S							2 300		4.5
59-074, 081, 083,	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	177	1	20	3	89	131		25	5	103
86-091, 093-096, 120-138						1000		255	500	1,470	22 540
140-205	Malignant neoplasms	20,504	513	417	586 22	23,915	16,114 216	356	509	21	23,540 319
140-148	Mouth and pharynx	684	25 12	28	12	599	381	4	29 67	20	431
151	Stomach	3,048	99 62	86 48	78 108	4,733 3,892	1,943 3,074	55	67	158 352	3,997 4,523
152-154 161	Intestine and rectum Larynx	3,410	8	48	108	383	54		3	5	106
162, 163	Lung, bronchus	5,423	156	110	123	7,069	988	17	29	75	1,142
170	Breast	16	1	二	1	63	2,418 977	88 29	92	346 51	5,214 1,418
171 171–174	Cervix uteri Uterus						1,476	39	29 92 26 52	102	2,276
200	Lymphosarcoma, reticulosarcoma	261	5	6	.5	177	166	-	6 5	8	121
201	Hodgkin's disease Leukæmia, aleukæmia	257 719	7 12	7 4	5 14	212 367	142 671	3	12	14	305
204 155-160, 164,	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	719	THE STORES	The state of	110000	- 3013		Name of Street		To Calif	4.075
165, 175-199,	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5,808	126	110	209	5,624	4,585	99	128	361	4,975
202, 203, 205, 210–239	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	531	7	21	9	270	621	11	30	22	234
210–239 252	Benign and unspecified neoplasms	29	i	-	-	35	116	i i	6	6	188
260	Diabetes	554	10	10	8	484	1,042	7 3	45	44 26	990 521
290-293	Anæmias	278 10,367	10	16	581	17,270	12,231	130	593	1.640	24,713

^{*} All hospitals and institutions for the care of the sick excluding mental and mental deficiency hospitals and nursing homes.

	TOURSONE AND	437	10	Males		481	1,642		Females		1 200
International Classn. No.	Cause of Death	*General Hospitals National Health Service	*General Hospitals other than National Health Service	Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficien cy Hospitals	Nursing Homes	Other Institutions at Home and Elsewhere	*General Hospitals National Health Service	*General Hospitals other than National Health Service	Mental Hospitals and Mental Deficiency Hospitals	Nursing Homes	Other Institutions at Home and Elsewhere
340 391-393 400-402 410-416 420 420-422 440-443 444-447 430-434 444-468 480-483 490-493, 763 500-502 470-475, 510-527 540-541 543, 571, 572 550-553 560, 561, 570 581 584, 585 590-594 610 640-689 640, 641, 681, 682, 684 642, 685, 686 650-652 750-759	Non-meningococcal meningitis Otitis media and mastoiditis Rheumatic fever Chronic rheumatic heart disease Coronary disease, angina Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease Hypertension with heart disease Hypertension without mention of heart Other diseases of heart Other circulatory disease Influenza Pneumonia Bronchitis Other diseases of respiratory system Ulcer of stomach and duodenum Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa except of newborn Appendicitis Intestinal obstruction and hernia Cirrhosis of liver Cholelithiasis, cholecystitis Nephritis and nephrosis Hyperplasia of prostate Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion Maternal sepsis (not abortion) Toxæmias of pregnancy and puerperium Abortion Congenital malformations	1,934 1,852 1,725 4,900 367 6,333 5,269 1,396 3,129 736 505 1,253 444 350 1,348 3,059 — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	4 2 1 24 151 246 23 26 23 53 53 5 40 58 21 26 12 7 5 4 2 31 34 —————————————————————————————————	2 7 3 60 425 2,159 174 82 43 264 55 556 186 87 30 9 6 47 39	22 274 800 58 55 33 135 44 97 124 14 30 5 10 18 11 11 45 88	29 33 39 1,945 29,101 50,625 3,027 2,006 1,764 5,572 2,434 4,226 13,865 1,765 580 296 23 178 182 76 1,331 953	168 84 112 2,179 4,789 10,965 1,849 1,475 1,569 4,440 395 5,127 2,101 593 960 829 308 1,208 338 707 1,099 412 44 145 44 1,428	1 	2 4 4 2 118 495 3,358 208 123 49 445 112 821 150 43 21 22 4 26 9 14 65 5	1 84 433 2,142 188 121 94 367 127 226 204 32 29 14 15 22 7 22 62 - 5	13 22 52 3,104 17,004 46,544 3,813 2,359 2,209 6,577 2,920 4,176 8,415 774 315 457 28 240 148 285 1,392 104 23 18 32 543 103 122
750-759 760, 761 762 763 764 765-768 770 774, 776	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis Pneumonia of newborn Diarrhœa of newborn Ophthalmia, pemphigus, sepsis of newborn Hæmolytic disease of newborn Immaturity (without other diseases peculiar	973 1,287 478 27 30 205	9 21 5 — 2	311111111111111111111111111111111111111	22 5 — -3	148 163 66 9 2 15	566 844 274 19 40 165	10 5 - - 3		25 12 22 22 3 1	103 122 54 5 1 15
769, 771–773,	to early infancy). Other diseases peculiar to early infancy,	1,727	25	anaheesa	18	229	1,352	21	1400004313	9	40
775 794 780-793, 795	and immaturity unqualified Senility without psychosis	283 650	10	73	35	1,899	1,011	19	138	171	3,368
Remainder	defined and unknown causes	3,865	73	360	116	3,189	4,471	41	534	271	3,850
E810-E835 E800-802, 840-962	Motor vehicle accidents	2,191 2,485	18 28	8	19	1,125 3,192	693 2,749	5 10	129	72	1,705
E963, 970-979 E964, 965, 980-999	Suicide	500	8 12	27	=	2,485	348	5	18	4	1,359
12704, 703, 700-333	All causes	101,077	1,598	5,578	3,019	148,218	82,243	1,108	7,724	7,469	145,495

^{*} All hospitals and institutions for the care of the sick excluding mental and mental deficiency hospitals and nursing homes.

INFANT MORTALITY AND STILLBIRTH

Attention was drawn last year to the marked contrast in recent years between the trend of the stillbirth and early neonatal mortality and the trend of infant deaths at one week and over. Whereas the death rate for infants of one week and more fell by 34 per cent from 1948 to 1952, the perinatal mortality (still-births and deaths under one week per 1,000 total births) over the same period declined by under 3 per cent. In 1953, the perinatal rate was 36·9 compared with 37·5 in 1952—an improvement of 1·6 per cent. But among infants aged one week and over the death rate was 11·7 per 1,000 total births compared with 12·1, the percentage reduction being only 3·3, which is less than might have been expected from the trend in recent years.

Mortality among infants aged one week to one year in 1953

In the country as a whole, mortality among infants at ages 1 week-3 months was 7 per cent lower than in 1952, but the rate for infants at 3-6 months remained unchanged and the rate at 6 months-1 year rose very slightly from 2.6 per 1,000 related live births to 2.7. (Table XLVI, page 81.)

Areas in the South of England experienced a definite increase in mortality at ages 3 months-1 year (Table XLVII, page 82), the causes mainly responsible for the excess mortality being (1) gastro-enteritis, (2) respiratory and middle ear infections, (3) whooping cough and measles (Table XLVIII, page 84). Whooping cough and measles also caused more deaths than in 1952 in Wales, and in the Midlands and East of England. Mortality from meningococcal infections other than tuberculous was slightly higher in all parts of England and Wales except the South.

The increased rates from these causes, with the possible exception of the meningitis group, followed the more widespread prevalence of measles and whooping cough during 1953 as compared with 1952. They do not disturb the general trend of mortality from postnatal causes.

This trend is shown for each of the standard regions of England and Wales in Table L (page 87) which exhibits the rates of post-neonatal mortality in successive years from 1949. The familiar mortality gradient between the North and the South, which was well-defined in 1949 (17·8 per 1,000 related live births as compared with 8·8), is substantially less: the rate in the North has declined by 40 per cent to 10·6 as against a decline of less than 13 per cent to 7·7 in the South. The rates in the North Western region (principally Lancashire and Cheshire) have improved the most; they have fallen over the five years, without interruption, from 18·1 to 10·0—a decline of 45 per cent. Elsewhere in England, rates in the Midland region have also shown a relatively greater improvement than others.

Mortality in the perinatal period

The combination of stillbirths and deaths in the first week brings together the majority of fœtal and infant deaths due to prenatal and natal causes.

Stillbirths which occur during labour are not distinguished from those which occurred before the onset of labour, but it is possible to distinguish deaths within 24 hours of birth from those during the remainder of the first week.

The following table shows the rates from 1950 to 1953 per 1,000 total births, for stillbirths, deaths under 1 day, and deaths at 1-6 days, and gives the percentage by which each has changed between 1950-51 and 1952-53:—

necessification in	1000		1950	1951	1952	1953	1950–51	1952-53	Percentage change
Stillbirths		1	22.6	23.0	22.7	22.4	22.8	22.5	-1:3
Deaths under 1 week	1970	10070	14.9	15.1	14.8	14.5	15:0	14.6	-2.7
Deaths under 1 day	•••	g	7.0	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.3	+1.4
Deaths at 1-6 days			7.8	7.8	7.4	7.2	7.8	7.3	-6.4
Stillbirths plus deaths	under	1 day	29.6	30.4	30.1	29.7	30.0	29.9	-0.3
Stillbirths plus deaths u	inder	week	37.4	38.2	37.5	36.9	37.8	37.2	-1.6

The stillbirth rate declined, but only by about 1 per cent, and mortality among liveborn infants within the first 24 hours increased by just over 1 per cent. At 1-6 days, however, the death rate fell by 6 per cent. Table LI (page 88) shows the perinatal mortality, and mortality at 1 week-1 year, per 1,000 total live and stillbirths in individual county boroughs and administrative counties during 1952-53.

Early Neonatal Mortality by Cause

The slight increase in the death rate under one day between 1950-51 and 1952-53 (7·36 per 1,000 live births to 7·49) can be accounted for by a rise from 0·67 to 0·80 in mortality attributable to congenital malformations and certain other conditions which, though not classified with the malformations, are almost always congenital in origin when present at birth. These conditions comprise hernias (I.S.C. Nos. 560-561), neoplasms (I.S.C. Nos. 140-239) mongolism and other mental defects (I.S.C. Nos. 320-326). In 1953, the total mortality attributable to these and the malformations taken together amounted to 10 per cent of the deaths under one day, and 13 per cent of the deaths under one week. It is not possible to distinguish deaths in this group according to whether there was or was not mention of immaturity.

Mortality under one day excluding the above congenital anomalies was practically the same in each of the two periods—for immaturity and causes with mention of immaturity 4·62 and 4·61 per 1,000 live births and for all other causes 2·08 and 2·08.

The death rate at 1-6 days from congenital anomalies did not rise—it was 1·23 in 1950-51 and 1·15 in 1952-53. Excluding congenital anomalies, the rate at 1-6 days declined from 6·76 to 6·32 between the two periods.

Neonatal mortality by birth weight

Neither the weight at birth nor the gestation age are among the items required from informants at birth registration.

Analyses elsewhere of neonatal mortality by birth weight show that the prospects of survival become progressively less as birth weight decreases, e.g., the deaths in hospital within 28 days among the 30,837 single live born infants delivered and nursed during 1951 in hospitals participating in the Inpatient Enquiry. (Transfers to other hospitals and births with weight not stated have been excluded.)*

	Deaths at 0-28 days per 1,000 live births	Per cen	distribution
Weight group (lbs.)	at each weight	Live births	Deaths at 0-28 days
Total	18 19 19 19	100	100
Under 5½ lb.	160	6.8	65.7
Over $5\frac{1}{2}$ lb	rig a mi b 6 sizman a	93.2	34.3
2½ lb and under	814	0.4	18.7
–3 lb.	549	0.3	8.8
-3½ lb	414	A OTHER O.4 TE (1)	10.3
-4 lb	269	0.5	8.2
-4½ lb	119	0.9	6.0
-5 lb. 10 10	83	1:5	7.6
-5½ lb	35	2.9	6.0
-6 lb	12	6.1	4.5
$-7\frac{1}{2}$ lb	nortality outes based	46.2	17.7
-8 lb. lesacom	Merence 21 1953 was	16:3	190 4.9
-9 lb obliq ani	and self in the factor of the	18.7	4.7
–10 lb	3	4.8	1:0
Over 10 lb.	0201 027 1001	1.0	1.6

It is clear from this table that neonatal mortality as a whole will vary from one year to the next according to (a) improvement or otherwise in the mortality rates in individual weight categories, and (b) changes in the relative proportions of infants born at different weights, particularly in the proportion $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under. (It is desirable, however, to choose $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. or under, which is equivalent to 1,000 grammes, as the lower weight limit in routine tabulation: it was not possible to do so in this instance.) Comparison of the percentage distributions of births and deaths also reveals the considerable 'weight' which is given to these very immature deaths. Less than half of one per cent of the live births weighed $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, but they contributed 19 per cent of the neonatal mortality. Slight but progressive improvements in the survival prospects at weights upwards of $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. brought about by better obstetric and pædiatric care at and after birth might be minimised or even hidden by relatively small increases in the proportion of live births at $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under.

^{*} Registrar General's Statistical Review of England and Wales, 1950–51, Supplement on Hospital In-patient Statistics (page 13). H.M.S.O., price 7s. 6d. net.

Annual analyses of perinatal mortality—stillbirths and liveborn infants dying within one week—by birth weight would allow these two trends to be studied and assessed separately or together.

Weight at birth, which is more easily and more reliably obtained than gestation age itself, would provide us with a measure of fœtal and early infant development, the lack of which seriously handicaps the analysis of perinatal mortality at the present time.

Definitions of the rates employed

A simple definition of an infant mortality rate is the number of deaths among liveborn infants at ages under 12 months registered in a given year per 1,000 live births registered during the same year.

The number of births registered during the year does not necessarily give the true population at risk. There may be variations in delay between the actual time of birth (or stillbirth) and the time when the birth (or stillbirth) is registered. In the case of live births, some of the infants dying in any year will have been born the previous year and should properly be related to live births occurring at that time; if the birth rate has changed, this may be different from the number occurring during the year. The Medical Text Volumes for 1940-45 (pages 27-29) and 1946-47 (pages 15-17) discuss an adjustment which takes both these factors into account. Infant mortality rates have been calculated per 1,000 "related" live births regularly since 1941. In the same way, stillbirths have been calculated per 1,000 total birth occurrences.

The following table shows the infant mortality rates based on "registered" and "related" live births respectively for each of the last seven years, and sets out the differences between them. The difference in 1953 was almost negligible, there being relatively little change in the number of births taking place as compared with earlier years.

1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
41.6	34.4	32.7	30·1	29.8	27.6	26.9
41.4	33.9	32.4	29.6	29.7	27.6	26.8
-0.2	-0.5	-0.3	-0.5	-0.1	0.0	-0.1
	41.6	41·6 34·4 41·4 33·9	41·6 34·4 32·7 41·4 33·9 32·4	41·6 34·4 32·7 30·1 41·4 33·9 32·4 29·6	41·6 34·4 32·7 30·1 29·8 41·4 33·9 32·4 29·6 29·7	41·6 34·4 32·7 30·1 29·8 27·6 41·4 33·9 32·4 29·6 29·7 27·6

The 1940-45 Medical Text shows how to compute "related" infant mortality rates by sex, legitimacy and quarters of the year, and for regional areas. The method is more fully described with the aid of worked examples, in a recent comprehensive review*. The necessary data from which the infant mortality rates per 1,000 related live births during 1953 were calculated are given in Table 26 of Part I and Table YY of Part II of the Annual Review.

* Logan, W. P. D. "The measurement of infant mortality", Population Bulletin of the United Nations, No. 3, October, 1953, page 30.

The rates exhibited in the present series of tables all relate to the calendar year unless otherwise specified, and conform to the following definitions:

Infant Mortality Rate—Deaths among liveborn infants at ages under 1 year per 1,000 related live births.

Neonatal Mortality Rate—Deaths among liveborn infants, under 4 weeks of age per 1,000 related live births.

- (a) Early Neonatal Mortality Rate—Deaths among liveborn infants under 1 week of age per 1,000 related live births;
- (b) Late Neonatal Mortality Rate—Deaths among liveborn infants aged 1 week but under 4 weeks per 1,000 related live births.

Post-neonatal Mortality Rate—Deaths among liveborn infants aged four weeks but under 1 year of age per 1,000 related live births. ("Post-neonatal" is preferred as the descriptive adjective for this age period because it is self-explanatory in relation to the well-established term "neonatal." The adjective "postnatal" is best employed in its literal meaning of "after birth," irrespective of the time period.)

Stillbirth Rate (Late Fætal Mortality Rate)—Births at or over 28 weeks gestation which are not liveborn, per 1,000 births (live and still).

Perinatal Mortality Rate—This term has come into use in recent years to describe a combination of stillbirths with early neonatal deaths (deaths under 1 week) per 1,000 total births; it appears in several of the tables in the present Text with total births (live plus still) as the denominator. Stillbirths combined with all neonatal deaths are also shown.

Table XLII.—Principal Causes of Death Under One Year, arranged in ætiological groups: (a) Age-group distribution per cent of all deaths assigned to each cause; (b) Cause distribution per 1,000 total deaths in each age-group. England and Wales, 1953

		Number of	Age	listribution r assign	per cent of t	otal infant de	eaths	Cause		per 1,000 in each age-		eaths
Ætiological Group	Cause of Death (and International Classification numbers)	infant	Infant	Nec	onatal mort	ality	Post- neonatal	Infant	Nec	onatal mort	Late (1 week and under 4 weeks) 1,000 326 273 108 4 11 60 50 4	Post- neonatal
	(and intrinational classification fulficers)	(under 1 year)	mortality (under 1 year)	Under 4 weeks	Early (under 1 week)	Late (1 week and under 4 weeks)	mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)	mortality (under 1 year)	Under 4 weeks	Early (under 1 week)	(1 week and under	mortality (4 weeks and under 1 year)
ALL CAUSES	All causes	18,324	100	66	55	11	34	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
2 2	Congenital malformations (750-759)	2,934	100	62	40	22	38	160	151	117	326	178
74	Total causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin other than congenital malformations	8,847	100	98	92	6	2	483	718	804	273	27
Prenatal	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776)	3,546	100	98	92	6	2	194	287	322	108	II.
and Natal Group	Attributed to maternal toxæmia (769)	144	100	97	91	6	3	8	12	13	4	1
(including congenital malforma-	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy (773)	226	100	92	83	9	8	12	17	18	- 11	3
tions)	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762)	2,490	100	99	94	5	1	136	204	232	60	6
	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth (760)	1,504	100	98	91	7	2	82	122	136	50	4
	Other birth injury (including maternal antepartum hæmorrhage) (761)	332	100	99	97	2	1	18	27	32	4	0
	Erythroblastosis (770)	408	100	97	87	10	3	22	33	35	20	2
	Hæmorrhagic disease of newborn (771)	197	100	99	83	16	1	11	16	16	16	0

1	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhœa of newborn) (571, 764) Pneumonia and bronchitis (490-493, 763: 500-502) Causes classified as infective (001-138): others mainly infective in origin* Whooping cough (056, 085) Acute upper respiratory infections and influenza (470-475; 480-483) Otitis media and mastoiditis; empyema; pleurisy (391-393; 518, 519) Septicæmia; skin and subcutaneous	995 224 107	100 100 100 100	9 28 18 2	13	8 15 14 2	91 72 82 98	36 184 54	78	1 00 1 44	28 248 69	97 391 131
	Causes classified as infective (001-138): others mainly infective in origin* Whooping cough (056, 085) Acute upper respiratory infections and influenza (470-475; 480-483) Otitis media and mastoiditis; empyema; pleurisy (391-393; 518, 519) Senticemia: skin and subcutaneous	995 224 107	100	28 18 2	13	15	72 82	54	0.03	44	69	131
Parties and Street	others mainly infective in origin* Whooping cough (056, 085) Acute upper respiratory infections and influenza (470-475; 480-483) Otitis media and mastoiditis; empyema; pleurisy (391-393; 518, 519) Senticemia: skin and subcutaneous	224	100	18	4	14	82	54	13	4		
Page 1	Acute upper respiratory infections and influenza (470-475; 480-483) Otitis media and mastoiditis; empyema; pleurisy (391-393; 518, 519) Senticemia: skin and subcutaneous	107.	201		3-47	2	00					
Farmer's Groves	otitis media and mastoiditis; empyema; pleurisy (391-393; 518, 519)		100	12		- 1018	900	113	0	5005	3	35
Single	ema; pleurisy (391-393; 518, 519)	112			4	. 8	88	9.01	1	0	5	15
	Septicæmia; skin and subcutaneous	23 7 22	100	14	3	11	86	060	1	0	7	15
(unchang) congental nearlorms.	tissue infections; sepsis of newborn (053, 690-698, 765-768)	120	100	57	16	41	43	071	6	3	25	- 8
Postnatal	Tuberculosis other than tuberculous meningitis (001-008: 011-019)	47	100	8	4	04	92	3	0	0	001	7
Group	Tuberculous meningitis (010)	16	100			0.00	100	1	9-34	0.51	2007	0.03
A Commission of the Commission	Meningococcal infections and non- meningococcal meningitis (057; 340)	285	100	19	10-02	15	81	15	4	6-72 6-30 6-30	21	37
	Causes classified as infective not specified above (remainder 001-138)	84	100	21	5	16	79	5	1.10.	0.90	0.40 7 3.80	11
ARL CAUSES	Accidental mechanical suffocation	·	39-86	19.89	16.76	3.13	3-66	211	8.65	3.79	3-25	3-24
	from vomit, food, foreign body, or in cot (E921-E925)	423	100	12	4	4 4 8 pm	88	23	1 0.000	3 111 0 8 171 1	4 0000000 4 0000000	60
2310ap	Lack of care; neglect (including foundlings); infanticide (E926; E980-E985)	mpc.111	100	88	86	though the state of the state o	12 12	fluder	र प्यत्र कान्त् - 9 	9	a more pro-	2 100g
Astiological	Other accidental causes (remainder E800-E999)	65	100	8	8		92	4	0	0	-	10
T	Total causes remaining	914	100	29	21	8	71	50	22	19	37	104
UNCLASSIFIED -	Neoplasms (140-239)	72	100	22	18	CONTRACT A	78	46	ospici y	18 18	35	95

Table XLIII.—Principal Causes of Death Under One Year and in the Neonatal, Post-neonatal and other Age Periods, by Sex, per 1,000 related live births. England and Wales, 1953

	Priory-Parish	Total	esta lagrana		Infant Mort	ality per 1,00	00 related li	ve births at v	arious ages		104
Ætiological Group	Cause of Death (and International Classification numbers)	Infant mortality (under	Neonatal	Early neonatal	Late neonatal	Post-neo- natal mor-	Early neon	natal period	Post	-neonatal pe	eriod
	Lack of care; beginn (including topically property)	1 year)	mortality (under 4 weeks)	mortality (under 1 week)	mortality (1 week and under 4 weeks)	tality (4 weeks and under 1 year)	Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and unde 1 year
ALL CAUSES	All Causes $\left\{ egin{array}{lll} \mathbf{M} & \\ \mathbf{F} & \end{array} \right.$	29·84 23·62	19·89 15·30	16·76 12·72	3·13 2·58	9·96 8·32	8·11 6·71	8·65 6·01	3·79 3·05	3·25 2·80	2·91 2·47
	Congenital malformations (750-759) {M. F.	4·32 4·26	2·68 2·65	1·71 1·75	0·97 0·90	1·64 1·61	0·61 0·73	1·10 1·03	0·90 0·72	0·40 0·51	0·34 0·38
	Total causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin other than congenital malformations $\{F, \}$	14·78 10·96	14·50 10·74	13·64 10·05	0·86 0·69	0·28 0·22	7·13 5·70	6·51 4·34	0·20 0·17	0·06 0·02	0·02 0·03
Prenatal and Natal Group (including	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774,776) { F.	5·68 4·65	5·56 4·56	5·26 4·24	0·30 0·32	0·12 0·10	3·18 2·58	2·08 1·67	0·11 0·08	0·01 0·01	=1
congenital malforma-	Attributed to maternal toxæmia (769) $\begin{cases} M. \\ F. \end{cases}$	0·24 0·18	0·24 0·17	0·23 0·16	0·01 0·01	0.01	0·11 0·09	0·12 0·07	0.01	0.00	_8
tions)	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy (773) $\begin{cases} M. \\ F. \end{cases}$	0·40 0·24	0·38 0·22	0·34 0·20	0·04 0·02	0·02 0·02	0·16 0·10	0·18 0·10	0·01 0·02	0.01	0.00
Extend	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762) {M. F.	4·24 3·00	4·19 2·97	3·99 2·83	0·20 0·14	0·05 0·03	2·01 1·56	1·98 1·26	0·03 0·02	0·02 0·01	0.00
	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth {M. (760) {F.	2·71 1·66	2·65 1·64	2·47 1·53	0·18 0·11	0·06 0·02	1·07 0·73	1·39 0·80	0·03 0·02	0.01	0·02 0·00
	Other birth injury (including maternal fm. antepartum hæmorrhage) (761) f.	0·55 0·41	0·55 0·41	0·53 0·40	0·02 0·01	0.00	0·37 0·32	0·17 0·09	0.00	Ξ	0.00
	Erythroblastosis (770) $\left\{ \substack{M. \\ F.} \right\}$	0·64 0·55	0·61 0·54	0·56 0·48	0·05 0·06	0·03 0·01	0·20 0·27	0·36 0·21	0·02 0·01	0·01 0·00	0.00
	Hæmorrhagic disease of newborn (771) {M. F.	· 0·33 0·24	0·33 0·24	0·27 0·20	0·06 0·04	0.00	0·04 0·05	0·23 0·15	0.00	0.00	<u>-</u>

					0.5							270.49	
		Total causes mainly of postnatal origin	{M. F.	9·21 7·25	2·24 1·60	1.08 0.68	1·16 0·92	6·97 5·65	0·22 0·17	0·86 0·51	2·32 1·94	2·49 1·99	2·16 1·72
	(leasaches) progenites vites metiens	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhea of newborn) (571, 764)	{M. F.	1·12 0·81	0·10 0·07	0.01 0.01	0·09 0·06	1·02 0·75	-	0·01 0·01	0·36 0·28	0·36 0·26	0·30 0·20
	Premised non Nated Group	Pneumonia and bronchitis (490-493, 763: 500-502)	${M. \atop F.}$	5·59 4·25	1·64 1·06	0·82 0·46	0·82 0·60	3·95 3·19	0.06 0.05	0·76 0·41	1·36 1·09	1·48 1·22	1·11 0·88
, 1	Postnatal Group	Causes classified as infective (001-138): others mainly infective in origin*	{М. F.	1·52 1·39	0·26 0·26	0·07 0·06	0·19 0·20	1·26 1·13	0.00	0.06 0.05	0·34 0·33	0.39	0·53 0·48
		Accidental mechanical suffocation from vomit, food, foreign body, or in cot (E921-E925)	$\left\{ \begin{matrix} M. \\ F. \end{matrix} \right.$	0·67 0·58	0-07 0-08	0·02 0·03	0·05 0·05	0·60 0·50	0.00	0·02 0·02	0·23 0·22	0·23 0·17	0·14 0·11
		Lack of care; neglect (including found-lings); infanticide (E926, E980-E985)	{M. F.	0·19 0·12	0·16 0·12	0·16 0·12	0.00	0.03	0·15 0·11	0·01 0·02	0.01	0.01	0·01 0·00
277	urt dansku (se	Other accidental causes (remainder E800-E999)	{м. F.	0·10 0·09	0.01 0.01	0.01 0.01	24.5	0·09 0·08	0.00	0.00	0.01	0·02 0·02	0.06 0.04
Uı	NCLASSIFIED	Total causes remaining	{м. F.	1·53 1·14	0·47 0·31	0·33 0·24	0·14 0·07	1·06 0·83	0·15 0·11	0·17 0·13	0·37 0·22	0·29 0·27	0·40 0·34
In	nmaturity, o 760·5-773·	r with mention of immaturity (774, 776; 5)		9.31	9.17	8:45	0.72	0.14	4.60	3.84	0.13	0.01	0.00
-	Immaturity early infar	alone, or primary to disease other than of acy (774, 776)		5·19	5.08	4.76	0.32	0.11	2.88	1.88	0.10	0.01	Dec.
	Immaturity (760·5-773	associated with diseases of early infancy	unungst s	4.12	4.09	3.68	0.41	0.03	1.72	1.96	0.03	0.00	0.00
Al	l other cause	es (760·0-773·0 and remainder)	- Bakkalar	17.51	8.49	6.35	2.14	9.02	2.83	3-53	3-30	3.02	2:70

Table XLIV.—Stillbirths per 1,000 Total Births, Infant Deaths and Deaths in the Early Neonatal, Late Neonatal and Post-neonatal Periods per 1,000 Related Live Births, and Death Rates from the Principal Causes of Infant Mortality; Comparison of Annual and Quarterly Rates. England and Wales, 1953

tinenge en en en	(7.5) (17.5) and temesindar)	Annual Rates	(Per 1	Quarter ,000 live bi	ly Rates	ices)*	Quart	erly Rates p	er cent of A	nnual
Ætiological Group	Cause of Death (and International Classification numbers)	(per 1,000 related live births)	Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.
Stillbirths (late for	metal deaths at or over 28 weeks gestation)	22.4	22.9	22.3	21.2	23.2	102	100	95	104
Early Neonatal I	Deaths (infant deaths at ages under 1 week)	14.8	15.8	14-7	14.0	14.7	107	99	95	99
Late Neonatal D	eaths (infant deaths at ages 1 week and under 4 weeks)	2.9	3.7	2.7	2.4	2.7	128	93	83	93
Post-neonatal De	aths (infant deaths at ages 4 weeks and under 1 year)	9.1	13.8	7.2	6.0	9.7	150	78	65	105
Infant deaths (tot	tal under 1 year)	26.8	33.3	24-5	22.3	27-2	124	91	83	101
terrorial district	Congenital malformations (750-759)	4.3	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.4	107	93	98	102
600 DEC	Total causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin other than congenital malformations	12.9	13.7	12-6	12.2	13.2	106	98	95	102
Fearmasi Commp	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early	0.32	0.00	0.00	11.50	0.91	0.00	0.73	0.38	- 0-23
Prenatal and Natal	infancy (774, 776)	5.2	5:4	5.2	4.7	5.4	104	100	90	104
Group (including	Attributed to maternal toxemia (769)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.70.0	198	170	1 + 41
congenital malformations)	Ill-defined diseases of early infancy (773)	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	(-6)	(-35 to 10 t	0.26	0.50
manormations)	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (762)	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.9	106	94	97	108
	Intracranial and spinal injury at birth (760)	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.0	105	100	105	91
	Other birth injury (including maternal antepartum hæmorrhage) (761)	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.84	5-35	2-49	2-16
A	Erythroblastosis (770)	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	100	100	100	100
	Hæmorrhagic disease of newborn (771)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	_		_	

	dumphina 1975 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	1130	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	a tooks	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	21020	22.1	70.0	0 120	
	Total causes mainly of postnatal origin	8.3	13-4	6.5	4.8	8.3	161	78	58	100
	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhœa of newborn) (571, 764)	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	120	90	90	90
	Pneumonia and bronchitis (490-493, 763; 500-502)	5.0	8.8	3.5	2.3	5.3	176	70	46	106
Postnatal Group	Causes classified as infective (001-138); others mainly infective in origin (340; 391-393; 470-483; 518, 519; 690-698; 765-768)	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.4	147	80	67	93
PROPERTY AND STREET	Accidental mechanical suffocation from vomit, food, foreign body, or in cot (E921-E925)	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	133	117	67	83
	Lack of care; neglect (including foundlings); infanticide (E926; E980-E985)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	12/9	100	10.6	- 155 H
79	Other accidental causes (remainder E800-E999)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	N/A)	350-1-3	- 154 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	1
Unclassified	Total causes remaining	1-4	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	114	100	79	86
Immaturity, or	with mention of immaturity (774; 776; 760·5-773·5)	9-3	10.0	9.0	8.6	9.7	108	97	92	104
Immaturity a	lone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776)	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.7	5.4	104	100	90	104
	ssociated with diseases of early infancy (760.5-773.5)	4.1	4.6	3.9	3.9	4.2	112	95	95 CH S	102
All other causes	s (760·0-773·0 and remainder)	17.5	23.3	15.5	13.7	17.5	133	89	78	2 100

Table ALYST Indust Mortaley per 1,000 Related Live Births, and combined Stiffbirth and lafout Death Water per 1,000 Potal Births,

* Stillbirth rates are per 1,000 total births. Infant mortality rates from all causes are per 1,000 related live births

Table XLV.—Infant Mortality per 1,000 Related Live Births, and combined Stillbirth and Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Total Births, according to Age. England and Wales, Standard Regions and Conurbations, 1953

			Infa	nt mortali	ty per 1,00	0 related 1	ive births	at various	ages		Stillbir	ths and infa	ant deaths otal birth	Rates p	er 1,000
Standard Regions and Conurbations	Total infant morta-	Neo-	Early	Late neonatal morta-	Post- neonatal morta-	Early n	eonatal riod	Per Pe	ost-neonat period	al	Still- births	Still- births (late	Still- births	Infant	Still- births
within the standard regions	lity (under 1 year)	natal morta- lity (under 4 weeks)	neonatal morta- lity (under 1 week)	lity (1 week and under 4 weeks)	lity (4 weeks and under	Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	and under	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	plus infant deaths under 1 year	fœtal deaths at or over 28 weeks gesta- tion)	plus infant deaths under 1 week	deaths at 1 week and over	plus infant deaths under 4 weeks
ENGLAND AND WALES	26.8	17.7	14.8	2.9	9.1	7.4	7-4	3.4	3.0	2.7	48.6	22.4	36.9	11.7	39.7
Standard Regions: NORTH OF ENGLAND Northern East and West Ridings North Western	30·9 30·5 29·9	19·3 19·8 19·9	16·4 16·6 16·5	2·9 3·2 3·4	11·6 10·7 10·0	8·3 8·4 8·3	8·1 8·2 8·2	4·4 4·0 3·8	4·0 3·5 3·3	3·2 3·2 2·9	53·4 53·3 54·1	23·3 23·6 25·0	39·3 39·8 41·1	14·1 13·4 12·9	42·1 42·9 44·4
MIDLANDS AND EAST. REGIONS North Midland Midland Eastern	27·8 27·8 23·3	18·0 18·9 15·7	14·9 15·6 13·0	3·1 3·3 2·7	9·8 8·9 7·6	7·2 8·0 6·7	7·6 7·6 6·3	3·3 3·2 3·1	3·4 2·9 2·4	3·0 2·7 2·1	50·0 50·4 42·8	22·9 23·3 20·0	37·4 38·5 32·8	12·5 11·9 10·0	40·5 41·7 35·4
SOUTH OF ENGLAND London and South Eastern Southern South Western	22·6 23·4 24·6	15·0 15·4 16·5	12·8 13·2 14·3	2·2 2·2 2·2	7.6 8.0 8.1	6·5 6·2 7·0	6·3 6·9 7·3	2·7 3·1 3·0	2·5 2·7 2·5	2·3 2·2 2·6	42·3 43·8 44·5	20·2 21·0 20·4	32·8 33·9 34·5	9·5 9·9 10·0	34·9 36·1 36·6
WALES (including Monmouthshire) Wales I (South East) Wales II (Remainder)	31·7 30·4	19·6 20·0	15·6 16·1	4.0	12·1 10·4	8·0 7·2	7·6 8·9	4·7 5·1	4·3 2·9	3·1 2·3	56·6 53·7	25·8 24·1	41·0 39·8	15·6 13·9	44·9 43·6
Conurbations within Standard Regions: Tyneside conurbation	29·9 31·3	19·8 19·1	16·5 16·3	3·3 2·8	10·1 12·2	8·9 8·0	7·6 8·3	4·0 4·6	3·4 4·3	2·7 3·4	53·2 53·5	24·0 23·0	40·1 38·9	13·0 14·5	43·3 41·6
West Yorkshire conurbation	30·5 30·5	19.6	16.4	3·2 3·1	10.9	8·7 8·2	7·7 8·6	4.1	3·1 3·8	3.7	51·7 54·3	22.0	38·0 41·0	13·7 13·3	41.1
S.E. Lancashire conurbation	28·0 32·8 29·7	19·3 20·8 19·9	16·5 16·7 16·5	2·8 4·1 3·4	8·7 12·0 9·8	8·8 8·3 7·8	7·6 8·4 8·8	3·3 4·7 3·6	2·8 4·3 3·0	2·6 3·1 3·1	52·4 56·2 54·3	25·2 24·3 25·4	41·2 40·6 41·5	11·2 15·6 12·8	44·0 44·5 44·8
West Midlands conurbation Rest of Midland region	27·8 27·8	18·0 19·8	14·8 16·3	3·2 3·5	9.8	7·3 8·7	7·6 7·6	3·3 3·1	3·2 2·6	3.3	51·5 49·3	24·4 22·1	38·8 38·1	12·6 11·2	42·0 41·5
Greater London conurbation	22·5 22·8	15·1 15·0	12·9 12·5	2.2	7·4 7·8	6·7 6·0	6·2 6·5	2·6 3·1	2·5 2·4	2.3	42·5 41·4	20.6	33·2 31·3	9·3 10·1	35·3 33·7

Table XLVI.—Secular Trend of Stillbirths per 1,000 total births, 1930-1953, and of Deaths in the Neonatal, Post-neonatal and other Age Periods under One Year per 1,000 live births, 1906-1953. England and Wales

				Infant me	ortality per	1,000 live	births,* at v	various ages			Stillbir	ths and infar	nt deaths—Rabirths†	ates per 1,00	0 total
Quinquennium and year	Total infant mortality (under 1	Neonatal	Early neonatal	Late neonatal mortality	Post- neonatal mortality		neonatal riod	Post-r	neonatal per	iod	Stillbirths plus infant	Stillbirths (late fætal	Stillbirths plus infant deaths	Infant deaths at	Stillbirth:
Cher area	year)	mortality (under 4 weeks)	mortality (under 1 week)	(1 week	(4 weeks and under 1 year)	Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 1 year	deaths under 1 year	deaths, at or over 28 weeks gestation)	under 1 week— "Perinatal Mortality"	1 week and over	deaths under 4 weeks
1906–1910 1911–1915 1916–1920 1921–1925 1926–1930	117·1 108·7 90·9 74·9 67·6	40·2 39·0 37·0 33·4 31·8	24·5 24·1 23·4 21·7 21·8	15·7 14·9 13·7 11·7 9·9	76·9 69·8 53·9 41·6 35·7	11·5 11·4 11·0 10·4 10·3	13·0 12·7 12·4 11·3 11·5	22·8 20·2 16·5 12·8 10·8	22·0 19·6 14·6 11·3 9·5	32·1 30·0 22·8 17·5 15·4	ШП				
1931–1935 1936–1940 1941–1945 1946–1950	61·9 55·3 49·8 36·3	31·4 29·2 26·0 21·1	22·4 21·5 18·7 16·2	9·0 7·7 7·2 4·9	30·5 26·0 23·8 15·2	10·7 10·4 9·3 7·9	11·7 11·2 9·5 8·4	9.9 8.8 8.9 5.8	8·5 7·8 7·7 5·0	12·1 9·4 7·2 4·4	18118	WE!	Ms = 33	e Zire 9 Zire	E
1930	60.2	30-9	22.0	8.9	29.3	10.4	11-6	9.7	7.9	11.7	98.3	40.8	61.9	36.4	70.4
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	65·7 64·5 62·7 59·3 57·0	31·5 31·5 32·1 31·4 30·4	22·1 22·4 22·9 22·7 22·0	9·5 9·2 9·3 8·7 8·4	34·2 33·0 30·6 27·9 26·6	10·4 10·6 11·0 10·9 10·7	11·7 11·8 11·8 11·8 11·3	10·8 10·8 9·8 8·9 9·1	9·2 9·0 8·6 7·7 7·7	14·2 13·2 12·2 11·3 9·8	104·5 103·7 102·5 96·7 95·4	40·9 41·3 41·4 40·5 40·7	62·1 62·8 63·4 62·2 61·9	42·4 40·8 39·1 34·5 33·5	71·2 71·6 72·3 70·5 69·9
1936 1937 1938 1939 1940	58·7 57·7 52·8 50·6 56·8	30·2 29·7 28·3 28·3 29·6	21·9 22·0 21·1 21·2 21·3	8·2 7·8 7·1 7·1 8·3	28·5 28·0 24·5 22·2 27·2	10·7 10·8 10·3 10·3 9·8	11·3 11·2 10·8 10·9 11·5	9·3 9·4 8·2 7·9 9·3	8·3 8·3 7·3 7·0 8·2	10·9 10·3 9·0 7·3 9·7	95.9 94.4 88.9 86.9 92.5	39·7 39·0 38·3 38·1 37·2	60·8 60·2 58·6 58·5 57·7	35·2 34·2 30·4 28·4 34·7	68·7 67·6 65·5 65·3 65·7
1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	60·0 50·6 - 49·1 45·4 46·0	29·0 27·2 25·2 24·4 24·8	20·7 19·6 18·3 17·5 18·0	8·3 7·7 6·9 6·9 6·8	31·1 23·4 23·9 21·1 21·3	10·1 9·6 9·1 8·8 9·0	10·6 10·0 9·2 8·8 9·0	11·3 8·7 8·8 8·0 8·2	9·7 7·5 7·8 7·0 7·0	10·1 7·2 7·3 6·1 6·1	92·4 81·1 77·5 70·9 73·4	34·8 33·2 30·1 27·6 27·6	54·7 52·1 47·9 44·5 45·2	37·7 29·0 29·6 26·3 28·1	62·7 59·4 54·6 51·1 51·8
1946 1947 1948 1949 1950	42·9 41·4 33·9 32·4 29·6	24·5 22·7 19·7 19·3 18·5	17·8 16·5 15·6 15·6 15·2	6·7 6·2 4·1 3·7 3·3	18·4 18·6 14·2 13·0 11·1	8·7 7·8 7·8 7·6 7·2	9·1 8·7 7·9 8·0 8·0	7·1 6·9 5·5 4·8 4·3	6·1 6·0 4·8 4·4 3·7	5·2 5.7 3'9 3'8 3·1	66·9 65·0 56·9 54·6 51·7	27·2 24·1 23·2 22·7 22·6	44·3 40·3 38·5 38·0 37·4	22·6 24·6 18·4 16·7 14·3	50·7 46·4 42·5 41·5 40·7
1951 1952 1953	29·7 27·6 26·8	18·8 18·3 17·7	15·5 15·2 14·8	3·3 3·2 2·9	10·9 9·3 9·1	7·5 7·6 7·4	8·0 7·6 7·4	4·1 3·7 3·4	3·6 3·0 3·0	3·2 2·6 2·7	52·2 49·6 48·6	23·0 22·7 22·4	38·2 37·5 36·9	14·0 12·1 11·7	41·5 40·6 39·7

^{*} Rates based on related live births from 1926 onwards.
† The births upon which these rates are based for successive calendar years are numbers registered up to 1938 inclusive and numbers of occurrences from 1939.

Table XLVII.—Infant Mortality per 1,000 Related Live Births, and combined Stillbirth and Infant Death Rates per 1,000 Total Births, according to Age. England and Wales, and Aggregates by type of area within Regional Groups, 1953

			Infa	nt mortali	ty per 1,00	0 related 1	ive births,	, at various	ages	- 1000 - 1000 - 1000	Stillbirt	ths and infa	nt deaths.		er 1,000
Regional groups and aggregates	Total infant morta-	Neo-	Early	Late neonatal morta-	morta-	Early n	eonatal riod	Po	ost-neonat period	al The	Still- births	Still- births (late	Still- births	Infant	Still- births
by type of area	lity (under 1 year)	natal morta- lity (under 4 weeks)	neonatal morta- lity (under 1 week)	lity (1 week and under 4 weeks)	lity (4 weeks and under 1 year)	Under 1 day	1 day and under 1 week	and under	3 months and under 6 months	and under	plus infant deaths under 1 year	fœtal deaths at or over 28 weeks gesta- tion)	plus infant deaths under 1 week	deaths at 1 week and over	plus infant deaths under 4 week
ENGLAND AND WALES	26.8	17-7	14.8	2.9	9.1	7.4	7.4	3.4	3.0	2.7	48.6	22.4	36.9	11.7	39.7
Conurbations	26.3	17.4	14.6	2.8	8.9	7.6	7.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	48-2	22.5	36.8	11.4	39.5
Other urban areas: with populations of 100,000 and over with populations of 50,000 to 100,000 with populations of under 50,000	28·2 28·6 27·0	18·2 19·0 17·6	15·3 15·8 14·6	2·9 3·2 3·0	10·0 9·6 9·4	7·4 7·7 7·3	7·9 8·1 7·3	3·7 3·8 3·6	3·5 3·2 3·1	2·8 2·6 2·7	50·8 50·4 49·1	23·3 22·5 22·7	38·3 37·9 37·0	12·6 12·5 12·1	41·2 41·0 39·9
Rural Districts	26.0	17.3	14.6	2.7	8.7	7.2	7.4	3.3	2.8	2.6	46.6	21.2	35-5	11.0	38.1
NORTH OF ENGLAND (Northern, E. and W. Ridings, N. Western)	30.3	19.7	16.5	3.2	10.6	8.3	8-2	4.0	3.5	3.1	53-7	24.2	40.3	13.4	43.4
Conurbations (Tyneside, W. Yorks., S.E. Lancs., Merseyside	30.1	19.8	16.5	3.3	10.3	8.7	7.8	3.9	3.3	3.0	53.3	24-0	40.1	13.2	43.3
Other urban areas: with populations of 100,000 and over with populations of 50,000 to 100,000 with populations of under 50,000	32·2 31·3 29·5	19·5 21·1 19·0	16·3 17·9 15·8	3·2 3·2 3·2	12·7 10·2 10·5	7·9 8·9 7·5	8·3 9·0 8·3	4·7 4·3 3·7	4·6 3·4 3·4	3·4 2·5 3·4	57·5 56·0 52·2	26·2 25·5 23·5	42·1 43·0 38·9	15:4 13:0 13:3	45·2 46·1 42·0
Rural Districts	29.8	19.7	17-1	2.6	10-1	8.3	8.8	3.8	3.3	3.0	52.0	22.9	39.6	12.4	42.2

	fections, kapais of 765-768) Tubsteniosis, otiest	ромрон	053, 69	0-698,	0.18	0.58	0.20				COL	127	i u		38	167
	(301-303/518/ 210 (301-303/518/ 210 6/308/308/80/30/30/30/30/30/30/30/30/30/30/30/30/30		moons the	ma ju-		0.13	0-50.		12		100	1 4	1 15		901	. 83
	MIDLANDS AND EAST. REGIONS	26.5	17.7	14.6	3.1	8.8	7.4	7-2	3.2	2.9	2.7	48.1	22.2	36.5	11.6	39.6
	(N. Midland, Midland, Eastern)	engles (0) lory infer	(085)	india.	0.99	0.34	0.39	9	2	0-93	700	103	15		\$8 T	134
	Conurbation (West Midlands)	27.8	18.0	14.8	3.2	9.8	7-3	7.6	3.3	3.2	3.3	51.5	24.4	38.8	12-6	42.0
	Other urban areas: with populations of 100,000 and over with populations of 50,000 to 100,000 with populations of under 50,000.	26·7 28·1 27·1	18·5 18·8 17·9	15·7 15·2 14·3	2·7 3·5 3·6	8·2 9·3 9·2	7·7 7·5 7·5	8·0 7·7 6·8	3·2 3·8 3·4	2·6 2·9 3·3	2·4 2·6 2·5	47·7 47·6 48·7	21·6 20·1 22·2	37·0 35·0 36·2	10·7 12·5 12·5	39·7 38·5 39·7
	Rural Districts	24.3	16.5	13.8	2.7	7.8	7.1	6.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	45.6	21.8	35.4	10-2	38.0
	SOUTH OF ENGLAND (London and S.E., Southern, S. Western)	23·1	15.4	13.2	2.2	7.7	6.6	6.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	43.0	20.4	33.3	9.7	35.5
. 83	Conurbation (Greater London)	22.5	15.1	12.9	2.2	7.4	6.7	6.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	42.5	20.6	33.2	9.3	35.3
	Other urban areas: with populations of 100,000 and over with populations of 50,000 to 100,000 with populations of under 50,000	24·5 25·1 22·6	16·3 16·3 15·0	14·3 13·6 12·8	2·1 2·7 2·2	8·2 8·8 7·6	6·5 6·5 6·2	7·8 7·1 6·7	3·1 3·5 3·2	2·9 2·7 2·2	2·2 2·6 2·2	46·5 44·5 42·7	22·5 20·0 20·6	36·5 33·3 33·1	10·0 11·2 9·6	38·5 35·9 35·3
	Rural Districts	23.7	15.8	13.5	2.3	7.9	6.7	6.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	42.0	18-8	32-1	9.9	34.3
	WALES (including Monmouthshire)	31.3	19.7	15.7	4.0	11:6	7.8	7.9	4.8	3.9	2.9	55.8	25.3	40.7	15.2	44.6
	Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	30.1	18.2	13.4	4.8	11.9	6.9	6.5	4.0	4.3	3.6	51.8	22.4	35.6	16.2	40.3
	Urban area with population of 50,000 to 100,000	43.8	26.0	21.9	4.2	17.8	8.3	13.5	1.0	12.5	4.3	91.0	49.5	70.2	20-8	74-2
	Urban area with population of under 50,000	30.9	19.9	16.4	3.4	11.0	8.6	7.8	1 8	3.8	2.4	56-9	26.9	42.9	14.0	46.2
	Rural Districts	32-1	20.3	16.1	4.2	11.8	7.2	8.9	5.9	3.2	2.7	54:8	23.6	39.3	15.5	43.4

Table XLVIII.—Principal Causes of Death Under One Year; Death Rates per 1,000 Related Live Births in England and Wales and Four Regional Groups, 1953, showing the regional rates as percentages of corresponding national rates

Ætiological	Cause of Death	Infai	nt Mortality	Rates per 1, births	000 related 1	ive	Regio	nal Rates pe	r cent of Er	igland and W	/ales
Group	(and International Classification numbers)	England and Wales	North of England	Midlands and Eastern Regions	South of England	Wales	England and Wales	North of England	Midlands and Eastern Regions	South of England	Wales
ALL CAUSES	All Causes	26-82	30.31	26.52	23.06	31-31	100	113	99	86	117
WALES (men	Congenital malformations (750-759)	4-30	4.65	4.26	3.91	4.70	100	108	99	91	109
Rural Distric	Total causes mainly of prenatal and natal origin other than congenital malformations	12.92	14.46	13.00	11.22	14.68	100	112	101	87	114
Prenatal and Natal Group (including congenital malforma- tions)	Immaturity alone, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy (774, 776)	5·19 0·20 0·33 3·63 2·20 0·48 0·59 0·28	6·28 0·14 0·28 3·92 2·51 0·49 0·54 0·31	5·07 0·25 0·32 3·65 2·18 0·50 0·67 0·38	4·09 0·23 0·29 3·44 1·93 0·43 0·60 0·21	6·27 0·31 0·92 3·37 2·22 0·72 0·60 0·26	100 100 100 100 100 100 100	121 70 85 108 114 102 92 111	98 125 97 101 99 104 114 136	79 115 88 95 88 90 102 75	121 155 279 93 101 150 102 93
White popular	Total causes mainly of postnatal origin	8.26	9.84	7.85	6.73	10.12	100	119	95	81	123
Postnatal Group	Gastro-enteritis (including diarrhœa of newborn) (571, 764) Pneumonia and bronchitis (490-493, 763; 500-502) Causes classified as infective (001-138); others mainly infective in origin * Whooping cough; measles (056, 085) Acute upper respiratory infections and influenza (470-475, 480-483) Otitis media and mastoiditis, empyema, pleurisy (391-393, 518, 519) Septicæmia, skin and subcutaneous tissue infections, sepsis of newborn (053, 690-698, 765-768)	0.98 4.95 1.47 0.33 0.15 0.16	0.93 6.34 1.58 0.34 0.21 0.13	0.84 4.51 1.63 0.39 0.15 0.20	0·99 3·88 1·15 0·26 0·12 0·17	1.69 5.30 1.81 0.41 0.10 0.14	100 100 100 100 100 100	95 128 107 103 140 81	86 91 111 118 100 125	101 78 78 79 80 106	172 107 123 124 67 88
	Tuberculosis, other than tuberculous meningitis (001-008, 011-019)	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.29	100	71	100	100	200

13/2	Tuberculous meningitis (010)	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	10 1 300	100	100	67	67	10000
	Meningococcal infections and non-meningo- coccal meningitis (057, 340)	0.42	0.48	0.43	0-32	0.60	100	114	102	76	143
	Causes classified as infective not specified above (remainder 001-138)	0.12	0.13	0.17	0.09	0.12	100	108	142	75	100
	Accidental mechanical suffocation from vomit, food, foreign body, or in cot (E921-E925)	0.62	0.71	0.65	0.42	1.11	100	115	105	68	179
The state of the s	Lack of care, neglect (including foundlings), infanticide (E926, E980-E985) Other accidental causes (remainder E800-E999)	0·16 0·10	0·20 0·08	0·14 0·08	0·17 0·11	0·05 0·17	100 100	125 80	88 80	106 110	31 170
Unclassified	Total causes remaining	1.35	1.36	1.40	1.19	1.81	100	101	104	88	134
ONCLASSIFIED	Neoplasms (140-239) Other remaining causes	0·10 1·24	0·08 1·28	0·13 1·27	0·12 1·07	0·05 1·76	100	80 103	130 102	120 86	50 142
Immaturity, or	with mention of immaturity (774; 776; 760-5-773-5)	9.31	10-42	9.27	8-13	10-63	100	112	100	87	114
(774, 776	one, or primary to diseases other than of early infancy	5·19 4·12	6·28 4·14	5·07 4·20	4·09 4·04	6·27 4·36	100	121 100	98 102	79 98	121 106
All other causes	(760-0-773-0 and remainder)	17.51	19.89	17-25	14.93	20.68	100	114	99	85	118

^{* 3}40, 391-393, 470-483, 518, 519, 690-698, 765-768.

Table XLIX.—Secular Trend of Total and Illegitimate Stillbirths per 1,000 total births, and of Total and Illegitimate Deaths in Early Neonatal, Late Neonatal and Post-neonatal Periods per 1,000 related live births. England and Wales, 1936-1953

as increase and	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1936 to 1939	1940 to 1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Immatarii	Stillbirths Annual rate (Late fœtal deaths at or over 28 weeks) per cent of 1936–39	38·8 100	32·3 83	27·6 71	27·2 70	24·1 62	23·2 60	22·7 59	22·6 58	23.0	22:7 59	22.4
All Infants	Early neonatal deaths Annual rate (Under 1 week) per cent of 1936-39	21·6 100	19.3	18·0 83	17·8 82	16·5 76	15·6 72	15.6	15·2 70	15·5 72	15·2 70	14·8 69
Charles Charle	Late neonatal deaths Annual rate (1 week and under 4 weeks) per cent of 1936-39	7·6 100	7·5 99	6.8	6.7	6.2	4·1 54	3·7 49	3.3	3·3 43	3·2 42	2.9
Decrysora	Post-neonatal deaths Annual rate (4 weeks and under 1 year) per cent of 1936-39	25·8 100	25·1 97	21.3	18·4 71	18.6	14·2 55	13.0	11.1	10.9	9.3	9·1 36
	Stillbirths	49.6	39·9 80	31·5 64	33·2 67	30·6 62	31·6 64	29.5	29·1 59	31·6 64	29·7 60	29.8
Illegitimate Infants	Early neonatal deaths Annual rate (under 1 week) per cent of 1936-39	34·4 100	28-1	24·3 71	23.7	23.5	22·0 64	24·9 72	21.4	21·4 62	21.3	19·3 56
Patractif Dogina	Late neonatal deaths Annual rate (1 week and under 4 weeks) per cent of 1936-39	10.9	10·7 98	10·0 92	9·6 88	9·9 91	5·5 50	4.8	4.5	4·3 39	3.9 36	3.2
	Post-neonatal deaths Annual rate (4 weeks and under 1 year) per cent of 1936-39	41·6 100	35·8 86	30·5 73	26·9 65	24·7 59	17·9 43	15·1 36	13·6 33	12·8 31	9·8 24	10·6 25

Table L.—Secular Trend of Stillbirths per 1,000 total births, and of Deaths in the Neonatal and Post-neonatal Periods per 1,000 related live births. England and Wales; Standard Regions, 1949 to 1953

Post-cidicatal	Standard Regions	Les	Rates 194	in eac 9 to 1		1			1950 of rate		
united Rate	Figures Russ (1981)	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
sasu hour	ENGLAND AND WALES	22:7	22.6	23.0	22.7	22.4	100	100	101	100	99
18-11, 10-8120	NORTH OF ENGLAND	24.7	24.3	24.8	24.8	24.2	100	98	100	100	98
	Northern East and West Ridings North Western	24·6 23·5 25·5	25·8 22·9 24·4	24·6 24·2 25·2	24·9 23·9 25·2	23·3 23·6 25·0	100 100 100	105 97 96	100 103 99	101 102 99	95 100 98
STILLBIRTHS	MIDLANDS AND EAST- ERN REGIONS	22.2	22.6	23.1	22.2	22-2	100	102	104	100	100
(at or over 28 weeks gestation) per 1,000 live and stillbirths		22·2 23·1 20·9	23·0 23·8 20·6	23·1 23·9 21·9	22·5 22·7 21·1	22·9 23·3 20·0	100 100 100	104 103 99	104 103 105	101 98 101	103 101 96
DOET LESS	SOUTH OF ENGLAND	20-2	20.1	20.9	20.2	20.4	100	100	103	100	101
22 927 (22 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64 64	London and South Eastern Southern South Western	19·9 19·4 22·0	19·6 18·9 22·5	20·8 19·4 22·3	20·0 20·0 21·0	20·2 21·0 20·4	100 100 100	98 97 102	105 100 101	101 103 95	102 108 93
20.00 0.000	WALES (including Monmouthshire)	28-2	27.2	26.4	28.0	25.3	100	96	94	99	90
AND THE PERSON	ENGLAND AND WALES	19.3	18.5	18.8	18.3	17.7	100	96	97	95	92
	NORTH OF ENGLAND	21.2	20.2	20.6	20.3	19.7	100	95	97	96	93
	Northern East and West Ridings North Western	22·0 20·6 21·3	20·8 19·5 20·3	21:6 19:1 20:9	20·2 18·9 21·1	19·3 19·8 19·9	100 100 100	95 95 95	98 93 98	92 92 99	88 96 93
NEONATAL	MIDLANDS AND EAST- ERN REGIONS	18-4	18-4	18.5	18.0	17.7	100	100	101	98	96
MORTALITY per 1,000 related live births	North Midland Midland Eastern	18·8 19·6 16·2	18·9 19·4 16·3	17·6 20·3 16·8	18·9 18·6 16·2	18·0 18·9 15·7	100 100 100	101 99 101	94 104 104	101 95 100	96
10-01-10-05	SOUTH OF ENGLAND	17-4	16.5	17.0	16.4	15.4	100	95	98	94	89
0446C 19 90 0446C 20 34	London and South Eastern Southern South Western	16·8 17·6 19·7	15·9 16·7 18·5	16·7 16·9 18·2	15·7 16·3 18·8	15·0 15·4 16·5	100 100 100	95 95 94	99 96 92	93 93 95	89 87 84
857.1 15.8d	WALES (including Monmouthshire)	22.9	21.6	21.8	20.8	19.7	100	94	95	91	86
14.10	ENGLAND AND WALES	13.0	11-1	10.9	9.3	9.1	100	85	84	72	71
34 1 15-76	NORTH OF ENGLAND	17.8	14.6	13.8	11.3	10.6	100	82	78	63	60
9 32 9 65 6 32 9 65 6 6 9 12 93	Northern East and West Ridings North Western	19·9 15·4 18·1	16·9 13·3 14·2	15·5 13·8 13·0	11·9 11·0 11·3	11·6 10·7 10·0	100 100 100	85 86 78	78 90 72	60 71 62	59 69 55
POST- NEONATAL	MIDLANDS AND EAST- ERN REGIONS	12.4	10.6	10.5	9.2	8.8	100	85	85	74	71
MORTALITY per 1,000 related live births	North Midland Midland Eastern	13·8 13·8 8·6	11·7 11·8 7·6	11·1 11·3 8·6	9·6 10·2 7·1	9·8 8·9 7·6	100 100 100	85 86 88	80 82 100	70 74 83	70 64 88
64 1 16-89	SOUTH OF ENGLAND	8-8	7.8	7.8	6.9	7.7	100	89	89	78	87
0.4500 113.00 0.4500 113.00	London and South Eastern Southern	8·8 8·6 9·1	7·8 7·9 7·9	7·4 8·3 8·3	6·9 7·1 6·8	7·6 8·0 8·1	100 100 100	89 92 87	84 97 91	78 83 75	85 93 89
940 15:11 0:22 11:17 0:404 11:17	WALES (including Monmouthshire)	16.4	13.9	14.3	12.5	11.6	100	85	87	76	7.

Table LI.—Perinatal mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week of age) and Post-perinatal mortality (deaths at ages from 1 week to 1 year):

Numbers and rates per 1,000 total births in each County Borough and County Urban and Rural Aggregate in each of four regional groups within England and Wales, 1952-53.

	elan e tel de	Total	Perin morta		Post-pe mort	
	1981	births	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
NORTH OF ENGLAND		1 1 1 2 2				
Cheshire		39,444	1,465	37.14	500	12.68
County Boroughs	18.42	14,923	576	38.60	218	14.61
Birkenhead	1.0	5,420	227	41.88	84	15.50
Chester	12.45	1,715	64	37.32	19	11.08
Stockport	110.00	4,386	148	33.74	69	15.73
Wallasey	1.00	3,402	137	40.27	46	13.52
Admin. County		10 447	607	37.24	198	10:73
Urban Districts		18,447	687 202	33.26	84	13.83
Rural Districts	1 eac	6,074	202	33.20	04	13 63
Cumberland	10.00	9,905	395	39.88	129	13.02
County Borough		,,,05	373	37 00	12	10 02
Carlisle	14.0	2,372	92	38.79	22	9.27
Admin. County	19-01	10-81 1 801		manne	101 150	
Urban Districts	1225	3,114	127	40.78	43	13.81
Rural Districts		4,419	176	39.83	64	14.48
			. w (grandy	Monthopping.	101 12 284	10.10
Derbyshire (part)		2,063	79	38.29	25	12.12
Urban Districts	1	2-21 5-05	BULLANSKA		NUZ L	
Buxton M.B	200	2 m 6 10	CONTA SCIEN		Harl I	
Glossop M.B		1 5 4 1	52	34.39	19	12.33
New Mills U.D	1	1,541	53	34.39	19	12 33
Whaley Bridge U.D Rural District)	E-00 E-00	COURSES SEC	07 13342 PEZ		
Chapel en le Frith		522	26	49.81	6	11.49
Chaperente Pittin		JLL	20	47 01	THE PARTY OF THE P	ACCOUNT.
Durham	1	53,603	2,140	39.92	887	16.55
County Boroughs		21,057	820	38.94	397	18.85
Darlington		2,576	107	41.54	47	18.25
Gateshead		4,155	179	43.08	79	19.01
South Shields		4,101	154	37.55	66	16.09
Sunderland	10.1	7,324	266	36.32	146	19.93
West Hartlepool		2,901	114	39.30	59	20.34
Admin. County		22 646	025	41.29	333	14.70
Urban Districts		22,646 9,900	935	38.89	157	15.86
Rural Districts	1:	9,900	303	30 07	137	13 00
Lancashire	0.01	168,494	7,176	42.59	2,391	14.19
County Boroughs	1	107,273	4,667	43.51	1,610	15.01
Barrow-in-Furness	100	2,157	81	37.55	34	15.76
Blackburn	1 1000	3,018	141	46.72	34	11.27
Blackpool	18.5	3,316	149	44.93	32	9.65
Bolton	1 700	4,948	191	38.60	64	12.93
Bootle	3.01	3,210	134	41.74	57	17.76
Burnley	1200	2,455	112	45.62	30	12.22
Bury		1,785	79	44.26	16	8·96 16·95
Liverpool	10.10	32,801	1,369	41.74	556	13.50
Manchester		25,410	1,159	45.61	343	16.89
Oldham		3,790	157	39.47	58	14.58
Preston		3,978 2,692	118	43.83	35	13.00
Rochdale St. Helens	100	3,971	201	50.62	77	19.39
G 10 1	100	6,219	261	41.97	94	15.11
	15.4.1	1,969	91	46.22	22	11.17
Warrington		2,807	110	39.19	42	14.96
vi allington		2,747	145	52.78	52	18.93

Table LI.—continued.

		Total births	Perin mort		Post-per mort	rinatal ality
		Diruis	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
NORTH OF ENGLAND	-continued		M	EASTER	DIS AND	TARGE
Lancashire—continued Admin, County		125.3			Andrew State of the State of th	
Urban Districts		52,379	2,162	41.28	687	13.12
Rural Districts	9 118 11	8,842	347	39.24	94	10.63
Northumberland		27,211	1,079	39.65	366	13.45
County Boroughs	e ::000 ::	12,504	512	40·95 39·85	160	12.80
Newcastle upon Tyn Tynemouth		9,962 2,542	397 115	45.24	123	14.56
Admin. County	1.081	2,342	113	73 27	V637	14 30
Urban Districts		11,694	466	39.85	170	14.54
Rural Districts	1. 361.7	3,013	101	33.52	36	11.95
Westmorland	13.	1,932	93	48.14	12	6.21
Admin. County Urban Districts		805	37	45.96	5.	6.21
Rural Districts	ii vii.	1,127	56	49.69	7	6.51
Yorkshire, East Riding	42 2	18,134	719	39.65	299	16.49
County Borough Kingston upon Hull	1.1,071.	11,603	489	42.14	232	19.99
Admin. County		11,000			meros in	Com
Urban Districts	0. 118. 0	3,161	98	31.00	38	12.02
Rural Districts	L sea	3,370	132	39.17	29	8.61
Yorkshire, North Riding	269.	18,813	726	38.59	277	14.72
County Borough Middlesbrough	1.081	6,447	245	38.00	126	19.54
Admin. County Urban Districts	1. 61. 1	6,866	257	37.43	96	13.98
Rural Districts	00 .1	5,500	224	40.73	55	10.00
Yorkshire, West Riding	4!	112,727	4,462	39.58	1,478	13.11
County Boroughs	1. 493	61,745	2,419	39.18	809	13.10
Barnsley		2,806	108	38.49	52	18.53
Bradford	1.156	9,411	412	43.78	150	15.94
Dewsbury	oci .l	1,831 2,460	83	45·33 42·05	30 23	16·38 8·71
Doncaster	00 1	2,400	97	33.52	44	15.20
Huddersfield	1.00	3,767	124	32.92	49	13.01
Leeds	1 47 1	16,101	636	39.50	206	12.79
Rotherham	1. 31. 1	2,751	114	41.44	36	13.09
Sheffield		14,429	513	35.55	158	10.95
Wakefield	1. 745.	1,898	80	42.15	32	16.86
York		3,217	141	43.83	29	9.01
Admin. County		888.0	1 161	10.10	160	10.00
Urban Districts Rural Districts	1:: ::	36,495 14,487	1,464 579	40·12 39·97	468 201	12·82 13·87
	206	181E,811 h	2,214	AT 722 25	a riziCi nad	
Summary:		227.024	9,820	11.27	3,574	15.02
Total County Boroughs Total Urban Districts		237,924	6,286	41.27	2,057	13.09
Total Rural Districts		57,254	2,228	38.91	733	12.80
MIDLANDS AND EASTE	ERN	185,235	1027.1	23	ting District	联治
REGIONS		0.741	045	25.40	111	11.40
Bedfordshire Admin. County	185.	9,741	345	35.42	111 count	11.40
Urban Districts	+ 1.00	6,644	243	36.57	75	11.29
Rural Districts	all	3,097	102	32.94	36	11.62

Post-perinsial Post-perinsial auditoriality	Total	Perin morta		Post-per mort	
Mumber Rid Number Rate	births	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN		bakwing	undên A	OR RNG	HITTE
REGIONS—continued Cambridgeshire Admin. County	5,451	165	30.27	42	7.71
Urban District	2,657 2,794	84 81	31·61 28·99	23	8.66
Derbyshire (other than those areas	115.70			hanispin	undraok
stated in North of England)	23,844	909	38.12	312	13.09
Derby	4,351	180	41.37	45	10.34
Urban Districts	9,463 10,030	361 368	38·15 36·69	145 122	15·32 12·16
Ely, Isle of	3,056	115	37.63	21	6.8
Urban Districts	1,843 1,213	73 42	39·61 34·62	15 6	8·14 4·9:
Essex (other than those areas stated in South of England)	32,022	1,071	33.45	317	9.9
County Borough Southend-on-Sea	4,190	118	28·16	30	7.1
Admin. County Urban Districts Rural Districts	20,365 7,467	684 269	33·59 36·03	232	11.39
Herefordshire	4,291	150	34.96	44	10.2
Admin. County Urban Districts	1,706 2,585	61 89	35·76 34·43	22 22	12.90
Hertfordshire (other than those areas	CCC CIT			1 TO 1 TO 1	
stated in South of England) Admin. County	16,052	493	30.71	135	8.4
Urban Districts	10,515 5,537	337 156	32·05 28·17	96 39	9·1 7·0
Huntingdonshire	2,396	98	40.90	22	9.1
Urban Districts	1,030 1,366	47 51	45·63 37·34	13 9	12·6 6·5
Leicestershire	20,512	745	36.32	237	11.5
County Borough Leicester	9,388	328	34.94	114	12:1
Admin. County Urban Districts	5,318	206	38.74	62	11.6
Rural Districts	5,806	211	36.34	61	10.5
Lincolnshire (parts of Holland) Admin. County	3,490	123	35.24	53	15.1
Urban Districts	1,291 2,199	83	30·98 37·74	21 32	16·2 14·5
Lincolnshire (parts of Kesteven) Admin. County	4,370	185	42:33	74	16.9
Urban Districts	1,430 2,940	69.	48·25 39·46	27 47	18·8 15·9

Post-puringtal				Total	Perin mort		Post-pe mort	
	Rate	Number		births	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
MDLANDS AND	EASTER	N _.		Contract Spring also person	VI.	EASTE	GITA SO	sAJGD)
REGIONS- Lincolnshire (parts				16,203	604	37.28	252	15.55
County Boroughs				5,601	228	40.71	88	15.71
Grimsby				3,433	139	40·49 41·05	59	17:19
Lincoln	St. P.S.	. IEI .	•	2,168	09	41 05		13 30
Admin. County Urban Distric	ts	. 211		5,170	182	35.20	88	17.02
Rural District				5,432	. 194	35.71	76	13.99
Norfolk	35:02	142.		16,960	570	33.61	182	10.73
County Boroughs				5,255	164	31·21 35·98	41 .1	7.80
Great Yarmou Norwich	ith			1,501 3,754	54 110	29.30	32	8.52
Admin. County						20.60	20	12.27
Urban District				2,468 9,237	83	33.63	108	13.37
Rural District	S 41.00	1,374			100.		madanico	iff
Northamptonshire County Borough	39:07	.288	•	11,499	418	36.35	, 100 sv	8.70
Northampton				3,027	110	36.34	26	8.59
Admin. County	位持一			106'S	***	, 7 - 6A	pinnio lui	R
Urban Distric			•	4,504	162	35.97	38	8·44 9:07
Rural District	00000	133		3,968			ty Borough	SUSSION S
Nottinghamshire	390.00	.37	• •	28,269	1,062	37:57	374	13.23
County Borough Nottingham	A PERSON			10,666	374	35.06	137	12.84
Admin. County				10.076	105	39.51	168	13.69
Urban District Rural District			::	12,276	485	38.11	69	12.95
				2,077	74	35.63	18	8.67
Peterborough, Sok Admin. County	e 01	4.624	•	122,804		edgue	County By	STORY OF THE PARTY
Urban Distric		3,076.		1,696	58	34.20	16 2	9.43
Rural District	is	3,482.	••	381	16			
Rutland Admin. County	••		•	831	25	30.08	6	7.22
Urban Distric		453.		136	4	29.41	-9	0.63
Rural District	ts	ier	•	695	21	30.22	Sucro 6 vo	8.63
Shropshire				9,570	373	38.98	100	10.45
Admin. County Urban Distric	cts 8:15	.aor -		4,642	189	40.72	52	11.20
Rural Distric		225.		4,928	184	37:34	48	9.74
Staffordshire	30:08	369.		53,711	2,214	41:22	791	14.73
County Borough				25,911	1,127	43.50	349	13.47
Burton upon		191	•	1,733 2,275	66 76	38.08	33	14.43
Smethwick Stoke on Tre	nt	USV I	::	9,247	396	42.82	103	11.14
Walsall	41:46	412		4,245	217	51:12	61	
West Bromw		-		3,089	142 230	45.97	54 73	17.48
Wolverhamp	ion	175	•	5,322	250.	43 22	in District in	
Admin. County			-	200 200				1671
Urban Distri			• •	21,000	817 270	38.90	351	16·71 13·38
Rural Distric	ets	••		6,800	270	39 /1	1	13 30

Table LI.—continued.

Post-perinatal mortality		Perina reorts	Total births	Perin morta		Post-per mort	erinatal tality
			Diffus	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
MIDLANDS AND REGIONS			chest.	307 100 100	EASTER	ONA RO	MEDEAN
Suffolk, East County Borough	40.71	228.	10,260	366	35.67	92	8.97
Ipswich	41.05	.68	3,752	133	35.45	33	8.80
Admin. County Urban District Rural District		New .	2,927 3,581	112 121	38·26 33·79	29 30	9·91 8·38
Suffolk, West Admin. County	13:55 31:31	570.	4,055	142	35.02	46	11:34
Urban District Rural District	ets	110:	1,354 2,701	54 88	39·88 32·58	19 27	14·03 10·00
Warwickshire County Borough. Birmingham		321	62,678 46,517 37,943	2,275 1,709	36·30 36·74	687 532	10·96 11·44
Coventry	36.35	. 814 . I	8,574	1,374	36·21 39·07	428 104	11·28 12·13
Admin. County Urban District Rural District		011	10,257 5,904	346 220	33·73 37·26	94 61	9·16 10·33
Worcestershire County Borough Dudley Worcester	12:12	700,t	16,988 4,146 2,066 2,080	600 153 75 78	35·32 36·90 36·30 37·50	213 69 43 26	12·54 16·64 20·81 12·50
Admin. County Urban District Rural District		294	8,985 3,857	319 128	35·50 33·19	105 39	11·69 10·11
Summary : Total County Boi Total Urban Dist Total Rural Dist	tricts	\$8. 10.	122,804 137,677 97,845	4,624 5,016 3,482	37·65 36·43 35·59	1,464 1,724 1,041	11·92 12·52 10·64
SOUTH OF ENGL Berkshire	AND	25	12.661	452	33.16	100	Referen
County Borough Reading	30.55	23	13,661 3,495	453 121	34.62	123	9.00
Admin. County Urban Distric	ts	180	3,333	106	31.80	28	8.40
Rural District		181	6,833	226	33.07	56	8.20
Buckinghamshire Admin. County	43.50	2.214	12,185	369	30.28	113	9.27
Urban District Rural District			6,115 6,070	191 178	31·23 29·32	63 50	10·30 8·24
Cornwall Admin. County	11.12	1 217	9,937	412	41.46	100	10.06
Urban District Rural District		230.	5,433 4,504	237 175	43·62 38·85	53 47	9·76 10·44
THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF THE	DE'SE 1	120 - 1	WHALLS F.		7 700	TOTAL STREET	

Table LI.—continued.

		Total	Perin morta		Post-pe	
Raus Number Rate		births	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
OUTH OF ENGLAND—		22.550	000	27.70	DAM BE	THETA
Devon		23,550 9,602	890 371	37·79 38·64	236 108	10·02 11·25
Exeter	i et ii	2,304	95	41.23	23	9.98
Plymouth	1	7,298	276	37.82	85	11.65
Admin. County Urban Districts		6.020	241	24.02	Paid ma	0.00
Rural Districts	1.2 1	6,920 7,028	241 278	34·83 39·56	65 63	9.39
Dorset	1	8,799	321	36.48	75	8.52
Admin. County Urban Districts		5,230	181	34.61	45	8.60
Rural Districts	1: :	3,569	140	39.23	30	8.41
Essex (part)	247	30,176	1,058	35.06	317	10.51
County Boroughs		9,026	316	35.01	108	11.9
East Ham	1.4,369.	3,261	109	33.43	34	10.43
West Ham	1.610	5,765	207	35.91	74	12.84
Urban Districts	705	507 T			Amoreove	
Chingford M.B. Wanstead & Wood	ford M B	080 23 339	1 20		poternedin	
Leyton M.B	iold M.B.				in, County	
Walthamstow M.B	1 100	RELLEGIE			rear Dusce	
Ilford M.B	}	21,150	742	35.08	209	9.8
Barking M.B	1.255 1	SENEK STO	1 230			
Dagenham M.B. Waltham Holy Cro Chigwell U.D	oss Ü.D.	\$11,72,31P			ty Baraug	
Gloucestershire	·	30,435	1,025	33.68	311	10.22
County Boroughs	1	16,280	530	32.56	157	9.6
Bristol Gloucester		14,019 2,261	83	31·89 36·71	120	8.5
13.9 1 03 1 17.27	513	2,201	03	30 /1	37	16.30
Admin. County Urban Districts		1,000	177	20.42		
Rural Districts	112	4,606 9,549	177 318	38·43 33·30	56 98	12.10
Hertfordshire (part)	1	3,562	99	27.79	39	10.9:
Urban Districts		101		The state of	dati cari	
Barnet U.D]	War and the second	11 9		13.537.7 16.3	
Bushey U.D Cheshunt U.D	285	2,840	83	29.23	27	9.5
East Barnet U.D.		2,040	03	29 23	21	93
Rural District	5.51	311.85.13P			PRIQ DIS	
Elstree	1	722	16	22.16	12	16.6
Kent	10.	47,634	1,597	33.53	482	10.1
County Borough Canterbury	824	947	32	33.79	13	13.7
Admin. County	1 100	3,000	186			
Urban Districts	104	36,501	1,216	33.31	365	10.00
Rural Districts	.821	10,186	349	34.26	104	10.2
London		0,800			Dinaiti Lou	
Admin. County	1.279	104,523	3,518	33.66	975	9.3
Middlesex		826,518			Gradell'	
Urban Districts	aco c	61,527	1,959	31.84	519	8.4

Table LI.—continued.

	Perio	Total	Perin morta		Post-pe	rinatal ality
Rate Manaber Marc	abinaniki	births	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
SOUTH OF ENGLAND—co	ntinued	9,514	288	30.27	98	10.30
County Borough Oxford	100	3,182	78	24.51	35	11.00
Admin. County	276	860,690	1932	70.4	. digom	
Urban Districts Rural Districts	241.	1,554 4,778	58 152	37·32 31·81	11 52	7·08 10·88
Somerset	1100	16,526	573	34.67	142	8.59
Bath	181	2,292	94	41.01	19	8.29
Admin. County Urban Districts Rural Districts	IARO, LIL	6,691 7,543	232 247	34·67 32·75	63 60	9·42 7·95
Southampton County Boroughs	109.	38,878 16,903	1,369 678	35·21 40·11	400 194	10·29 11·48
Bournemouth Portsmouth Southampton		3,211 7,703 5,989	105 291 282	32·70 37·78 47·09	31 88 75	9·65 11·42 12·52
Admin. County Urban Districts Rural Districts	•	11,994 9,981	373 318	31·10 31·86	113	9·42 9·32
Surrey	2344	43,636	1,348	30.89	373	8.55
County Borough Croydon		7,112	244	34.31	58	8.16
Admin. County Urban Districts Rural Districts	1,025	32,034 4,490	969 135	30·25 30·07	275 40	8·58 8·91
Sussex, East County Boroughs Brighton Eastbourne	179	15,236 7,051 4,210 1,280	513 249 153 34 62	33·67 35·31 36·34 26·56 39·72	130 60 35 11 14	8·53 8·51 8·31 8·59 8·97
Hastings	90	1,561 4,147 4,038	128 136	30·87 33·68	38 32	9·16 7·92
Sussex, West		8,647	283	32.73	72	8.33
Admin. County Urban Districts		4,118 4,529	142 141	34·48 31·13	34 38	8·26 8·39
Wight, Isle of	.002 F	2,493	76	30.49	24	9.63
Admin. County Urban Districts Rural District	:te	2,027 466	58 18	28·61 38·63	22 2	10·85 4·29
Wiltshire	1,216	12,575	401	31.89	118	9.38
Admin. County Urban Districts Rural Districts	ěř.	5,775 6,800	178 223	30·82 32·79	56 62	9·70 9·12
Summary: Total County Boroughs Total Urban Districts Total Rural Districts	3,518	75,890 326,518 91,086	2,713 10,789 3,050	35·75 33·04 33·48	791 3,017 839	10·42 9·24 9·21

Table LI.—continued.

		Total	Perin morta		Post-pe	
		Dirtiis	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
VALES (including Mo		1 705	75	12,40	29	16:01
Anglesey	C.140 .101	1,725	75	43.48	29	16.81
Urban Districts	PANT INTER	691	29	41.97	10	14.47
Rural Districts	esperience	1,034	46	44.49	19	18.38
Brecknockshire Admin. County	0.02 1.05	1,759	74	42.07	32	18-19
Urban Districts	2.00	503	14	27.83	9	17.89
Rural Districts	CIF .M.	1 256	60	47:77	23	18.31
Caernaryonshire	••••••••	3,489	136	38.98	55	15.76
Admin. County Urban Districts		1,990	72	36.18	27	13.57
Rural Districts	iik inexi	1 400	64	42.70	28	18.68
Cardiganshire		. 1,436	55	38.30	19	13.23
Admin. County Urban Districts	ares a committee	451	18	39.91	4	8.87
Rural Districts	108 .000.8	005	37	37.56	15	15.23
Carmarthenshire		4,919	211	42.89	71	14.43
Admin. County Urban Districts	2 1. 10.	1,912	92	48.12	25	13.08
Rural Districts		2 007	119	39.57	46	15.30
Denbighshire Admin. County		. 5,370	230	42.83	85	15.83
Urban Districts		. 2,319	94	40.53	38	16.39
Rural Districts		2 051	136	44.58	47	15.40
Flintshire Admin, County		. 4,715	201	42.63	70	14.85
Urban Districts		2,368	103	43.50	36	15.20
Rural Districts	•	2 247	98	41.76	34	14.49
Glamorganshire	un for the 5	. 40,528	1,725	42.56	664	16.38
County Boroughs		. 16,061	663	41.28	264	16.44
Cardiff			332	36.74	124	13.72
Merthyr Tydfil Swansea	•••	5 016	134	66·70 39·27	93	23·39 18·54
Admin. County		. 5,010	157	3, 21		
Urban Districts			778	43.16	296	16.42
Rural Districts		6,441	284	44.09	104	16.15
Merionethshire		. 1,159	42	36.24	12	10.35
Admin. County Urban Districts		. 533	23	43.15	4	7.50
Rural Districts	::	626	19	30.35	8	12.78
Monmouthshire		. 14,799	659	44.53	220	14.87
County Borough						
Newport		. 3,669	163	44.43	56	15.26
Admin. County Urban Districts		. 9,657	441	45.67	147	15.22
Rural Districts		1 472	55	37.34	17	11.54
Montgomeryshire	19. In. 1936.	. 1,513	52	34.37	23	15.20
Admin. County	North was	A Price Telephone				
Urban Districts	the Milde	. 621	22 30	35·43 33·63	17	9.66
Rural Districts	· · /·	. 892	30	33.03	17	19 00

Table LI.—continued.

Post-perinatel mortality			Total births	Perin morta		Post-perinatal mortality		
			births	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	
WALES—continued Pembrokeshire	43.48	SS	 3,207	143	44.59	30	9.35	
Admin. County Urban Distric Rural District			1,599 1,608	71 72	44·40 44·78	14 16	8·76 9·95	
Radnorshire Admin. County	42.07		 569	29	50.97	6	10.54	
Urban District Rural District			 192 377	20	46.88	6	15.92	
Summary: Total County Bor Total Urban Dist Total Rural Distr	tricts	12.	 19,730 40,862 24,596	826 1,766 1,040	41·87 43·22 42·28	320 616 380	16·22 15·08 15·45	
ENGLAND AND W. Total County Boro Total Urban Distri Total Rural Distri	ughs icts	. 31	456,348 662,205 270,781	17,983 23,857 9,800	39·41 36·03 36·19	6,149 7,414 2,993	13·47 11·20 11·05	

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths assigned to "maternal causes," i.e., certified as directly due to pregnancy or childbirth (Nos. 640-689 in the International Classification), numbered 527 in 1953, the rate being 0.75 per 1,000 total births (live and still).

The following table summarises the trend of maternal mortality since 1926 in England and Wales as a whole and in broad regional divisions. It is based on Table LIII (page 101) which gives the same information by individual years.

Year	Engl an Wa	d	Sou of Engl		Midla an Eastern	d	Nor or Engl	f	Wa	ıles
Review 1 Rable 18 Surgests	Rate per 100,000 total births*	per cent of 1926-30	Rate per 100,000 total births*	per cent of 1926-30	Rate per 100,000 total births*	per cent of 1926-30	Rate per 100,000 total births*	per cent of 1926-30	Rate per 100,000 total births*	per cent of 1926-30
1926-30 1931-35 1936-39 1940-44 1945-49 1950-53 1950 1951 1952 1953	417 413 314 239 127 79 87 82 72 75	100 99 75 57 30 19 21 20 17 18	356 349 247 215 115 77 76 74 78 80	100 98 69 60 32 22 21 21 22 22	372 377 285 223 119 70 82 64 67 68	100 101 77 60 32 19 22 17 18 18	477 462 367 263 134 82 90 96 69 72	100 97 77 55 28 17 19 20 14 15	547 585 466 313 194 113 155 123 78 94	100 107 85 57 35 21 28 22 14 17

^{*} Live births only for 1926-28.

Since 1936-37, when maternal mortality began to fall, the decline has been substantial and relatively uninterrupted. The rate for 1953 of 0.75 per 1,000 total births is less than one-fifth of the average rate for the period 1926-30, which was 4.17. But, for the first time since before the war, it is higher than the rate for the preceding year.

The decline has been general throughout England and Wales. In England, improvement has been relatively greater in the North and the Midlands than in the South and differences between the North and the South are now much less than they were. This is shown in the following table:—

	Rate	per 100,0	00 total bi	irths*	Per cent of rate in the South				
	1926-30	1936-39	1945-49	1950-53	1926-30	1936-39	1945-49	1950-53	
South of England Midlands and Eastern Regions North of England Wales	356 372 477 547	247 285 367 466	115 119 134 194	77 70 82 113	100 104 134 154	100 115 149 189	100 103 117 169	100 91 106 147	

^{*} Live births only for 1926-28.

The most favourable rate over the last few years is that for the Midlands and Eastern Regions. In 1936-39 the rate in England was lowest in the South and highest in the North, with the Midlands and East in an intermediate position. By 1950-53 the Midlands and East had taken first place, followed by the South and the North.

A further change of some interest is revealed when the last four years are studied individually. In 1952, and again in 1953, the Midlands and East had the most favourable rate, but the next best was that for the North of England. The South, formerly in the lead, had dropped behind.

The rate in Wales for 1950-53 was still higher than in any of the English regions, but in 1952 it equalled the rate in the South.

Tables relating to maternal mortality in the present volume

All rates in tables relating to years since 1929 inclusive are per 1,000 or per 100,000 total births, i.e., live births and stillbirths, but for years before 1929 the denominator is live births.

Table LIV (pages 102-104) show the distribution of the deaths in 1951, 1952 and 1953 respectively by cause, age and marital status for the country as a whole, while Table LV (page 105) gives the number of deaths in the period 1950-53 by age for leading maternal cause groups together with rates per 100,000 total births. (The number of live and stillbirths which form the denominators for these rates, and the number of maternities, are published annually by age of mother in quinary groupings in the "Fertility" tables in Part II of the Statistical Review, in which Table AA gives the data for England and Wales as a whole and Table BB for the standard regions, and for conurbations and other urban/rural aggregates.)

Table LVIII (page 110) shows the maternal mortality (per 100,000 total births) from 1950 in each of the standard regions, conurbations and urban/rural aggregates. (Births and maternal deaths at all ages in county boroughs and administrative counties are given in Tables 12 and 21 of Part I. Maternal deaths assigned to toxæmias (I.S.C. Nos. 642, 685, 686) and sepsis (I.S.C. Nos. 640-641, 681, 682, 684) and abortion (I.S.C. Nos. 650-652) are distinguished for each health administrative area. The 'sepsis' group includes deaths from thrombosis and embolism with or without actual sepsis; these deaths now outnumber others in the sepsis group and it is questionable whether 'infection' plays any part in their ætiology.)

Associated maternal deaths, i.e., those due to conditions other than the specific maternal causes, but where pregnancy, childbirth or abortion was mentioned as a secondary or contributory cause, are shown in Table LVII (pages 107-109) for each of the years 1951, 1952 and 1953.

Mortality rates in each year since 1931 from all maternal causes (maternal mortality as a whole) and from those individual causes for which information was available throughout the period are exhibited in Table LVI (page 106) which also includes mortality associated with maternal causes, but not assigned to them. The rates throughout this table are per 1,000 total births.

" Delayed" maternal deaths

Maternal mortality includes deaths at any time after childbirth if the condition assigned as the underlying cause was one of the diseases regarded as "maternal causes" and arose during pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium. This has been the usual custom for many years—e.g., the 5th Revision of the International List included the following annotation at the head of the "maternal causes" section: "delayed deaths should be included in this section regardless of the interval between delivery and death." It is useful at the present time, chiefly because maternal mortality is now so low, to distinguish deaths which followed the onset of the maternal condition at an interval of more than

12 months. All certificates in which the practitioner has indicated a maternal condition as underlying cause, but has omitted to specify the interval between onset and death or otherwise failed to make it clear when the maternal condition occurred, are the subject of subsequent enquiry. From 1952 onwards the numbers of these maternal deaths have been separately shown in footnotes to Tables 7, 17, 19 and 21 in Part I of the Review. They continue meantime to be included but are not shown separately in all the published maternal mortality rates.

The following table (based on Table 19 for 1952 and 1953) shows relatively little difference in the proportion of "delayed" deaths at ages 15-24, 25-44, and 45 years and over as between the four major regional groups in England and Wales, but it will be noted that about 8-0 per cent of the assigned deaths in the Midlands and Eastern Regions at ages under 45 are "delayed" compared with 4-5 per cent in the South. It can be concluded that the slight increase in maternal mortality in the South of England in the last two years is not due to more frequent certifying of "delayed" deaths.

		N	lumber of	deaths	THAN S			Percentage of maternal deaths classified as "delayed"					
		All	15—	25—	45 and over	All	15—	25—	45 and over				
England and Wales	(a) All maternal deaths (b) "Delayed" deaths	1,025 67	176 5	815 42	34 20	7	3	5	59				
South of England	(a) All maternal deaths (b) "Delayed" deaths	391 26	68 2	305 15	18 9	7	3	5	50				
Midlands and Eastern	(a) All maternal deaths (b) "Delayed" deaths	241 22	49	187 16	5 3	9	6	9	60				
North of England	(a) All maternal deaths (b) "Delayed" deaths	320 15	52	258 8	10 7	5	+ 1	3	70				
Wales	(a) All maternal deaths (b) "Delayed" deaths	73	7	65	1 1	5	+	5	100				

Table LII.—Deaths from maternal causes* (including abortion) in England and Wales and four regional groups†, 1921 to 1953

		Engla	nd and Wales		Nort	h of Englar	ıd	Midlands	and Eastern	n Regions	Sou	th of Engla	ind	(includin	Wales ng Monmou	ithshire)
	Year	Total	Sepsis	Other	Total	Sepsis	Other	Total	Sepsis	Other	Total	Sepsis	Other	Total	Sepsis	Other
	1921	3,322	1,171	2,151	1,363	479	884	879	306	573	724	275	449	356	111	245
	1922	2,971	1,079	1,892	1,157	423	734	830	294	536	665	259	406	319	103	216
	1923	2,892	985	1,907	1,121	362	759	851	299	552	603	231	372	317	93	224
	1924	2,847	1,018	1,829	1,143	405	738	774	297	477	635	225	410	295	91	204
	1925	2,900	1,110	1,790	1,177	433	744	824	347	477	626	243	383	273	87	186
	1926	2,860	1,109	1,751	1,167	439	728	830	338	492	604	246	358	259	86	173
	1927	2,690	1,026	1,664	1,082	396	686	764	313	451	573	240	333	271	77	194
	1928	2,920	1,184	1,736	1,134	447	687	835	361	474	666	274	392	285	102	183
	1929	2,787	1,157	1,630	1,089	451	638	814	330	484	621	291	330	263	85	178
	1930	2,854	1,243	1,611	1,159	475	684	851	388	463	598	289	309	246	91	155
100	1931	2,601	1,050	1,551	1,004	384	620	781	326	455	586	260	326	230	80	150
	1932	2,587	991	1,596	965	374	591	804	324	480	562	220	342	256	73	183
	1933	2,618	1,061	1,557	1,028	399	629	781	342	439	569	234	335	240	86	154
	1934	2,748	1,212	1,536	1,052	435	617	854	420	434	563	241	322	279	116	163
	1935	2,457	1,006	1,451	920	365	555	791	343	448	502	204	298	244	94	150
	1936	2,301	843	1,458	922	324	598	724	270	454	448	167	281	207	82	125
	1937	1,988	596	1,392	768	231	537	636	203	433	406	110	296	178	52	126
	1938	1,917	555	1,362	730	218	512	625	167	458	381	121	260	181	49	132
	1939	1,815	476	1,339	688	185	503	601	163	438	354	94	260	172	34	138
	1940	1,640	498	1,142	610	171	439	378	123	255	512	167	345	140	37	103
	1941	1,677	499	1,178	609	167	442	384	116	268	528	171	357	156	45	111
	1942	1,669	520	1,149	571	197	374	417	120	297	550	165	385	131	38	93
	1943	1,613	517	1,096	553	178	375	381	112	269	543	183	360	136	44	92
	1944	1,486	459	1,027	541	168	373	318	98	220	498	146	352	129	47	82
	1945	1,257	340	917	446	130	316	295	77	218	396	107	289	120	26	94
	1946	1,205	264	941	412	102	310	246	48	198	436	93	343	111	21	90
	1947	1,058	233	825	348	73	275	250	55	195	374	96	278	86	9	77
	1948	809	187	622	274	55	219	177	40	137	274	74	200	84	18	66
	1949	727	162	565	251	55	196	162	29	133	252	63	189	62	15	47
	1950	620	152	468	211	50	161	148	44	104	193	40	153	68	18	50
	1951	566	136	430	216	46	170	114	28	86	184	54	130	52	8	44
	1952	498	110	388	155	27	128	118	27	91	192	45	147	33	11	22
	1953	527	110	427	165	§	§	123	§	§	199	§	§	40	§	§

^{* †} See notes at foot of Table LIII(b)

Table LIII.—Death rates from maternal causes* (including abortion) per 100,000 total births‡ in England and Wales and four regional groups,† 1921 to 1953

Year	En	gland and Wa	ules	No	rth of Engla	nd	Midlands	and Easter	n Regions	South	of Englan	d	(includi	Wales ing Monmo	uthshire)
A TE	Total	Sepsis	Other	Total	Sepsis	Other	Total	Sepsis	Other	Total	Sepsis	Other	Total	Sepsis	Other
1921	391	138	253	450	158	292	331	115	216	338	129	210	535	167	368
1922	381	138	243	421	154	267	339	120	219	330	128	201	543	175	368
1923	381	130	252	422	136	286	358	126	232	307	118	189	542	159	383
1924	390	139	251	440	156	284	339	130	209	344	122	222	514	158	355
1925	408	156	252	469	173	297	368	155	213	346	134	212	497	158	339
1926	412	160	252	475	179	296	377	154	224	343	140	203	492	163	329
1927	411	157	254	473	173	300	361	148	213	343	144	199	578	164	414
1928	425	172	252	472	186	286	373	161	212	382	157	225	579	207	372
1929	416	173	243	469	194	275	370	150	220	363	170	193	558	180	377
1930	422	184	238	496	203	293	380	173	207	347	168	179	530	196	334
1931	395	159	235	446	170	275	352	147	205	350	155	195	513	178	334
1932	404	155	249	440	171	270	374	151	223	345	135	210	591	169	423
1933	432	175	257	497	193	304	385	169	216	370	152	218	575	206	369
1934	441	195	247	494	204	290	405	199	206	359	154	205	661	275	386
1935	394	161	232	434	172	262	370	160	209	320	130	190	589	227	362
1936	365	134	231	436	153	283	331	123	208	280	104	176	517	205	312
1937	313	94	219	364	109	254	283	90	192	254	69	185	454	133	321
1938	297	86	211	342	102	240	271	72	199	235	75	160	457	124	333
1939	284	75	210	327	88	239	259	70	188	219	58	161	437	86	351
1940	268	81	186	294	82	211	252	82	170	222	72	149	339	90	250
1941	280	83	196	304	83	220	258	78	180	253	82	171	374	108	266
1942	248	77	171	266	92	174	248	72	177	223	67	156	292	85	207
1943	229	73	155	246	79	167	214	63	151	210	71	139	303	98	205
1944	192	59	133	216	67	149	162	50	112	180	53	127	267	97	170
1945	180	49	131	200	58	142	169	44	125	153	41	112	279	61	219
1946	143	31	112	152	38	115	125	24	101	133	28	105	226	43	183
1947	117	26	91	119	25	94	119	26	93	108	28	80	163	17	146
1948	102	24	78	106	21	85	94	21	73	92	25	67	173	37	136
1949	97	22	76	104	23	81	91	16	74	90	22	67	136	33	103
1950	87	21	66	90	21	69	82	24	57	76	16	60	155	41	114
1951	82	20	62	96	20	75	64	16	49	74	22	52	123	19	104
1952	72	16	56	69	12	57	67	15	52	78	18	60	78	26	52
1953	75	16	60	72	§	§	68	§	§	80	§	§	94	§	§

^{*} Note:—The deaths shown for each year in this table are based on the method of classification in use at the time, the International List Numbers being as the 4th Revision (1929) List; 1940-49, Total = Nos. 146) of the 3rd Revision (1920) List; 1931-39, Total = Nos. 140-150 (Sepsis = Nos. 140, 145) of (Sepsis = Nos. 640, 641, 651, 681, 682, 684) of the 6th Revision (1948) List. Deaths due to criminal abortion are excluded from this table for years prior to 1940.

[§] Not available

[†] The composition of the three English groups is as follows:—North of England: Northern, East and West Ridings and North Western Regions; Midlands and Eastern Regions; South of England: London and South Eastern, Southern and South Western Regions.

† 1921-28, registered live births only; 1929-38, registered live and stillbirths; 1939-53, live and stillbirth occurrences.

Table LIV(a).—Deaths of women certified as due to pregnancy and childbearing, by civil condition, age and cause, 1951

	Cause of death	10 200	All	EASS!	Civil cond	lition	353			Age			
	Cause of death		ages	Single	Married	Widow- ed	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45 and
40- 648	Complications of pregnancy	All Single Married Widowed	208 16 187 5	16 16 —	187	5 - 5	6 3 3 -	35 7 28 —	43 2 41 —	37 1 35 1	47 2 44 1	21 1 20	19 16 3
640 641	Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of Other infections of genito-uri during pregnancy	pregnancy inary tract	6	829	6	- 50	2	1	1	_	2	- Inches	
642	Toxamias of pregnancy		152	13	134	5	4	25	31 2	26	33	15	18
643	Placenta prævia Other hæmorrhage of pregna	ncy	5	1	3 4			-	1	3		1 3	100
645	Ectopic pregnancy Anæmia of pregnancy		22	2	20 5	T	I	6	5	2 3	6	3	1
646 647	Pregnancy with malposition of	of fœtus in											2
648	uterus	ing from	-	_		-		-				1	2
040	pregnancy		14	-	14	-	-	1	2	3	5	2	100
	16 5 6 7 8 7 8 7 8 8 8 8	All	107	16	84	7	5	11	32	20	29	9	1
50-	Abortion	Single Married	16 84	16	84		5 3 2	7	24	3 16	264	8	-
652		Widowed	7		-	7	1-	-	2	1	3	1	18-
650	Abortion without mention of		37	3	31	3	2003	3	11	9	11	3	90
651	toxæmia Abortion with sepsis		67	12	52	3	5	3 7	20	11	17	6	2
652	Abortion with toxemia, with	hout men-	3	1	1	1	_	1	1	-	1	1_	00
660	Delivery without complication	n	3	1 -	3	1 -	-	1-	-	1	2	1-	1 -
		All	161	6	153	2	3	28	37	30	46	13	13
70-	Delivery with specified	Single	6	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-	1
678	complication	Married Widowed	153		153	2	3	28	35	28	43	13	10
670	Delivery complicated by	placenta			07		-	1	-	1		-	193
671	prævia or antepartum hæm Delivery complicated by	orrhage	29	2	27		-	2	5	2	14	5	Dia.
	placenta		23	1	22	<u> </u>	_	5	6	5	5	2	-
672	Delivery complicated by of partum hæmorrhage	other post-	31	-	31	-	2	2	9	7	7	2	
673	Delivery complicated by a	bnormality		988	6		100		1	1	2	2	
674	of bony pelvis Delivery complicated by dis	sproportion	6		0								
	or malposition of fœtus		10	-	10		-	3	2	2	3	1	-
675	Delivery complicated by labour of other origin		24	1	23	-	-	8	7	5	3	1	10
676	Delivery with laceration of	perineum,	1	200	1		77	1					100
677	without mention of other Delivery with other trauma		12		12	-	_	i	3	5	3	-	-
678	Delivery with other compl		25	2	21	2	1	6	4	3	9	1	
	childbirth												
c00	Complications of the	All Single	87		82	2	1 1	12	23	22	18	7	
680- 689	Puerperium	Married	82	-	82	-	-	10	23	22	18	7	
600	Puerperal urinary infection	Widowed	2	-	-	2	-						
680	other sepsis		-	-	10		-	-	3	2	-	1	
681 682	Sepsis of childbirth and the Puerperal phlebitis and thro	mbosis			10 29			7	5	8	3	2	
683	Pyrexia of unknown origin	during the								. 2			
684	Puerperal pulmonary embol	ism	19		19		=	2	8	5	2	2	2
685	Puerperal eclampsia	The second second	14		13		1			1		3	
686	Other forms of puerreral tox Cerebral hæmorrhage in the	puerperium		3 =	2 3	2 工	102-1	0	12				-
688	Other and unspecified comp	olications of			4				. 3				
689	the puerperium Mastitis and other dsorders	of lactation		! =	-		_		DOM: 0000000	00 00		1	
			459	25	425	9	10	75	103	90	113	3 41	
640-	Deliveries and Complications of pregnancy, childbirth	All Single	25	5 25			14		1 4	1 3	3 4	1	
660-	and the puerperium	Married Widowed	425	5 =	425	9	1 -	66	99	86	10		5
689]	(excluding abortion)												
640-	Deliveries and Conplica-	All	560		509	16	15	1 13		110			1
689	tions of pregnancy, child- birth and the pueperium	Married	509	- 1	509		1	73		102	133	3* 4	8
	(including abortion)	Widowed	1 10	-	200 To 100	16	900	The Table	1 1	2	2 :	,	1

^{*} Includes one death of unstated civil condition.

Table LIV(b).—Deaths of women certified as due to pregnancy and childbearing, by civil condition, age and cause, 1952

	Cause of death	solitos	All	Ci	vil condi	tion				Age	,		
104 6	Cause of death	Wide Sted of	ages	Single	Married	Widow- ed	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45 and over
8	S 14 10 124 11 1 1 1 1	All B	181	8	167	6	4	19	42	40	37	27	12
640-	pregnancy	Single Married Widowed	8 167 6	8 -	167	<u>-</u>	4 2 2	19	42	1 38 1	3 33 1	2 24 1	9 3
640 641	Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of pr Other infections of genito-uring during pregnancy	ary tract	3		3	en - il	1000	de-10	1	1	1	-	A1-04-
642	Toxemias of pregnancy		131	6	121	4	3	14	29	31	1 28	16	10
643	Placenta prævia	y	1 4	BE &	1 3	1			1	1	1	2	1
645	Ectopic pregnancy Anæmia of pregnancy		22	1	21 4		-1	4	4 2	6	2	4	1
647	Pregnancy with malposition of	fœtus in			1 11 6	iunit lo	pereis	ekles	2	1	1		-
648	Other complications arising pregnancy	from	13	1	11	1	-	1	5	9000 (0.000)	3	3	1
650- - 652	Abortion	All Single Married Widowed	90 11 74 5	11 11 —	74 74	5 — 5	1111	15 4 11	21 3 17 1	20 2 14* 4	27 2 25	7 7	
650	Abortion without mention of s		31	5	24	2	denies.	8	6	5	9	2	100
651 652	Abortion with sepsis	公司	47	5]	40	2	- M	4	13	12	16	3 2	
660	tion of sepsis		12 6	1 2	10	1 - 200		3	2	3	2	2 4	1
670-	Delivery with specified Al	ll ngle	130	5 5	124	1	3	20	24	32	32	17	2
678	complication M	arried idowed	124		124	<u></u>	1 2 -	20	22	30	31	17	2
670	Delivery complicated by prævia or antepartum hæmorr Delivery complicated by	hage	15	1 - 10	15	2000			3	4	5	3	
	placenta	0.00	15	1	14	-	1	3	2	4	4	1	_
672	Delivery complicated by other partum hæmorrhage	200	24	- Ì	23	2 38030	1	5	7	4	4	3	-
674	Delivery complicated by abnormal of bony pelvis		4	1	3	-	-	_	1	1	2	1	_
	or malposition of fœtus	CONTRACTOR OF	8	_ 1	7			1	1	2	1	2	. 1
675	Delivery complicated by pr labour of other origin		20	1 - 1	20	to broken		4	3	4	6	3	
676	Delivery with laceration of perwithout mention of other la		_		3112	position 3		Trick of					33
677	Delivery with other trauma .		18	- 1	16	1	1	1	2	6	6	1	1
0/8	Delivery with other complicate childbirth	· · ·	26	1 - 1	26	A TOTAL PROPERTY OF THE PARTY O	-	6	5	8	4	3	-
680-	Complications of the Si		91	4	84	3	3	17	22	28	15	2	4
689	Puerperium >M	ngle arried	84	4	84		1 2	16	22	3 24	15	2	3
680	Puerperal urinary infection other sepsis	idowed without	3		1 days	3	apyta	1	abits of	1		1	1
681	Sepsis of childbirth and the pue	erperium	4	_	3	1		2	1	1	1000		9.3
683	Puerperal phlebitis and thrombo Pyrexia of unknown origin du	ring the	28		27	1	1	2	9	8	6	1	1
684	Puerperal pulmonary embolism	- 1.5c	25	3	22		1	5	- 3	10	<u>-</u> 5	<u></u>	200
685	Puerperal eclampsia Other forms of puerperal toxæmi		13	_ 1	12	_	Î	2 2	4	5	i		33
687	Cerebral hæmorrhage in the pue	erperium	11	1 - 1	10	1	-	2	1	2	3	I	3
689	Other and unspecified complicathe puerperium Mastitis and other disorders of least the puerperium of		2 5		2 5	To To		-2	1 2	1		=	
640-)	A	All and	408	17	381	10	10		89		04	50	10
648 660- 689	of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	Single Married	17 381	17	381	2012	4 6	56	2 87	100 5 92	84 4 79	50 2 47	19
		Widowed	10			10		1	-	3	1	1	4
640-	birth and the puerperium	All Single Married Widowed	498 28 455 15	28 28 —	455	15 — 15	10 4 6	71 4 66 1	110 5 104 1	120 7 106*	111 6 104	57 2 54 1	19 15 4

^{*} Includes one death of unstated civil condition.

Table LIV(c).—Deaths of women certified as due to pregnancy and childbearing, by civil condition, age and cause, 1953

	god neithin	1	Ci	vil condi	ion				Age			
E-10 25 -	Cause of death	All	Single	Married	Widow- ed	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45 and over
640- 648	Complications of pregnancy All Single Married Widowed	211 13 197 1	13 13 —	197 197	1 - - 1	4 1 3 —	24 2 22 —	46 2 44 —	60 3 56 1	44 4 40 —	25 1 24 —	8 -8 -
640 641	Pyelitis and pyelonephritis of pregnancy Other infections of genito-urinary tract			6	Pag-15	-010	di-	1	1	2	1	1
642	during pregnancy	154	9	145	=	4	18	36	38	33	18	7
643	Placenta prævia			6	二四	三	_	2	1	2	1	
645	Ectopic pregnancy	35	3	32	-		5	6	14 2	6 1	4	-
646 647	Anæmia of pregnancy	4		4	Los Ten	a City	orași e		2	1000	1	20
648	otter complications arising from		ETH	T die	1 Innta	13	Kagi	billing		Tools.	M	110
1 4	pregnancy	6	1	4	1	-	1	1	4	-	1	-
650-	Abortion All Single	76 15	15 15	59	2	2 2	16	20 2	19	11	6	三
652	Married	59	10	59	_	2	8	18	15	10	6	-
650	Abortion without mention of sepsis or			1 70	2	-	The same	and:	2	Topo		Re.
651	toxæmia	39	7 7	21 32	2	1 2	6 9	7	12	3 7	1 4	No.
652	Abortion with toxemia, without men-	7	1	6	h pood	1	1	2	1	1	1	188
660	Delivery without complication		1	5	-	-	1	ī	î	-	i	2
	_ All	151	3 3	146	2	2	26	30	44	26	20	3
670-	Delivery with specified Single Married	146	3	146	温宝的	2	24	29	43	26	19	3
670	Delivery complicated by placents	2	-	-	2	-	N. Tario	_	1	-	1	-
	prævia or antepartum hæmorrhage .	33	1	32	105 - TO	-	4	7	10	5	7	-
671	Delivery complicated by retained placenta	27		26	1	-	8	8	4	5	2	-
672	Delivery complicated by other post partum hæmorrhage			24	to poster	1	10000	6	6	5	6	-
673	Delivery complicated by abnormality of bony pelvis	3		3	directors:	119	1	1		0 9 1 to	1	100
674	Delivery complicated by disproportion	1		1 00	togorga	1	2001				100	10
675	or malposition of fœtus Delivery complicated by prolonged	6	DI	6	helong	0	Depart	1	3	2		198
676	labour of other origin		1	23	Series or	-	3	5	10	3	1	2
677	without mention of other laceration	1 -	-	13	100-	-	3	- 2	3	- 2	-2	1
678	Delivery with other complications o	f	1834		duali sal		305	90 3	3 77	0993	Pi	The C
	childbirth	. 21	1	19	1	1	7		8			
680-	Complications of the All Single	84		78	4 . =	3	16					2
689	Puerperium > Married	78		78	-	2	14					2
680	Puerperal urinary infection withou	t	PI	Taux	1000000	100		3363		182		180
681	other sepsis Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperiur	n 14	3	11		1	3					
682 683	Puerperal phlebitis and thrombosis . Pyrexia of unknown origin during th	. 29		29	a —Ja	1	3	11	5	8	1	30
	puerperium	. 1	-	1	-	-	6	3	6	5	1 2	
684 685	Puerperal pulmonary embolism Puerperal eclampsia		2	20 7		1=	_	3		1	1	80-
686 687	Other forms of puerperal toxæmia . Cerebral hæmorrhage in the puerperiur	5	1	5 3		1	1 2			2 2	BI	1
688	Other and unspecified complications of the puerperium	f		2	a solution	mos	1		is be	in rod		100
689	Mastitis and other disorders of lactation	n 2		-	of Each	-	-	-	-	112	1	100-
640-7	Deliveries and Complications \(\) All	451		426	3	9	66					
648	of pregnancy, childbirth Single and the puerperium Married	22	22	426	100-	7	60					
689	(excluding abortion) Widowe			720	3	-	-	15 755000	2		1	
640-	Deliveries and Complica- All	527		485	5	13						
689	tions of pregnancy, child- birth and the puerperium Married	485		485		9					55	15
	(including abortion) Widowe			-	5	-	-		4		1	-

Table LV.—Deaths from maternal causes and death rates per 100,000 total (live and still) births in the period 1950-53 by cause and age

Int. Classn.	Cause of death	200		1	Dea	iths				tot	tes pe al (liv still)	ve an	d
(1948) No.	oer odess a 's	All	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45 and over	All	15- 24	25- 34	35 and over
640-689	All Maternal Causes	2,211	55	332	511	506	494	233	80	79	14	36	29
647; 673–674	Disproportion, malposition and contracted pelvis	56	35	6	10	12	16	10	2	2	0	1	1
675	Uterine inertia; other pro- longed labour	91	A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	18	17	27	20	7	2	3	1	2	1
676-678; 660	Shock; pelvic trauma, other and unspecified complications of delivery	189	4	35	32	45	45	18	10	7	1	3	3
671-672	Retained placenta and post- partum hæmorrhage	182	7	28	55	38	32	20	2	7	1	3	2
682, 684	Thrombosis and embolism including pulmonary embolism	215	4	34	55	60	44	17	1	8	1	4	2
640-641; 680-681	Sepsis and urinary infections	77	3	12	19	17	15	6	5	3	1	1	1
645	Ectopic pregnancy	115	1	18	25	31	27	12	1	4	1	2	1
651	Abortion with embolism, thrombosis or sepsis	217	12	33	56	44	52	19	1	8	2	4	3
650	Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia (including criminal)	130	3	22	33	32	29	10	O 1	5	1	2	1
643-644; 670	Antepartum hæmorrhage including placenta prævia	140	Dan C	10	33	30	43	23	1	5	0	2	2
642; 685–686; 652	Toxemias of pregnancy and the puerperium	695	21	103	154	145	150	74	48	25	4	11	10
687	Cerebral hæmorrhage in the puerperium	24	07.00	4	1	3	9	4	3	1	0	0	1
683; 688–689; 646; 648 }	Remainder	80	24 0	9	21	22	12	13	3	3	0	2	1

Table LVI.—Maternal mortality, distinguishing principal causes, and associated maternal mortality. Death rates per 1,000 total births, England and Wales, 1931 to 1953

			MAT	ERNAL	MORT	ALITY				ngland							ASSOCI	ATED MA	ATERNAL ITY	2
		oitis d	8				ı	ation			Crir	Abor	Sponta	aneous			es	1		Total attributed
	Year	Puerperal phlebitis thrombosis and embolism	Puerperal sepsis	Antepartum hæmorrhage	Postpartum hæmorrhage	Гохæтіа	Prolonged labour	Trauma, shock: other complication of delivery	Other causes	Total maternal causes other than abortion	With sepsis	Without mention of sepsis	With sepsis and	Without mention of sepsis	Abortion all forms	Total Maternal Mortality	Associated with maternal causes other than abortion	Associated with abortion	Total associated mortality	to, or associated with, maternal causes
(6	I.S.C. Nos. th Revision)		640, 641, 681			642, 685,686	673–675		Rem. 640–648 660–689	640-648	651-2	650·2 652·2	Rem. 651	Rem. 650,652	650-652	640–689				
In (5	nt. List Nos. ith Revision)	147c, 147d	147a, 147b	143, 146a, 146b	146c, 146d	144, 148	Rei	m. 142–1	50	142–150	140b	141b	Rem. 140	Rem. 141	140, 141	140–150				
106	1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	0·33 0·35 0·34 0·30 0·31	1·08 0·98 1·15 1·28 1·04	0	50 •52 •51 •49 •47	0·75 0·80 0·84 0·86 0·78		0·77 0·80 0·88 0·86 0·81	\$7 77	3·43 3·46 3·72 3·80 3·41	0·08 0·07 0·09 0·11 0·10	0·04 0·04 0·05 0·05 0'05	0·35 0·41 0·42 0·47 0·42	0·21 0·22 0·24 0·19 0·17	0.68 0.73 0.80 0.82 0.74	4·11 4·19 4·52 4·62 4·15	1·27 0·97 1·21 1·10 1·02	0·12 0·14 0·16 0·10 0·12	1·38 1·11 1·37 1·20 1·14	5·49 5·30 5·89 5·82 5·29
F	1936 1937 1938	0·29 0·24 0·28	0·89 0·55 0·43	0	·48 ·48 ·48	0·81 0·80 0·73		0·72 0·72 0·78		3·19 2·79 2·70	0·08 0·09 0·08	0·04 0·04 0·04	0·38 0·28 0·27	0·17 0·17 0·16	0·67 0·58 0·55	3·86 3·37 3·24	0.95 1.03 0.85	0·11 0·16 0·13	1·06 1·19 0·97	4·92 4·57 4·22
	1939	0.24	0.39	0.18	0.28	0.75	1	0.73	1	2.57	0.13	0.04	0.26	0.12	0.55	3.13	0.79	0.08	0.87	3.99
	1940	0.22	0.32	0.17	0.29	0.65	0.20	0.18	0.20	2.24	0.07	0.05	0.19	0.12	0.44	2.68	0.60	0.09	0.69	3.37
	1941 1942 1943 1944 1945	0·22 0·19 0·19 0·14 0·12	0·24 0·22 0·19 0·14 0·12	0·17 0·13 0·12 0·11 0·10	0·35 0·29 0·27 0·23 0·23	0.64 0.61 0.53 0.42 0.46	0·26 0·23 0·23 0·23 0·21	0·18 0·14 0·15 0·11 0·10	0·20 0·20 0·16 0·15 0·13	2·26 2·02 1·84 1·53 1·47	0·11 0·09 0·11 0·10 0·09	0·04 0·02 0·02 0·01 0·01	0·24 0·26 0·24 0·22 0·16	0·15 0·09 0·09 0·08 0·07	0·54 0·46 0·46 0·41 0·33	2·80 2·48 2·30 1·93 1·80	0·60 0·54 0·62 0·50 0·49	0·08 0·07 0·08 0·07 0·03	0.68 0.61 0.70 0.56 0.52	3·47 3·10 3·00 2·50 2·33
	1946 1947 1948 1949 1950	0·12 0·12 0·08 0·07 0·09	0.06 0.04 0.04 0.04 0.04	0·10 0·06 0·06 0·05 0·06	0·19 0·17 0·14 0·12 0·05	0·43 0·35 0·31 0·27 0·26	0·14 0·12 0·08 0·09 0·06	0·10 0·07 0·07 0·08 0·08	0·11 0·09 0·07 0·09 0·09	1·25 1·02 0·86 0·81 0·72	0·05 0·04 0·04 0·03 0·04	0·01 0·00 0·01 0·00 0·03	0·08 0·06 0·07 0·07 0·05	0·05 0·05 0·04 0·05 0·03	0·19 0·16 0·15 0·15 0·14	1·43 1·17 1·02 0·97 0·87	0·42 0·29 0·29 0·21 0·25	0·04 0·05 0·02 0·03 0·03	0·46 0·34 0·29 0·24 0·28	1.90 1.52 1.33 1.21 1.15
	1951 1952 1953	0.07 0.08 0.07	0·03 0·01 0·03	0·05 0·03 0·06	0·08 0·06 0·07	0·24 0·21 0·24	0.06 0.05 0.05	0·05 0·06 0·05	0.08 0.09 0.08	0.66 0.59 0.64	0.05 0.03 0.02	0·04 0·04 0·03	0·05 0·04 0·03	0·02 0·02 0·02	0·15 0·13 0·11	0·82 0·72 0·75	0·22 0·22 0·17	0·01 0·01 0·01	0·23 0·23 0·18	1·05 0·96 0·94

Note:—Figures for 1931 to 1938 are based on live and stillbirth registrations, and from 1939 onwards on occurrences. Mortality from 1931 to 1939 is based on the 5th Revision of the International List, and from 1940 on the 6th Revision. Non-civilians are included throughout.

Table LVII(a).—Deaths of women not classed to pregnancy or childbearing but certified as associated therewith, 1951

	certified as associate	cu ti	CIC	AL CIT	, 1)	21	Respond	Section in	englisu ping	Mark Mark College Street
Int. Classn. No. (6th Revision) to which assigned	Cause of death	All	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45 and over	Percentage of all female deaths at ages 15-49
001-008 010-019	Tuberculosis of respiratory system Tuberculosis, other forms	5	<u></u>	3	_	1	1	0 <u>1</u>		0.2
053.3 056	Septicæmia B. coli Whooping cough	1 1	=	1	<u>-</u> 1	101	0000	1 421		100·0 50·0
140-199	Malignant neoplasms	7	-	_	1	1	2	2	1	0.1
214–217 241 252 260 272 274 292	Benign neoplasm of female genital organs Asthma Thyrotoxicosis Diabetes mellitus Simmonds' disease Adrenal hæmorrhage Aplastic anæmia	8 3 1 3 1 1 2	- - 1 -	<u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> -	1	1 2 - 1 1 1 1	1 1 1 - 1	4 1 - -	1	7.0 0.8 1.4 1.8 4.0 1.8 5.3
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	2	ab pala	rate :	minisc oold	bon t	pold	2	nosit.	0.2
340.3 353	Cerebrospinal meningitis (nonmeningo-coccal)	1 2	in in	<u>-</u>	1 1		estis 	1	Vasor System	9·1 0·9
401 410 411	Rheumatic fever with heart involvement Diseases of mitral valve Diseases of aortic valve specified as rheumatic	2 27		4	1 7	6	6	1 4	E TOTAL ST	2.4 2.0
414 415 416	Endocarditis (valve unspecified) specified as rheumatic Other myocarditis specified as rheumatic Other heart disease specified as rheumatic	3 1 3		50 10 50 10	1 - 1 2	1	1 -		I III	1·7 2·7 2·0
420.1	Heart disease specified as involving coronary arteries	5	oo ga	delos	1	2	1	South	Tracks	1.2
421	Chronic endocarditis not specified as rheumatic	2 8 2	-	-	1 2	-	1_1	-	4	2.9
430 433.1] 434 440-443 444-447	Acute and subacute endocarditis Auricular fibrillation Other and unspecified diseases of heart Hypertension with heart disease Hypertension without mention of heart	1 4 4		1 =	1 2 1	1 1 -	<u>-</u> 1	-		2·6 1·7 4·3 1·8
452 460 463	disease Aneurysm except of heart and aorta Varicose veins of lower extremities Phlebitis and thrombophlebitis of lower extremities	3 2 1	10001	N S Y	1 - 1	1	1 -	1		2·1 40·0 4·8 3·8
480–483 490 491 493	Other venous embolism and thrombosis Influenza	5 7 2 1		1	2 3 1 1	3	1 1 1	1 -	1	1·2 3·6 0·6 2·6
550-553 560.3	Appendicitis	2	1	-	-	-	1	strik -		2.1
570	struction	1 4	-	-	3	1000	1	1		25.0
572 576 581 585	Chronic enteritis and ulcerative colitis Peritonitis Cirrhosis of liver Cholecystitis without mention of calculi	1 1 1 1		FFIF	3 2 - 1 1	1	1111			1·4 7·7 1·2 4·0
590-594	Nephritis	5	-	2	-	2	1	1000	1000	0.8
722.0	Rheumatoid arthritis Hammer toe	1 1	-	10		-		1 1	-	5·9 50·0
750-759	Congenital malformations	11	1	1	4	3	2	-		3.2
E800-E999	Violence	4	-	1	1	1	1	_	_	0.3
	Total Single Married Widowed	160 5 153 2	4 2 2	17 17 —	46 1 43 2	33 33	28 28	23 1 22 —		
William Designation of the	Associated with abortion (included above) Single	9 9		2 2	3 -3	3 3		1 1	_	

Table LVII(b).—Deaths of women not classed to pregnancy or childbearing but certified as associated therewith, 1952

William State of Control	certified as associate	u u	icici	WILLI	, 15	34			-	
Int. Classn. No. (6th Revision) to which assigned	Cause of death	All	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45 and over	Percentage of all female deaths at ages 15-49
001-008 010-019	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	4 2	=	2	1 1		1		-	0·2 1·0
023 053·1 061 072 080 092	Syphilitic aortitis Staphylococcal septicæmia Tetanus Leptospirosis icterohæmorrhagica Acute poliomyelitis Infectious hepatitis	1 1 1 1 5 2	111111		_ _ 1 2 1	_ _ _ 2 1	<u>-</u> 1 <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u>	1	111111	4·2 25·0 20·0 100·0 7·1 3·8
140–199 204	Malignant neoplasms Leukæmia and aleukæmia	5 2	=	=	1 1	3		1		0.1
214 270–277 290–299	Uterine fibromyoma Diseases of other endocrine glands Diseases of blood and blood forming organs	7 7 2	Ξ	1		4	1 1	1 -	2 1 —	10·6 8·4 1·4
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	5	00300	1	1	1	2	1000 1000 1000 1000	4-3	0.4
340.1 353.3 391.2	Meningitis—pneumococcal	1 1 1 1		<u>-</u>	=	-	1 _	<u>1</u>	_	10·0 0·9 9·1
400–402 410 411 414	Rheumatic fever Diseases of mitral valve Aortic stenosis specified as rheumatic Endocarditis (valve unspecified) specified as rheumatic Other heart disease specified as rheumatic.	3 41 1 2 5	<u></u>	2 9 - 1	1 6 1 —	1 1 1	<u>-</u>	- 3 -	- 1 -	4·1 3·3 3·4 1·4 4·1
420·1 422·2 434·2 440-447 466	Heart disease specified as involving coronary arteries Myocardial degeneration Left ventricular failure Hypertensive disease. Thrombosis of pelvic vein	5 3 1 4 1		- 1 1	_ _ _ 1	1 1 - 1 -	3 2 — 1	[1111]	1 - - 1	1·2 2·0 11·1 1·3 2·6
471 480 490 491 500–502 510–527	Acute suppurative frontal sinusitis Influenzal bronchopneumonia Lobar pneumonia Bronchopneumonia Pneumonia, other and unspecified Bronchitis Other diseases of respiratory system	1 1 3 5 1 2 5	1111111	- - 1 - 2	1 2 2 - 2	- - 1 - - 1	- - 1 - 1	- 1 - - - 1	_ _ _ 1 _	100·0 1·6 2·2 1·7 2·0 0·8 2·5
540·1 550·1 560·4 570·3 571·1 573·0 576 587·2	Perforated gastric ulcer Acute appendicitis with peritonitis Diaphragmatic hernia Volvulus Colitis Constipation Peritonitis Pancreatic cyst	1 3 1 3 1 1 1		1	1 2 - 1 1 - -	- - 1 - 1	- - 1 - 1	11111111	11111111	3·2 5·8 25·0 11·5 4·3 100·0 14·3 25·0
592 606 626	Chronic nephritis	3 1 1		10000 3000 0	1 1	1 -	1 _	11:11	- - 1	0·7 33·3 50·0
730·1 744·0	Uterovaginal prolapse	1 1			- - 1	_	1	- SEE	3	13·0 100·0 10·0
754	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	3	_	-	1	1	tree to	1	dejov umals	2.3
E800-E999	Violence	4	1		- 1	2	- 2	13 100	ESI ES	0.3
100	Total Single Married Widowed	161 5 154 2	3 -3 -	26 1 25	40 4 36	37 37	34 34	10 10	11 -9 2	EPPGE (9)
1	Associated with abortion (included above) Single Married Widowed	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{2}{8} \\ -\frac{8}{8} \end{bmatrix}$	1111	1111	1 - 1 -		- 3 - 3		1111	2 3 3 3

Table LVII(c).—Deaths of women, not classed to pregnancy or childbearing, but certified as associated therewith, 1953

Int. Classn.	and Wates, 1950 to 1953	bus	203	- 4	1938	30.18	日本	1		
No. (6th Revision) to which assigned	Cause or death	All	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45 and over	Percentage of all female deaths at ages 15-49
001 000	Tuberralesia of marining	7								
001–008	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	7 1	1		1	_	2	1	-	0·5 2·1
080	Acute anterior poliomyelitis with respiratory paralysis				155	1000	1278	10.00	63	Monion
092 105	Infectious hepatitis	1 1 1	=	1 1		1				1.5
105	Well-ment and laws	11		2	1	5	10	3	16723	100.0
014	Litarina Shaaida	3				1	2	3		0·2 5·5
223	Neurofibroma	1 1			1 1		2			1.4
260	Diabetes mellitus	2 3	1		7		1	No.	-	0.3
272	Simmonds' disease	1	-		=	-	=	1 1	2	9·7 10·0
290–299	Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1.8
301	Exhaustion due to mania	1	1000	imo	· Tri			1	A Day	10.0
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	6	-	2	3	500			1	1.5
353-2	Status epilepticus	1		-		-	1	-	-	0.0
400-402	Rheumatic fever	4	-	_	1	3 4	-	1	-	5.6
410 411	Diseases of mitral valve Aortic disease specified as rheumatic	19	=	3	7	4	5	=	=	1.5
414	Endocarditis (valve unspecified) specified as rheumatic	3	-		_	1	1		1	2.5
415 416	Myocarditis specified as rheumatic Other heart disease specified as rheumatic	5	=		3	1	1	1		4·0 3·8
420-1	Heart disease specified as involving coronary							1200		A THE
422-2	arteries	3 1	=	_	=	_	1 2	1	1	0.5
430·0 434·3	Subacute infective endocarditis Cor pulmonale	1	=	=	_	1	1	=	-	1.5
444	Hypertension without mention of heart Malignant hypertension	1 1 1 1	=	_	_	-	1	1	=	1.6 1.0
451 465	Rupture of aorta	1 1			<u>-</u> 1			1		5·6 2·3
466	Thrombosis femoral vein	1	-	1		100	To	1550	iaro	2.8
480–483 490–493	Influenza Pneumonia	5 5	1	1 1	2 2	1 1	<u>-</u> 1	=	=	2.2
518 526	Pleurisy	1 1	-		-	1	-	1		8.3
544.1	Dilatation of stomach	1				1				100.0
550.1	Acute appendicitis with peritonitis	4	1	2		1	1	271	=	9.3
572.2	Ulcerative colitis	1 1	-	1	_	_	=	=	_	0.8
592	Chronic nephritis	2	To the second	110	000	2	* 1	1	23:	2·3 0·5
626	Pelvic cellulitis	1		1		2		1000	-	S. C. Stone
630–637	Diseases of uterus and other female genital	5	5518	100	1	(S) N	1		3	25.0
750-759	Congenital melformations	7	1	2	4-	2	1	diol	3	7.2
E800-E999	Violence	5	0 81	3	10	2	19 2	1	CONT.	3·3 0·4
NA LOSS	Total	128	5	22	26	30	21		9	0.4
100 100	Single	9	5 3 2	2 20	26 2 24	1	21	15	-	
	Widowed	3	_	_	_	29	20	15	6 3	
	Associated with abortion (included above)	7	-	3	2	2	-	-	1000	
	Single	7	-	3	2	2	_	=	-	
	Widowed	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	Sand Sand

TABLE LVIII.—Maternal mortality (including abortion). Death rates per 100,000 total live and stillbirths in standard regions, conurbations and urban/rural aggregates. England and Wales, 1950 to 1953

Actions 5 to 10 18 19 12 10 11 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	1950	1951	1952	1953
ENGLAND AND WALES	87	82	72	75
Regional Summary: NORTHERN Tyneside conurbation Remainder of Northern	104 118 98	97 115 91	69 102 57	76 86 73
EAST AND WEST RIDINGS	91 87 94	89 79 97	71 69 72	59 46 68
NORTH WESTERN	82 67 62 109	99 121 69 96	68 68 45 84	79 88 44 93
NORTH MIDLAND	92	82	69	73
MIDLAND	90 78 103	64 70 58	69 79 58	69 64 74
EASTERN	57	45	62	61
LONDON AND SOUTH EASTERN Greater London	71 74 61	71 68 79	72 78 52	81 75 100
SOUTHERN	54	73	71	84
SOUTH WESTERN	112	86	107	77
WALES (including Monmouthshire)	155	123	78	94
Aggregates Summary (by type of area) Conurbations	76	80	74	70
Areas outside Conurbations: Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	77	88	59	82
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	73 110	80 76	67	64 80
Rural Districts	95	88	74	81

MENINGITIS AND ENCEPHALITIS

Classification

Within the Sixth Revision of the International Classification the principal rubrics to which the various forms of meningitis and encephalitis can be assigned are shown in Table LIX (page 115), which also indicates the number of deaths allocated to each of these rubrics in 1953.

No. 010 of the classification, tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system, includes tuberculoma of brain, tuberculous abscess of brain, and tuberculous meningitis, the last being by far the most frequent. Under the existing rules of classification deaths are not assigned to Nos. 010-018, tuberculosis other than respiratory or disseminated, if pulmonary tuberculosis is mentioned, unless the condition in Nos. 010-018 was stated as the underlying cause or had a specified duration exceeding that of the lung affection. Deaths are not assigned to No. 019, disseminated tuberculosis (mainly miliary tuberculosis) if lung is mentioned or if tuberculosis of one site is shown as the underlying cause. Tuberculous meningitis is frequently associated with pulmonary or miliary tuberculosis, but as the rules of selection indicate, much depends upon the way in which the cause of death certificate is completed in determining whether the death will or will not be assigned to No. 010, or to one of the other tuberculosis rubrics. A multiple cause analysis carried out on a sample of death certificates in 1951* showed that while 59 deaths were assigned to No. 010, tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system, there were a further 33 certificates on which this site was reported as being involved, but the death was assigned elsewhere, presumably to another tuberculosis rubric. This small analysis suggests that fatal tuberculous involvement of the central nervous system occurs about half as often again as is indicated by the numbers of deaths actually so assigned.

No. 057 of the classification, meningococcal infections, comprises meningococcal meningitis (cerebrospinal fever), and various forms, acute and chronic, of meningococcæmia without there necessarily having been meningeal involvement. As Table LIX shows, a roughly equal number of deaths were assigned to each group.

Within No. 080 of the classification, acute poliomyelitis, the first sub-division 080·0 comprises bulbar poliomyelitis and polio-encephalitis. Out of a total of 320 deaths assigned to acute poliomyelitis in 1953, 154 (48 per cent) were specified as bulbar or polio-encephalitic. Late effects of poliomyelitis are included in No. 081, without distinction as to the original type of involvement. There were 18 deaths so assigned in 1953.

No. 082 of the classification, acute infectious encephalitis, is intended for the acute epidemic forms of encephalitis such as encephalitis lethargica, lymphocytic choriomeningitis, acute encephalomyelitis, and encephalitis of, for example, the St. Louis or the Vienna types. The category also includes "acute encephalitis" specified as such and without indication of underlying cause. Deaths resulting from acute encephalitis occurring as a complication of one of the common infections, such as measles, mumps or chickenpox, are automatically assigned to the underlying infectious disease and at present no separate count is made of such

cases. A special examination of the causes of the deaths assigned to No. 082 in 1952 showed that in this country the majority were described either as acute encephalitis or virus encephalitis, fairly often with pneumonia as a terminal or associated condition. Acute or virus meningo-encephalitis or encephalomyelitis was occasionally reported, but out of a total of 105 deaths in the year there were only five described as from encephalitis lethargica, one male aged 39 and four females, aged 23, 40, 48 and 70. In addition, the death of one woman aged 47 was attributed to epidemic encephalitis.

Deaths reported due to the late effects of conditions in No. 082 are assigned to No. 083, 'late effects', comprising those described as such and cases where the interval between onset of the disease and death was stated to be one year or more.

No. 340 of the classification comprises meningitis except meningococcal or tuberculous, and as Table LIX indicates, has four sub-divisions: 340.0 H. influenzæ, 37 deaths in 1953; 340.1 Pneumococcus, 185 deaths; 340.2 Other specified organism, 93 deaths, the organisms most frequently reported being B.coli, Friedlander bacillus, B. proteus, staphylococcus, and streptococcus; and 340.3 Unspecified cause (i.e. with no organism specified as cause,) 99 deaths, the most usual descriptions being "pyogenic" or "purulent meningitis" or "of unknown ætiology." It is likely that a proportion of these deaths would more properly belong to No. 057 (meningococcal meningitis).

To No. 343 of the classification, encephalitis, myelitis and encephalomyelitis (except acute infectious), were assigned 115 deaths in 1953, and an examination of the certificates has shown that the three conditions included within the title of the rubric were reported in approximately equal numbers, often with pneumonia in association. Prior to the Sixth Revision of the Classification myelitis was classified separately from encephalitis, but now that the two conditions are included within the same rubric they can no longer normally be counted separately.

Trend of Mortality

Recent annual death rates from these various forms of meningitis and encephalitis are shown in Table LX (page 116). Mortality from tuberculous meningitis has paralleled mortality from tuberculosis as a whole (see page 136), and since 1946, and more particularly since 1948, there has been a very rapid reduction in numbers of deaths each year. The decline in mortality from meningococcal infection was striking and continuous up to 1948, but since then there has been no improvement. Mortality from polio-encephalitis has very distinctly followed the occurrences of the recent major epidemics, with pronounced peaks in the years 1947, 1949, and 1950. The rates for 1948 and 1951-53 have been lower, but still considerably higher than in years prior to 1947. The death rates from acute infective encephalitis show evidence of fairly steady decline throughout the fourteen year period covered, and have recently been only half what they were in 1940-41. In Table LX deaths from late effects of acute infective encephalitis are included. Numbers of deaths reported as from new cases or as late effects are distinguished below for years 1949 to 1953:

"aitificaceae amon" a	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
No. 082, Acute	196	115	118	105	134
No. 083, Late effects	171	250	216	174	183
Total	367	365	334	279	317

The death rates from meningitis other than tuberculous or meningococcal, and from non-specific forms of encephalitis and myelitis have also declined fairly steadily since 1940 but with, in both cases, some arrest in the decline during the last three or four years, so resembling in recent trend the mortality from meningococcal meningitis and acute infective encephalitis.

Figures indicating the changing numbers of deaths at successive 10 year intervals from 1923 are shown in Table LXII (page 118). It has not been considered necessary for the purpose of this table to make fine adjustments for the different methods of classification used at each period, and the figures as shown are roughly comparable throughout.

Mortality from tuberculosis of meninges and C.N.S., from meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous, and from encephalitis, myelitis and encephalomyelitis shows a substantial decline at each period. Mortality from polioencephalitis in 1953 was much higher than in previous periods reflecting the recent epidemic prevalence of the disease. Though deaths assigned to meningococcal meningitis and to acute infectious encephalitis increased between 1923 and 1933 there has subsequently been a considerable decline.

Sex and age distribution of deaths, 1953

Death rates by sex and age are shown in Table LXI (page 117). Mortality from tuberculous meningitis was equal in childhood in the two sexes, with slight male excess at adult ages. The highest death rates were at ages 1-4. Mortality from meningococcal meningitis was higher at most ages amongst males. The deaths were concentrated mainly at ages under 5. Mortality from polio-encephalitis showed a distinct male excess at each age; rates were highest at ages under 1 year, 1-4 and 5-14. Death rates from acute infectious encephalitis were higher among girls than boys up to the age of 5, but at higher ages there was a slight male excess. The higher rates for "acute" deaths were at ages under 5, whereas rates for "late effects" were highest at ages 65 and over. Mortality from the whole group "meningitis other than meningococcal or tuberculous" showed no sex difference during infancy but a male excess at higher ages. Rates were highest in infancy in each category.

The death rates from encephalitis and myelitis were on the whole higher in males than females.

Geographical variations in mortality

Numbers of deaths in 1951-53 and crude death rates per million living, from the three main types of meningitis are given in Table LXIV for standard regions and national population aggregates.

Mortality from tuberculous meningitis (see also Table LXXIV, page 137) was well above the national average in the Northern, North Western, and Midland Regions and in Wales. Rates were lowest in London and the South East. For meningococcal meningitis high rates were recorded in the Northern and (for males only) the North Western regions. The rate for Wales was the same as the national average, and the Southern regions had rates below the average. The Northern and North Western regions again had high mortality from meningitis of other forms, and so also had the East and West Ridings and Wales. Variations in mortality from this last group of meningitis was a feature of males only. The female rates varied little from region to region.

In relation to the several types of area, mortality from tuberculous meningitis was highest in the conurbations (excluding Greater London) and generally high in the urban areas. Lower rates were recorded in the rural districts, and lowest of all in Greater London. Variations by type of area were similar in respect of mortality from meningococcal meningitis, with the rate in the conurbations (excluding Greater London) much higher than those of the rural districts. The conurbations (excluding Greater London) again gave the highest mortality from other forms of meningitis, but there were negligible differences in the rates between the other urban areas and rural districts.

Notification arrangements and statistics

Under arrangements that came into operation on 1st January, 1950, polioencephalitis ceased to be notifiable as a condition distinct from poliomyelitis, and since then no notification figures for the two forms of the disease have been separately available. Under the new regulations, however, poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis) had to be reported either as paralytic or non-paralytic.

For notification of "encephalitis lethargica" there was substituted, at the same date, notification of acute encephalitis under one or other of the two heads "infective encephalitis" (comprising the conditions classified to No. 082 of the International Classification) and "post-infectious infectious encephalitis" (comprising the forms of encephalitis associated with the common infections).

Cerebrospinal fever and meningococcal meningitis continued to be notifiable, but the heading was extended to include fulminating or chronic cases without meningitis and the International Classification title "meningococcal infections" was adopted.

Tuberculous meningitis is notifiable in the same way as other forms of tuberculosis, but up to the end of 1953 nationally compiled statistics did not distinguish this form from the large group of non-respiratory tuberculosis as a whole. Under arrangements introduced at the beginning of 1954 notifications of tuberculosis are transmitted weekly and quarterly by Medical Officers of Health to the Registrar General, as in the case of other notifiable infectious diseases, and tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system is now distinguished in the published notification statistics.

Table LXIII (page 118) gives mean annual notification rates (corrected) for 1950-53, by sex and age, for meningococcal infection and the two groups of acute encephalitis, with, for comparison, similar figures for tuberculous meningitis for 1954.

Table LIX.—Deaths from Infections of the central nervous system by sex, England and Wales, 1953

Int. Classn. No. (6th Revision)	Cause of death	Male	Female
010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	177	168
057	Meningococcal infections	166	125
057.0	Meningococcal meningitis	96	59
057·1	Acute and unspecified meningococcæmia	69	65
057.2	Chronic meningococcæmia		_
057·3	Other forms of meningococcal infections	1	1
080.0	Acute poliomyelitis, specified as bulbar or polio-encephalitis	102	52
082	Acute infectious encephalitis	70	64
083	Late effects of acute infectious encephalitis	99	84
340	Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous	230	184
340.0	H. Influenzæ	25	12
340·1	Pneumococcus	101	84
340.2	Due to other specified organism	48	45
340·3	Unspecified cause	56	43
343	Encephalitis, myelitis and encephalomyelitis (except acute infectious)	69	46

Table LX.—Infections of the central nervous system: Crude death rates per million living. England and Wales, 1940 to 1953 (Excluding non-civilian males from 1st January, 1940, and non-civilian females from 1st June, 1941, to 1949 inclusive).

	Int. Classn. No. (6th Revision)	Cause of death	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
	010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	46	60	50	50	46	46	39	37	31	25	20	20	12	8
116	057 080·0	Meningococcal infections	62	53	30	20	15	14	12	13	7	7	6	7	7	7
	082, 083	encephalitis*	19	19	16	14	12	13	11	11	2	6	8	8	6	7
	340	Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous	20	20	19	17	17	15	12	.13	10	11	9	9	8	9
	343	Encephalitis, myelitis and encephalomyelitis (except acute infectious)	9	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	4	5	4	3	3	3

^{*} Polio-encephalitis only for 1940 to 1948 inclusive. Corresponding figure for 1949 would be 5.

Table LXI.—Infections of the central nervous system: Death rates per million living* by sex and age. England and Wales, 1953

(Rates based on less than ten deaths are shown in italics)

Int. Classn. No. (6th Revision)	Cause of death		0-	1-	5-	15-	45-	65 and over	All age
010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	${M \choose F}$	26 21	50 55	9	6 5	3 2	0	8 7
057	Meningococcal infections	${M \atop F}$	210 147	41 35	4 3	1 1	2 1	1 2	8 5
080.0	Acute poliomyelitis specified as bulbar or polioencephalitis	${M \atop F}$	9 3	14 4	11 5	4 3	1 1	0	5 2 .
082	Acute infectious encephalitis	${M \atop F}$	34 45	9 11	2 2	3 2	2 1	1	3 3
083	Late effects of acute infectious encephalitis	${M \atop F}$	=	1	0	3 3	9	13	5 4
340	Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous	${M \atop F}$	236 238	23 11	4 2	2 2	11 7	15 10	11 8
340.0	H. Influenzæ	${M \atop F}$	26 21	9 4	_	_	0	0	1 1
340·1	Pneumococcus	${M \atop F}$	91 90	6 5	2 1	1 0	6 4	7 6	5 4
340.2	Due to other specified organism	${M \atop F}$	74 84	4 2	1 1	0	2	1 1	2 2
340·3	Unspecified cause	{M F	45 42	3	1 1	1 1	2 2	6	3 2
343	Encephalitis, myelitis, and encephalomyelitis	${M \atop F}$	14 6	7 3	2 3	1	5 2	7 3	3 2

^{*} Death rates under 1 year are per million live birth occurrences.

Table LXII.—Deaths from certain infections of the central nervous system in 1923, 1933, 1943 and 1953, England and Wales

nt. Classn. No. (6th Revision)	Cause of death	1923	1933	1943	1953
010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	3,256	2,143	1,948	345
057	Meningococcal infections	284	942	780	291
080.0	Acute poliomyelitis specified as bulbar or polioencephalitis	40	67	27	15
082, 083	Acute infectious encephalitis (including late effects)	531	815	495	31
340	Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuber- culous	2,068	1,005	694	41
343	Encephalitis, myelitis and encephalomyelitis (except acute infectious)	526	433	283	11

Note: The deaths for each year are assigned according to the classification in use at the time.

Table LXIII.—Mean annual notification rates per million living, by sex and age:

Meningococcal infections and Acute encephalitis, 1950-53; Tuberculosis of
meninges and central nervous system, 1954

in the same of the	Al	SALES OF STATE OF STA	5-8	15-	45-	65 and over
Meningococcal infections {	M 35 F 25	240 180	49 39	12	6 6	2 2
Acute encephalitis Infective {	M 5	16 11	10 6	3 3		0.5
Post infectious {	M 3	7 6	8 6	1 1	1 0.2	0·3 0·1
Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	M 15		34 33	10 14	4 3	0.5

The notifications on which these rates are based exclude those of unknown age.

Table LXIV.—Deaths from Tuberculous meningitis, Meningococcal meningitis and Meningitis of other or unspecified cause, and crude annual average death rates per million living, in England and Wales and each standard region and population aggregate by type of area, 1950-53

an edge of the borney at	Tubercu mening central i system (I.S.	es and nervous	Meninge infect (I.S.C. N	ions	Meningitis, except meningococcal and tuberculous (I.S.C. No. 340)		
45 55 6	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	
ENGLAND AND WALES $\begin{cases} M \\ F \end{cases}$	882 856	14	482	8	654 497	10 7	
Standard Regions :	inoreas	nutos or	1 01 118	lo sisou	497	中級項	
Northern $\left\{ egin{array}{lll} M\\ F \end{array} \right.$	85 88	18 18	62 53	13 11	57 39	12 8	
East and West Ridings M	83 78	14 12	50 31	8 5	72 45	12 7	
North Western $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} M \\ F \end{array} \right.$	178 168	20 16	101 61	11 6	116 81	13 8	
North Midland $\left\{ \begin{matrix} M \\ F \end{matrix} \right\}$	67	13 12	33 24	7 5	49	10 8	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	118 116	18 17	50 55	8 8	67	10 7	
Eastern $\left\{ {\stackrel{M}{F}} \right.$	Burella Salver	10	22 28	5	43 35	9 7	
London and South Eastern $\begin{cases} M \\ F \end{cases}$	131 144	9	84 85	5 5	136 105	9	
Southern $\left\{ egin{array}{lll} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{array} \right.$	The State of the S	12	28 20	7 5	36 37	9	
South Western $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{array} \right.$	46	10 10	21 17	5 4	30 35	7 7	
Wales (including Monmouth-shire) {M	78 91	20 23	31 23	8	48 29	13	
Aggregates summary (by type of area)	ni baanaa	So-seed a	asmsvor		iost strik		
Conurbations $\left\{ egin{matrix} M \\ F \end{array} \right.$	327 349	14 13	218 175	9 7	256 191	11 7	
Greater London $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} M \\ F \end{array} \right.$	86 115	7 9	78 70	7 5	102	9	
Conurbations excluding {M Greater London	241 234	20 17	140 105	12	154 107	13	
Areas outside conurbations:	tower a	new Carl	ni coma		pasdul v		
Urban areas with populations { M of 100,000 and over { F	125 116	15 13	62 53	7 6	91 78	11 9	
Urban areas with populations \ M of 50,000 and under 100,000 \ F	76 71	16 13	36 31	8 6	44 35	9 7	
Urban areas with populations { M under 50,000 { F	204 171	15 12	89 73	7 5	138 100	10 7	
Rural Districts $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} M \\ F \end{array} \right.$	150 149	12 12	77 65	6 5	125	10 7	

TUBERCULOSIS

In 1953, 5,447 males and 2,466 females died of respiratory tuberculosis and 517 males and 472 females of tuberculosis of other sites. Compared with 1949, the male deaths from respiratory tuberculosis were a little more than half and the female deaths rather more than a third. The proportion per 1,000 male deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in which occupational disease of the lungs was mentioned increased during the period 1949 to 1953 as follows:—

1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 25 29 36 45 55

This apparent increase was due more to the decrease in deaths from respiratory tuberculosis than to the actual increase in numbers of cases with occupational disease i.e. from 262 in 1949 to 298 in 1953. The decrease in deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis since 1949 is particularly marked for the meninges and central nervous system, in which both male and female deaths have decreased by 68 per cent.

Table LXV (page 128) shows the trends in Comparative Mortality Indices since 1931. The indices for various sites at five-yearly intervals, expressed in terms of the 1933 indices, were as follows:—

	All		Respi	ratory				Intestines, peritoneum		s and nts	Other forms	
0	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1933	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1938	78	75	78	74	83	85	67	58	68	66	84	91
1943	98	73	103	71	93	97	68	56	84	65	96	89
1948	64	61	67	63	53	59	30	30	37	43	59	62
1953	29	19	30	20	15	15	10	8	12	17	26	28

The most striking improvement has occurred in mortality from tuberculosis of the intestines and peritoneum, the indices for which in 1953 were only 10 and 8 per cent for males and females respectively of what they had been twenty years previously.

Respiratory tuberculosis

Table LXVII (page 129) shows the notification rates per 100,000 living for respiratory tuberculosis. Rates in 1953 were lower than in the preceding year for males under 45 and for females under 35. For men aged 65 and over the rates increased from 77 in 1952 to 85 in 1953, the highest notification rate in this age-group during 1938 to 1953. Rates for women aged 15-24 were considerably in excess of male rates, this position being reversed at ages 35 and over.

Serial death rates from respiratory tuberculosis from 1931 onwards are shown in Table LXVIII (page 130). Diagram 2 (page 121) compares the age-specific rates in 1931-35, 1949 and 1953. Among men the falling off in rates has been particularly marked in the younger age-groups and the maximum rates have shifted from the age-group 45-54 in 1931-35 to ages 55-64 in 1949 and 65-74 in 1953. There has been a corresponding decrease in the deaths rates among younger women and the maximum rate occurred at ages 25-34 in 1953 compared with 20-24 in 1931-35 and in 1949.

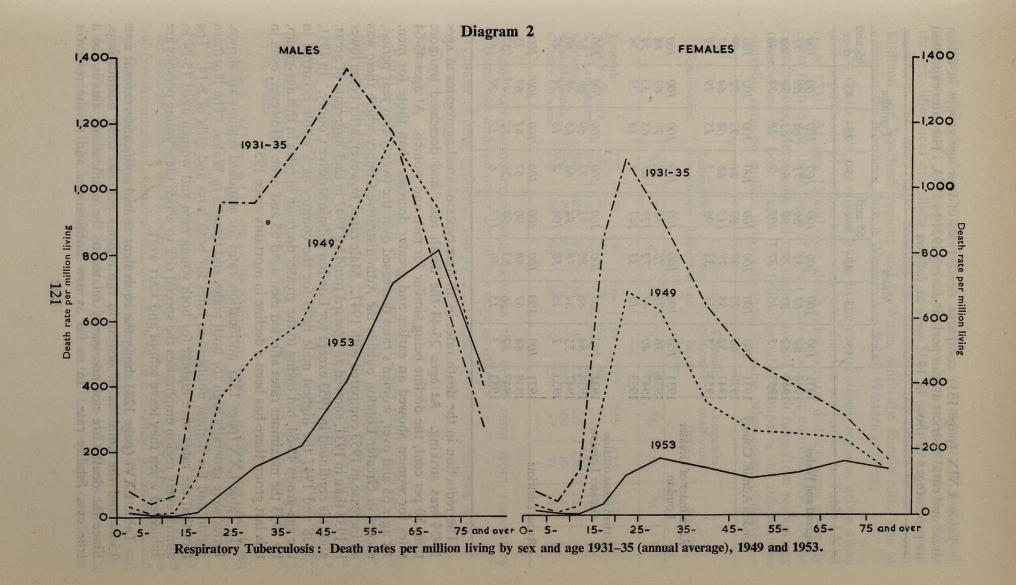


Table LXIX (page 131) compares death rates of four age-groups in urban areas and rural districts at four periods during 1931 to 1953. The rates expressed as percentages of those in 1931 were as follows:—

			Ma	les			Fema	ales	
A Property of the second	nier.	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	15-	25-	45-	65 and over
England and Wales	1931 1938 1947 1953	100 64 52 5	100 67 53 15	100 81 77 37	100 89 99 107	100 71 66 7	100 68 63 18	100 66 50 24	100 71 60 48
London Admin. County	1931 1938 1947 1953	100 86 51 5	100 75 55 11	100 87 77 33	100 93 113 96	100 81 66 5	100 93 68 15	100 72 64 19	100 89 68 39
Remainder of Greater London	1931 1938 1947 1953	100 76 40	100 71 47 15	100 75 72 33	100 78 127 141	100 92 67 5	100 70 65 18	100 67 53 25	100 88 54 76
Urban areas outside Greater London	1931 1938 1947 1953	100 64 55 7	100 66 54 16	100 80 78 38	100 91 94 104	100 73 68 8	100 69 65 18	100 66 48 24	100 67 60 47
Rural Districts	1931 1938 1947 1953	100 64 52 5	100 67 56 15	100 88 83 46	100 90 98 117	100 67 56 6	100 61 52 17	100 67 49 27	100 75 57 49

The reduction in the death rates in all four types of areal aggregates at ages 15-24 was striking. At ages 25-44 the death rates had decreased by more than 80 per cent, the decline being similar for men and women. At ages 45-64 rates for women showed an earlier and greater decrease than those for men. At ages 65 and over, women's rates decreased over the twenty-two year period, except in Greater London outside the Administrative County where there was an increase in 1953 compared with 1947. Male rates, however, after being lower in 1938 than in 1931, showed an upward trend by 1947 in each aggregate of areas, and this continued in 1953 except for London Administrative County. In 1931, 1938 and 1947 the highest male rates for the country as a whole occurred in the age-group 45-64, but owing to the greater decrease in rates in this age-group, by 1953 the maximum rates affected men aged 65 and over. However, even in this last group there has been a decline in mortality since 1951.

In Table LXX (page 132) notification rates for standard regions are shown. Rates were generally high for both males and females in Wales. The Northern region had the highest notification rates for both boys and girls of 5-14. The fact that the rates were highest for both young men and women aged 15-24 in almost every region emphasises the special risk to which these young persons are subjected when they leave school and start work.

Table LXVI (page 128) shows the equivalent annual notification rates at ages 15-44 and the numbers of deaths in the regions per 100 fresh notifications. Since the deaths are not necessarily related to the notifications, this is not a true case fatality rate. In so far as new notifications add to the reservoir

of cases while deaths subtract from it, this ratio is a measure of the partial clearance of cases; of the other factor, cures, we have no information. While the sex differences are slight at ages under 65, at 65 and over there is more variation, the male ratio considerably exceeding the female in the North Midland and Southern regions and in Wales, while the female ratio was in excess in the Northern, North Western and South Western regions.

The death rates per million living in the conurbations, regions, urban areas with populations of various sizes and rural districts are shown in Table LXXI (page 133). At ages 15 and over, death rates in rural districts were generally lower than in the three types of urban areas outside the conurbations. Of the conurbations, Merseyside had the highest overall death rates from respiratory tuberculosis for both sexes. The following table compares the tuberculosis mortality rates per million living with those for some other causes of death:—

Conurbation		ratory	bronch	cer of ng, nus and tura	rheu	onic matic eart ease	malfo	enital orma- ons	Sui	cide
251	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
011	00 1		-			1000000				
Tyneside	318	159	699	106	167	285	159	115	147	60
West Yorkshire	265	86	662	89	162	301	111	78	151	94
S. E. Lancashire	294	120	731	116	205	299	105	90	172	74
Merseyside	380	184	793	138	114	272	137	134	120	65
West Midlands	336	129	667	90	137	243	109	89	147	83
Greater London	270	99	795	131	178	256	97	81	143	84

Rank correlation coefficients between the death rates from respiratory tuberculosis and the other conditions were as follows:—

Cancer of lung, bronchus and pleura	Males +0.2	Females +0.5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-0.6	− 0·37
Congenital malformations	+0.43	+0.94
Suicide	-0.5	-0.89

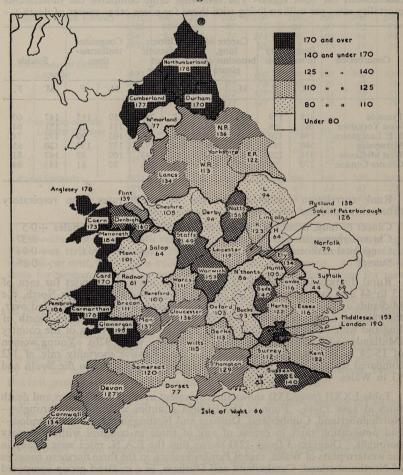
Rural districts in the South of England had lower death rates for men of 15 to 44 and for women aged 25 and over than had those of the North, the Midlands and Eastern Regions or Wales. Among elderly men of 65 and over, the rates in urban areas with 100,000 or more population in the North of England were considerably lower (736) than in the other parts of the country (Midlands and Eastern Regions 952; South 914; Wales 926). Young women of 15-24 in this aggregate of areas had the excessive mortality rate of 172 compared with 77 in the Midlands and Eastern Regions, 83 in the South and 93 in Wales.

Table LXXII (page 135) shows the equivalent average notification and death rates at ages 15-44. Four of the English counties with county boroughs—Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham and Nottinghamshire—and London—had notification rates in excess of any of those in counties without county boroughs. Diagram 3 (page 124) shows that the E.A.N. rates were heavy in the western parts of Wales, except Pembrokeshire, in the three northern counties of Northumberland, Cumberland and Durham, in a midland group composed of Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Nottinghamshire, and in London and Middlesex. Isolated counties with high average notification rates were Denbighshire, Bedfordshire and East Sussex. Diagram 4 (page 125) shows that death rates were also high in parts of the west of Wales, the three northern counties, in

a midlands group consisting of the counties of Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire (Kesteven). Despite the high notification rate in East Sussex the death rate was relatively low.

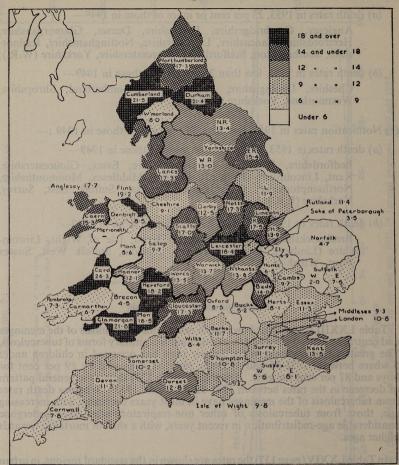
There has been a remarkable decline in death rates from respiratory tuberculosis in recent years, accompanied in some counties by a decrease, though much smaller, in the notification rates, and in others by an increase. These changes may be summarised as follows (equivalent average rates at ages 15-44):

Diagram 3



Respiratory Tuberculosis: Equivalent Average Notification Rate per 100,000 living of persons aged 15-44, 1953.

Diagram 4



Respiratory Tuberculosis: Equivalent Average Death Rate per million living of persons aged 15-44, 1953.

- (1) Notification rates in 1953 more than in 1949 :—
 - (a) death rates in 1953, 25 per cent or more of those in 1949— Cardiganshire, Cumberland, Durham, Hertfordshire, Lincolnshire (Kesteven), Rutland;
 - (b) death rates in 1953 less than 25 per cent of those in 1949— Carmarthenshire, Cornwall, Huntingdonshire, Isle of Ely, Merionethshire, Pembrokeshire, Soke of Peterborough, Sussex East, Warwickshire.

- (2) Notification rates in 1953 up to 15 per cent less than in 1949 :-
 - (a) death rates in 1953, 25 per cent or more of those in 1949—
 Anglesey, Cambridgeshire, Derbyshire, Dorset, Glamorganshire, Herefordshire, Lancashire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Radnorshire, Southampton, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Yorkshire (W.R.);
 - (b) death rates in 1953, less than 25 per cent of those in 1949— Cheshire, Denbighshire, Flintshire, Northumberland, Shropshire, Westmorland, Yorkshire (N.R.).
- (3) Notification rates in 1953, less than 85 per cent of those in 1949 :-
 - (a) death rates in 1953, 25 per cent or more of those in 1949—
 Bedfordshire, Berkshire, Caernarvonshire, Essex, Gloucestershire,
 Kent, Lincolnshire (Holland), London, Middlesex, Monmouthshire,
 Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Somerset, Suffolk East, Surrey,
 Yorkshire (E.R.);
 - (b) death rates in 1953, less than 25 per cent of those in 1949—
 Brecknockshire, Buckinghamshire, Devon, Isle of Wight, Lincolnshire (Lindsey), Montgomeryshire, Norfolk, Suffolk West, Sussex West, Wiltshire.

Non-respiratory tuberculosis

Table LXXIII (page 136) shows death rates from tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system and from other non-respiratory forms of tuberculosis. The greatest improvement in the former rates has occurred in children under 5 where between 1931-35 and 1953 the rate has decreased by 89 per cent for boys and 87 per cent for girls. Diagram 5 (page 127) shows the general pattern of decrease in the rates between 1931-35, 1949 and 1953. Whereas death rates from tuberculosis of the meninges have in most years decreased with increasing age, those from tuberculosis of other non-respiratory sites have undergone considerable age-redistribution in recent years, with a shift of mortality towards higher ages.

In Table LXXIV (page 137) the rates are shown in the standard regions, in urban areas with populations of varying sizes and in rural districts. Among girls under 5 in Wales, the death rate from tuberculous meningitis was 141, nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ times the rate of 26 in the London and South Eastern region, and more than double the rate of 67 for boys under 5 in Wales.

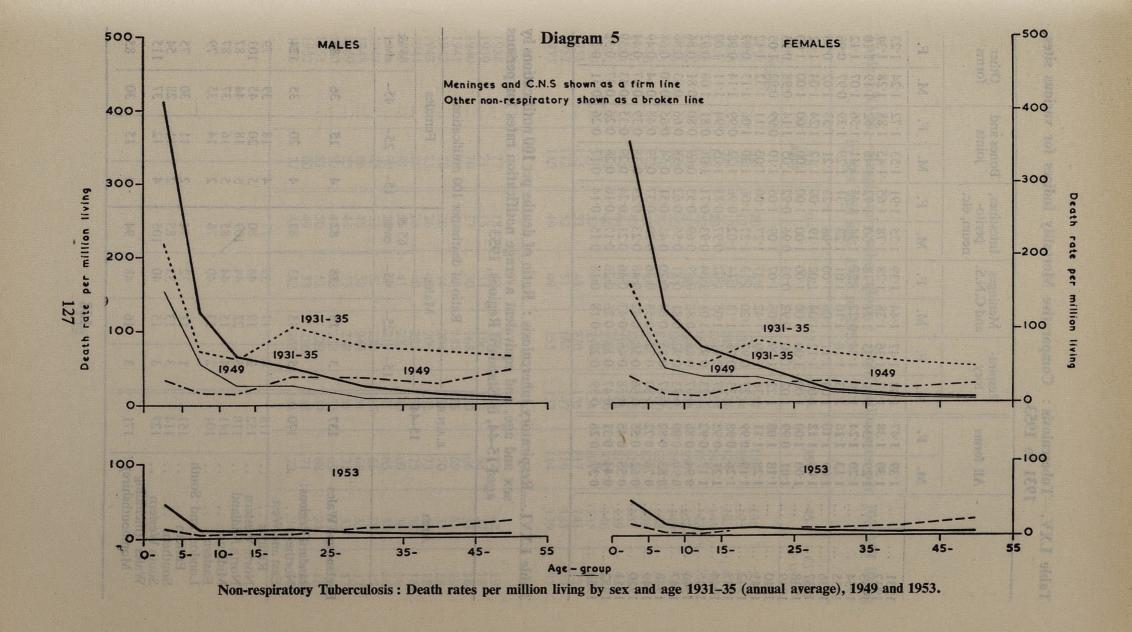


Table LXV.—Tuberculosis: Comparative Mortality Indices for various sites, 1931 to 1953

	All :				orms	Resp		Meni and C		Intest peri neum	to-	Bones		Otl for	her ms
		M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
931	1	1.39	1.47	1.38	1.47	1.44	1.39	1.75	1.91	1.53	1.72	1.24	1.23		
932	li	1.30	1.38	1.27	1.36	1.38	1.28	1.78	1.65	1.45	1.88	1.28	1.34		
933	M	1.29	1.34	1.29	1.35	1.21	1.18	1.50	1.72	1.46	1.52	1.19	1.10		
934		1.20	1.24	1.19	1.24	1.22	1.22	1.34	1.45	1.41	1.56	1.07	1.12		
935		1.13	1.16	1.13	1.18	1.10	1.01	1.23	1.31	1.29	1.39	0.97	0.98		
936		1.09	1.10	1.09	1.11	1.06	1.00	1.08	1.23	1.21	1.33	1.02	0.95		
937		1.08	1.12	1.08	1.12	1.04	1.02	1.19	1.09	1.12	1.24	1.04	1.13		
938		1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00		
939		1.01	0.99	1.02	1.00	0.92	0.93	0.96	0.92	1.05	1.14	0.98	0.93		
940		1.18	1.08	1.22	1.09	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.05	1.10	0.99	0.92	1.0		
941		1.28	1.11	1.36	1.09	1.42	1.37	1.27	1.00	1.03	1.11	1.32	1.13		
942		1.19	0.99	1.27	0.97	1.20	1.13	1.27	1.08	1.30	1.06	1.13	0.9		
943	100.00	1.26	0.98	1.33	0.96	1.13	1.14	1.02	0.96	1.22	0.99	1.14	0.9		
944		1.21	0.92	1.27	0.91	1.05	1.02	0.97	0.81	1.05	0.94	1.11	1.0		
945		1.17	0.92	1.23	0.91	1.01	1.04	0.93	0.71	1.01	0.81	1.08	0.9		
946		0.94	0.86	0.97	0.86	0.88	0.89	0.69	0.53	0.69	0.80	0.81	0.8		
1947	10000	0.90	0.89	0.93	0.92	0.81	0.81	0.56	0.62	0.58	0.66	0.70	0.6		
1948	1	0.83	0.82	0.87	0.85	0.64	0.70	0.45	0.51	0.39	0.48	0.64	0.4		
1949	N.	0.76	0.72	0.80	0.77	0.55	0.56	0.39	0.37	0.38	0.39	0.47	0.4		
1950	1	0.62	0.55	0.66	0.58	0.42	0.48	0.23	0.23	0.38	0.35	0.43	0.3		
1951	•••	0.55	0.45	0.58	0.46	0.43	0.46	0.21	0.16	0.29	0.33	0.37	0.3		
952	•••	0.44	0.31	0.47	0.32	0.26	0.26	0.17	The state of the s	0.17	0.26	0.31	0.3		
1953		0.37	0.26	0.39	0.27	0.18	0.18	0.15	0.14	01/	0 20	031	03		

Table LXVI.—Respiratory tuberculosis: Ratio of deaths per 100 notifications by sex and age, and equivalent average notification rates for persons aged 15-44, in Standard Regions, 1953

			Rati	io of de	aths per	r 100 no	otification	ons	rgone
Area	E.A.N.R.	10	Ma	ales	1019 32 39		Fem	ales	
	15–44	15-	25-	45-	65 & over	15-	25-	45-	65 & over
England and Wales	137	3	15	38	82	4	15	36	85
Standard Regions: Northern East and West	170	5	15	33	83	4	20	35	124
Ridings North Western North Midland	118 132 118	4 2 5	17 19 22	39 44 44	77 80 109	4 5 5	18 20 18	39 45 44	79 103 87
Midland Eastern London and South	141 101	4 2	15 13	44 40	85 76	5 2	16 14	37 35	87 79
Eastern Southern	151 114 127	1 3 3	11 13 15	32 33 40	74 85 105	2 2 4	11 11 12	30 28 37	75 54 115
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	171	3	16	48	94	- 4	15	30	85

Table LXVII.—Respiratory tuberculosis: Notification rates per 100,000 living by sex and age, 1938 to 1953

		All ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	65 and over
Male 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	S	108 98 104 115 117 119 122 118 119 118 117 119 111 115 112 110	20 17 17 17 20 22 27 30 32 32 40 44 46 53 53 53 52 49	42 32 29 33 38 40 41 40 46 53 51 49 48 51 49	141 132 145 154 165 166 180 178 179 193 215 180 159 170 165 155	137 124 146 155 148 144 158 160 174 163 161 159 154 156 147	136 124 128 148 153 154 142 135 125 116 117 122 107 117 116 114	136 125 123 141 142 152 149 142 138 137 139 146 135 141 135	52 46 43 50 49 50 56 53 54 56 64 68 67 72 77
Femal 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	es	77 71 70 76 78 83 86 81 80 83 86 85 82 81 80	18 15 17 19 20 26 26 26 28 33 46 44 43 50 49	42 33 30 33 34 40 40 41 49 51 58 53 52 52 53 52	175 166 168 185 204 209 227 223 213 235 244 238 238 229 216 201	129 116 120 126 130 142 150 140 141 146 151 155 152 149 148 141	72 68 66 69 70 73 75 69 65 66 68 71 69 68 71 73	42 37 35 41 37 40 38 34 35 35 35 35 31 33 33 34	19 18 16 19 18 18 16 16 16 17 17 17 17 16 16 16 18

Table LXVIII.—Respiratory tuberculosis: Death rates per million living by sex and age, 1931-45 and 1946 to 1953

San co	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25	25	45	FF	65	75
	0-	3-	10-	13-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	and over
Males 1931–35 1936–40 1941–45 1946 1947 1948 1949	85 61 76 68 77 56 33	42 20 24 22 15 10 6	64 44 34 23 29 14 13	490 366 339 239 241 211 127	963 742 581 481 500 445 368	961 785 674 615 632 603 496	1,140 937 811 687 679 633 591	1,368 1,210 1,114 1,020 1,034 961 869	1,176 1,216 1,203 1,165 1,213 1,166 1,153	723 718 741 768 812 881 927	275 296 295 340 267 334 380
1949* 1950* 1951* 1952* 1953*	34 38 30 15 14	7 9 7 4 4	14 8 7 10 3	127 78 46 35 18	366 229 171 102 71	497 395 292 201 156	592 428 364 287 214	869 751 636 503 413	1,159 1,024 978 829 712	937 891 953 843 814	400 411 464 447 445
Females 1931–35 1936–40 1941–45 1946 1947 1948 1949	74 55 72 60 70 52 33	43 24 24 25 24 19 9	143 98 76 69 63 53 30	840 658 591 468 502 462 349	1,138 1,016 916 842 899 812 684	911 759 692 662 730 702 622	646 511 427 382 411 367 348	475 377 304 261 267 255 253	394 339 269 242 249 235 245	306 272 220 207 224 218 229	170 160 123 119 133 105 127
1949* 1950* 1951* 1952* 1953*	33 29 25 18 17	10 8 8 5 5	30 15 14 6 3	351 199 108 58 32	682 429 278 169 122	622 444 347 230 174	348 273 238 166 146	254 229 192 131 116	249 212 180 148 130	236 212 198 150 162	139 144 135 159 140

^{*} According to the 6th (1948) Revision of the International List. Throughout the rest of the table rates are according to the 5th (1938) Revision.

Table LXIX.—Respiratory tuberculosis: Death rates per million living by sex and age in England and Wales, London Administrative County, Remainder of Greater London, other Urban areas, and Rural Districts

	9		Ma	ales	27	13 15	Fem	ales	
	1 2	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	15-	25-	45-	65 and over
England & Wales	1931 1938 1947 1953	843 539 438 45	1,219 814 649 185	1,431 1,153 1,104 535	654 583 647 698	1,098 782 721 78	902 614 569 160	515 338 257 122	320 226 191 155
London Admin. County	1931 1938 1947 1953	945 812 483 50	1,383 1,041 754 147	2,083 1,821 1,605 693	1,159 1,079 1,304 1,118	1,122 904 743 52	881 817 600 133	603 435 388 115	428 382 293 167
Remainder of Greater London	n1931 1938 1947 1953	812 615 321	1,090 775 517 167	1,274 950 923 415	598 468 761 843	823 755 554 41	748 522 489 131	424 282 226 108	259 229 139 197
Urban areas out- side Greater London	1931 1938 1947 1953	911 585 497 60	1,318 870 708 210	1,551 1,243 1,210 584	686 621 642 714	1,179 856 802 92	950 660 617 175	546 362 263 130	327 219 197 154
Rural Districts	1931 1938 1947 1953	576 368 302 28	870 585 490 130	802 704 666 369	394 356 385 461	956 641 534 59	843 513 440 141	410 276 200 111	271 203 154 133

Table LXX.—Respiratory tuberculosis: Notification rates per 100,000 living by sex and age in Standard Regions, 1953

Area	1-8			Males		V					Females				Persons
Alea	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	All	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	All	All
England and Wales Standard Regions :	49	49	155	124	139	85	110	45	52	201	107	34	18	77	93
Northern	48	64	180	141	166	72	125	34	.74	273	140	44	16	102	114
East and West Ridings	60	41	129	114	130	89	101	44	34	170	88	26	15	62	81
North Western	58	55	160	109	141	88	108	49	58	214	98	31	15	75	91
North Midland	40	46	158	98	110	56	92	37	58	175	89	32	18	68	80
Midland	66	58	154	128	161	83	119	69	67	211	112	40	15	87	102
Eastern	31	37	121	94	91	58	79	35	30	143	78	28	20	55	67
London and South Eastern	49	46	190	143	154	114	126	48	48	201	117	36	22	80	102
Southern	38	37	101	114	115	77	91	39	43	147	106	31	20	67	79
South Western	32	48	126	126	119	54	97	21	37	189	100	35	14	67	82
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	44	49	196	144	154	98	125	49	73	256	145	.48	24	102	114

Table LXXI.—Respiratory tuberculosis: Death rates per million living by sex and age and notifications per 100 deaths in Standard Regions and Urban/Rural Aggregates within Regional Groups, 1953

Area				Males							Females			150	Per	rsons
A Company of the Comp	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	All	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	All ages	All	Notifications per hundred deaths
ENGLAND AND WALES	14	4	45	185	535	698	257	17	4	78	160	122	155	108	179	517
Aggregates summary (by type of area) Conurbations:	15	2	44	189	619	849	293	14	5	82	167	131	165	115	199	?
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	8	7	85	252	629	874	322	22	-	109	170	137	188	122	217	-?
and under 100,000 Urban areas with populations under 50,000	23 16 12	7 3	50 43 28	191 181 130	519 461 369	606 640 461	249 237 171	16 20 16	4 4 5	58 71 59	161 156 141	112 112 111	148 145 133	102 102 93	172 167 133	?
NORTH OF ENGLAND Regions: Northern	15	8	84	212	540	596	256	8	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	114	275	154	198	152	203	560
East and West Ridings	12	6	52	190	505	681	254	13	3	69	156	102	115	94	171	473
North Western	12	. —	39	209	614	698	285	8	2	116	192	138	157	125	201	452
Conurbations: Tyneside West Yorkshire	28 		100 48 33 111	210 209 194 289	753 522 654 863	667 605 703 1,038	318 265 294 380	<u></u>		100 48 80 202	317 137 164 324	159 97 161 177	146 108 169 195	159 86 120 184	235 169 202 275	?????
Areas outside conurbations: Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over Urban areas with populations of 50,000	0	8	94	284	613	736	319	15	10. 20 mg mg	172	152	99	203	115	212	?
and under 100,000	18 14	9 7	32 32 40	190 179 120	470 461 354	714 525 582	245 225 176	19	- 8	55 68 98	192 217 174	139 118	159 119 153	105 121 109	172 171 143	? ? ?

Table LXXI.—continued.

26'900 Stars with babitation these	19	8	32	Males	401	282	338	19	-	F	emales	130	119	121.	Pe	rsons
CITIES STORE AND DODRINGS OF 100 ORS	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	All	0-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65 and over	All ages	All ages	Notifica- tions per hundred deaths
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN Regions: North Midland	14 22 16	4 3 4	75 56 23	218 191 119	484 700 360	608 711 441	249 287 169		9	95 105 25	160 175 111	142 146 96	156 130 160	111 118 81	179 201 124	446 509 541
West Midlands	22	5	70	223	844 657	762 952	336	22	11	148	182	169	114	129	229	?
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 Urban areas with populations under 50,000 Rural Districts	22 18 17	5	87 44 24	165 177 140	541 448 305	507 654 287	235 231 143	- 10 26		66 67 44	167 120 142	117 92 118	115 115 151 158	99 86 96	165 156 120	? ? ?
GREATER LONDON SOUTH OF ENGLAND Regions: Remainder of South Eastern	13	2	39	159	521 370	959	270	33	5	46	132	111	184	99	179	597
Southern	19	9	35 41 58	146 187 265	380 479	662 568	198 233	20 18	5 5	44 34 85	111 117 124	99 87 128	116 109 165	82 75 103	143 135 166	581 492
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 Urban areas with populations under 50,000	50 9 9	- 5 4	30 51 23	219 163 115	528 365 351	595 623 438	265 212 158	26 29 9	. 13	56 51 45	116 99 111	128 105 80	167 140 92	102 84 70	177 144 114	?
WALES (including Monmouthshire) Urban area with population of 100,000 and over Urban area with population of 50,000 and under 100,000	19 38 —	10 22 —	61 142 —	234 305 250	731 815 882	921 926 435	351 399 317	30 40	10 —	107 93	218 228 341	147 173	206 264	140 154 127	244 270 217	467
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	22	11 —	44 35	237 173	710 685	914 962	345 325	23 35	24	138 82	238 169	109 184	209 172	142 127	242 227	?

Table LXXII.—Respiratory tuberculosis: Notifications, deaths and equivalent average rates per 100,000 living at ages 15-44 and ratios of deaths to notifications in Counties with and without County Boroughs, 1953

	Notifi-	N	o. of Not	ifications	S	No. of	Deaths	Death	Desti
Counties, (in order of Notification rate at ages 15-44)	cation rate E.A.N.R.	Ma	ales	Fem	nales	Males	Females	rate E.A.D.R. 15–44	Deaths per 100 Notifi- cations
one system and one	15-44	15-	25-44	15-	25-44	15–44	15-44		15-44
English counties without county boroughs: Middlesex	153 140 138 134 134	236 34 3 33 6	464 71 3 52 10	307 38 3 52 14	457 50 4 52 23	50 15 — 6 1	48 5 1 5	9·3 14·0 11·4 7·8 4·9	7 10 8 6 4 3 14
Peterborough, Soke of Lincolnshire, Kesteven Hertfordshire Cambridgeshire Wiltshire Huntingdonshire Herefordshire. Buckinghamshire Sussex, West Dorset Westmorland Wight, Isle of Lincolnshire, Holland Shropshire	128 123 122 116 115 105 100 93 83 77 77 66 64	8 13 49 22 28 11 14 33 13 26 3 4 2	6 18 98 25 81 12 17 56 34 30 7 9 6 25	8 18 77 14 47 5 6 28 17 20 6 2 8	10 20 89 24 50 4 12 45 35 23 4 10 11 26	1 5 9 4 7 - 5 3 6 9 1 3 2 6	5 13 3 7 2 4 6 1 7 1 1 4	3·5 17·5 8·1 9·7 8·4 6·5 18·2 5·2 5·8 12·8 8·0 9·8 13·9	3 14 7 8 7 6 18 6 7 16 10 16 22 14
Suffolk, West	178 177 170 136 134 122 113	106 23 210 44 478 52 246	160 66 292 103 817 76 593	151 57 303 84 742 73 373	9 177 74 270 86 786 65 461	26 12 60 13 177 14 110	34 15 77 18 206 20 91	17·3 21·5 21·4 13·4 17·3 15·4 13·0	10 12 13 10 14 13 12
Cheshire Other London Nottinghamshire Warwickshire	190 156 153 149	91 420 119 203 170	997 167 410 348	564 129 281 249	835 150 349 289	86 37 59 63	85 28 59 61	9·1 10·8 17·3 13·7 17·0	6 12 9
Sussex, East	140 136 129 127 122 119 116 113 112	68 84 114 83 139 73 179 33 140	109 174 226 119 254 91 343 69 229	62 120 147 94 164 69 200 29 169	68 140 212 112 231 85 276 74 183	9 37 29 20 50 31 47 13 45	10 31 28 17 41 20 58 8 32	8·1 17·3 10·8 11·3 13·5 18·4 11·3 11·7	6 13 8 9 12 16 11 10
Worcestershire Somerset Oxfordshire Derbyshire Lincolnshire, Lindsey Northamptonshire Norfolk Suffolk, East	111 110 103 94 94 86 79 69	37 47 24 68 32 25 43 13	79 93 41 108 66 30 54 27	71 45 30 63 59 35 49 25	70 64 43 86 40 31 39 26	14 16 6 28 9 13 6 9	18 8 1 17 16 8 5	13·5 10·2 5·5 12·5 11·9 13·8 4·7 7·5	12 10 5 14 13 17 6 11
Welsh counties: Glamorganshire Merionethshire Anglesey Carmarthenshire Caernaryonshire Cardiganshire Cardiganshire	195 184 178 178 173 170	172 5 4 23 17 9	278 10 10 42 22 9	231 4 10 28 20 5	298 10 9 34 21 11	56 1 1 5 4	59 	21·8 	12
Denbighshire	160 139 137 111 108 101 61	17 12 39 3 14 5	36 31 61 9 11 3	28 12 75 6 7 4	30 32 56 8 13 6 3	2 6 18 1 1 —	4 6 15 2 1 1	8·5 19·2 18·5 4·5 7·3 5·6 12·1	5 14 14 4 7 6 20

Table LXXIII.—Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system, and other non-respiratory tuberculosis: Death rates per million living by sex and age, 1931-53

to notifications in Countries with near which Countries is section of

		Tuber	rculosis o		ges and tem	central ne	rvous	E .	Other n	on-respi	ratory	tuberculos	sis
1		0-	5-	10-	15-	25-54 E.A.D.R.	55 and over	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-54 E.A.D.R.	55 and over
				M	ales		19		211	M	ales		
1931-35 1936 1937 1938 1939		414 313 319 297 284	123 129 91 96 90	66 60 66 57 52	49 42 42 42 42 38	13 11 13 13 12	3 3 2 3 4	219 152 168 156 125	71 52 55 45 53	61 42 43 39 34	105 92 79 87 89	71 66 71 61 63	75 61 60 52 60
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944	::	300 402 321 288 273	96 136 107 110 102	55 67 67 55 62	48 55 53 50 51	13 14 14 12 12	3 4 2 5 2	146 188 134 134 109	41 46 50 42 34	35 43 46 36 34	89 91 84 73 67	65 60 65 56 51	62 59 59 54 59
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	::	266 222 215 179 153	100 86 83 62 54	65 72 53 33 25	47 42 39 30 26	11 11 11 9 7	2 3 4 4 4	107 87 92 57 34	38 21 33 25 15	35 27 25 16 14	67 51 46 41 38	53 50 45 41 37	49 43 44 44 38
1950 1951 1952 1953	::	103 109 67 46	40 37 16 10	24 22 14 8	20 19 13 10	8 7 5 3	4 5 4 2	24 17 19 12	8 5 1 3	12 6 6 6	25 19 14 7	28 26 20 17	38 34 38 30
2	8			Fem	ales		700 1 700 = 1	en l	(02) (02)	Femal	es	national and a second	
1931–35 1936 1937 1938 1939		356 283 291 300 252	125 98 89 100 77	73 58 61 60 66	48 47 50 40 47	10 9 9 8 9	2 2 1 2 2	160 129 132 112 102	59 37 46 40 38	50 38 43 36 32	84 66 72 73 69	58 51 48 45 41	62 45 52 42 40
1940 1941 1942 1943 1944		278 370 290 277 234	96 138 101 106 95	71 80 69 63 78	61 70 64 72 58	9 11 12 11 10	2 2 1 3 4	118 141 .92 101 86	34 50 30 32 33	26 34 44 34 26	80 83 79 74 67	50 42 49 42 42 42	40 48 42 46 44
1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	::	246 199 184 166 126	107 97 78 53 45	71 67 55 54 35	60 52 52 44 33	10 9 9 8 8	2 2 2 3 2	84 64 65 56 33	29 28 26 20 10	41 22 29 15 7	55 53 57 39 26	35 34 34 30 24	42 37 34 34 27
1950 1951 1952 1953		116 102 57 48	39 33 20 13	22 35 17 6	31 30 16 9	5 6 4 3	3 1 1 1	20 15 10 16	9 4 4 2	5 6 4 1	22 14 9	19 18 12 13	27 29 25 22

Rates have been adjusted to the 6th Revision of the International Classification throughout.

Table LXXIV.—Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system, and other non-respiratory tuberculosis: Death rates per million living in Standard Regions, 1953

serwicepublic Leastof Miland &		Tuber	culous	s men	ingitis	in a	Othe	r non-	respira	tory 1	tuber	culosi
Exercise of Constance		Males		-]	Femal	es		Male	S	F	Femal	es
bes to South of Personal	0-	5-	15 and over	0-	5-	15 and over	0-	5-	15 and over	0-	5-	15 and over
ENGLAND AND WALES	46	9	4	48	10	3	12	5	19	16	2	15
Aggregates summary (by type of area) Conurbations: Areas outside conurbations:	43	6	6	32	9	4	8	2	20	14	2	13
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over Urban areas with populations of	59	5	2	70	17	3	13	2	22	9	2	15
50,000 and under 100,000 Urban areas with populations	30	12	2	81	8	4	30	8	17	16	-	19
under 50,000	46 48	17 9	4 4	40 63	10 6	4 2	8 18	8 4	19 14	17 22	3 2	17 17
Regions: Northern East and West Ridings North Western North Midland Midland Eastern London and South Eastern Southern South Western Wales (including Monmouthshire)	44 55 39 64 60 55 25 47 43	17 3 8 4 14 8 10 5 —	8 5 5 7 8 2 2 1 3	62 58 41 45 57 33 26 29 54	13 13 6 12 9 13 8 - 9	6 1 4 1 3 - 4 3 1 7	7 25 16 14 11 	20 6 4 4 3 - 4 -	28 19 21 19 18 14 19 12 16	23 6 12 15 17 — 16 10 27		19 16 15 18 11 12 14 11 21

CANCER

87,924 deaths from malignant neoplasms (I.S.C. Nos. 140-205) were registered in 1953; 45,935 were of men and 41,989 of women. The percentage ratios of deaths from cancer to deaths from all causes were 17.7 for males and 17.2 for females. In 1952 male deaths from cancer were 45,429 and female deaths 42,213 while the proportion of cancer deaths to total deaths was 17.6 per cent for each sex. The increase of male deaths was accounted for by the further increased mortality from cancer of the lung, 900 more deaths having been registered from cancer of this site than in 1952. If cancer of the lung is omitted male deaths from cancer amounted to 12.7 per cent and female deaths 16.3 per cent of deaths from all causes. Table LXXX (page 154) which gives the age-specific death rates for cancer of the various sites, shows that between 1952 and 1953 mortality from cancer of the lung among males increased most between the ages of 65 and 84, viz. :—

	All ages	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over
Cancer of the lung: age-specific death rates per million living in 1952 1953	568 607	25 27	179 173	843 881	2,142 2,245	2,514 2,768	1,623 1,913	1,046 868
Percentage increase or decrease	7	8	-3	4.5	4.8	10.1	17.9	-17

Compared with 1952 the crude death rate from cancer of the œsophagus in men declined by about 10 per cent (from 70 to 63 per million); all age-groups (over 45) were affected in the fall.

For cancer of the rectum male death rates declined at all ages and the crude death rate was 6 per cent lower than in 1952 (when it was 162 per million).

The crude death rate from cancer of the prostate rose by about 5 per cent; below 84 years of age all age-groups appear equally affected; at ages 85 years and over there was a slight fall.

Little change occurred at any other important site.

Among women no striking falls in mortality were recorded in 1953 compared with 1952.

Cancer by Region and Population Density

Table LXXV (page 148) shows age-specific death rates for cancer as a whole by population aggregates of England and Wales and by four regional groups.

For each sex the death rates from cancer were greater in the towns than in the country but only among men aged 45 years and over was there a regular urbanization gradient from high rates in the conurbations to low ones in the rural districts. In England, the highest recorded rates for each sex were usually found in the North, in one of the large industrial conurbations.

Cancer of the Lung-Urbanization

The table below gives the Standardised Mortality Ratios for both sexes for cancer of the lung in population aggregates of England and Wales for the period 1950-53. In addition to the rates in the rural districts as usually described, rates are given for selected rural areas where no town impinges upon, or large industrial concern is included in, the selected or "truly rural" area (see page 175 and Appendix B).

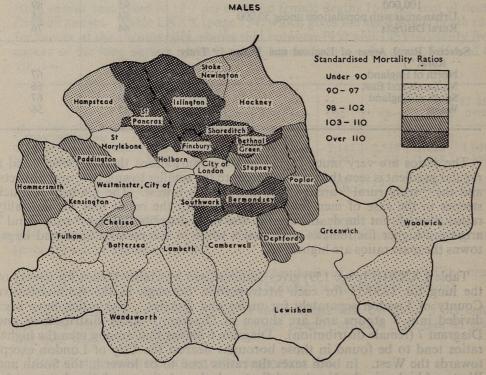
	Males	Females
ENGLAND AND WALES	100	100
Aggregates summary (by type of area) Conurbations	126	121
Areas outside conurbations:— Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under	111	101
100,000	95	89
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 Rural Districts	84 64	86 76
Selected Rural Areas of England and Wales (" Truly Rural")	Discourse .	
North of England	48	67
Midlands and East	47	66
South of England	49	67
Wales	33	56

The ratios are very much higher in the conurbations than elsewhere and a regular gradient is seen through the larger to the smaller towns, the rural districts, and the "truly rural" areas where the ratio is lowest. The gradient is much steeper in the case of men than of women, with the result that the mortality ratios (though not the death rates) in the rural districts and the "truly rural" areas are higher for females than males while in the conurbations and larger towns the male ratios are higher.

Table LXXXIII (page 159) gives Standardised Mortality Ratios for cancer of the lung for 1950-53 for each Metropolitan Borough in the Administrative County of London separately for males and females. The ratios have been divided into 5 groups and are shown in Diagram 6 (male distribution) and Diagram 7 (female distribution). Diagram 6 shows that among men the higher ratios tend to be found in those boroughs nearest the City of London except towards the West. In both sexes the ratios tend to be lower in the South and West and higher in the North and East and, though the correlation between the male and female figures is not significant (r = 0.291), the distribution of the female mortality figures resembles to some extent that of the male in that the higher figures are found in the central and northern boroughs. In detail however there are very large differences; the male ratios in Holborn, Kensington, Woolwich, Westminster and Lambeth are low while the female ratios are high. Male ratios are high in Bethnal Green, Hammersmith and Deptford though female ratios in those boroughs are considerably below the general average.

Diagram 6

LONDON ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS

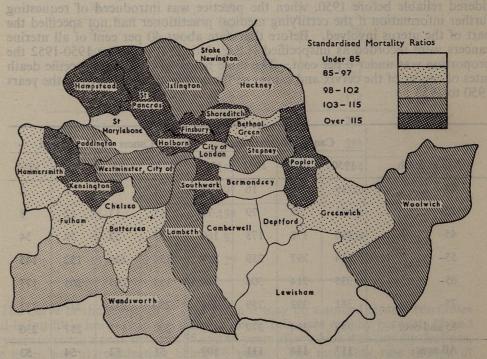


Cancer of Lung and Bronchus—Males: Standardised Mortality Ratios in the City of London and in the Metropolitan Boroughs, 1950-53. (London Admin. County=100).

Diagram 7

LONDON ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY CANCER OF LUNG AND BRONCHUS

FEMALES



Cancer of Lung and Bronchus—Females: Standardised Mortality Ratios in the City of London and in the Metropolitan Boroughs, 1950-53. (London Admin. County=100).

A comparison between Diagram 6 and a similar analysis for the years 1946-49 (4) shows that the pattern of mortality among males has remained remarkably constant, the main differences between the two periods being that higher values were found for 1950-53 in Deptford and St. Pancras and lower ones in Battersea, Camberwell and Stoke Newington. The consistency of the pattern makes it improbable that these discrepancies are merely casual and invites further investigation. No correlation was found in the present analysis between mortality and social class indices while the correlation between housing density and mortality was small and much below the level of significance.

Cancer of the Uterus (I.S.C. Nos. 171-174)

In 1953 cancer of the uterus accounted for 3,945 deaths; 2,501 or 63 per cent were allocated to cervix (No. 171), 1,203 or 30 per cent to corpus (No. 172) while 200 or 5 per cent were not specified (No. 174). As explained in the Statistical Review for 1952, Text Volume, the division of death registrations of cancer of the uterus between cancer of the cervix and cancer of the corpus cannot be considered reliable before 1950, when the practice was introduced of requesting further information if the certifying medical practitioner had not specified the part of the uterus involved. Before that date about 40 per cent of all uterine cancers were recorded as unspecified (I.S.C. No. 174); during 1950-1952 the proportion was under 6 per cent. The table below gives the age-specific death rates of cancer of the cervix and cancer of the corpus uteri for each of the years 1950 to 1953:

	Ca	ncer of	cervix ut	eri	Cancer of corpus uteri						
Age at death	1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953			
25	19	18	16	23	2	1	1	2			
35	71	73	79	77	13.	13	12	8			
45	188	178	173	160	57	53	56	54			
55 *	314	297	289	267	136	128	132	145			
65	335	314	306	308	193	205	205	177			
75	381	392	359	358	250	277	277	273			
85 and over	359	394	277	329	200	171	257	230			
All ages	117	114	111	109	51	52	54	53			

Over these four years the mortality rate from cancer of the cervix has, except at the two youngest age-groups, fallen steadily while the rates from cancer of the corpus uteri showed little regular variation. The mortality from cancer of the uterus as a whole has fallen remarkably at all ages below 75 years during the past two decades but from comparisons over the short period for which separate figures are available it is not possible to suggest the relative importance of either component in the production of the fall.

of cancer of the cervix uteri are registered annually, a number which appreciably exceeds the recorded deaths. In 1949, the last year for which records of confirmed cases have so far been tabulated by age-groups, the number registered was, 2,739, while the annual deaths recorded were:—1950, 2,654; 1951, 2,585; 1952, 2,547; and 1953, 2,501. Although it is probable that cases of cancer of the cervix are more fully registered during life than those of cancer of any other site, it is nevertheless certain that many cases are still unrecorded, the deficiency amounting probably to about 20 per cent. Since cancer of the cervix is a disease of middle life, the incidence falling rapidly after the age of 65 years, it may be profitable to compare the registration and death rates at corresponding ages. This is done in the following table and in Diagram 8, where the age-specific rates per million living are shown for 5 year age-groups from 25 years to 85 and over, both for cases registered in 1949 and for deaths in 1953:

Under the national scheme of cancer registration about 3,000 confirmed cases

Age-group	Registration rate, 1949	Death rate, 1953
25-	20	12
30-	44	34
35-	83	56
40-	136	97
45-	214	144
50-	307	178
55-	347	255
60–	353	281
65-	282	294
70-	197	326
75-	158	383
80-	81	309
85 and over	29	329

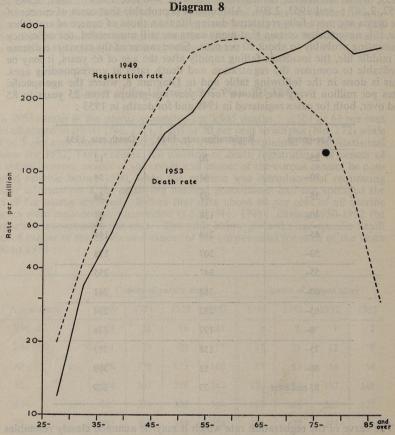
The curve of the registration rate which it may be assumed closely resembles and is but little lower than the true incidence rate rises rapidly between 25 and 54 years to reach a peak between 55 and 64 years after which it as rapidly declines, the mean age at registration being 56 years. The mortality rate though at first lower rises similarly with age but much less rapidly until it reaches a peak between 75 and 79 years of age after which its course is irregular. The mean age at death in this series was 60 years. In 1949, 78 per cent of the women registered as suffering from cancer of the cervix were under 65 years of age while in 1953 only 61 per cent of the deaths were so recorded. Under 70 years the figures were 89 per cent and 74 per cent respectively.

Until registration during life fully reflects the incidence of cancer of the cervix it is impossible to formulate any detailed conclusions, but considering the relatively short history of untreated cancer of the cervix (under 2 years, Greenwood 1926⁽¹⁾) it seems not unreasonable to suggest as a conservative estimate

⁽¹⁾ Stocks, P., British Journal of Cancer, Vol. 6, p. 99, 1952.

⁽¹⁾ Ministry of Health. Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects, 1926, No.33.

that about a quarter of all cases of cancer of the cervix that occur in England and Wales are completely cured and finally die from some other disease, while of those where treatment has not eradicated the disease in the majority of cases life has been considerably prolonged.



Cancer of Cervix Uteri: Death rates in 1953 and Registration rates in 1949, per million living at various ages.

Cancer of the corpus uteri in 1953 was recorded as the cause of death of 1,203 women. This site now accounts for 30 per cent of all deaths from cancer of the uterus, only 5 per cent of deaths being recorded as uterus unspecified. Thirty years ago (Lane-Claypon 1927⁽¹⁾) cancer of the corpus was assumed to account for, in hospital practice, about 20 per cent of all uterine cancers, though a lower figure was given by most authors. At that time no separate mortality figures were given for cervix or corpus and it was not until 1950 that even approximate rates could be calculated for the two sites. No evidence is here available to suggest whether or not there has been a relative change in incidence over the years.

Cancer of the female genital organs-Influence of Marriage and Fertility

Death rates from cancer of cervix and corpus uteri and of ovary in the period 1950-53 classified by age and marital condition are given in Table LXXVII (page 152). At all ages the mortality rates from cervical cancer in single women were much lower than those for married women the single rarely exceeding one half the married rate. Amongst widowed and divorced women the rates are higher still but the difference tends to disappear with increasing age when the proportion of divorced to widows diminishes.

For cancer of the body of the uterus single women had consistently higher rates while the rates for widowed and divorced women significantly exceeded the married rate at the younger ages. In general the excess was comparable with the increased mortality among widowed and divorced women from all causes.

The death rate of single women from cancer of the ovary at ages over 35 exceeds that of married women by nearly 50 per cent and there is little difference between the married women and the widowed and divorced.

These differences are reasonably well reflected in the E.A.D.R. 35-74 but the crude death rate at all ages 15 and over tends by reason of the large proportion of single women and the small proportion of widowed and divorced at earlier ages to mask the differences shown in the age-specific rates.

The influence of fertility is shown in Table LXXVIII (page 152) where death rates are given for single, married infertile, and married fertile women for various age-groups from cancer of the cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary. Reliable estimates for the numbers of married women in the fertile and infertile groups are only available below the age of 50 and for these ages the rates are calculated per million women at risk. The rates at ages 45-54 and over 55 are the proportional death rates per 10,000 deaths from all causes which at these older ages should afford a reliable comparison of mortality between the different groups of women. In all age-groups the rates for cancer of the cervix uteri among single women are much lower than those for married infertile women which are again lower than for those who have borne children.

Two hypotheses seem possible, the first that the incidence of cancer of the cervix is related to pregnancy or parturition, the intermediate position of the married but infertile being explained by the fact that many of them have been pregnant and miscarried though they have produced no live children. The second relates the increased incidence to sexual union and supposes that the habitual use of contraceptive methods diminishes this effect. If it may be assumed that infertile married women employ contraceptive methods to a greater extent than fertile, the differential rates can be explained without reference to the effect of child-bearing.

⁽¹⁾ Ministry of Health. Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects, 1927, No.40.

Cancer of the corpus uteri presents a quite different picture; the highest rates are found among the married but infertile women and the lowest among those who have borne children. No hypothesis which relates the risk of cancer to pregnancy or parturition can explain the intermediate position of single women. It appears more probable that those uteri capable of implantation and gestation are less liable to this form of cancer than those less capable. This hypothesis becomes valid if we assume that potential parents form a greater proportion of single than of married but infertile women.

The alternative assumption that the disease itself or some precancerous condition prevents complete conception implies that the existence of such a state can be of considerable duration and must frequently exceed 20 years.

In the following table, rates of mortality from cancer of the cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary at various ages for single women and married but infertile women are expressed as ratios to those for married and fertile women taken as unity.

	Cervix	uteri (171)	Corpus	uteri (172)	Ovary	etc. (175)
15 25	Single	Married Infertile	Single	Married Infertile	Single	Married Infertile
25	0·2 0·5 0·5 0·4	0·7 0·8 0·7 0·7	1·3 1·5 1·5	2·3 2·3 1·9	1·9 1·2 1·6 1·6	1.6 1.6 2.0 1.6
45 55 65 75 and over	0·3 0·4 0·4 0·4	0·6 0·7 0·8 [0·8	1·2 1·3 1·3 0·9	1·6 1·6 1·6 <i>I</i> ·1	1·2 1·5 1·4 1·2	1·7 1·7 1·4 1·5

Cancer of the ovary exhibits a similar pattern to cancer of the corpus uteri. The death rate among married but infertile women is highest and that among the married and fertile the lowest, but the difference between the rates for single and married but infertile women is small compared with the difference between the single and fertile, suggesting that some mechanism associated with fertility is the main factor.

Urbanisation.—In Table LXXIX (page 153) the death rates per million living are shown for cancer of all sites, cancer of the cervix uteri, cancer of the corpus uteri and cancer of the ovary, for England and Wales as a whole and for the various national population aggregates; the second half of the table gives the rates expressed as percentages of the rate for England and Wales.

The death rate from cancer of all sites is considerably lower in the rural districts than in any of the urban aggregates but there is no suggestion of any gradient between small and large urban areas. The rates for cancer of the corpus uteri and cancer of the ovary closely parallel those for cancer of all sites but the death rates from cancer of the cervix are relatively low in the rural districts even when adjustments have been made for the lower rural mortality from cancer of all sites.

Table LXXVI (page 150) gives the age-specific death rates of these three forms of cancer in population aggregates in the four regional groups. At each age and in all regions cancer of the cervix is less commonly a cause of death in rural districts than in urban areas but for no age-group can any urbanisation gradient be seen; no such clearly defined difference between town and country is seen for cancer of the uterine body or ovary. The death rates from cancer of the cervix are highest at each age in the North of England and those from cancer of the ovary highest in the South.

As an adjustment for the differential mortality in urban and rural districts and in the different regions the following table has been constructed to give the mortality from cancer of the cervix expressed as a percentage of the total mortality from cancer. This is shown for five age-groups in the national population aggregates and for each of four regional groups in England and Wales:

	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
ENGLAND AND WALES	11.0	8.8	7.5	4.9	3.2
Aggregates summary (by type of area) Conurbations	9.6	8.3	7.8	5:2	3.7
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over Urban areas with populations of	10.3	9.6	8.4	5.3	3.5
50,000 and under 100,000	18.4	8.8	8.8	5.4	3.9
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	12.3	9.6	7.5	4.8	2.6
Rural Districts Standard Regional groups	10.1	8.4	5.4	4.0	2.7
North of England	12.5	10.5	9.1	5.3	3.7
South of England	9.1	7.3	6.7	4.8	3.1
Wales (including Monmouthshire)	15.7	9.4	8.0	3.8	3.6

The differences shown in Table LXXVI where the age-specific mortality rates are compared have been reduced but the same pattern is still evident.

Rural mortality is shown to be still lower than urban though below the age of 55 the differences are smaller. Again no gradient appears between different urban categories, the mortality in the conurbations being frequently less than in the smaller towns. In the North of England where the general mortality from cancer is highest the relative mortality from cancer of the cervix still exceeds that in other regions.

The sex ratio in cancer

With the exception of cancer of the reproductive organs, breast, large intestine and thyroid, men are more liable than women to neoplastic disease of almost all other organs. These differences may be due to factors inherent in sex or to differential exposure to carcinogens, either in industrial processes peculiar to men or connected with the general environment to which the working man is, or was until recently, exposed as compared with the more stay at home woman. Any such differential exposure might be expected to vary from place to place and between urban and rural conditions, and be reflected in variations in the sex ratio of cancer of certain sites. Table LXXXIV (page 160) has been constructed to facilitate the study of this question. Fifteen sites of neoplastic disease common to both sexes have been selected and the numbers of male and female deaths from cancer, assigned to each site between 1950 and 1953, are shown separately for London and for each of the Metropolitan Boroughs, County Boroughs and aggregates of Urban and Rural Districts in each county.

Table LXXV.—Cancer (6th Revision, Nos. 140-205): sex and age specific death rates per million living in four regional groups and population aggregates within groups. England and Wales, 1953

					Males							Females			
	The second secon	E.A.D.R. 0-34	35–	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	Crude death rate (all ages)	E.A.D.R. 0-34	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	Crude death rate (all ages
	ENGLAND AND WALES	116	575	2,077	5,616	10,604	16,512	2,166	105	702	1,818	3,574	6,250	10,924	1,833
	Conurbations	124	643	2,353	6,135	11,920	17,897	2,312	105	719	1,899	3,739	6,546	11,937	1,865
	Areas outside conurbations: Urban areas with populations 100,000 and over	127	669	2,175	6,065	11,169	17,208	2,274	103	711	1,915	3,523	6,291	10,923	1,811
_	Urban areas with populations 50,000 and under 100,000	113	608	1,904	5,660	10,566	15,612	2,162	128	683	1,850	3,495	5,929	10,239	1,845
48	Urban areas with populations under 50,000 Rural Districts	120 95	477 448	1,901 1,666	5,298 4,298	10,272 8,566	16,691 14,581	2,195 1,798	101 104	718 635	1,788 1,605	3,551 3,371	6,420 5,667	11,095	1,913
	NORTH OF ENGLAND (Northern, E. and W. Ridings, North Western) Tyneside conurbation	114 98	593 772	2,206 2,509	5,825 6,725	10,831 12,000	17,097 20,600	2,215 2,473	112 128	746 817	1,835 1,898	3,667 3,625	6,525 6,091	11,777	1,842 1,703
	W. Yorks. conurbation	97	588	2,211	6,202	10,556	15,182	2,307	121	688	2,029	3,664	6,463	12,526	2,035
	S.E. Lancs, conurbation	140 109	597 702	2,556 2,506	5,898 6,678	11,795 12,865	18,607 16,733	2,392 2,230	137 133	754 743	1,904 1,814	3,890 3,718	6,946 6,732	12,354 11,962	1,994 1,728
	Total conurbations	117	639	2,443	6,246	11,679	17,493	2,345	131	742	1,921	3,759	6,664	12,260	1,908
	Areas outside conurbations: Urban areas with populations 100,000 and over	142	684	2,258	6,298	11,554	18,920	2,398	100	752	1,949	3,395	6,273	12,562	1,795
	Urban areas with populations 50,000 and under 100,000	133	770	2,008	6,159	10,543	15,130	2,267	86	641	1,764	3,793	6,407	11,048	1,789
	Urban areas with populations under 50,000	104	458	1,975	5,405	10,302	16,901	2,141	97	874	1,804	3,650	6,714	11,377	1,867
	Rural Districts	83	452	1,792	4,286	8,302	15,613	1,705	94	618	1,471	3,546	6,034	10,655	1,632

Table LXXV.—continued.

Urban areas with populations under	Law or other	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1300 1 300	Males	1	1 10-11	Maria (199	191 30	44	113	Females	188	2822 049	
Urban grens with populations 50,000 21 TO	E.A.D.R. 0-34	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	Crude death rate (all ages)	E.A.D.R. 0-34	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	Crude death rate (all ages
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN REGIONS (North Midland, Midland, Eastern)	115	542	1,864	5,090	9,888	16,113	1,971	101	649	1,746	3,511	5,960	10,839	1.705
West Midlands conurbation	109	645	2,349	6,173	11,237	17,200	2,049	86	749	1,886	3,500	6,061	12,024	1,624
Areas outside conurbation:	10 100		10 700	80			200 1 200	14 1 16	70		440	198	12,021	1,024
Urban areas with populations 100,000 and over	142	629	2,222	5,644	10,375	17,243	2,120	87	695	1,824	3,658	6,164	10,944	1,767
Urban areas with populations 50,000 and under 100,000	113	540	1,591	5,319	10,219	16,148	1,881	145	564	1,669	3,515	5,736	9,794	1,627
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	128	502	1,816	4,941	10,677	16,379	2,109	99	612	1,699	3,458	6,367	10,945	1,774
Rural Districts	96	438	1,409	4,099	8,127	14,647	1,741	110	606	1,644	3,462	5,475	10,393	1,692
SOUTH OF ENGLAND (London and South Eastern, Southern, South Western)	117	589	2,094	5,600	11,071	16,508	2,250	104	691	1.844	3,571	6,172	10,823	1,918
Greater London conurbation Areas outside conurbation:	135	646	2,286	6,040	12,282	18,356	2,361	91	696	1,885	3,781	6,563	11,709	1,896
Urban areas with populations 100,000 and over	84	657	1,887	6,267	11,952	15,526	2,296	127	731	1,993	3,539	6,541	10,075	1,958
Urban areas with populations 50,000 and under 100,000	98	514	2,104	5,212	10,584	15,206	2,315	151	810	2,131	3,173	5,514	10,152	2,087
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	119	508	1,893	5,172	9,930	16,473	2,296	114	647	1,738	3,575	6,107	10,946	2,089
Rural Districts	94	476	1,802	4,500	9,061	13,978	1,871	104	642	1,640	3,133	5,347	9,224	1,716
WALES (including Monmouthshire)	134	489	2,054	5,687	9,977	16,400	2,213	98	732	1,913	3,500	6,848	10,673	1,804
Urban areas with populations 100,000 and over Urban area with population 50,000 and under	148	782	2,512	6,129	10,638	18,171	2,368	110	593	1,905	3,442	6,206	9,683	1,643
100,000	CALAIX OLD	769	2,340	10,952	20,000	19,000	2,887	119	1,250	2,037	4,375	11,364	6,154	2,070
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	140	386	1,933	6,151	10,284	16,882	2,279	83	778	2,108	3,437	6,867	11,468	1,898
Rural Districts	124	377	1,865	4,396	8,710	14,672	1,961	106	749	1,618	3,568	7,023	10,769	1,777

Table LXXVI.—Cancer of cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary (6th Revision, Nos. 171, 172 and 175): age specific death rates per million living in four regional groups and population aggregates within groups. England and Wales, 1953

Hymig in four region	Surion .			(I.S.C		100		10/2011		ıs uter				A48 3	Ovary	y, Falle	opian t	ube an	d broa 175)	d ligan	nent
WALES (nationing Monnochaine) Urban areas with purposations 100.06 Urban area with population 50,000 100,000	E.A.D.R. 0-34	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	Crude death rate (all ages)	E.A.D.R. 0-34	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	Crude death rate (all ages)	E.A.D.R. 0-34	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	Crude death rate (all ages)
ENGLAND AND WALES	7	77	160	267	308	354	109	1	8	54	145	177	267	53	5	64	207	280	321	286	112
Conurbations	4 000	69	157	291	341	440	113	10,584	7	57	144	180	234	50	5	68	234	291	310	319	117
Urban areas with populations 100,000 and over	9	73	184	296	335	377	118	11,752	7	50	167	146	269	51	5	55	196	270	319	254	106
Urban areas with populations 50,000 and under 100,000	15	126	163	307	321	398	131	1511	16	61	124	141	250	50	7 21	61	211	238	340	364	117
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	9	88	171	267	305	289	112	0	6	60	132	231	310	60	3	66	184	272	361	331	115
Rural Districts	7	64	135	181	228	268	83	1-11	10	44	158	150	298	52	5	59	183	294	292	180	102
NORTH OF ENGLAND (Northern, E. and W. Ridings, North Western)	10	93	193	335	349	434	130	2123	8	56	137	183	252	50	5	58	202	264	260	270	102
Tyneside conurbation	5	167	271	417	364	333	147	5		51	63	121	267	34	- 3	83	203	250	212	200	90
W. Yorks. conurbation	8	102	197	436	366	684	164	2	8	66	127	280	237	64	3	55	241	273	280	421	123
S.E. Lancs. conurbation	6	53	214	318	384	500	133	1948	16	107	136	232	229	63	13	64	235	292	232	292	116
Merseyside conurbation	5	79	144	256	339	308	96	3	-	31	192	54	231	38	3	40	186	218	250	77	76
Total conurbations	6	86	202	351	367	496	135	2	8	73	136	198	236	54	6 6	59	223	267	247	276	106
Areas outside conurbations:			12			224	2'650	- 6 188 F	接出			TO		982	310 1		2760	1	的自動	I KM	
Urban areas with populations 100,000 and over	11	89	162	285	420	463	125	1-2	_	46	118	197	309	48	5	65	178	196	262	216	89
Urban areas with populations 50,000 and under 100,000	21	92	195	439	325	393	144	4	13	61	188	87	349	55	7	52	231	204	325	262	105
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	11	132	213	337	349	304	135	_	10	30	132	141	268	44	3	66	188	265	249	322	102
Rural Districts	12	63	156	251	216	427	98	-	8	43	136	244	171	48	2	40	147	366	287	228	99

Table LXXVI.—continued.

18	EBBA	#8	Cervi	x uter	i (I.S.C	c. No	171)			Corpu	ıs uter	i (I.S.0	C. No.	172)	Spirite Spirit	Ovar	y, Fal	opian (I.S.	tube a	nd bro 175)	ad ligar	ment
Table LANEA.		E.A.D.R 0-34	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	Crude death rate (all ages)	E.A.D.R. 0-34	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	Crude death rate (all ages)	E.A.D.R. 0-34	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over	Crude death rate (all ages)
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN REC (North Midland, Midland, Eastern		8	71	155	222	290	306	95	0	13	39	149	156	246	46	5	62	203	263	283	274	101
West Midlands conurbation	• 14 5 5 • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3	60	139	250	329	415	93	2	12	51	150	183	244	47	5	90	259	250	195	317	102
Areas outside conurbation:	WC22	Ro					5	10000000000000000000000000000000000000	ae (01) as						18 19	9		No.	NA.			
Urban areas with populations and over		6	83	213	287	302	382	116	_	14	21	182	133	135	42	9	34	206	278	374	315	112
Urban areas with populations and under 100,000	50,000	18	98	205	256	352	453	125	-	-	13	119	154	247	37	3	86	193	290	264	412	109
Urban areas with populations 50,000	Marie Control of the	12	62	139	203	321	225	92		10	57	92	232	210	48	1	67	165	248	383	270	103
Rural Districts		6	68	121	163	208	225	74	-	20	35	187	88	351	52	5	44	197	266	200	183	89
SOUTH OF ENGLAND (London and South Eastern, So		5	63	134	239	297	338	101	0	6	63	148	185	288	58	5	71	218	309	399	332	131
Greater London conurbation	arias.	2	59	128	254	322	408	101	_	4	46	149	165	230	48	5	68	237	320	387	347	129
Areas outside conurbation:		BI		B 1	28		0 to	- 電車			444					11	70	10				
Urban areas with populations and over		14	46	191	299	304	274	116	* <u> </u>	9	91	171	130	249	59	1	93	182	299	362	274	120
Urban areas with populations and under 100,000	50,000	8	179	76	247	273	379	122	50	24	113	78	145	202	56	11	36	214	221	418	404	135
Urban areas with populations 50,000	under	6	48	139	218	282	287	100	1		77	158	302	404	85	5	77	197	349	436	425	151
Rural Districts		6	51	138	182	254	242	85	植	5	66	152	157	352	61	9	76	204	279	403	182	120
WALES (including Monmouthshire	e)	6	115	179	280	257	382	112	-	5	54	160	190	327	55	3	49	185	247	267	109	88
Urban area with population and over		6	66	136	352	277	476	111	_	-	45	244	79	714	68	6	1 2	249	379	198	79	98
Urban area with population 50, under 100,000			250	370	-	909	-	159	_	250	To To	- Paris	909	-	96	-	250	185	313	-	_	96
Urban areas with populations 50,000		7	148	226	370	236	437	137	-	-	100	148	236	317	64	1-	37	188	133	365	159	83
Rural Districts		5	96	127	94	227	256	73	_	_		117	162	64	29	5	96	127	305	194	64	86

Table LXXVII.—Cancer of cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary: annual average death rates per million women aged 15 and over, according to marital condition. 1950-53

(Rates based on less than 50 deaths are shown in italics)

Age at Death	Cervix u	teri (I.S.C.	No. 171)	Corpus	iteri (I.S.C	No. 172)	Ovary	(I.S.C. N	o. 175)
Age at Death	Single	Married	Widowed or Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed or Divorced	Single	Married	Widowed or Divorced
15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75 and over	0 10 41 76 130 129 204	2 20 75 183 298 328 367	48 181 271 383 374 407	0 2 14 73 165 232 296	2 10 50 124 189 244	8 26 64 148 188 258	5 14 83 280 381 428 378	4 13 56 192 264 302 255	16 80 200 276 294 274
All ages 15 and over E.A.D.R. 35-74	41 94	136 221	353 302	51 121	50 93	169 107	119 293	123 204	254 213

Table LXXVIII.—Cancer of cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary: death rates per million women aged 15-49, and proportionate rates per 10,000 deaths from all causes at ages 45 and over, according to marital condition. 1950-53

(Rates based on less than 50 deaths are shown in italics)

Age at death	Cervix u	iteri (I.S.C.	No. 171)	Corpus	uteri (I.S.C	. No. 172)	Ovary	(I.S.C. N	0. 175)
Age at death	Single	Married infertile	Married fertile	Single	Married infertile	Married fertile	Single	Married infertile	Married fertile
	2.8		Per million	n women ag	ged 15-49 ye	ears			
15- 25- 35- 45-49	0 10 41 65	1 18 57 112	2 21 78 160	0 2 14 48	3 20 62	1 9 32	5 14 83 223	19 97 229	3 11 49 141
			Per 10,00	0 deaths fi	rom all cau	ses			
45– 55– 65– 75 and over E.A.D.R. 45–74	125 103 40 18 89	279 190 87 38 185	432 283 112 46 276	121 130 72 27 108	154 156 92 32 134	99 100 56 29 85	462 302 132 34 299	617 355 135 43 369	370 208 94 29 224

Table LXXIX.—Cancer of all sites, and of cervix uteri, corpus uteri and ovary: death rates of women per million living in population aggregates of England and Wales, with the ratio of each to the national rate (= 100). 1953

	R	ate per million	living (all age	es)	Percer	ntage of rate for	or England and	Wales
153 Parties of parties of parties of the parties of	All sites (I.S.C. Nos. 140–205)	Cervix uteri (I.S.C. No. 171)	Corpus uteri (I.S.C. No. 172)	Ovary (I.S.C. No. 175)	All sites	Cervix uteri	Corpus uteri	Ovary
ENGLAND AND WALES	1833	109	53	112	100	100	100	100
Conurbations	1865	113	50	117	102	104	94	104
Areas outside conurbations:		171	7 1 4	1 2 1	器 1 型	1 200	2,008 1 2,92	
Urban areas with populations 100,000 and over	1811	118	51	106	99	108	96	95
Urban areas with populations 50,000 and under 100,000	1845	131	50	117	101	120	94	104
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	1913	112	60	115	104	103	113	103
Rural Districts	1696	83	52	102	93	76	98	91

Table LXXX.—Cancer (6th Revision, Nos. 140-205): sex and age specific death rates per million living from cancer at various sites. England and Wales, 1953—Males

Int. Classn. No. 6th Revision	Site or Organ	All ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over
140 141 142 143 144	Lip	42	. 111	0	1	2	4	13	67	217	620	691
145 146 147 148	Oral mesopharynx	24	11+	1	I	1	6	17	42	140	232	338
150	Œsophagus	63	_	_	_	2	9	32	127	352	729	735
151	Stomach	379	-	-	1	17	89	343	978	2,044	2,927	2,868
152 153	Small intestine, including duodenum	201	-	1	1	14	41	135	366	1,046	2,298	2,985
154	Rectum	153	100	- 4	0	5	24	88	306	852	1,708	1,838
155	Biliary passages and liver (stated to be a primary site)	23	2	_	. 0	2	5	24	53	115	194	162
157	Pancreas	81	1	_ 133	1	3	20	73	197	438	649	794
161	Larynx	35	STA-MOU	(2000 Lette	HIGH	0-1	3	24	92	184	349	250
162 163	Trachea, bronchus and lung specified as primary Lung and bronchus, unspecified as to whether primary or secondary	607	-	-	4	27	173	881	2,245	2,768	1,913	868
170	Breast	4	A WING	Them ((I) 6868)		3	4	14	15	16	44
177	Prostate	149	1		0	0	1	23	172	890	2,364	2,706
178	Testis	9	2	1	9	17	13	9	7	12	18	_
179	Other and unspecified male genital organs	6	x mai	chibm	muj t	ng_ols	1	5	10	26	62	176
180	Kidney	31	5	3	1	3	11	40	89	133	159	147
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	86	1	0	_	1	6	60	197	467	884	1,103

Table LXXX.—continued.

Int. Classn. No. 6th Revision	Site or Organ	All ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over
190 191	Skin (malignant melanoma)	22	1	0	1	7	7	14	32	82	278	632
193	Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system	38	16	13	12	17	39	74	104	57	20	29
194	Thyroid gland	4	_	-	-	12	0	7	12	21	27	
195	Other endocrine glands	2	8	1	1	1	2	2	5	2	4	15
196 197	Bone (including jaw bone)	23	-	5	15	9	12	18	55	88	123	147
158 164 198	Peritoneum	34	1		0			17	36	46	78	44
200	of lymph nodes	13	3	0	3	3	8	17 27	51	81	70	88
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	21	5	6	8	7	12		41	55	32	_
201	Hodgkin's disease	23	1	5	16	23	27	30		17000	11	15
202	Other forms of lymphoma (reticulosis)	4	1	0	1	1	2	7	10	13		13
203	Multiple myeloma (plasmocytoma)	9	-	-	-	0	6	13	36	34	16	
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	53	54	30	24	16	36	47	108	148	207	118
205	Mycosis fungoides	1	-	-	-	-	0	0	2	4	-	-
Others in 140-205	Remaining sites	58	3	1	3	4	14	51	164	273	433	485
140-205	Total	2,166	102	68	104	182	575	2,077	5,616	10,604	16,419	17,279
193 223 237	Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system	63	25	20	17	28	61	120	179	105	48	29

Table LXXXI.—Cancer (6th Revision, Nos. 140-205): sex and age specific death rates per million living from cancer at various sites. England and Wales, 1953—Females

Int. Classn No. 6th Revision	Site or Organ	All ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65–	75-	85 and over
140 141	Lip	21506	703		509	185	975 .	2,977	5,616	10 Voc	fe ¹ 410	3,073.6
142 143 144	Salivary gland Floor of mouth Other parts of mouth and mouth unspecified	12	3 .		-	1	3	7	22	43	100	138
145 146 147	Oral mesopharynx Nasopharynx Hypopharynx	12	2.2			-1	6	18	28	20	t-re-	
148 150	Pharynx unspecified	38	200.0	295 	- 34 	2	4	26		39	51	66
151	Stomach	271	_1	1	1	14	51	157	65 412	1,069	283 2,211	2,566
152 153 20 154	Small intestine, including duodenum	247	_	-	2	11	50	147	391	898	1,946	3,276
137	Rectum	106	-	-	0	9	26	84	197	378	758	875
155	Biliary passages and liver (stated to be primary site)	34	1	_	0	1	3	19	69	143	237	230
157	Pancreas	65	=	-	0	2	11	41	116	266	486	474
161 162	Trachea, bronchus and lung specified as primary	7	- 2	-	. L.	1	2	9	17	26	35	46
163	Lung and bronchus, unspecified as to whether primary or secondary)	98	-	0	-1	11	40	107	235	361	435	263
170	Breast ba of of one ba	356	16	23	0	36	218	494	766	1,073	1,510	2,289
171	Cervix uteri	109	1	-	1	23	77	160	267	308	358	329
172	Corpus uteri	53	-	_		2	8	54	145	177	273	230
173	Other parts of uterus, including chorionepithelioma	91118cs	T	-	140	2.	37-	12	21	39	34	79
175	Ovary, Fallopian tube and broad ligament	112	1	2	4	11	64	207	280	321	301	197
176	Other and unspecified female genital organs	21	1		-	2	3	13	22	83	175	283

Table LXXXI.—continued.

Int. Classn. No. 6th Revision	Site or Organ	All ages	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and over
180	Kidney	19	10	3	1	2	6	15	42	70	95	79
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	35	2	0	_	1	4	23	54	129	302	342
190 191	Skin (malignant melanoma)	20	-	0	1	7	9	13	30	54	144	316
193	Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous ystem	26	18	14	7	17	25	45	56	30	11	7
194	Thyroid gland	12	_	_	_	1	- 4	9	24	48	61	66
195	Other endocrine glands	2	8	1	_	1	2	2	3	3	8	_
196 197	Bone (including jaw bone)	17	3	5	8	4	6	13	28	50	97	33
158 164 198	Peritoneum	13	4	1	1	2	6	12	24	48	61	39
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	13	3	4	5	3	6	13	28	48	40	20
201	Hodgkin's disease	13	_	1	9	13	12	16	22	24	24	13
202	Other forms of lymphoma (reticulosis)	3	4	0 .	1	2	2	3	4	10	6	3 -
203	Multiple myeloma (plasmocytoma)	7	_	_	-	1	1	8	17	25	25	-
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	44	48	23	13	15	32	39	69	130	113	59
205	Mycosis fungoides	1	-	-	-	_	1	1	1	2	2	_
Others in 140–205	Remaining sites	58	3	1	1	4	14	49	121	210	358	467
140-205	Total	1,833	105	55	59	202	702	1,818	3,574	6,250	10,536	13,197
193	Malignant neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system		1100	1					79-	199	0.75	
223	Benign neoplasm of brain and other parts of nervous system	46	25	21	13	27	42	79	108	66	31	13
237	Neoplasm of unspecified nature of brain and other parts of nervous system							- Pro18				

Table LXXXII.—Cancer (6th Revision, Nos. 140-205): deaths by sex and age, according to histological type, and death rates per million living, 1953

million livi	ng, 1955							201	100	100	1
MANUFACTURE OF STREET					All ages	0-	15-	35-	45-	55-	65 and over
740-500	Total			160	1 102	22 59	303	Number of dea	nths .	6,250 10.5	39 157184
All malignant neoplasms				${\mathbf M}$	45,935 41,989	402 348	867 822	1,804 2,272	6,255 5,808	11,630 9,302	24,977 23,437
Carcinomata	nortemants o			${M \atop F}$	40,410 37,372	33 19	341 468	1,290 1,898	5,357 5,124	10,356 8,327	23,033 21,536
Gliomata	ar ingansonin Ariopologica	oniosija oniosija	••	${M \choose F}$	667 499	54 59	78 62	100 71	193 127	174 124	68 56
Sarcomata		an oute	••	${M \atop F}$	854 868	67 82	143 91	95 62	128 121	163 176	258 336
" Reticuloses"	one president of		agalaman agalaman	${M \atop F}$	2,341 1,819	240 181	290 185	263 170	371 256	513 366	664 661
Undefined	or Clube (section)			${M \atop F}$	1,663 1,431	8 7	15 16	56 71	206 180	424 309	954 848
Tax Truck address	spenge 't						Death ra	ate per million	persons living		41. 1. 89
All malignant neoplasm	S	40.0			1,993	76	141	640	1,944	4,478	9,731
Carcinomata	Company Newsof India	A STATE OF THE STATE OF T	IN STREET ST		1,763	5	67	500	1,689	3,997	8,959
	i metanomia)				26	11	12	27	52	64	25
Gliomata	MARKAN MARKAN			i	39	15	19	25	40	73	119
Sarcomata		•••			94	43	40	68	101	188	266
"Reticuloses" Undefined		tanicat n		i vii	70	2	3	20	62	157	362

Table LXXXIII.—Cancer of the lung, bronchus and pleura (6th Revision, Nos. 162 and 163): standardised mortality ratios in the City of London and in each Metropolitan Borough for the period 1950-53

	To make song A	Standa	ard:—	
S TO		and Wales 100	London Ad	lmin. County 100
I I FIRM .	Males	Females	Males	Females
City of London	98	第四	62	
Battersea	145	129	93	86
Bermondsey	175	121	112	80
Bethnal Green	223	145	142	97
Camberwell	151	107	97	72
Chelsea	160	112	102	74
Deptford	160	85	103	56
Finsbury	200	190	128	125
Fulham	144	135	93	90
Greenwich	130	133	83	87
Hackney	152	152	98	102
Hammersmith	160	141	103	94
Hampstead	154	192	99	128
Holborn	138	232	88	151
Islington	187	160	120	107
Kensington	141	175	90	116
Lambeth	143	170	91	114
Lewisham	127	95	81	64
Paddington	171	172	110	114
Poplar	167	232	107	155
St. Marylebone	134	124	86	84
St. Pancras	202	179	129	119
Shoreditch	192	228	123	153
Southwark	192	180	117	120
Stepney	161	165	103	110
Stoke Newington	152	112	98	76
Wandeworth	140	151	90	100
Westminster	122	155	79	
Woolwich	1/11	173	90	103
Woorwich	141	1/3	90	115

Table LXXXIV.—Deaths by sex from cancer of certain sites in the period 1950-53

London, City of London, Metropolitan
Boroughs, County Boroughs, and Aggregates of other Urban and of Rural
Districts in each Admin. County

	: 570	9000		Agg	gregates of:-	-	nty				
Int. Classn. No.	Site	24	England and Wales	County Boroughs	Other Urban Areas (excluding London Admin. County)	Rural Districts	London Administrative County	City of London	Battersea	Bermondsey	Bethnal Green
150 151	CEsophagus Stomach	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	5,808 3,402 32,278 25,490	1,918 1,053 10,622 8,436	2,322 1,364 13,232 10,708	1,036 706 6,001 4,430	532 279 2,423 1,916	_ 6 1	22 13 91 67	9 7 51 39	13 2 43 42
153 154	Large intestine except rectum Rectum		16,893 22,498 13,972 9,776	5,283 7,105 4,448 3,245	7,233 9,721 5,707 4,035	3,256 3,999 2,683 1,611	1,121 1,673 1,134 885	4 2 1 1	30 52 37 35	12 30 24 14	15 33 21 16
157 160	Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	6,634 5,855 489 372	2,070 1,813 162 125	2,761 2,476 190 139	1,242 1,049 90 67	561 517 47 41	2 3 —	20 18 3	16 8 1	12 12 3 —
161 162, 163	Larynx Lung and bronchus	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	3,103 741 46,282 8,556	1,095 237 16,511 2,831	1,258 317 18,502 3,485	418 142 5,987 1,208	332 45 5,282 1,032	$\frac{2}{8}$	11 1 169 31	6 104 13	2 129 16
180 181	Kidney Bladder and other urinary organs		2,487 1,710 7,177 3,054	753 555 2,364 985	1,022 732 2,887 1,268	435 261 1,203 470	277 162 723 331	4 -1 -	6 4 10 9	5 2 19 2	5 5 11 6
191 196	Skin (other) Bone (including jaw bone)	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	1,543 1,214 1,695 1,266	478 384 542 404	606 518 678 521	372 231 343 241	87 81 132 100		1 5 2 1	3 1 3 1	1 1 6
200 201	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma Hodgkin's disease	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	1,709 1,126 1,857 1,091	487 338 619 333	699 474 756 468	306 162 330 204	217 152 152 86	地位	6 9 5 1	2 5 4 1	3 1 - 1
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	{M F	4,196 3,727	1,293 1,116	1,734 1,586	798 677	371 348	1 1	13 9	6 3	7

Table LXXXIV.—continued—Metropolitan Boroughs

Table LX	XXXIV.—continued—N	Ietr	opoli	tan 1	Boro	ughs		Shear	. ,	75'8'9	37.76	14.5
Int. Classn. No.	Site		Camberwell	Chelsea	Deptford	Finsbury	Fulham	Greenwich	Hackney	Hammersmith	Hampstead	Holborn
150	Œsophagus	SM	25	18	9	9	- 16	14	25	15	12	2
151	Stomach	} M F	12 132 113	6 33 25	8 60 41	5 27 31	81 59	3 66 46	18 116 120	11 100 69	9 52 66	18 18 13
153	Large intestine except rectum		63 87	23 27	22 33	8	43	18	56	51	41	10
154	Rectum	} F M F	61 40	19 13	35 18	18 14 13	54 48 39	38 30 21	65 47 44	44 45 37	73 21 31	7 4
157	Pancreas	${M \atop F}$	20 16	11 4	8 7	9 5	20 17	16 15	30 28	14 13	19 23	6
160	Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	{M F	2 2	- 2		$\frac{3}{1}$	1 -	1	1 4	1	2 -	6 2 1 1
161	Larynx	${M \atop F}$	14	7 3	6	1	19	7	12	14 2	8	1
162, 163	Lung and bronchus	{M F	272 40	77 14	128 12	74 13	185 35	114 21	266 51	193 32	141 44	38 12
180	Kidney	${M \atop F}$	7 6	2 2 9 8	5 3	4	13	3 5	18 7	11 7	13	2 3 4
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	{M F		9 8	16 5	11 2	24 13	23 9	30 13	29 11	21 12	4
191	Skin (other)	${M \atop F}$	5 5 7	1 2	2	<u></u>	3 3	1 2	5 4	4	3	1
196	Bone (including jaw bone)	{M F	7 8	2 2 1	4	1 2 1	5 4	3 6	6 3	5	3 2 2 2 2	2
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	${M \atop F}$	12	5	6 2	1 2	11 6	7 2 2	10 11	5 3	7 4	2 1
201	Hodgkin's disease	{M F	6	4 2	<u>3</u>	3	5 4	2 2	9 3	3 5	7 2	1 -
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	${ M \atop F}$	20 12	7 14	10 10	4 3	12 10	18 11	18 22	10 11	14 15	3 6
Int. Classn. No.	Site	HOLE	Islington	Kensington	Lambeth	Lewisham	Paddington	Poplar	St. Marylebone	St. Pancras	Shoreditch	Southwark
150	7 7 7 7 7 7	63.6	1 700					-	(O) (O)			
150	Esophagus Stomach	{M F M F	34 20 176 132	30 14 93 78	35 20 151 105	45 13 144 96	23 15 110 70	13 6 53 51	9 6 43 38	21 17 99 68	5 3 40 24	14 5 88 59
153	Large intestine except rectum	1440	85	39	85	80	34	27	25	35	20	29
154	Rectum	{M F M F	116 97 51	89 37 39	127 62 68	120 74 70	74 47 34	34 24 13	46 24 15	57 48 37	15 9 7	47 28 23
157	Pancreas	${M \atop F}$	40	18	28	39	26	14	19	32	3 7	8 12
160	Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	{M F	40 5 5	$\frac{21}{3}$	26 2 2	34 5 4	17 2 4	12 2	12	25 3 1	7 2 1	12 1 2
161	Larynx	∫M	15	14	29	10	15	7	11	17	4	19
162, 163	Lung and bronchus	}F M F	4 440 76	5 209 67	332 78	295 43	210 45	120 29	118 24	2 298 49	83	1 177 32
180	Kidney	${M \atop F}$	11 17	17 9	21	12	10	. 2	3	12	2	11
181	Bladder and other uninary organs	{M F	53 27	26 19	53 21	7 50 18	9 26 14	6 25 8	6 18 6	9 34 20	14 5	6 22 14
191	Skin (other)	${M \atop F}$	1 2	3 4	5 6	7 8	3	1	2 2	4 2	1	5
196	Bone (including jaw bone)	{M F	8 12	6 8	5	8 9 5	3 2 6 5	1 5 2	3 1	4 4	2 1 3	5 5 4 2
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	${M \atop F}$	24	10 12	15	10	7	3	2 2	11	1	4
201	Hodgkin's disease	{M F	7 7 7	6 5	10 11 6	12 6 9	4 4 3	2 5 —	6 2	6 14 6	2 1 3	4 7 3 4
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	${\{}^M_F$	24 25	11 13	21 22	25 23	16 12	8 6	15 13	12 15	2 5	7 8

			A THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IN COLUMN TO A SECOND TO THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TO THE PERSON NAMED IN COL
Table I VVVIV	.—continued—Metropolitan	Roroughe County	Roroughe
I anie L A A A I V	commueu-vieu obolitali	DOLOUZIIS—COUIITY	Dolongus

Stomach Stom	Int. Classn. No.	Site	Defreight	Stepney	Stoke Newington	Wandsworth	Westminster	Woolwich	Barnsley	Barrow- in-Furness	Bath	Birkenhead	Birmingham
153 Rectum	91 112	1001 1011 100 118 175	FM	10 101	31	28 250	7 60	14	55	66	7 62	20 117	121 64 728 605
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10		FM	48 46	23 15	193 135	44 30	75 48	34 25	40 23	48 28	82 35	417 578 379 288
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Nose, nasal cavities, middle	1F	22		76 4	19	20	7	7	15	17	117 100 12 11
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20 1141	COL TONE THIS THE THE	FM	169	71	501	138	223	66	76	88	183	79 16 1,439 227
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8 10	Bladder and other urinary	FM	23	2 9	15 65	3 24	4 29	11	8	8 10	7 29	50 48 209 71
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 10	一元 工程 工程 工程 工程 工程	}F M	2 6	2	10 14	6	6 7	2 3	4 3	1081	4 4	38 26 36 33
204 Leukæmia and aleukæmia \(\begin{pmatrix} M & 11 & 8 & 30 & 20 & 21 & 1 & 5 & 9 & 16 & 10 \\ F & 7 & 4 & 33 & 15 & 13 & 5 & 5 & 7 & 12 & 8 \\ \end{pmatrix}		reticulosarcoma	F_{M}	7 5 5 2	2	14 19	8	11 5	1	1	1 2	5	42 27 31 23
	204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	{M F	11 7		30 33	20 15			5 5		16 12	103 80

Int. Classn. No.	Site	Aug-line L	Blackburn	Blackpool	Bolton	Bootle	Bournemouth	Bradford	Brighton	Bristol	Burnley	Burton upon Trent
150 151	Œsophagus Stomach		25 11 100 101	23 15 127 129	19 14 170 131	10 3 50 35	23 17 113 103	41 21 233 191	32 15 133 114	62 44 329 247	17 3 84 60	13 4 33 23
153 154	Large intestine except rectum Rectum	{ M F M F	63 64 51 23	81 95 56 39	77 115 59 46	17 27 15 16	86 132 49 49	135 201 78 84	69 115 65 67	147 180 137 91	42 64 33 22	16 24 35 14
157 160	Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	{ M F M F F	25 15 4 2	25 34 — 1	22 28 1 5	8 4 1 2	26 31 3 2	36 49 4 2	26 36 3 1	64 63 3 2	15 14 - 1	10 8 1 2
161 162, 163	Larynx Lung and bronchus		10 1 117 25	10 4 189 43	16 7 190 26	16 92 17	15 5 178 45	17 5 339 65	11 3 222 38	29 7 525 90	7 86 16	4 1 36 5
180 181	Kidney Bladder and other urinary organs		5	6 13 26 15	6 4 21 9	- 1 3 6	12 6 35 20	18 11 54 23	9 7 32 20	22 20 64 28	2 2 14 5	3 1 10 2
191 196	Skin (other) Bone (including jaw bone)	{ M F M F F	5 3 9 6	3 3 5 3	10 2 5 2	- 1 4	5 2 8 8	7 9 10 8	5 4 10 7	15 16 19 9	4 3 1 6	3 2 1
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma Hodgkin's disease	{ M F M F	5 -7 7	10 3 7 1	2 5 9 3	$\frac{2}{2}$	7 3 6 7	11 4 18 12	6 10 6 5	14 16 19 10	2 6 2	1 3
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	{M F		14 7	111 11	9 7	23 22	36 23	16 15	33 34	5 5	3 4

Table LXXXIV.—continued—County Boroughs

- T	22222 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Coun	0	-				93 152 2		Residence Tool	
Int. Classn. No.	Site	The Party	Bury	Canterbury	Carlisle	Chester	Coventry	Croydon	Darlington	Derby	Dewsbury
150	CEsophagus Stomach	{M F M F	14 6 51 42	5 2 15 10	10 7 48 36	8 5 50 32	27 15 140 105	31 28 141 168	6 6 74 58	29 13 107 69	7 13 3 6 42 61 45 34
153 154	Large intestine except rectum Rectum	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	20 36 17 12	6 20 6 2	29 26 22 11	18 20 13 12	64 93 82 56	82 128 78 57	32 33 35 36	42 66 49 25	25 40 38 37 15 22 18 21
157 160	Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle	{M F M F F	4 9 1	3 9	11 5 1	7 8 -1	39 29	44 52 1	17 7 1	19 24 4	6 9 9 1
161 162, 163	ear and accessory sinuses Larynx Lung and bronchus	{M F M	7 52	3 1 21	4 62	6 1 58	3 24 3 253	20 2 282	9 3 74	15 143	- 2 8 2 3 3 47 90
180	Kidney Bladder and other urinary	{F {M F M	20 3 15	5 2 3 2	9 5 4 12	14 - 3	42 14 7 35	53 15 11 41	14 9 4 8	21 10 7 24	10 18 5 5 1 2 8 21
191	Skin (other) Bone (including jaw bone)	{ F	4 - 3 1	3 2	5 5 1 6	5 4 2 2 5	10 7 4 10	29 2 8 9 13	11 4 1 4	11 1 3 4 2	2 3 - 4 2 2 1 6 1 2
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma Hodgkin's disease	{M F M	1 1 1 8	1 1 1	3 2 - 1	5 1 1	5 6 2 7	13 17 11 18	1 - 2 3	2 4 1 10	1 2 2 2 2 1 2 3 1 2
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	{F {M F	6 5	3 3	5 5	4 4	8 24 19	12 29 29	5 4	3 18 14	1 2 9 8 4 6
							1	and representations.	Marin Salar	Order Street	
Int. Classn. No.	Site Site	medjednok	Dudley	Eastbourne	East Ham	Exeter	Gateshead	Gloucester	Great	Grimsby	Halifax
Classn.	Site Cesophagus	{M	Dudley 41	East East	East East	Exet	Gateshead Gateshead	9	7	drimsby 42	Has Has
Classn. No.	Total Control of the	{M F AM F		East	East	Exet		Glo	X		Hall Has
Classn. No.	Œsophagus Stomach	}F M F	4 1 58	12 6 37	11 East	13 12 60	23 5 98	olb 9 6 54	7 2 26	14 3 62	71 6 9 9 103 46
Classn. No. 150 151 153	CEsophagus Stomach	FMF MFM	4 1 58 32 14 28 16	12 6 37 34 27 43 17	11 6 6 73 43 53 31	13 12 60 46 30 49 24	23 5 98 74 45 59 36	9 6 54 33 28 32 23	7 2 26 29 15 30 23 24 11 12 2	14 3 62 41 40 58 32	71 6 9 9 103 46 93 46 44 35 83 57 36 27
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157	Esophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle	TMF MFMF MFMF MFM	4 1 58 32 14 28 16 8 11 3 2	12 6 37 34 27 43 17 19 11 13	11 6 106 73 43 53 31 26 22	13 12 60 46 30 49 24 21 16 6	23 5 98 74 45 59 36 19	9 6 54 33 28 32 23 16	7 2 26 29 15 30 23 24 11 12	14 3 62 41 40 58 32 22 13 11	71 6 9 9 103 46 93 46 44 35 83 57 36 27 25 39 19 13 11 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157 160 161	Esophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses Larynx Lung and bronchus Kidney Bladder and other urinary	TMF MFMF MFMF MFMF MFM	14 158 32 14 28 16 8 11 3 2 —	12 6 37 34 27 43 17 19 11 13 1 7 1 64	111 6 106 73 43 553 31 26 22 9 2 2 100 2 166	13 12 60 46 30 49 24 21 16 6 — 9 2 61	23 5 98 74 45 59 36 19 11 20 1 2	9 6 54 33 28 32 23 16 10 9	7 2 26 29 15 30 23 24 11 12 2 6 50 10	14 3 62 41 40 58 32 22 13 11 2 -	71 6 9 9 103 46 93 46 44 35 83 57 36 27 25 39 19 13 11 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157 160 161 162, 163	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses Larynx Lung and bronchus Kidney	TMF MFMF MFMF MFMF MFMF MFM	1 1 3 2 1 4 4 2 9 3 1 1 5 3 3 2 2 3 3 1 5 3 3 2 2 3 3 1 5 3 3 1 5 5 5 3 3 1 5 5 5 3 3 1 5 5 5 3 3 1 5 5 5 3 3 1 5 5 5 3 3 1 5 5 5 3 3 1 5 5 5 5	12 6 37 34 27 43 17 19 11 13 1 7 1 64 12 7 4 4 4 7 1 1 4	111 6 106 73 43 533 31 26 22 9 2 2 166 32 43 20 11 2 3 2	13 12 60 46 30 49 24 21 16 6 — 9 2 61 12 7 3 8	23 5 98 74 45 59 36 19 11 20 126 29 5 6 20 4	9 6 54 33 28 32 23 16 10 9 - 6 2 55 6	7 2 26 29 15 30 23 24 11 12 2 6 50 10 22 12 5	144 362 411 400 588 322 222 133 111 2 - - 140 58 32 107 140 58 32 107 66	71 6 9 9 103 46 93 46 44 35 83 57 36 27 25 39 19 13 11 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157 160 161 162, 163 180 181	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses Larynx Lung and bronchus Kidney Bladder and other urinary organs Skin (other)	FMF MFMF MFMF MFMF MFMF MF	1 1 3 2 1 4 2 9 3 1 1 5 3 2 2 3 2 1 1 4 2 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	12 6 37 34 27 43 17 19 11 13 1 7 1 64 12 7 4 4 7 1 1	11 6 106 73 43 53 31 26 22 9 2 2 166 32 4 3 20 11	13 12 60 46 30 49 24 21 16 6 — 9 2 61 12 7 3 8 6 4 3	23 5 98 74 45 59 36 19 11 20 126 29 5 6 20 4	9 6 54 33 28 32 23 16 10 9 - 6 2 55 6 2 17 2	7 2 26 29 15 30 23 24 11 12 2 6 50 10	14 3 62 41 40 58 32 22 13 11 2 - 8 4 107 14 5 3 10 6	71 6 9 9 103 46 93 46 44 35 83 57 36 27 25 39 19 13 11 15 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

		. ~	D
Table LXX	XIV.—continue	ed—County	Boroughs

Classn. No.	Site	Custom	Hudders	Ipswich	Kingst upon H	Leeds	Leicester	Lincoln	Liverpoc	Manch	Middles	Newcas upon T
150 151	Œsophagus Stomach	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	20 8 91 96	19 8 68 50	47 22 206 177	56 27 375 332	38 19 165 166	10 9 56 25	120 78 581 538	87 56 574 445	24 19 109 83	55 32 250 201
153 154	Large intestine except rectum Rectum	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	67 82 40 35	34 44 45 17	101 104 86 62	181 234 152 142	129 168 85 79	40 45 36 17	273 343 221 177	264 398 197 183	63 56 42 24	125 154 101 57
157 160	Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	19 19 1 2	16 17 -	62 31 5 4	86 45 7 4	43 40 4 1	7 7 1	117 102 5 12	99 104 9 8	22 14 —	49 43 3 2
161 162, 163	Larynx Lung and bronchus		9 3 125 20	5 3 108 22	32 4 373 74	42 9 696 118	21 9 298 43	4 2 61 12	71 15 1,158 203	58 17 1,073 173	8 1 173 31	15 7 369 70
180 181	Kidney Bladder and other urinary organs		8 5 41 10	4 6 22 9	20 7 52 14	32 25 89 33	17 7 48 20	3 1 18 8	41 27 132 52	36 26 133 45	8 8 17 11	21 11 48 16
191 196	Skin (other) Bone (including jaw bone)	{ M F M F	4 4 4 4	3 3 4	20 8 10 5	17 14 22 20	8 8 11 12		22 26 17 20	16 19 28 16	11 6 7 2	6 11 10 9
200 201	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma Hodgkin's disease		4 2 9 1	2 4 4 5	19 14 13 7	20 15 26 14	10 11 9 7	4 1 5 2	34 19 36 22	16 14 32 22	5 2 6 4	8 6 19 4
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	${M \atop F}$	16 12	11 8	21 16	43 42	22 28	10 5	81 74	57 67	11 15	27 24
						100 m			and a second	The second		-
Int. Classn. No.	Site	STATE OF STA	Northampton	Norwich	Nottingham	Oldham	Oxford	Plymouth	Portsmouth	Preston	Reading	Rochdale
Int. Classn.	Site CEsophagus Stomach	{M F {M F	Northampton 11 9 83 60	Norwich 82 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48 48	31 11 202 154 was a second of the second of	21 7 133 100	15 8 65 41	4 divinoutly 20 322 1555 123	36 13 180 124	12 11 99 64	Reading 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	8 Rochdale
Int. Classn. No.	Œsophagus	{M F G M F	11 9 83 60	21 9 87	31 11 202 154 102 153	21 7 133	15 8 65	20 32 155	36 13 180 124 82 122 80	12 11 99 64 51 61	15 8 72	9 6 90 76 38 44 31
Int. Classn. No.	Œsophagus Stomach	{M F F M F M F	11 9 83 60 49 63 32 18	21 9 87 78 51 90 44	31 11 202 154 102 153 90 62	21 7 133 100 61 67	15 8 65 41 33 49	20 32 155 123 74 80 64 40 34 26	36 13 180 124 82 122 80 57 36 39	12 11 99 64 51 61 36 24 21 21	15 8 72 61 49 57 49	9 6 90 76 38 44 31 19 18 12
Int. Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	11 9 83 60 49 63 32 18 15 12 2 1	21 9 87 78 51 90 44 32 23 25 1	31 11 202 154 102 153 90 62 54 45 8 4	21 7 133 100 61 67 49 23 9	15 8 65 41 33 49 25 23 11 9 3	20 32 155 123 74 80 64 40 34 26 2 3 12 2 180	366 133 180 124 822 1222 80 57 36 39 4 266 3 255	12 11 19 99 64 51 61 36 24 21 21 7 3 3 121	15 8 72 61 49 57 49 23	9 6 90 76 38 44 31 19 18 12 —
Int. Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157 160 161	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses Larynx	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	111 9 83 60 49 63 32 18 15 12 2 100 14	21 9 87 78 51 90 44 32 23 25 1 1 11 3 132	31 111 202 154 102 153 90 62 54 4 455 8 4 3 373 43 144 9	21 7 7 133 100 61 67 49 23 9 14 1 1 12 2 120	15 8 65 41 33 49 25 23 11 9 3 1	200 322 1555 1233 744 800 644 400 344 226 22 1800 27	366 133 1800 1244 822 1222 800 577 366 399 4 266 3 2555 48 144 153 153	12 11 99 64 51 61 36 24 21 21 7 3 121 21 21 21	15 8 72 61 49 57 49 23 7 14 2 - 5 1 131 25	9 6 90 76 38 44 31 19 18 12 — 8 2 86 26
Int. Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157 160 161 162, 163 180	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses Larynx Lung and bronchus Kidney Bladder and other urinary	\\\ MFMF \\\ MFMF \\\ FMF \\\ FMFMF \\\ MFMF \\\ MFMF \\\ MFMF \\\ MFMF \\\ MFM \\\ MF	11 9 83 60 49 63 32 18 15 12 2 100 14 5 5 16 12	21 9 87 78 51 90 44 32 23 25 5 1 1 11 3 132 31	31 111 202 154 102 153 90 62 54 45 8 4 36 33 373 43 14 9 48 22	21 7 133 100 61 67 49 23 9 14 1 1 - 12 2 120 26 4 68 18 8	15 8 65 41 33 49 25 23 11 9 3 1 1 137 20 10 2	200 322 1555 123 74 80 64 40 34 26 62 2 3 180 27 111 55 477 19	36 13 180 124 82 122 80 57 36 39 4 26 3 255 48 14 15 35 20	12 11 99 64 51 61 36 24 21 21 7 3 121 21 21 6 7 2 2 11 6	15 8 72 61 49 57 49 23 7 14 2 - 5 1 131 25 6 6 7 7 23 10 4 6 6 6 7	9 6 90 76 38 444 31 19 18 12 — 8 8 2 86 26 4 7 7 17 5
Int. Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157 160 161 162, 163 180 181 191	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses Larynx Lung and bronchus Kidney Bladder and other urinary organs Skin (other)	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	11 9 83 60 49 63 32 18 15 12 2 1 100 14 5 5 16 12 5 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 14 14 14 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	21 9 87 78 51 90 444 32 23 25 1 1 11 13 31 32 21 10 21 12	31 111 202 154 102 153 90 62 54 45 8 4 36 3 373 43 14 9 9 16 11 20 7	21 7 133 100 61 67 49 23 9 14 1 1 2 2 120 26 4 6 8 8	15 8 65 41 33 49 25 23 11 9 3 1 1 137 20 10 2 18 7	200 322 1555 123 744 800 644 400 344 226 33 122 22 1800 277 111 99 77 144 99	36 13 180 124 82 122 80 57 36 39 4 26 3 255 48 14 15 35 20 8 8 3 11 11 11 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	12 11 199 64 51 61 36 24 21 21 7 3 121 21 9 2 11 6 7 2 2 3 9 9	15 8 72 61 49 57 49 23 7 14 2 2 - 5 1 131 25 6 6 7 23 10 4 4 6 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	9 6 90 76 38 44 31 19 18 12 — 8 8 2 86 26 4 77 5 6 6 2 4 4 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Table LXXXIV.—continued—County Boroughs

	AAAIV.—continued—	Mosmo	18 89	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	No to the same	66					SECTION S.	Marie Commence of the
Int. Classn. No.	Site	Coroleppa	Rotherham	St. Helens	Salford	Sheffield	Smethwick	Southampton	Southend- on-Sea	Southport	South Shields	Stockport
150	Œsophagus	{M F	8	19	25	52	13	39	21	10	26	18
151	Stomach	{M F	80 50	84 57	11 182 119	19 400 306	3 48 39	14 128 107	16 113 94	14 86 79	11 107 86	11 117 111
153	Large intestine except rectur	n SM	29	34	76	198	27	66	56	36	32	69
154	Rectum	}F M F	42 29 21	44 26 19	127 61 30	255 201 118	40 31 21	110 69 36	107 49 44	73 39 23	40 36	70 50
157	Pancreas	CM	13	21	31	92	12	32	28	18	12	37 20
160	Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	F M F	9 -	9 2 1	24 1 1	72 10 7	6	29 2 3	29 4 2	14 1 1	9 _	19 2
161	Larynx	{M	7	7	14	55	7	16	13	1	5	8
162, 163	Lung and bronchus	}F M F	7 2 75 15	118 17	2 274 45	680 103	7 2 98 16	3 230 29	242 49	122 23	137 31	169 37
180	Kidney	${M \atop F}$	5 4	4 4	10	33 15	5	10 11	15	4	6	10
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	{M F	17 4	19 2	33	87 41	11 4	39	10 44 19	4 14 8	8 18 3	23 10
191	Skin (other)	${M \atop F}$	2	2	8 7	20	3	9 3	4 3	5 7	3 3	5
196	Bone (including jaw bone)	{M F	2 2 3 3	4 4	7 5 5	23 11	6 2	8 10	4 2	- 5	11 5	5 2 8 7
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	${M \atop F}$	2 2 8	5	3 1	14 8	8	10	7	1	3	2
201	Hodgkin's disease	{M F	8 -	1 1 2	11 6	24 12	5	5 3	6 7 6	4 7 1	3 3	2 4 7 8
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	${M \atop F}$	5 9	10 9	16	66 41	11 6	20 14	7 8	4 7	10 11	10 18
a n	0 17 101 1				22 1	ALCO N	MINIS	Dies es			1,200	
		Carlotte Hand		A SECRETARY								
	Note that the same of the same		rent							ų.		
Int. Classn. No.	Site	programs.	Stoke on Trent	underland	Fynemouth	Vakefield	Vallasey	Valsall	Varrington	West Bromwich	Vest Ham	West Hartlepool
Classn.	Site CEsophagus	∫M	Stoke on	Sunderland	Tynemouth	Wakefield	Wallasey Wallasey	Malsall 4	5			West Hartlepool
Classn. No.	Conham	{M F M F	Stoke on	Sunderland 18 11 193 121		Wakefield	Mallasey 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67 67	14 9 76 48	Warrington Warrington	West Bromwich	Mest Ham 26 7 137 87	West OF 10 Hartlepool
Classn. No.	Œsophagus	}F M F	46 17 263 192 105	18 11 193 121 67	10 4 56 47 22	4 1 46 40 23	27 18 70 67 46	14 9 76 48 35	13 6 87 57	12 4 53 45	26 7 137 87 50	10 4 61 40 31
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154	Œsophagus Stomach	} _M	46 17 263 192	18 11 193 121	10 4 56 47	4 1 46 40	27 18 70 67	14 9 76 48	13 6 87 57	12 4 53 45	26 7 137 87	10 4 61 40
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas	{M F M F M F M F M F	46 17 263 192 105 131 94 53 55	18 11 193 121 67 70 70 42 29	10 4 56 47 22 31 21 19	4 1 46 40 23 31 14 11 8	27 18 70 67 46 49 27 27 27	14 9 76 48 35 49 46 24	13 6 87 57 34 31 21 10	12 4 53 45 35 23 24 18	26 7 137 87 50 66 46 30	10 4 61 40 31 34 20 9
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum	} M F M F M	46 17 263 192 105 131 94 53	18 11 193 121 67 70 70 42	10 4 56 47 22 31 21 19	4 1 46 40 23 31 14 11	27 18 70 67 46 49 27 27	14 9 76 48 35 49 46 24	13 6 87 57 34 31 21 10	12 4 53 45 35 23 24 18	26 7 137 87 50 66 46 30	10 4 61 40 31 34 20 9
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle	F MF MF MF MF MF MF MF	9905 46 17 263 192 105 131 94 53 55 37 8 3	18 11 193 121 67 70 70 42 29 16 2	10 4 56 47 22 31 21 19 4 7 1	4 1 46 40 23 31 14 11 8 12 1	27 18 70 67 46 49 27 27 19 21 1	14 9 76 48 35 49 46 24 16 13	13 6 87 57 34 31 21 10 11 11 1	12 4 53 45 35 23 24 18 7 8	26 7 137 87 50 66 46 30 27 20	10 4 61 40 31 34 20 9 12 7 1
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157 160	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	46 17 263 192 105 131 94 53 55 37 8 3	18 11 193 121 67 70 70 42 29 16 2	10 4 56 47 22 31 21 19 4 7	4 1 46 40 23 31 14 11 8 12 1	27 18 70 67 46 49 27 27 27 19 21 1	14 9 76 48 35 49 46 24 16 13 -2	13 6 87 57 34 31 21 10	12 4 53 45 35 23 24 18 7 8	26 7 137 87 50 66 46 30 27 20 1	10 4 61 40 31 34 20 9
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157 160 161 162, 163	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses Larynx	F MF	105 131 94 53 55 37 8 3 26 4 335 56	18 11 193 121 67 70 70 42 29 16 2 2 205 36	10 4 56 47 22 31 21 19 4 7 1 1 2 1 84 11	4 1 46 40 23 31 14 11 8 12 1 1 1 60 5	27 18 70 67 46 49 27 27 27 19 21 — 1 6 5 127 21	14 9 76 48 35 49 46 24 16 13 -2 4 -131 24 9	13 6 87 57 34 31 21 10 11 11 11 197 8	12 4 53 45 35 23 24 18 7 8 1 99 11	26 7 137 87 50 66 46 30 27 20 1 1 10 242 36 17	10 4 61 40 31 34 20 9 12 7 1 4 3 82 14
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157 160 161 162, 163 180 181	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses Larynx Lung and bronchus	\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	105 131 94 53 55 37 8 3 26 4 335 56	18 11 193 121 67 70 70 42 29 16 2 2 	10 4 56 47 22 31 21 19 4 7 1 1 2 1 84 11	4 1 46 40 23 31 14 11 8 12 1 1 3 1 60 5	27 18 70 67 46 49 27 27 27 19 21 1 6 5 127 21	14 9 76 48 35 49 46 24 16 13 -2 4 131 24	13 6 87 57 34 31 21 10 11 11 1 — 10 1 97 8	12 4 53 45 35 23 24 18 7 8 1 99 11	26 7 137 87 50 66 46 30 27 20 1 10 242 36	10 4 61 40 31 34 20 9 12 7 1 4 3 82 14
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157 160 161 162, 163 180 181 191	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses Larynx Lung and bronchus Kidney Bladder and other urinary	FMF MFMF MFMF MFMF MFMF M	105 131 94 53 192 105 131 94 53 26 435 56 8 9 38 12 8	18 11 193 121 67 70 70 42 29 16 2 2 205 36 4 11 26 5	10 4 56 47 22 31 21 19 4 7 1 1 2 1 84 11 2 4 13 3	4 1 46 40 23 31 14 11 8 12 1 1 60 5	27 18 70 67 46 49 27 27 27 19 21 1 6 5 127 21 4 7 21 14	14 9 76 48 35 49 46 24 16 13 2 4 131 24 9 3 19 14	13 6 87 57 34 31 21 10 11 11 1 10 1 19 8 6 6 11	12 4 53 45 35 23 24 18 7 8 -1 8 1 99 11 3 4 21 8	26 7 137 87 50 66 46 30 27 20 1 10 242 36 17 4 42 17 6	10 4 61 40 31 34 20 9 12 7 1 4 3 82 14 4 2 10 3
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157 160 161 162, 163 180 181 191 196	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses Larynx Lung and bronchus Kidney Bladder and other urinary organs	FMF MFMF MFMF MFMF MFMF	46 17 263 192 105 131 94 53 55 37 8 3 26 4 4 335 56 8 9 38 12	18 11 193 121 67 70 70 42 29 16 2 2 205 36 4 11 26 5	10 4 56 47 22 31 21 19 4 7 1 1 1 2 1 84 11 2 4 13 3	4 1 46 40 23 31 14 11 8 12 1 1 60 5	27 18 70 67 46 49 27 27 27 19 21 — 1 6 5 127 21 4 7 21	14 9 76 48 35 49 46 24 16 13 -2 4 131 24 9 3 19 14	13 6 87 57 34 31 21 10 11 11 1 1 97 8 6 6 11 1	12 4 53 45 35 23 24 18 7 8 1 99 11	26 7 137 87 50 66 46 30 27 20 1 10 242 36 17 4 42 17	10 4 61 40 31 34 20 9 12 7 1 4 3 82 14
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157 160 161 162, 163 180 181 191 196 200	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses Larynx Lung and bronchus Kidney Bladder and other urinary organs Skin (other) Bone (including jaw bone) Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	FMF MFMF MFMF MFMF MFM	Ho eyay and the second	18 11 193 121 67 70 70 42 29 16 2 2 205 36 4 11 26 5	10 4 56 47 22 31 21 19 4 7 1 1 1 2 1 84 11 2 4 13 3 3 4 4 4 4	4 1 46 40 23 31 14 11 8 12 1 1 1 60 5 4 2 9 6	27 18 70 67 46 49 27 27 21 1 6 5 127 21 4 7 21 14 4 3 6 5	14 9 76 48 35 49 46 24 16 13 2 4 131 24 9 3 19 14	13 66 87 57 34 31 21 10 11 11 1 1 97 8 6 6 6 11 1 6 - 4	12 4 53 45 35 23 24 18 7 8 1 99 11 3 4 21 8 2 2 3 2 1	26 7 137 87 50 66 46 30 27 20 1 1 0 242 36 17 4 4 42 17 6 6 17 7 4	10 4 61 40 31 34 20 9 12 7 1 4 3 82 14 4 2 10 3 3 1
Classn. No. 150 151 153 154 157 160 161 162, 163 180 181 191 196	CEsophagus Stomach Large intestine except rectum Rectum Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses Larynx Lung and bronchus Kidney Bladder and other urinary organs Skin (other) Bone (including jaw bone)	FMF MFMF MFMF MFMF MFMF MFMF MFMF MFMF	105 131 94 53 192 105 131 94 53 55 37 8 3 26 4 335 56 8 9 38 12 12 12 12	18 11 193 121 67 70 70 42 29 16 2 2 205 36 4 11 26 5	10 4 56 47 22 31 21 19 4 7 1 1 2 1 84 11 2 4 13 3	4 1 46 40 23 31 14 11 8 12 1 1 1 60 5 4 2 9 6	27 18 70 67 46 49 27 27 27 19 21 1 6 5 127 21 4 7 21 14	14 9 76 48 35 49 46 24 16 13 2 4 131 24 9 3 19 14	13 6 87 57 57 34 31 21 10 11 11 1 1 1 97 8 6 6 6 11 1 1 6 - 4 -	12 4 53 45 35 23 24 18 7 8 1 99 11 3 4 21 8	26 7 137 87 50 66 46 30 27 20 1 10 242 36 17 42 17	10 4 61 40 31 34 20 9 12 7 1 4 3 82 14 4 2 10 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3

Table LXXXIV.—continued—County Boroughs, Urban and Rural Aggregates of Administrative Counties.

Int. Classn. No.	Site	Station:	Wigan	Wolver-hampton	Worcester	York	Cardiff	Merthyr Tydfil	Newport (Mon.)	Swansea	Bedford-	sillic
81 (80		8	11	-	MA .			Me	žė	Sw	U.	R.
150	Œsophagus	{M F	10	16	11 3	11 8	43 25	13	14	30	24	11 4
151	Stomach	{M F	72 47	109 81	37 35	83 60	214 145	83 49	71 47	146 131	103	70 43
153	Large intestine except rectum	${M \atop F}$	26 25	67 88	21 37	43 61	70 127	24 21	40	84 88	70 86	33 38
154	Rectum	{M F	21 20	46 41	22 22	39 22	66 41	18 13	32 27	53	58 46	38 15
157	Pancreas	${M \atop F}$	14 10	14	9 7	16 13	34 29	11 7	13 12	12 18	28 30	17
160	Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	{M F	1 -	2	$\frac{i}{-}$	3	1	$\frac{1}{1}$	1	5 3	2 2	1 1
161	Larynx	{M F	9 3	13	1 1	9	14	6	4 4	14	19	9 2
162, 163	Lung and bronchus	{M F	79 16	148 23	53 12	109 24	281 48	55 4	116 20	232 26	241 38	85 11
180	Kidney	${M \atop F}$	5 13	9 8	1	9 3	16	3	7 2	7 3	5 4	6 3
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	{M F	16	15 14	3 4	21 4	51 21	8 —	20 4	29 5	35 11	14 8
191	Skin (other)	${M \atop F}$	1 7	6	2	5 8	13	3	6 2	9 8	1 5	3
196	Bone (including jaw bone)	{M F	1	4 2 5	<u>i</u>	8 2 2	12 5	7 2	4	10	9 7	1 3 2
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	{M F	1 2 6	2	1 1	7 1	7 8	2 2		4 7	7 5	6
201	Hodgkin's disease	{M F	6	6 3	2	7 4	13	2	3 3	12 5	10 4	4 3
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	${M \atop F}$	5 7	12 13	11 6	14 7	26 16	2 7	13 6	18 9	22 17	12 13

Int. Classn. No.	Site	The section of	-Berkshire		Bucking-	hamshire	Cambridge	-shire	oritoo d		Cornwall	
01 Mt 15			U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.
150	Œsophagus	{M F	19	32 7	25	23 18	11 12	10 5	81 47	27 16	21	22 24
151	Stomach	{M F	72 48	125 88	112 93	96 95	39 53	53 50	505 423	167 88	159 159	110 115
153	Large intestine except rectum	{M F	34 63	70 84	65 86	66	36 46	51 47	274 351	73 71	101 122	66 83
154	Rectum	${M \atop F}$	44 23	51 44	54 50	53 54	21 14	41 23	164 138	52 31	52 44	60 27
157	Pancreas	${M \atop F}$	23 16	37 32	30 28	39 29	12 15	13 14	107	23 13	23 28	20 13
160	Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	{M F	2 2	2	2 1	4 3	1	2	2 5	2	1	1 2
161	Larynx	${M \atop F}$	5	14	13	16	9	4 2	48	10	13	8 6
162, 163	Lung and bronchus	{M F	112 22	164 31	202 34	163 39	83	68 15	605 112	133	144 38	80 19
180	Kidney	${M \atop F}$	10	6	13	12 8	3 3	4 2	32 21	8 2	11 8	7 6
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	{M F	19 10	38 14	27 9	31 19	13 4	16 7	96	28	34 16	16
191	Skin (other)	${M \atop F}$	3 6	4 3	5 9	7 6	2 4	3	17 16		7	10
196	Bone (including jaw bone)	{M F		5 2	12 2	10 5	1 3	1 4	22	7 5	9 2	10 6 7 5
200	Lymphosarcoma and	${M \atop F}$	3	5 4	8 7	8 5	4 5	2 2	19 10		5 4	9 7
201	reticulosarcoma Hodgkin's disease	{M F	1 2 2	8 3	6 4	13 2	3	3	25	9	11 9	9 7 6 1
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	${M \atop F}$	10 15	16 11	23 18	25 17	7 9	4 5	61 54		15 21	18 17

Table LXXXIV.—continued—Urban and Rural Aggregates of Administrative Counties

Int. Classn. No.	Site		Cumber-	land	Dorhunking	- Der oysmire		Devon	- Compa	Dorset	District	
, II III .	H U H N N N	.10	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.
150	Œsophagus	${M \atop F}$	7 8	15 16	32 20	30 16	40	37	24	14	86	18
151	Stomach	{M F	71 66	85 75	278 178	225 162	221 213	28 215 123	13 109 99	85 55	28 561 372	16 255 165
153	Large intestine except rectum	${M \atop F}$	31 37	53 48	144 170	102	150	107	79	48	242	115
154	Rectum	{M F	28 16	36 23	132 93	99 51	202 104 89	146 67 56	131 63 46	55 41 23	282 192 103	138 90 42
157	Pancreas	${M \atop F}$	8 4	20 11	52 45	62 41	43 44	38	31	16	81	50
160	Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	{M F	_	1	3 3	5 2	3 2	34 4 —	39 2 1	16 4 3	57 3 5	44 2 3
161	Larynx	${M \atop F}$	8	5 2	24	19	24	7 7	13	2	31	11
162, 163	Lung and bronchus	{M F	64	73 6	270 52	253 56	245 62	169 42	5 174 29	92 20	12 544 85	180 28
180	Kidney	${M \atop F}$	6 5	6 2	11	19	13 18	15	15	11	48	17
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	{M F	17 2	12 7	45	41 18	42 30	36 15	10 34 11	13 4	18 90 25	5 48 16
191	Skin (other)	{M F	9 2	9 7	12	8 8	16	15	8	7	24	16 .
196	Bone (including jaw bone)	{M F	4	7 3	10 8	14	13 9 7	3 10 9	8 6 6	1 2	16 33 9	10 12 7
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	{M		2 3	6	8	13	12	12	8	31	12
201	Hodgkin's disease	} _M	3 6 1	2 4	7 11 13	10 7	2 9 6	4 5 7	6 9 7	3 4 4	11 21 12	5 5 5
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	${M \atop F}$	4 7	6 8	30 34	35 26	38 29	22 23	23 20	17 18	50 41	26 17

Int. Classn. No.	Site	(index)	Isle of	- Ely,		- Essex	Glouces-	tershire	Hereford-	shire	nose D	shire
.S. .U	8 0 31 0	U. I R.	Ū.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.
150 30 151 30 40 151	Œsophagus Stomach	$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdots & \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} M \\ F \\ \end{smallmatrix} \right. \\ \cdots & \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} M \\ F \end{smallmatrix} \right. \end{array}$	7 1 49 41	3 2 35 11	171 91 937 721	35 18 183 131	22 10 102 93	28 15 187 142	8 9 34 25	13 6 39 34	51 30 267 238	16 11 101 87
153 154	Large intestine except Rectum	$\begin{array}{c} \text{rectum} & \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} M \\ F \\ \end{smallmatrix} \right. \\ \left. \begin{smallmatrix} M \\ F \end{smallmatrix} \right. \end{array}$	38 41 22 18	20 29 15 8	462 710 379 248	124 121 97 44	63 82 38 38	107 113 94 70	15 33 20 11	32 36 35 23	166 233 133 87	69 72 49 36
157	Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, rear and accessory since	$\begin{array}{cc} \dots & \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{ses} \end{matrix} \right. \\ \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathbf{F} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{matrix} \right. \end{array}$	6 4 1	7 2 -	181 155 19 9	42 24 3 4	22 19 3 4	37 45 5 3	9 8 - 1	$\frac{12}{8}$	64 53 4 2	26 22 — 1
161 162, 163	Larynx Lung and bronchus	$\begin{array}{ccc} \cdots & \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} M \\ F \\ \end{smallmatrix} \right. \\ \cdots & \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} M \\ F \\ \end{smallmatrix} \right. \end{array} $	3 1 53 5	2 1 36 5	102 10 1,569 302	14 1 207 47	6 2 149 27	19 5 199 33	4 1 33 5	4 1 36 11	24 9 470 85	12 5 164 25
180	Kidney Bladder and other uring	$\begin{array}{ccc} \dots & \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \dots & \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathbf{F} \\ \mathbf{F} \\ \end{matrix} \right. \end{matrix} \right.$	2 4 9 5	2 1 9 2	64 61 220 111	15 12 33 17	5 9 23 13	15 12 37 22	1 3 7 3	2 3 10 2	10 12 86 28	6 6 27 13
191	Skin (other) Bone (including jaw b	$\begin{array}{cc} \cdots & \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \\ \end{matrix} \right. \\ \text{one)} & \left\{ \begin{matrix} \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \\ \end{matrix} \right. \end{array}$	3 1 1		25 35 46 33	7 6 6 9	8 5 4 6	10 6 9 7	1 2 2 3	3 1 2 2	10 11 8 10	5 6 6 2
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma Hodgkin's disease	$\begin{array}{ccc} \dots & \left\{ \begin{matrix} M \\ F \end{matrix} \right. \\ \dots & \left\{ \begin{matrix} M \\ F \end{matrix} \right. \end{array} \right.$	- 2 - 2	$-\frac{1}{1}$	50 42 40 27	11 7 11 8	9 9 8 2	16 8 16 12	1 2 1	1 1 -	19 17 14 7	3 3 8 6
204	Leukæmia and aleuka	emia {M F	5 3	3 3	147 105	25 19	8 14	24 21	7 6	15	38 29	12 12

Table LXXXIV.—continued—Urban and Rural Aggregates of Administrative Counties

			Cou	nties		Signa.						
Int. Classn. No.	Site		Hunting-	donshire	Kent		- Lancashire		Leicester-	snire	Lincoln-shire	(Farts of Holland)
- THE 18	R U 11 11 11 11 11	.13	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.
150 151	Œsophagus Stomach	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	2 3 23 23	1 2 37 11	149 105 815 652	41 27 226 170	254 146 1,477 1,265	29 21 211 174	18 4 115 73	21 9 108 93	3 2 30 26	4 3 61 38
153 154	Large intestine except rectum Rectum	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	18 15 14 10	15 22 20 6	455 702 407 281	123 145 115 88	801 955 571 406	115 131 72 62	61 67 60 40	71 72 49 26	19 20 18 8	29 23 22 9
157	Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	5 4 - 1	7 5 —	197 164 14 8	54 47 1 6	258 253 18 13	36 37 3 3	30 18 - 1	27 24 1 4	8 6 2 —	6 5 -
161 162, 163	Larynx		$\frac{1}{\frac{21}{4}}$	2 2 32 —	78 23 1,299 250	17 6 309 57	122 35 1,779 328	7 10 225 51	12 2 150 37	10 2 119 31	2 2 23 9	3 1 31 7
180	Kidney Bladder and other urinary organs		4 1 6 3	3 8 1	92 55 207 96	16 18 64 19	90 58 256 119	12 5 44 15	6 9 26 9	8 5 22 9	1 13 1	- 3 7 2
191 196	Skin (other) Bone (including jaw bone)		1 3 —	2 1 1	43 32 38 44	22 5 14 5	65 46 78 50	8 6 20 5	7 1 7 5	4 6 11 7	3 1 1 2	1 3 2 1
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma Hodgkin's disease		1 1 1	_ 	46 38 54 24	18 4 17 9	50 38 85 38	10 5 10 8	3 2 6 4	7 3 11 2	1 1 2 1	1 1 3 -
204	Leuk æmia and aleuk æmia	{M F	4 2	4 6	116 146	36 34	136 138	28 20	15 13	13 11	31 5	10 2
Int. Classn. No.	Site		Lincoln- shire	(Parts of Kesteven)	Lincoln-shire	(Parts of Lindsey)	Medalogos	vasainniiki	Morfolly		Northamp-	tonshire

Int. Classn. No.	Site		Lincoln- shire	(Parts of Kesteven)	Lincoln- shire	(Parts of Lindsey)	. Middlesev		-Norfolk		Northamp-	tonshire
1.92	N. 11. R. U. N.	.0	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.
150 151	Œsophagus Stomach	{M F M F	9 5 36 30	13 4 55 30	20 15 110 67	27 14 78 68	271 155 1,261 1,121		8 9 62 43	37 27 209 168	19 10 96 84	11 6 68 54
153 154	Large intestine except rectum Rectum	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	21 31 24 12	28 42 28 11	66 76 49 39	62 84 50 35	710 1,101 595 508	notre:	42 46 30 28	136 156 94 74	53 66 40 35	49 58 41 24
157 160	Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	86 -1	4 10 1 —	22 18 3 3	25 18 2 1	336 326 23 16	res ta	8 16 2 —	38 43 3 3	24 23 — 1	23 19 1
161 162, 163	Larynx Lung and bronchus	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	7 40 12	4 38 10	6 4 133 22	5 3 83 20	138 27 2,852 538		8 5 43 8	15 7 175 44	10 2 123 20	9 3 79 23
180 181	Kidney Bladder and other urinary organs	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	1 -5 3	3 4 6 4	11 8 30 11	9 4 24 7	124 102 353 181		4 7 19 6	13 7 39 25	5 7 16 11	5 4 22 6
191	Skin (other)	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	3 2 2	2 2 3 —	1 3 2 8	6 3 6 2	43 45 67 49		2 1 4 4	15 9 10 14	6 3 8 3	6 1 2 1
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma Hodgkin's disease	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	1 2 2	$\frac{1}{7}$	5 7 6 2	6 3 5 4	110 68 113 73	(B) (7 (B) (1 (B) (B) (1) (B) (1 (B) (B) (1) (1) (B) (2 2 1	10 5 11 9	1 3 7 2	3 4 4 6
204	Leuk æmia and aleuk æmia	${M \atop F}$	5 5	8 7	13 12	19 6	211 203	DEED TO	7 6	24 33	11 11	10 4

Table LXXXIV.—continued—Urban and Rural Aggregates of Administrative Counties

Int. Classn. No.	Site		Northum-	berland	Notting-	hamshire	Oxford-	shire	Peter-	Soke of:	Rutland-	shire
, a U	R. U R. U R.		U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.
150 151	Œsophagus Stomach	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	27 16 305 236	9 10 95 69	33 13 261 171	17 12 105 67	5 3 26 25	12 4 78 48	4 2 42 34	1 -6 3	1 7 2	1 3 9 16
153 154	Large intestine except recture Rectum	$n \begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	152 147 115 53	38 41 32 20	124 143 127 76	49 57 56 24	20 22 7 7	31 47 36 23	21 29 25 12	7 2 -	1 -	5 8 9 1
157 160	Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	47 40 2 4	10 19 	56 40 —	23 18 2 —	8 4 —	10 16 1	7 9 —	2 1 —	1 -	2 3 —
161 162, 163	Larynx Lung and bronchus	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	19 5 325 53	8 1 51 12	17 4 296 49	7 1 103 18	3 	3 1 86 21	8 2 43 10	$\frac{1}{3}$		- 9 3
180	Kidney Bladder and other urinary organs	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	20 11 53 23	7 · 4 18 8	9 11 60 25	15 6 15 8	3 2 11 4	3 4 25 6	2 1 6 3	1 -	BBB	- 1 2 -
191 196	Skin (other) Bone (including jaw bone)		9 10 18 12	3 5 10 3	8 9 14 5	7 5 3 6	1 - 1	2 3 5 3	2 1 4 1	<u>1</u>	亚亚	<u></u>
200 201	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma Hodgkin's disease	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	15 2 23 7	4 2 5 5	17 10 20 14	8 3 6 6		4 4 4 1	$\frac{4}{1}$		100	=======================================
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	{M F	26 22	3 7	32 26	18 15	10 6	10 15	9 4	4-	340	

Int. Classn. No.	Site	refight.	Chrometina	amisdoms	Comercet	201101201	Southamp-	ton	Stafford-	shire	Suffolk,	East
R U	R. U. R. U. R.	.u	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.
150 151	Œsophagus Stomach	{ M F M F	25 10 85 87	24 11 107 80	25 22 173 146	38 23 212 163	52 14 219 166	40 20 171 127	72 37 446 342	26 15 145 119	20 -7 66 49	21 10 75 66
153	Large intestine except rectun Rectum	-	79 66 41 34	50 67 43 21	87 137 69 47	87 128 66 35	135 192 108 69	90 124 90 43	226 286 201 135	91 97 59 29	46 50 33 26	60 69 44 20
157	Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	24 23 1 2	22 23 —	34 27 5	29 31 1 1	51 54 2 2	50 38 3 1	92 75 9 5	26 20 - 2	18 8 2	28 15 5 3
161 162, 163	Larynx Lung and bronchus	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	5 5 114 18	5 2 66 12	19 2 194 55	17 6 173 35	33 5 308 60	17 4 232 49	38 13 609 80	12 6 167 28	7 92 24	7 2 85 18
180	Kidney Bladder and other urinary organs	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	5 2 15 12	2 4 14 6	8 14 36 10	17 4 35 11	23 15 60 18	12 14 46 15	21 19 72 30	6 3 25 9	7 1 32 12	4 2 29 10
191 196	Skin (other) Bone (including jaw bone)	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	12 5 2 2	11 8 7 3	6 10 6 8	10 7 16 6	17 14 6 7	15 6 11 7	17 11 28 22	14 8 6 5	3 5 5 6	5 1 3 1
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma Hodgkin's disease	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	8 4 5 3	4 3 5 4	7 6 8 6	10 9 9 3	12 7 11 10	13 2 6 5	21 11 24 13	10 3 3 2	2 3 4 1	5 5 5 3
204	Leuk æmia and aleuk æmia	${M \atop F}$	21 10	20 13	17 18	27 23	52 32	39) 31	51 49	18 13	11 ₇	15

Table LXXXIV.—continued—Urban and Rural Aggregates of Administrative Counties

Int. Classn. No.	Site		Suffolk,	West	Surrey	faring .	Sussex,	East	Sussex,	West	Warwick-	shire
M L. D.	A COLUMN TO SEE SEE	3.8	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.
150	Œsophagus	${M \atop F}$	6 8	9 8	136 82	19 10	22 23	30 18	27 24	22 16	44	15
151	Stomach	{M F	29 25	47 34	689 554	67 53	144 118	89 73	112 125	99 78	174 146	92 81
153	Large intestine except rectum	${M \atop F}$	25 40	37 49	399 645	56 75	97 142	61	86 150	69	116 148	57 68
154	Rectum	{M F	19 14	26 14	326 265	47 25	56 60	50 37	60 56	62 34	101	61 33
157	Pancreas	${M \atop F}$	6 3	12	177 195	24 22	27 49	31 37	61 48	32 24	35 52	33 14
160	Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	{M F	=	<u>i</u>	9	2 1	4 1	1 1	1 5	3 2	4	3
161	Larynx	{M F	2	3	85 14	6	18	9 5	21	8	17	6
162, 163	Lung and bronchus	{M F	37 8	41 8	1,389 280	156 23	223 58	138 43	196 68	155 35	309 51	130 25
180	Kidney	${M \atop F}$	3 3 7	8	79 58	11 5	8	13 5	13	14 13	14 10	9 7
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	{M F	7 3	7 3	180	18 10	42 32	32 15	41 21	27 11	41 23	27 7
191	Skin (other)	${M \atop F}$	_	3 5 2	34 33	7	5 9	8 4	1 4	7	4	6 7
196	Bone (including jaw bone)	{M F	3	2 -	30 34	4 7 5	10 9	7 4	67	2 3 7	10	10 5
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	{M F	2 2 3	4	62 37	7 3	4 7	5 5	7	7 9	16 12	7
201	Hodgkin's disease	{M F	3 1	1	46 37	6 3	5 10	8 8	2 5 4	10 10	10 5	2 4 2
204	Leuk æmia and aleuk æmia	{M F	8 3	7 4	137 127	18 11	14 21	18 16	24 28	14 16	34 28	15 11

Int. Classn. No.	Site		Westmor-	land	Wight,	Isle of		Willsnire	Worces-	tershire	York- shire,	East Riding
	8 0 8 0 8		U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.
150	Œsophagus	${M \atop F}$	5 6	8 4	10 8	1 2	25 11	20 14	28 13	12	13	9
151	Stomach	{M F	18 18	29 23	47 47	14 9	122 78	94 68	197 137	69 56	56 64	9 6 77 53
153	Large intestine except rectum	{M F	19 10	9 15	41 62	11 18	67 94	50 92	124 140	36 66	63 71	41
154	Rectum	{M F	10 10 9	7 4	29 26	11 5	63 37	61 33	108 61	40 35	29 19	47 37 19
157	Pancreas	${M \atop F}$	8 4	2	14	2	21 21	24 19	40 30	11 14	19	11 14
160	Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	{M F	<u>i</u>	=	4 2 1		5 2	3 2	2 5	122	9 2	
161	Larynx	${M \atop F}$	5	2	4 3	2	15	9 2	22 5	7 2	6 2	3
162, 163	Lung and bronchus	${M \atop F}$	38	2 2 22 2 2	84 14	17	158 35	118 26	251	79 19	102 28	80
180	Kidney	${M \atop F}$	1 4	3 4	8 5		8 5	7 7	15 12	4 8	9	7 6
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	{M F	4	4 3	13 5	4	24 10	24	32 13	20 2	14	21 8
191	Skin (other)	${M \atop F}$	3 3	2	6 5 2	<u></u>	10	9	10 11	3	4 5	8
196	Bone (including jaw bone)	{M F	2	2 -	2	1	6 4	67	6 10	8 3	5 7	8 2 3 4
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	${M \atop F}$	1	2	2 1 5		6 7	4 3	15	2 4	4	5
201	Hodgkin's disease	{M F	- 2	2	5 3	<u>-</u>	3	5 7	8 5	3	4 4	5 1 3 3
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	${M \choose F}$	3	1 1	19	3 2	12 25	21 11	28 22	6 11	8 7	8

Table LXXXIV.—continued—Urban and Rural Aggregates of Administrative
Counties

Int. Classn. No.	Site		York-	North Riding	York-shire,	West Riding	vezelon A -	Comstant	Breck-	nockshire	Caernar-	vonshire
			U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.
150 151	Œsophagus Stomach	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	35 21 149 121	20 15 112 69	126 69 952 770	40 25 300 208	2 2 21 16	5 10 42 29	3 1 25 14	5 9 39 23	9 12 115 79	1 1 9 6
153	Large intestine except rectum	{M F	99	65 75	465 610	145 185	18 11	24 27	4 8	17 15	32 54	3 4
154	Rectum	{M F	77 44	43 23	407 258	131 68	3 3	15	5 4	8 8	29 23	1 1
157	Pancreas	{M F	32 25	26 20	156 159	53 31	2	2 4	3	6 2	15	
160	Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses	{M F	1 -	1 2	15 10	5	tooot :	<u>i</u>	in a	1	1	
161	Larynx	${M \atop F}$	16 7	3 2	81 25	23	3 1	2	3	-	6	3
162, 163	Lung and bronchus	{M F	188	80 17	1,007	291 50	15	19	7	20 6	3 58 21	63
180	Kidney	${M \atop F}$	13	8 5	76 49	22	1	2 2	a brea	2 2 6	7 2	
181	Bladder and other urinary organs	{M F	29 15	20 10	203 67	50	4	4 2	2 2	6 2	10 6	10
191	Skin (other)	${M \atop F}$	15	3 6	57 36	18 7	<u></u>	2 3		3 3	4 2	
196	Bone (including jaw bone)	{M F	10 14	4 9	58 27	14 18	$\frac{1}{1}$	1 1	1 1	2	2 2 2	
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma	${M \atop F}$	7 7	1	31 22	16 4	1		1	100 1	4 5	
201	Hodgkin's disease	{M F	6 7	1 7 3	49 35	13 8		5	i	3	5 4 2	
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	${M \atop F}$	6 15	13 13	90 96	29 24	1 2	4		4 4	5 5	

Int. Classn. No.	Site		Cardigan- shire		Carmar- thenshire		Denbigh- shire		-Flintshire		Glamor- ganshire	
			U. :	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.
150 151	Œsophagus Stomach	{M F M F	3 3 28 23	9 12 45 39	9 16 67 64	13 15 109 85	12 8 60 62	17 14 84 75	12 4 65 76	9 3 69 44	85 49 548 364	25 24 173 118
153 154	Large intestine except rectum Rectum	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	14 11 1 4	15 29 13 7	35 53 20 15	47 52 26 17	44 44 25 18	33 38 31 14	34 46 27 19	25 31 25 15	197 230 180 92	72 86 66 39
157 160	Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses		2 _ _	2 3 —	14 8 2 —	13 8 1	20 19 — 1	16 12 1	13 15 1 —	8 12 1 1	83 51 5 3	25. 24 6
161 162, 163	Lung and bronchus	$\begin{cases} M \\ F \\ M \\ F \end{cases}$	- 23 3	2 3 20 5	2 3 74 8	7 3 46 7	8 3 63 12	7 2 58 5	5 1 .79 12		40 14 454 59	8 1 188 13
180 181	Kidney Bladder and other urinary organs		1 1 2 3	4 - 3 3	7 -9 10	1 4 8 3	4 5 15 9	7 3 6 6	3 5 14 6	$\frac{10}{12}$	31 10 84 24	7 3 31 10
191 196	Skin (other) Bone (including jaw bone)		1 2 —	1 2 3 4	7 4 4	6 4 5 6	5 4 - 5	2 2 8 3	6 3 3 1	4 4 7 4	22 17 28 14	12 4 8 5
200 201	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma Hodgkin's disease		1 1 -	2 1 1 —	5 2 - 1	3 3 9 4	1 1 4 1	4 2 3 3	3 2 4 1	4 1 5 1	23 9 34 14	3 1 20 7
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	${M \atop F}$	1 2	3 5	10 4	9 8	7 6	14 6	9 4	11 8	47 36	21 16

Table LXXXIV.—continued—Urban and Rural Aggregates of Administrative Counties

Int. Classn. No.	Site	7 7000	Manipusthahira		Moneyholine	Moninounisme		Montgomer yame	and drop	remotoresime	Radnorshire	
32 36	e la les leu leur le	465	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.	U.	R.
150 151	Œsophagus Stomach		3 3 28 32	3 10 40 28	48 19 243 187	7 6 37 24	4 3 22 13	5 8 33 27	5 5 42 26	4 11 46 30	1 2 5 4	1 3 13 6
153 154	Large intestine except rectum Rectum		5 16 6 5	14 13 7 5	106 120 66 29	13 32 14 12	12 11 5 3	15 15 11 3	20 25 14 6	24 20 26 2	3 6 3	11 7 3 3
157 160	Pancreas Nose, nasal cavities, middle ear and accessory sinuses		- -	4 4 -	36 30 3 2	4 4 1 -	3 1 —	4 1	7 5 1 1	10 6 -1	- 1 	3 2 —
161 162, 163	Larynx Lung and bronchus		- 2 14 3	1 1 11 3	18 9 227 37	2 1 37 13	_ 9 3	1 2 4 3	1 40 9	2 22 5	- 5 1	- 3 1
180 181	Kidney		$\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 4 2	32 10 38 14	2 3 6 1	$\frac{-}{3}$	1 3	4 1 3 2	1 1 8	- 1 1	- - -
191 196	Skin (other) Bone (including jaw bone)		1 1 —	4 1 -3	16 9 14 11	2 2 4 —	- 1 1 1	3 - 1	3 4 4	7 7 1 1	+6 -1 +4	2 - 1
200	Lymphosarcoma and reticulosarcoma Hodgkin's disease		- 1 1	_ _ _ 1	11 8 16 10	1 - 3 2	_ _ _ 1	_ _ 4 _	3 - 1 1	1 2 2 2 2	<u>-</u> <u>1</u>	<u>-1</u> <u>-</u>
204	Leukæmia and aleukæmia	${M \atop F}$		1 1	20 10	3 1	3	3 4	5 2	2 3	3	3

DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Influenza (480-483)

In 1953 there was a mild outbreak of influenza during the first quarter of the year, the total number of deaths assigned to this head being 6,465 compared with 1,750 in 1952 when, with the exception of 1948, the recorded death rate was lower than in any year since 1921. The C.M.I. rose from 0.31 in 1952 to 1.14. The epidemic which appeared to be due mainly to the 'A' type of virus commenced in London and the South East early in January and lasted till the beginning of March with a peak in mid-February. The North of England was affected later and to a less degree, mortality rates generally decreasing with ascending latitude, the geographical pattern in 1953 being an almost complete reversal of that in 1951 (Tables LXXXVI and LXXXVII, pages 177 and 178). A notable feature in the distribution was that Merseyside which suffered so severely during the 1951 epidemic, had a lower death rate in 1953 than any comparable area in England and Wales. Wales, where high death rates from influenza were also recorded in 1951, also escaped lightly in 1953.

Table LXXXV (page 176) shows that the influenza deaths occurred mainly among persons aged 45 years and over, the mortality at younger ages differing little from that in years of minimal prevalence. At ages above 45 and under 80 the male mortality rates considerably exceeded the female rates, but at the oldest ages the female rates were the higher. The following table shows the mortality rates from influenza in 1953 (per million living):—

Age	Males	Females		
45	52	39		
50	101	52		
55	187	88		
60	312	176		
65	497	316		
70	753	572		
75	1,246	1,172		
80	2,162	2,286		
85 and over	3,647	4,217		

The increased mortality from influenza was again accompanied by an increase in the death rate from pneumonia and bronchitis among those aged 65 years and over, but the mortality rate from non-respiratory causes that so frequently rises in the elderly *pari passu* with the increase from influenza was the lowest since 1948.

Pneumonia (490-493, 763)

In 1953 there were 21,649 deaths from all forms of pneumonia compared with 19,521 in 1952, and the C.M.I. rose from 0.55 to 0.61, the increase affecting mainly those aged 55 years and over.

Table LXXXIX (page 179) shows the death rates by sex and age and the C.M.I's. for the two main forms of pneumonia since 1931. It will be seen that in both sexes below the age of 55 the death rate from lobar pneumonia still tended to fall, while above this age rates appear now to vary with the advent of upper respiratory infections and the severity of weather conditions. The infant death rate from bronchopneumonia and pneumonia not otherwise specified was the lowest yet recorded.

There were 37,214 notifications of pneumonia in 1953 (Table LXXXVIII, page 178) giving a ratio of 58 deaths per 100 notifications; this indicates in these days of successful antibiotic therapy how incomplete is this notification.

The relation of urbanisation to the death rate from pneumonia is shown in Table XC (page 181). Above the age of 45 the death rates were highest in the conurbations and lowest in rural districts falling in a steady gradient as population size decreases. Between 15 and 44 years when deaths from pneumonia are relatively less frequent the death rate was considerably lower in the conurbations than in the rural districts. Greater London had the lowest death rate in the conurbations for these age-groups and the highest for elderly persons.

Bronchitis (500-502)

Table XCI (page 183) shows the death rates from bronchitis since 1931. Since the peak year in 1940 the deaths attributed to acute bronchitis and bronchitis unspecified form a lessening proportion of the whole group. In Table XCIII (page 186) the death rates by sex and age are given for each year together with the C.M.I's. The death rate from acute bronchitis in infants and children under 5 is now but a fraction of that recorded 10 years ago; the C.M.I. for males of all ages has fallen to 0.65 from its peak of 2.16 in 1940 while that for females has fallen to 0.58 from 2.03. The C.M.I. for chronic bronchitis has risen to 1.51 for males but changed little for females.

The proportion of respiratory mortality in elderly persons attributed to bronchitis continues to decrease and that attributed to pneumonia to increase as the following figures show:—

	Total deaths from diseases of	Per cent assigned to					
Year	the respiratory system at ages 65 and over*	Pneumonia	Bronchitis				
1940–44	165,240	26.7	65.2				
1945–49	158,642	29.0	61.8				
1950	33,005	31.0	62.1				
1951	44,082	32.7	61.2				
1952	33,998	35.4	57.9				
1953	38,791	36.4	57.3				

^{*} Excluding influenza, tuberculosis and cancer.

Table XCII (page 184) shows the effect of urbanisation on the death rate from bronchitis. The highest death rates among elderly persons are found in the South East Lancashire conurbation and in Greater London.

The term 'Rural Districts' used in the tables mentioned above denotes the areas so defined under the various Local Government Acts and is an administrative definition rather than an accurate description. An appreciable amount of industry and dense housing is not infrequent in these Rural Districts. To provide evidence of mortality under "Truly Rural" conditions, areas have been selected in each of the four regional groups that fulfil the following criteria:—

- (a) Not more than one per cent of the total rateable value of the district should be assessed as industrial property.
- (b) The rural district should not be contiguous with any urban district with a population of 25,000 or over or with a group of urban districts where the population is 25,000 or over.
- (c) The density of population within the district does not exceed one person per four acres.

A list of these areas is shown in Appendix B.

Since the populations of these selected rural districts are small, deaths have been computed over the four year period 1950-53 and standardised mortality ratios worked out in each of the four regional groups. They are shown below with the corresponding ratios for aggregate summaries by type of area in England and Wales for deaths from all causes, pneumonia, bronchitis, and other respiratory diseases, (cancer of the lung and respiratory tuberculosis being excluded from the last head).

	All Causes		Pneur	monia	Bro	nchitis	Other respiratory diseases	
193 - 1 63,065	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Female
Selected Rural Districts North of England Midlands and Eastern South of England Wales	85 88 81 80 93	93 98 89 88 101	66 60 65 72 63	75 56 86 72 73	51 42 53 51 55	64 61 66 55 80	78 67 71 76 92	112 80 86 124 131
England and Wales; aggregates summary by type of area:	300	250		1000				942
Conurbations	106	102	114	113	133	129	95	104
Areas outside conurbations: Urban areas with populations	97	99	86	88	82	83	103	98
of 100,000 and over	106	103	109	107	108	103	113	100
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 Urban areas with populations	101	98	94	90	91	85	94	100
under 50,000	99	100	82 74	83	85 60	83 69	106	98

The mortality ratios for pneumonia and bronchitis for men are considerably lower in these selected rural districts than in those administratively defined as rural, those for women less so. The urbanisation gradient of male deaths from bronchitis is particularly steep, the death rate in the conurbations being nearly three times as great as in the selected rural districts.

Within the group of respiratory infections urban life appears to impose a greater penalty on men than on women.

Table LXXXV.—Diseases of the respiratory system: Death rates per million living at ages 0-14, 15-44 and 45 and over from influenza; at ages 65 and over from bronchitis, pneumonia and other respiratory diseases (excluding influenza) and from non-respiratory diseases, 1921 to 1953

(Excluding non-civilians, 1939 to 1949)

Yea	ır	inano I Becore	nfluenza	group o	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other respiratory diseases (excluding influenza)	All non-respiratory causes					
		0–14	15–44	45 and over	65 and over								
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	dinol and be of the control of the c	121 305 83 229 117 91 252 71 261 42 141 113 160 46 57 47 113 42 57 88 59 36 77 39 33 44 41 31 62	129 289 107 205 141 104 2222 93 250 52 139 114 238 55 71 53 144 45 62 76 43 23 57 19 15 27	564 1,338 565 1,257 858 573 1,440 480 1,948 318 898 840 1,408 340 445 367 1,165 279 555 691 413 193 780 226 148 305 188 64 334	8,773 10,781 8,541 9,760 9,002 7,461 8,275 5,531 7,959 4,417 5,674 4,506 4,541 3,512 3,152 3,410 3,355 2,395 2,744 7,817 5,720 4,365 5,075 4,164 4,457 4,246 4,4743 3,643 4,544	2,704 3,088 2,765 2,947 3,023 2,563 2,953 2,409 3,513 2,272 2,680 2,525 2,465 2,380 2,238 2,367 2,436 2,062 2,098 2,678 2,352 1,889 2,328 1,806 1,790 1,939 2,214 1,762 2,406	950 1,018 948 949 969 857 904 760 898 648 763 686 688 599 614 596 591 484 497 927 671 577 638 561 604 604 661 616 739	58,611 61,410 58,380 60,003 61,051 59,692 61,934 61,823 66,771 61,145 64,743 64,885 64,022 63,065 63,800 65,865 65,086 62,691 65,830 66,594 60,868 56,728 56,343 56,231 56,478 57,489 60,211 54,855 60,155					
1949* 1950* 1951* 1952* 1953*	aieno:	21 17 28 7 14	20 18 32 7 17	334 222 968 99 379	4,446 4,279 5,578 3,998 4,470	2,406 2,139 2,980 2,445 2,836	471 475 551 465 491	60,521 61,670 64,034 59,675 58,927					

^{*} According to the 6th Revision of the International Classification. Other years according to the classification in use at the time.

Table LXXXVI.—Influenza: Death rates per million living in Standard Regions and aggregate summaries (by type of area), 1953

Table LXXXVII .- Influence: Death rates per million living in Standard Regions,

5 147 356 30 86 3 60 293 41 711 7 404 584 54 795 7 404 584 54 795	Death rate per million living	Ness Ridings Of The Street of	Death rate per million living
ENGLAND AND WALES	147	MIDLANDS AND EASTERN	bostbile 16
Conurbations:	139	Regions:—continued	
4 1 070 1 279 1 17 11 195		Conurbation:	
Areas outside conurbations:		West Midlands	161
Urban areas with popula-		Areas outside conurbation:	
tions of 100,000 and over	128	Urban areas with popula-	
Urban areas with popula-		tions of 100,000 and over	120
tions of 50,000 and under		Urban areas with popula-	
100,000	142	tions of 50,000 and under	
Urban areas with popula-		100,000	110
tions under 50,000 Rural Districts	164	Urban areas with popula-	000
Ruidi Districts	157	tions under 50,000 Rural Districts	166
NORTH OF ENGLAND	A CERTIFICATION	Rurai Districts	149
Regions:		GREATER LONDON	160
Northern	86		100
East and West Ridings	111	SOUTH OF ENGLAND	
North Western	95	Regions:	
19313 SZ T-4-1	20 26	Remainder of South	
Total	98	Eastern	281
Conurbations:		Southern	195
Typogida	106	South Western	208
West Yorkshire	113	Total .	226
South East Lancashire	128	Iotal	220
Merseyside	44	Urban areas with popula-	
1931 4 212 71 22 1		tions of 100,000 and over	198
Total	102	Urban areas with popula-	
Augus andrida annual di		tions of 50,000 and under	
Areas outside conurbations:		100,000	236
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	91	Urban areas with popula-	244
Urban areas with popula-	91	tions under 50,000 Rural Districts	244 220
tions of 50,000 and under	DO, PI	Rufai Districts	220
100.000	83	WALES (including	
Urban area with popula-		Monmouthshire)	101
tion under 50,000	98		THE RESERVE
Rural Districts	97	Urban areas with popula-	
10 10 10 1	27.00	tions of 100,000 and over	89
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN		Urban areas with popula-	
Regions:	18,4	tions of 50,000 and under	100
North Midland	136	100,000	84
Midland	146	Urban area with population under 50,000	110
Eastern	158	Rural Districts	118 89
20	12,81	oct 10	TRI 09
Total	147	Der we manual a land and	
94	Vy Ca.	TEMPTO I	

Corrected for diagnosis raylation from 1944, except for cases notified in Port Health Districts.
 According to the 6th Revision of the International Classification. Other years according to the classification in use at the time.

Table LXXXVII.—Influenza: Death rates per million living in Standard Regions, 1946 to 1953

			Death	rates pe	r million	living	THE STATE OF	in telescr
on design in Sundard Regions	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
England and Wales	130	79	29	131	89	361	40	147
Northern East and West Ridings	117	90	31 27 31	105 153 167	147 60 104	356 293 584	30 41 54	86 111 95
North Western	147 147 131	69 79 76	22	135	79	328 408	35	136 146
Midland Eastern	125	76 83	25 27	135	69	340 234	23	158
London and South Eastern Southern	105	68 86	25	94	70	270	17 49	195
South Western Wales	144	114	42	132	119	506	43	101

Table LXXXVIII.—Pneumonia: Notifications, deaths and deaths per 100 notifications, 1941 to 1953

- 6	Notifications *	Deaths†	Deaths per 100 notifications
1941	50,942	26,418	1610 52
1942	42,698	20,828	49
1943	52,407	24,763	47 47 NOW
1944	38,631	20,040	52 15 M
1945	34,371	19,984	58
1946	36,613	20,215	danno on 55,0 anora
1947	33,229	22,695	68
1948	31,358	17,629	6 000 07 1 56 on
1949	34,561	20,792	60
1-010/0	M CHANGE BUSE HARRY	Sala Sala Sala Sala Sala Sala Sala Sala	SISTERIOR LONG.
1949†	34,561	21,001	61
1950†	30,663	18,416	60
1951†	43,259	23,442	54
1952†	31,736	19,521	62
1953†	37,214	21,649	IntoT 58

^{*} Corrected for diagnosis revision from 1944, except for cases notified in Port Health Districts.

Table LXXXIX.—Pneumonia: Death rates per million living by sex and age and Comparative Mortality Indices, 1931 to 1953

Year	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	C.M.I. (all ages
41	TT Brieg	in the or	anling	Lobai	pneur	nonia_	Male	S		OTAL S	WEEK!
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	880 890 904 911 912 873 938 832 657 795 1,014 712 784 773 746 631 546 505 491	275 244 272 280 215 227 245 199 131 131 154 98 77 62 51 55 60 35 30	62 68 65 62 55 53 54 49 26 27 27 27 19 14 11 5 6 7	124 124 116 130 103 102 91 108 44 53 41 34 26 20 21 15 15 9 8	170 171 167 179 160 157 159 149 67 75 50 41 37 34 28 25 23 20 16	356 320 341 364 332 310 316 300 142 137 1137 118 106 65 55 34 33	525 482 498 587 533 527 540 515 327 311 295 223 246 158 139 130 96	705 641 652 721 737 727 759 693 526 560 544 477 478 403 347 354 349 283 273	948 919 799 945 827 868 803 824 701 732 717 647 655 610 540 547 528 461 480	1,229 1,253 1,146 1,264 1,126 1,012 1,075 1,102 1,102 1,122 958 1,014 804 1,057 859 824 868 938 758 877	1·11 1·06 1·04 1·16 1·05 1·06 0·69 0·71 0·70 0·53 0·46 0·42 0·42 0·33
1949* 1950* 1951* 1952* 1953*	413 286 270 245 216	30 25 16 26 11	7 5 5 2 4	8 12 11 5 4	16 16 12 12 11	33 33 32 23 25	96 97 97 82 80	273 239 248 221 227	480 459 509 478 464	877 787 985 911 946	0·33 0·30 0·32 0·29 0·29
	MARKET AN	E.1 50	Lo	bar pn	eumon	ia—Fe	males	1 211	3,1 1	14.8	1681
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	717 671 539 588 542 641 631 658 538 750 754 597 682 470 600 557 525 402 343	242 217 239 205 193 194 200 200 103 120 113 96 94 53 59 48 40 29 24	66 54 52 56 48 45 41 38 27 23 18 17 18 15 9	76 68 61 56 58 57 46 49 39 27 31 28 39 22 18 16 15	101 94 87 91 84 87 77 74 50 48 41 38 46 26 25 21 14	173 146 160 145 141 122 133 125 70 69 68 56 59 46 37 27 23 26	206 194 186 180 174 182 181 162 116 114 103 90 106 78 68 62 63 45 44	338 331 320 314 289 308 288 258 215 208 214 166 173 133 123 131 90 104	567 577 514 584 534 510 513 456 372 413 412 305 375 281 275 274 267 217 269	965 1,006 921 890 783 841 875 717 698 741 710 570 660 556 544 568 622 507	1:31 1:25 1:18 1:18 1:10 1:11 1:00 0:75 0:79 0:76 0:62 0:72 0:53 0:51 0:50 0:38 0:43
1949* 1950* 1951* 1952* 1953*	303 214 254 159 151	24 19 17 14 15	5 8 4 4 4	9 8 5 4 6	16 13 17 9 9	26 21 22 17 17	44 39 41 34 32	104 90 98 80 86	269 235 247 206 203	607 574 604 550 596	0·42 0·37 0·39 0·33 0·34

[†] According to the 6th Revision of the International Classification. Other years according to the classification in use at the time.

Table LXXXIX.—continued.

	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65	75 and over	C.M.] (all age
Year	na et I								per lines	10	
Katta	TOAO 1	В	roncho	and	unspec	ified 1	oneumo	onia—I	Males	(1)	Year
1931	12,794	2,119	113	73	100	229	433	696	1,640	3,777	1.43
1932	10,635	1,530	97	61	87	192	357	569	1,447	3,631	1.18
1933	10,183	1,638	110	58	97	237	431	671	1,394	3,724	1.23
1934	8,972	1,431	92	57	76	205	390	672	1,391	3,224	1.11
1935	9,050	1,089	65	54	81	172	352	600	1,397	3,211	1.04
1936	9,726	1,218	65	55	72	155	390	705	1,435	3,319 3,622	1.14
1937	10,378	1,233	61 70	43 58	62 78	161	410 371	776 665	1,306	3,202	1.00
1938	8,643 7,650	1,059	46	36	48	113	291	595	1,102	2,935	0.89
1939 1940	10.879	1,103	55	55	80	165	419	895	1,573	4,032	1.18
1940	11,361	908	53	45	59	126	312	728	1,252	3,277	1.02
1942	8,238	522	41	39	52	109	229	547	1,095	2,824	0.80
1943	9,051	551	42	37	40	108	285	619	1,310	3,456	0.94
1944	7,507	410	41	23	41	89	229	506	1,056	2,625	0.76
1945	7,904	386	36	26	37	66	200	524	1,013	2,664	0.75
1946	7,386	304	30	24	35	69	202	508	1,070	2,875	0.71
1947	7,293	325	28	28	32	70	208	535	1,224	3,643	0.80
1948	5,639	229	22	16	21	47	152	432	985	2,922	0.59
1949	5,299	234	16	27	26	57	167	527	1,345	3,948	0.00
and the	in de	The Lee	200	1 25	1 00	10	4 1	1 2		M2	REGIO
10 0 3	178 0	73 48	1 1 98	3.3	at	8		0		491	1949
1949*	5,723	234	16	27	26	57	167	527	1,345	3,948	0.68
1950*	4,849	182	29	17	29	46	142	395	1,096	3,680	0.58
1951*	5,467	159	18	17	28	59	172	625	1,665 1,302	5,325	0.77
1952*	4,922 4,804	152	16 22	17 19	19	42	136	474	1,547	5,405	0.72
1953*	4,004	134	22	17	13	72	130	777	1,547	3,403	1291
50 1	14.0 4	Bron	icho ar	nd unsp	pecified	pneur	nonia-	-Fema	les	00 216	1953*
1931	9,413	1,815	111	48	86	154	244	494	1,374	3,452	1.53
1932	7.874	1,460	95	51	75	127	202	470	1,208	3,216	1.32
1933	7,556	1,467	98	42	75	153	248	480	1,217	3,358	1.35
1934	7,047	1,272	79	47	63	108	211	415	1,133	2,837	1.18
1935	7,151	997	66	38	63	105	184	401	1,037	2,661	1.10
1936	7,335	1,004	65	32	58	92	191	368	1,079	2,925	1.14
1937	7,154	1,109	57	32	59	123 97	225 170	355	1,098 890	3,116 2,575	1.00
1938	6,543	865 581	64 46	47 35	55	87	148	368	962	3,012	0.97
1939	5,869 8,067	918	52	38	61	97	203	448	1,199	3,581	1.23
1940	9,060	817	56	39	54	81	153	341	982	3,251	1.12
1942	6.160	501	36	33	45	74	122	270	744	2,330	0.82
1943	6,890	529	40	36	57	90	144	339	899	3,166	1.01
1944	6,042	395	32	25	40	57	96	224	686	2,184	0.77
1945	6,493	351	28	24	36	56	92	233	712	2,216	0.77
1946	6,097	281	24	21	36	53	108	261	723	2,636	0.79
1947	5,642	286	25	21	24	50	108	268	789	3,176	0.86
1948	4,569	240	15	18	22	39	88	183	598	2,383	0.64
1949	4,242	214	20	16	33	50	92	282	912	3,504	0.81
in la	0 1 40	18 10	20	16	33	50	92	282	912	3,504	0.80
1040*	1 502	21/		16							11 0 00
1949*	4,503	214	10		25	50	07	1776	711	3 210-	0.70
1950*	4,018	188	19	16	25	50	92	226	711	3,219	0.70
			19 17 16		25 23 20	50 38 36	92 99 84	226 293 227	711 1,032 775	3,219 4,732 3,691	0.70 0.92 0.74

^{*} According to the 6th Revision of the International Classification. Other years according to the 5th Revision.

Table XC.—Pneumonia: Death rates per million living by sex at ages 15-44, 45-64 and 65 and over in Standard Regions and aggregate summaries (by type of area), 1953

45 65 and over	1	5-	45	i _	65 and over		
P M P M P	M.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	
ENGLAND AND WALES	39	34	413	209	3,373	2,473	
Conurbations:	38	24	464	213	4,188	3,011	
Areas outside conurbations: Urban areas with populations of	51	37	442	240	3,673	2,591	
100,000 and over Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	28	41	439	201	IB UNU, OU		
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	33	35	346	194	3,297	3,152	
Rural Districts	45	47	340	194	2,861 2,523	2,067 2,069	
NORTH OF ENGLAND Regions:			286	NOG	RRLON	PARK	
Northern	33 62 43	37 34 33	402 426 419	175 247 200	2,716 3,456 2,903	1,918 2,337 1,916	
Total	46	34	417	208	3,027	2,043	
Conurbations: Tyneside West Yorkshire South East Lancashire Merseyside	36 66 41 55	49 17 29 23	464 420 412 479	159 243 226 217	3,250 4,092 3,238 3,865	2,042 2,958 1,963 3,280	
Total	50	27	434	221	3,608	2,527	
Areas outside conurbations: Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	65	41	517	238	3,360	1,851	
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	28	35	477	212	2,778	1,910	
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 Rural Districts	27 56	40 42	325 364	179 175	2,349 2,043	1,491 1,385	
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN Regions:		s under	ncitaleq	with po	O,000	iU	
North Midland Midland Eastern	43 43 35	32 45 38	389 396 409	193 242 230	2,981 3,128 3,509	2,217 2,379 2,874	
Total	41	39	397	223	3,204	2,494	

Table XC.—continued.

TOYO DATE OF THE STREET OF THE STREET	15	-	4	5-	65 and	d over
AL ALLE ALLE ALLE	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN—contd.			. 3278	BLIAW	MY CON	
Conurbation: West Midlands	44	32	484	230	3,619	2,512
Areas outside conurbation:		to eno	inlanca	CHEST A S	MARIN SERVICES	
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	57	40	432	238	3,590	3,085
Urban areas with populations of	17	34	424	212	3,855	2,221
50,000 and under 100,000 Urban areas with populations under	1/	34	TAX STATES OF THE SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME SAME SAM	Maria State Control	0000	
50,000	38 39	39	365 334	231 204	3,268 2,536	2,369 2,316
Rural Districts					Letter delle n	
GREATER LONDON	28	20	482	204	4,778	3,481
SOUTH OF ENGLAND			13 994	mbiA se	W bas t	
Regions: Remainder of South Eastern	53	49	336	214	3,690	2,511
Southern	33 51	45 36	373	194 227	3,421 3,045	2,950 2,228
South Western	31	14 1.34	100		· sandings	THE PARTY OF THE P
Total	45	43	380	213	3,374	2,542
Urban areas with populations of		100	1 11 5	irkasaria.	19,61,01	00 10
100,000 and over Urban areas with populations of	39	42	444	260	4,790	3,342
50,000 and under 100,000	43	55	398	166	3,345	2,279
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	41	33	368	204	3,232	2,526
Rural Districts	53	49	348	219	2,893	2,281
112 1 217 1 236 2 2 20 1		10, 400	1000	digg &	2.020	1 262
WALES (including Monmouthshire) Urban areas with populations of	17	24	301	159	2,039	1,263
100.000 and over	24	7	249	198	2,000	950
Urban area with population of 50,000 and under 100,000	88	001_00	735	465	2,174	1,714
Urban areas with populations under			MARK	PASTE	the previous	S THEFT
50,000	18 12	22 45	304	122	2,079 2,019	1,184 1,613
Rural Districts	12	10	1002	1	Brieff	IM

Table XCI.—Bronchitis: Death rates per million living, 1931 to 1953

5,725 2,459	Acute	Chronic	Bronchitis unqualified	Bronchitis
4,162 2,113	Bronchitis	Bronchitis		All forms
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1743 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949	? ? ? ? ? ? 179 197 132 161 282 203 156 197 140 157 143 161 100 131	? ? ? ? 408 420 327 399 582 442 361 405 383 417 408 455 392 467	? ? ? ? ? 251 246 171 199 241 171 124 141 117 122 109 115 81 97	929 818 865 738 718 838 863 630 758 1106 816 641 744 640 696 660 731 573 695
1949*	129	455	78	662
1950*	102	482	61	645
1951*	146	621	77	844
1952*	90	480	50	620
1953*	105	530	54	689

^{*} According to the 6th Revision of the International Classification. Other years according to the classification in use at the time.

Table XCII.—Bronchitis: Death rates per million living by sex at ages 15-44, 45-64 and 65 and over in Standard Regions and aggregate summaries (by type of area), 1953

	1	5-	4:	5–	65 an	d over
Torib Million or extraord	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
ENGLAND AND WALES Conurbations:	31 35	18 23	1,118 1,439	248 318	6,593 8,771	3,037 3,990
Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	48	18	1,139	242	6,969	3,164
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	27	21	972	237	5,974	2,578
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 Rural Districts	30 16	14 13	995 611	199 166	5,725 4,162	2,459 2,113
NORTH OF ENGLAND Regions:	0	40	2.0	230	2 3 3 5 6 4	i 3,065
Northern East and West Ridings North Western	21 49 52	17 21 25	1,066 1,283 1,481	247 327 358	4,865 7,396 7,590	2,516 3,337 3,496
Total	43	22	1,328	325	6,892	3,244
Conurbations: Tyneside West Yorkshire South East Lancashire Merseyside	24 35 45 48	22 28 29 19	1,268 1,420 1,879 1,425	280 352 472 234	6,000 8,579 9,842 6,250	2,667 3,617 4,681 2,610
Total	40	26	1,581	367	8,253	3,720
Areas outside conurbations: Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	80	19	1,379	316	6,747	3,214
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000 Urban areas with populations under	56	18	1,124	370	6,845	3,488
50,000	44 17	21 14	1,187 718	261 246	5,912 4,169	2,681 2,235
MIDLANDS AND EASTERN Regions:	230	1	201		756	(1
North Midland	20 32 21	18 25 11	850 1,220 684	228 264 135	6,437 7,061 4,801	2,557 3,225 2,268
Total	25	19	948	215	6,134	2,704
Conurbation: West Midlands	38	30	1,508	284	8,512	3,488
Areas outside conurbation: Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over	32	16	1,111	238	7,434	3,163
Urban areas with populations of 50,000 and under 100,000	9	30	769	249	6,123	2,335
Urban areas with populations under 50,000 Rural Districts	31 13	11 15	880 570	196 149	6,441 3,938	2,721 2,036

Table XCII.—continued.

		1	5-	45	5-	65 and	d over
	HAC TORS	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
GREATER LONDON	PUR SIT	30	19	1,314	289	9,237	4,302
SOUTH OF ENGLAND	300		1283			100 年	
Regions:		27	15	700	107	5.000	2266
Remainder of South Eastern Southern	4-10-00	27	15	723	137	5,092	2,266
	• • •	10	11	769	119	5,015	2,413
South Western	••	24	10	672	141	4,381	2,186
Total	10:0	20	12	719	133	4,812	2,282
Lirbon areas with nonviction	2 - 6		Periode 1	1000		151	
Urban areas with population	s of	25	16	071	100	5 004	2 205
100,000 and over		35	16	871	162	5,994	3,205
Urban areas with population		11	17	004	700	1746	
50,000 and under 100,000	RESI	14	17	934	109	4,746	2,073
Urban areas with populations u	nder					300	
50,000		17	9	736	138	4,914	2,193
Rural Districts	03:4	17	11	534	122	4,215	2,018
WALES (including Monmouthshire)		28	15	1,184	222	6,205	2,544
Urban areas with population				1,101		0,203	2,577
100,000 and over	3	40	22	1,188	247	8,741	2,982
Urban area with population		70	22	1,100	271	0,741	2,902
50,000 and under 100,000	OI	83		2,500	116	13,913	4,000
Urban areas with populations u		- 03		2,500	110	13,913	7,000
50,000	indel	27	17	1,398	217	5,824	2,187
Rural Districts	WW SO	18	6	785	215	4,688	
		10	0	103	213	4,000	2,645

Table XCIII.—Bronchitis: Death rates per million living by sex and age and Comparative Mortality Indices, 1931 to 1953 (Excluding non-civilians, 1939 to 1949)

							10g1 at	0	Males	9 13		12		72				34	Fen	nales					
	Ye	ear		0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	C.M.I. (all ages)	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	C.M.I. (all (ages)
								- W				Acut	te Brono	chitis			3								
186	1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949			2,210 1,834 1,521 1,504 1,287 1,332 1,473 1,172 951 1,892 2,114 1,202 1,293 1,091 1,008 738 689 477	147 103 98 95 70 82 85 72 65 131 115 78 70 44 55 45 49 36 22	8 5 4 6 2 4 6 2 5 11 9 8 7 6 4 4 4 5 2	7 2 5 2 3 3 4 3 4 9 4 5 3 4 4 4 4 3 4	7 4 5 3 5 5 5 5 4 3 17 7 10 7 6 6 6 6 4 5	24 20 25 16 14 16 12 10 13 56 27 26 23 19 19 20 15 9 11	76 41 75 52 41 57 59 34 45 216 107 102 99 88 84 76 87 46 53	159 117 153 109 91 138 143 102 103 539 322 294 310 259 273 232 272 169 197	611 463 481 380 356 431 413 268 326 1,159 721 668 764 593 652 535 574 423 523	2,798 2,102 2,513 1,780 1,567 1,833 1,861 1,347 1,684 3,912 2,757 2,284 2,877 1,933 2,023 1,920 2,458 1,311 1,860	1·36 1·39 1·00 1·10 2·16 1·47 1·24 1·40 1·08 1·12 0·69 0·82	1,757 1,399 1,182 1,081 1,069 1,021 1,133 828 914 1,373 1,683 941 1,079 896 901 657 546 493 410	137 115 104 97 67 74 63 46 63 98 105 56 62 51 47 38 30 29 19	7 5 8 5 4 8 3 4 4 8 6 5 5 4 3 4 4 8 3 4 4 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	5 3 4 3 3 3 2 3 1 6 5 6 4 3 4 5 3 2 5	7 7 7 5 4 5 5 5 5 4 11 10 8 8 6 4 7 7 3 1 4	18 13 18 12 8 11 15 7 8 28 19 11 22 11 16 12 13 8 10	43 37 46 22 27 23 32 18 22 101 59 35 47 33 34 25 34 20 26	140 102 129 82 79 95 97 49 69 304 172 130 172 101 128 104 135 60 87	740 495 526 434 362 411 424 262 323 1,103 744 521 663 423 482 425 440 259 386	3,515 2,643 3,088 2,062 1,851 1,935 2,321 1,484 1,694 4,329 3,273 2,223 3,071 1,852 2,172 2,175 2,175 2,322 1,329 1,951	1·40 1·57 1·00 1·18 2·03 1·50 1·34 0·86 0·97 0·88 0·95 0·55 0·77
	1949* 1950* 1951* 1952* 1953*			467 541 542 454 500	19 25 28 34 30	2 4 4 4 3	4 1 2 1 1	5 4 3 3 2	11 6 8 7 10	52 30 46 30 29	197 97 165 101 134	512 346 518 337 399	1,834 1,505 2,250 1,410 1,552	0·81 0·60 0·87 0·57 0·65	399 367 428 338 410	19 23 31 24 29	4 2 3 3 2	4 3 3 4 2	4 5 3 3 3 3	10 11 7 5 5	25 17 19 11 13	88 61 87 50 61	384 269 422 218 255	1,943 1,635 2,290 1,262 1,497	0·77 0·62 0·87 0·49 0·58

Table XCIII.—continued.

13853 1631a 1326a					100			Male	81 174 Ad	748 1 585 1 100	THE STATE OF THE S		110	3 A		F	emales	1000	10		132 381	979 P000	
	Year	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	C.M.I. (all ages)	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	35 -	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	C.M.I. (all ages)
1948 1948 1943			8 18					* 5.3- * 46.	246 188 206	Chron	nic Bron	chitis	296 217 101	911						W 77 80	329 249 270	1 329 688 1 945	
187 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943		26 33 14 18 14 27 344 23 26 61 39 56 36 38 31 25 22 20 13	16 11 12 8 8 10 13 6 16 27 18 18 18 15 8 9	5 6 6 6 8 4 6 7 5 9 8 8 7 6 8 7 5 8 8 7 6 8 7 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 8	12 16 14 16 19 18 19 16 21 27 20 20 20 19 16 15 11 11 11	26 19 27 20 26 18 21 31 22 48 38 36 40 37 33 22 28 24 21	91 82 78 56 79 60 69 45 61 156 119 105 100 101 98 93 75 82	248 210 249 220 217 255 196 236 737 520 449 492 441 488 461 495 414 470	527 431 478 470 408 522 543 552 1,970 1,446 1,255 1,351 1,411 1,527 1,526 1,690 1,462 1,686	1,490 1,244 1,235 1,120 1,048 1,161 1,136 929 1,067 3,642 2,762 2,314 2,495 2,495 2,798 2,798 2,799 3,157 2,991 3,419	4,820 3,934 3,873 3,274 3,333 3,590 3,279 2,809 3,075 9,616 7,638 5,998 6,521 5,778 5,747 5,713 6,786 5,410 6,245		27 27 14 15 7 18 18 10 14 42 22 21 22 15 21 12 14 16 11	3 9 9 9 11 8 6 8 6 20 17 12 13 7 12 10 11 14 7	6 4 4 4 5 5 5 5 6 6 10 5 6 4 6 6 5 7 9 5 5 5	11 8 11 9 13 11 10 11 13 21 17 18 14 13 12 13 10 13 11	11 14 13 15 12 14 14 13 12 26 15 18 22 23 19 18 19 17 15	20 22 27 23 28 23 23 18 25 55 42 35 46 39 39 41 47 37 39	70 60 75 47 44 58 61 45 53 163 123 95 113 110 123 103 123 94 112	242 195 208 164 152 176 189 121 161 629 394 281 337 299 367 336 329 278 363	952 720 688 635 528 621 578 412 474 1,927 1,368 1,026 1,145 1,034 1,120 880 1,192	3,219 2,664 2,579 2,094 1,926 2,072 1,958 1,505 1,803 6,490 4,985 3,555 3,360 3,413 3,295 3,413 3,295 3,413	1·40 1·35 1·00 1·21 1·82 1·32 0·98 1·11 0·96 1·03 0·97 1·03 0·83 1·06
1949* 1950* 1951* 1952* 1953*		111 39 43 30 32	5	2 2 2 1 2	3 3 3 1 3	8 8 10 10 9	61 62 79 58 59	413 426 541 424 438	1,618 1,727 2,185 1,757 1,820	3,362 3,634 4,715 3,807 4,339	6,563 6,938 8,993 7,029 7,645	1·31 1·36 1·74 1·39 1·51	3 18 24 22 19	2 1 3 3 6	1 0 1 1 1 1	2 3 2 3 4	6 5 8 7 7	22 22 28 22 26	92 79 108 73 78	324 325 464 284 337	1,146 1,141 1,439 1,023 1,107	3,705 3,787 4,724 3,343 3,713	1.06 1.02 1.32 0.92 1.02

	1363.00		 -33	-	1	1 2	-	100		1 900	1 1 200	10000	7 13	19		1		-	-	10	224	1 193	Later	103
	1951*		43					Males					1-30	20				Fer	males					
	1940*	Year	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	C.M.I. (all ages)	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	C.M.I. (all ages)
			22	1 12			25					Bro	onchitis	Unquali	fied	9	13 10		47	150	329 278	210 7130	2,823	1.03
188	1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1950* 1951* 1952* 1953*	7099	 2,026 1,639 1,362 1,110 1,038 1,096 929 710 628 1,215 1,536 828 835 680 630 458 327 226 288	125 88 73 60 44 38 44 31 34 92 68 29 36 30 18 16 18 16 8	5 4 5 3 3 3 3 4 2 3 5 3 4 2 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 0 3 1	4 2 4 4 3 2 2 2 2 2 1 6 5 2 2 2 2 3 1 2 3 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	10 11 7 4 3 7 5 0 5 12 5 6 4 4 3 3 5 2 2	34 25 28 18 17 21 18 11 14 47 29 20 19 15 16 14 11 7 8	127 81 110 76 68 91 82 54 63 208 121 88 108 85 84 68 63 46 40	277 203 225 188 165 198 169 146 167 592 397 296 302 265 281 246 246 185 206	1,233 827 827 642 557 562 554 399 412 1,210 856 655 681 598 601 501 505	6,120 4,985 4,611 3,534 3,220 3,345 3,158 2,181 2,172 3,518 2,314 1,941 1,987 1,631 1,857 1,252 1,505 1,137 933 1,149 724 865		1,497 1,460 1,107 777 823 690 684 522 491 845 1,108 566 513 464 437 331 296 217 191 171 182 153 119 139	95 84 71 67 57 42 40 36 41 77 50 27 38 23 18 14 21 8 7	5 6 4 1 3 4 3 3 2 2 2 2 1 2 1 2 1 1 1 1 2 0 2 2 2	5 3 4 6 2 2 2 2 3 1 5 6 1 1 3 3 2 1 1 2 1	64663233331055435556321	14 11 16 10 10 12 8 4 6 26 10 11 12 9 8 7 6 5 5	49 33 35 30 24 24 27 16 15 65 47 39 33 29 22 24 21 13 18	197 129 136 91 85 89 94 50 61 258 141 107 107 83 80 55 69	1,021 687 701 520 421 431 439 253 294 939 571 389 501 360 358 307 329 209 270	6,371 4,825 4,753 3,252 2,760 2,980 2,860 1,894 2,109 3,234 2,347 1,538 1,436 1,435 1,428 1,492 988 1,254 1,025 775 1,006 636 665	

^{*} According to the 6th Revision of the International Classification. Other years according to the classification in use at the time.

DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

The International Statistical Classification groups diseases together according to anatomical site when the ætiology is insufficiently well established to justify inclusion elsewhere. A number of conditions affecting the digestive system therefore appear in other parts of the classification. Those primarily due to a specific micro-organism (such as tuberculosis of intestines, salmonella infections and bacillary dysentery, and infectious hepatitis) are shown in the 'Infective and Parasitic' section, while tumours of all kinds and congenital malformations are classified along with tumours and malformations of other systems in Sections II and XIV with subsidiary distinction by anatomical site within each section. Certain digestive disorders specified as psychogenic in origin are grouped with the psychoneuroses in Section V, Mental, Psychoneurotic and Personality Disorders.

The group of conditions assigned to Section IX (I.S.C. Nos. 530-587) under the broad heading 'Diseases of the Digestive System' do not therefore represent a consistent enough collection of diseases to form a statistically meaningful category. 15,828 deaths in all were assigned during 1953 to the various diseases within the section, but in the same year there were 37,987 deaths from malignant and other neoplasms of the digestive system, and 522 from congenital malformations of digestive system. Malignant neoplasm is the most frequent cause of death when the digestive system is considered in its entirety.

In a general review, "congenital malformations of digestive system" (including for completeness cleft palate and harelip) are conveniently studied in conjunction with diseases of the digestive system. To distinguish between 'congenital' and 'acquired' is often difficult. For example, many of the hernias, which caused 118 deaths among infants under one year during 1953, were undoubtedly 'congenital,' and in the previous revision of the International List (5th, 1938) congenital hernias were assigned to malformations of the digestive system. It should also be noted that fibrocystic disease of the pancreas is assigned to "other diseases of the pancreas" unless it is specifically described as congenital, whereas fibrocystic disease of the liver is always classed to the 'congenital malformations' section, and that congenital anomalies of teeth form one of the fourth digit components of 'disorders of occlusion, eruption and tooth development' (I.S.C. No. 533.)

Certain fourth digit subdivisions of the International Classification relating to I.S.C. Nos. 530-587 distinguishing, *inter alia*, the different forms of hernia, are omitted from Tables 17 and 27, Part I. As they are important both in connexion with the points made in the preceding paragraph and in relation to sex-differentials and secular trends, Table XCIV (page 193) shows the sex and age distributions for deaths in 1953 as in Table 17, Part I, with additional detail for ages under 1 year in respect of I.S.C. Nos. 533 (.1 and .5); 539; 544; 560; 561; 581; 587.

The conditions classed as "diseases" and "malformations" of the digestive system are admittedly varied, but it is instructive to examine their mortality trends over the last 30 years in terms of a simple three-fold classification. Table XCV (page 195) shows the causes and cause groups responsible for over 90 per cent of the deaths assigned in 1953 to the I.S.C. numbers comprising "Diseases and Congenital Malformations of the Digestive System" under one or other of three heads:—

Group A. Non-specific acute or unspecified gastro-intestinal infection (Gastro-enteritis and colitis, diarrhœa of the newborn; gastritis and duodenitis).

Group B. Disorders which usually involve only localised anatomical or mechanical abnormalities or localised secondary infections amenable to surgery or chemotherapy (Diseases of teeth and mouth; appendicitis and peritonitis; hernia; obstruction; congenital pyloric stenosis; imperforate anus; cleft palate and harelip).

Group C. Disorders of a more general character which may involve dietary, metabolic, constitutional, or psychogenic ætiological factors (Peptic ulcer; chronic enteritis and colitis; diseases of liver and gall bladder).

The causes included in the three groups are shown in detail in Table XCV along with the crude death rates for each in 1933, 1943 and 1953. The rates in 1943 and 1953 are shown as percentages of the corresponding rates in 1933 and 1943. No allowance has been made for changes in classification between the 5th and 6th revisions, but infective hepatitis, which until 1950 was not distinguished from other diseases of the liver and gall bladder, has been included with these diseases. Allowance for other changes in classification is unlikely to alter materially the general picture, and the percentage changes in the rates between the years 1933, 1943 and 1953 give a reasonable indication of the relative orders of magnitude.

From 1933 to 1943, the crude rate declined in the three groups by about 30 per cent, 20 per cent and 7 per cent; from 1943 to 1953, while declining in Groups A and B by 74 per cent and 42 per cent, it rose in Group C by 4 per cent. Among points of interest are the following:—(1) the most notable decreases in mortality over each period were from gastro-enteritis (i.e., Group A), and from appendicitis and peritonitis in Group B in which the decline was about 45 per cent between 1933 and 1943 and 55 per cent between 1943 and 1953; (2) there was a marked improvement during the later as compared with the earlier ten-year period in mortality from hernias and from the three malformations; (3) there was a more substantial fall in mortality from cholelithiasis and cholecystitis between 1933 and 1943 than between 1943 and 1953; mortality from hepatitis and other diseases of liver and gall bladder fell between 1933 and 1943, but had risen again by 1953.

The seven principal digestive disease groups in Table XCV are listed below according to the ranking of their crude death rates per million living in 1933 and 1953 along with the percentage increase or decrease in the crude death rate over the 20-year period. The marked decline in the mortality rates from gastro-enteritis and appendicitis (which ranked first and third in 1933 but sixth and seventh respectively in 1953) and the improvement in the rates for hernia, obstruction, and cholelithiasis and cholecystitis are consistent with progress in treatment of these diseases during the last twenty years.

Ranking order in 1933	Lesport	Ranking order in 1953	nid	Percentage increase or
Disease group	Rate	Disease group	Rate	decrease in rate 1933/53
1. Gastro-enteritis and diarrhœa	134	1. Peptic ulcer	117	+10
2. Peptic ulcer	106	2. Diseases of liver, &c.	40	+5
3. Appendicitis: Peritonitis	92	3. Hernia	36	-28
4. Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	59	4. Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	34	-42
5. Hernia	50	5. Obstruction, not hernia	32	-30
6. Obstruction, not hernia	46	6. Gastro-enteritis and diarrhœa	26	81
7. Diseases of liver, &c.	38	7. Appendicitis: Peritonitis	23	-75

Improvements in diagnosis during the last twenty years will have increased the number of recognised cases and contributed to the rise in mortality from conditions in Group C such as peptic ulcer, the chronic forms of enteritis and colitis, and diseases of the liver, including infectious hepatitis. But in contrast to the diseases of Groups A and B, in which 24 per cent of the deaths in 1953 were of children, mortality from the diseases in Group C is largely confined to adults, the proportion of deaths in 1953 at 0-14 years being 1 per cent. Changes in the age-composition of the population must therefore be taken into account. The C.M.I's, for ulcer of stomach or duodenum cited below, show that the increase between 1943 and 1953 in the crude rate for this disease can be partly explained by the ageing population. The accompanying C.M.I's for cirrhosis of the liver indicate that after a substantial decline from 1931 to 1945, mortality has ceased to fall, and among females there has even been a slight rise.

3	128				1937– 1939					1952	1953
C.M.I's (1938=	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M. F.	0·95 1·14	0·99 1·13	1·02 1·03	1·13 1·03	1·06 0·87	0·94 0·88	1.09	1·03 1·04	0·96 1·05
1.00)	Cirrhosis of liver	M. F.			0·97 0·98	0·82 0·71	0·59 0·57	0·57 0·65	0·65 0·92	0·67 0·86	0·67 0·90

The fact that a crude death rate does not fall, however, may be disguising the situation where treatment is prolonging lives which the disease would formerly have claimed at a younger age. The effect would be that mortality at younger ages declines while mortality at older ages increases. Such transfers of mortality from younger to older adult ages may of course represent appreciable advances

in treatment. Table XCVI (page 197) (continuing Table CXXIII in the 1948/49 Text) shows the annual death rates per million living by sex and age from ulcer of the stomach and ulcer of the duodenum from 1950 to 1953 in single years. The following table, expressing rates in 1931-33, in 1949 and in 1953 as percentages of rates in 1940-42, contrasts the trend at different ages of mortality from ulcer of the stomach and ulcer of the duodenum.

	35	went.	45	11 gniu	55	see direc	65	eatmen	75 ar	d over
Percentage increase or	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
decrease in tase	ne.R	10	umgi 6k	sosi(T)	Ulcer of	the stoma	ch	digas se	abžikti i s	SAP SE
1931–33	106	155	103	164	69	115	73	93	69	20179.1
1940–42	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	38	45	60	55	68	68	94	93	124	106
1953	19	30	37	43	49	51	100	86	169	156
08/44	te	aire	alt hate t	UI	cer of the	duodenui	n		DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	S. Hern
1931–33	91	100	91	107	66	92	70	79	75	.100
1940-42	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1949	66	71	92	93	94	108	125	119	143	154
1953	45	57	74	87	99	115	168	167	253	296

The transfer of mortality from younger to older ages, which was noted in the 1948-49 Text, has thus continued in evidence between 1949 and 1953.

Table XCIV.—Deaths from certain diseases of the digestive system according to sex and age, 1953

Name and Address of the Owner, where					principle out			100000					and the same	Ag	e								- 1					
Int. Classn.	Disease, etc., and Int. Classn. Nos. of the 4th digit sub-divisions	All	Under		Mo	onths						İ						Year	3							1		
(1948) Nos.	of the 4th digit sub-divisions	ages	weeks	1—2	3—5	6—8	9 <u></u> 11	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—	50-	55-	60—	65—	70—	75—	80—	85 & over
533	Disorders of occlusion, eruption etc. Disorders of first dentition (incl. teething) (533.1) M F	8	- Constant		2 2	1	3 3	2 1		_	-	-	-	_	-				1 9	100	3	-		40	100	3	350	
587	Congenital anomalies of teeth { M F			=	=	-		=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	-	-	=	10	=		-	_ 21	10	10	12	_	-
539	Diseases of esophagus Functional disorders of esophagus (539.0)	8 11	=	17		=							-	-3	-	=			1		1	10	1	1 1	2 4	2 1	1 2	1
1981	Other diseases of œsophagus {M (539.1)	50 29	1	_	=	1	_	=	=	=	=		=	=	2	<u>-</u> 1	=		3	1	2 1	2	3 1	6	12 5	10 3	4 3	4 3
544	Disorders of function of stomach Disorders of gastric secretion { M (544.0)	30		-	1	=	-		=	_	_	_	_	-	=	=	_	=	_	=	1		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	100	4 - 4	- 10	
,	Disorders of gastric motility (incl. dilation of stomach) { M (544.1)	10 3	=	11	<u>-</u>	_	11	-	=	=	_	_	_	1	_	_	<u>-</u>	_	1	=	7	TH.	2	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	2	2	11
Marie and Marie	Other disorders of function {M (544.2)	4 3	-	-	1	_	-	=	_	=	-	-	_	_	=	-	=	=	_	7	-	77	## ###	1	14 10	1	1	T
560	Hernia, without mention of obstruction Inguinal (560.0) M F	66		1 _	1		1	1		_	40 mg	1 _				1	1		1 1 m	5 1	4 —	1	8 —	6	14	12	5 2	4 1
361	Femoral (560.1)	3 9	E			=	_	=	-	_	_	E	_	100	=	_	9	_		_	1	1 2	3	-	2	1 185	1	1 1
Nos."	Umbilical (incl. exomphalos) { M (560.2)	35 33	26 16	1-3	3 1 3 —	1	1	1 1	-	1	1	-	-	1-	3-	-	30	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	101	1 3	1	1
Chasin	Ventral (incisional) (560.3) { M F	9 23	CTIDA	=	141	MILLIS	_	=	=	=	_	_	=	_	to	_	_	<u> </u>	<u>_</u>	-2	-1	1.3.	. 5	3 6	2 2	1 2	- 1	1
T SEVER	Other specified site (incl. diaphragmatic hernia) (560.4) { F	65 71	33 15	1 1		<u></u>			1	<u>_</u>	_1		=	Appending 2					3	1	2 2	2 3	4 8	5. 8	2 13	5 7	2 3	3 3
AL FRY	Unspecified site (560.5) $\begin{cases} M \\ F \end{cases}$	4 5	=		=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	_	=	_	1	=	1	1	1	1	<u></u>	1	1

Int.	Object and new office or management			33											A	ge				3								3	
Classn. (1948)	Disease, etc., and Int. Classn. No of the 4th digit sub-divisions	Nos.	All	Under 4		Mo	nths												Year	3 		1					·		<u></u> 85 &
Nos.	Unibility (vol. acomolato)		35	weeks	1—2	3—5	6—8	9 <u></u> 11	1-	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	30—	35—	40—	45—	50-	55—	60—	65—	70—	75—		over
561	Hernia, with mention of obstructinguinal (561.0)	tion {M F	355 60	_1	8	_	_	=	1	2 _	1					Ξ	1	2	=	1 1	8 —	7 2	15 4	29 2	42 10	55 10	73 13	65 12	44 6
200	Femoral (561.1)	${M \brace F}$	75 341	=	1	=	=	=	=	=	=	_	=	_	=	=	=	=	=	1 5	8	5 15	5 14	4 24	11 35	12 78	16 76	11 47	9 39
	Umbilical (incl. exomphalos) (561.2)	${M \brace F}$	39 98	=	=	=	=	_	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=	=			4 4	4	4 7	3 15	3 15	10 14	5 13	9	1 4
	Ventral (incisional) (561.3)	${M \brace F}$	23 108	=	=	=	=	=	_	=	=	=	_	=	=	=	=	=	2	=	=	1 6	2 5	5 15	2 12	5 29	3 25	3 10	6
194	Other specified site (incl. diaphragmatic hernia) (561.4)	${M \brace F}$	54 50	1 1	1	=	1	1	=	=	<u></u>		=	=	=	=	=	2	=	<u>-</u>	4	4	3 4	10 5	7 12	6 5	10 7	2 10	2 3
	Unspecified site (561.5)	${M \brace F}$	30 17	1 —	1	=	1	=	=	_	_	_	=	=	100	=	=	_	=	<u></u>	<u></u>	1 1	1	2 1	2 2	6	4 2	8 5	4 2
581	Cirrhosis of liver Without mention of alcoholism (581.0)	${\scriptsize \left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} M\\ F\end{smallmatrix} \right.}$	608 479	2	2 2	2 1	1	_	1 1	-	1 _	=	5 3	1 1	<u>-</u>	4 4	3 2	16 7	11 7	40 16	52 35	76 43	71 58	87 57	82 105	79 63	43 42	22 23	7 6
	With alcoholism (581.1)	${M \brace F}$	42 26	=	_	=	=	=	=	=	=	=		=		=	=	1	1	3 3	3 8	5 4	13 2	6 3	7 1	3	2 1	1	= .
587	Diseases of the pancreas Acute pancreatitis (587.0)	${M \atop F}$	134 218	=	=	-	-			=	-	_	_	-	1		1 5	4 2	2 5	10 6	7 9	18 13	11 24	21 38	17 29	19 33	15 34	7 15	1 5
	Chronic pancreatitis (587.1)	${M \brace F}$	21 30		=	=	_	_	_	=	=	_	=	_	Ξ	_	_	=	70	=	2 3	1	5	3 5	4 4	5 5	3 4	2 2	1
	Other diseases of pancreas (incl. fibrocystic diseases) (587.2)	${M \atop F}$	48 59	1 3	6 8	13 12	6 6	6	9 9	3 3	1 1		1 1	_	1	=	=	-	1 1	=		1	2	2	1 2	1 1	2	1 2	

Table XCV.—Changes between 1933 and 1953 in the mortality rate at all ages, from diseases and malformations of the digestive system

Int. List	Int. Classn.	Cause of death	Nu	mber of dea	ths	Death	rate per milli	on living	Percenta +or	
(5th Revision)	No. (6th Revision)	· The same of death	1933	1943	1953	1933	1943	1953	1943 1933	1953 1943
	756	Gı	roup A						A THE STATE OF THE	T.
118(1)	543	Gastritis and duodenitis	900	403	147	22	10	3	—55	_7
19(a), 120(a)	571; 764	Gastro enteritis and diarrhœa	*5,406	*4,395	1,155	134	104	26	—22	-7
,		Total, Group A	6,306	4,798	1,302	156	114	30	—27	+7
124-125;	7 80-583; 7 892; 586	Hapatitis 1, circliness, and other discuses of liver midigal bladder	Group B	11,386	¥11,766	38	13	90		+3
115(a); 115(d)	530-538	Diseases of teeth and mouth	562	269	140	14	6	3	—57	-
121; 129	550-553; 576-577	Appendicitis; peritonitis	3,730	2,176	1,035	92	51	23	—45	+1
122(b)	570	Intestinal obstruction without mention of hernia	1,837	1,815	1,411	46	43	32	-7	-2
122(a)	560-561	Hernia of abdominal cavity	2,007	2,340	1,579	50	55	36	+10	-
157(e)	756.0	Congenital hypertrophic pyloric stenosis	310	339	64	8	8	1	0	-
157(g)	756.1	Imperforate anus	67	59	41	2	1	0.9	50	_
157(f)	755	Cleft palate and harelip	117	87	22	3	2	0.5	-33	17
	The second secon	Total, Group B	8,630	7,085	4,292	214	168	97	-21	100

Int. List No.	Int.		N	umber of dea	iths	Death	rate per mil	lion living	Percenta + or	ge change
(5th Revision)	Classn. No. (6th Revision)	Cause of death	1933	1943	1953	1933	1943	1953	1943	1953 1943
15 (6)	10800	confequent unitaritiem to Europe pienness 4 Gro	oup C		£54			970	- (2)	
116	539	Diseases of œsophagus	51	62	98	1	1	2	0	+100
117	540-542	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum (peptic ulcer)	4,282	4,815	5,168	106	114	. 117	+ 8	+ 3
123(a)	572.1	Diverticulitis	411	490	613	10	12	14	+20	+17
119(b); 120(b)	572.0,. 2.3	Chronic and ulcerative colitis and enteritis	444	532	529	11	13	12	+18	— 8
126; 127(a)	584-585	Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	2,380	1,584	1,484	59	37	34	—37	- 8
124-125; 127(b)	} 580-583; 092; 586	Hepatitis †, cirrhosis, and other diseases of liver and gall bladder	†1,522	†1,386	†1,766	38	33	40	—13	+21
		Total, Group C	9,090	8,869	9,658	225	210	219	- 7	+ 4
119(2), 120(2)	out tues	Gano enterior and discriment	ainder	e4'382	figs.	179	101	26	~~51	
118(2),123(b) 128, 157(ic)	Others in 530-587 756	Other diseases and congenital malformations of the digestive system	‡1,310	1,233	1,468	32	29	33	-9	+14
707 1700		All diseases and congenital malformati	ons of digest	tive system (total of abov	7e)				
115-129 excluding $115(b) + (c)$	\begin{cases} 530-587 \\ 092; 764 \end{cases}	Diseases of digestive system	24,497	20,972	16,176	607	496	367	-18	-26
157(e) - (g) 157 (ic)	} 755-756	Congenital malformations of digestive system	‡839	1,013	544	21	24	12	+14 01	—50
Tame No	A'-Cha	Total, All conditions	‡ 25,336	‡ 21,985	16,720	628	520	379	—17	—27

Including Non-civilians

* Includes regional enteritis (572.0) for 1933 and 1943 (number of deaths in 1943 estimated to have been 69)
† Including infective hepatitis (092 in 6th Revision) throughout (classed to other diseases of liver in 5th Revision List)
‡ Including estimated total for remaining congenital malformations

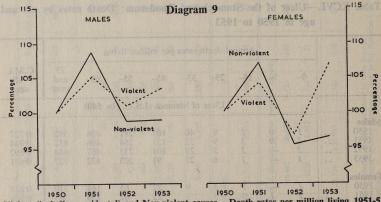
ACCIDENTAL AND VIOLENT DEATHS

Table XCVI.—Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum: Death rates by sex and age in 1950 to 1953

THE REAL PROPERTY.							023		690		1 320
			1 27 kms	Annu	al deat	h rates	per mil	lion livir	ng A		
p. 201	ilyayi	0-	5-/	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	C.M.I. all ages
S YOUN	141-	Cath	1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	SISTY O	Ulcei	r of Sto	mach (I	S.C. N	0. 540)	W 52	1340ml 31 0
Males 1950 1951 1952 1953	chinol	1 1 2 1	0 0 -	2 3 3 1	8 9 5 6	40 32 29 21	107 121 101 91	281 264 235 203	456 486 467 422	592 652 684 727	0·727 0·744 0·692 0·631
Females 1950 1951 1952 1953	5 e 2 o 1 1 e 2 o 1 1 e 3 : O 1	1 2 1 2	<u></u>	1 0 1 0	3 3 2 2	9 7 9 6	22 22 23 19	65 62 55 51	148 156 155 141	310 365 351 368	0·821 0·879 0·851 0·817
ng from	ivil n	h sano	100 por	or di	Jlcer o	f Duode	enum (T.	S.C. No	541)	WCA!!	sldaT
Males	DOAGN	00,46	-(/5, dos	OF BE	00.101	9303 01	- OWNS	ANOW 1	DI HOMO	DIES CA	DATE ROSE
1950 1951 1952 1953	1959 1959 1959	- <u>1</u> 1 1 1	0 -	4 7 6 1	17 16 16 12	49 58 48 36	134 140 127 111	234 257 241 240	370 476 456 428	413 573 605 633	1·209 1·429 1·347 1·260
Females 1950 1951 1952 1953	201.	1 1 1 1	<u>o</u> <u>=</u>	0 1 1 0	2 2 2 2 2	6 7 6 4	14 15 15 13	33 31 31 30	60 74 67 72	111 143 132 160	1·329 1·523 1·448 1·510

ACCIDENTAL AND VIOLENT DEATHS

There were 12,333 male and 7,531 female deaths in 1953 from accidental and violent causes, compared with an annual average of 12,115 male and 7,034 female deaths during 1950 to 1952. Diagram 9 shows death rates from violent and non-violent causes during 1951 to 1953 as percentages of those in 1950. In 1952 and 1953, non-violent death rates for both sexes were lower than in 1950, but male rates from violent causes were in excess of those in 1950, and female rates, although lower in 1952 than in 1950, were 7 per cent in excess in 1953. The percentage of total deaths due to accidents and violence continued to increase for both males and females in 1953, in each age-group except that of children under 15 years (Table XCVII, page 209).



Violent (including accidental) and Non-violent causes. Death rates per million living 1951-53 expressed as percentages of 1950.

Table XCVIII (page 209) shows that the death rate per million living from violent causes increased in 1953 as compared with 1952 at ages 45 and over for men and 25 and over for women. The rate for men aged 20-24, however, showed a welcome reduction from 643 in 1952 to 603 in 1953.

Motor vehicle accidents, accidental falls and suicides were the most frequent causes of violent death, and the rates for these were all higher in 1953 than in 1952. The crude death rates per million living from these and some other accidental and violent causes during 1950 to 1953 were as follows:—

Cause of Death and I.S.C. No.		1950	1951	1952	1953
All Violent and Accidental Causes (E800-E999)	· {M F		591 321	568 298	582 329
Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E835)	. {M F	151	161 49	149 42	158 45
Other road vehicle accidents (E840-E845)	. \\ \begin{align*} M \\ F \end{align*}	14	11 3	11 3	9 3
Accidental poisoning by gases and vapours (E890-E895			12	12	15
Accidental falls (E900-E904)	. \\ M\ F	74	86	79	84 123
Accidental mechanical suffocation (E921-E925)	. \\ M	- 00	23	22	19
Accidental drowning and submersion (E929)	. \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\		36	34	34
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (E970-E979)	$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \mathbf{F} \\ \mathbf{M} \\ \mathbf{F} \end{array}\right\}$		135 72	132	142 76

Deaths in transport accidents

The numbers of deaths in transport accidents and the death rates per million living at all ages during 1950 to 1953 were as follows:—

Type of transpo	rt	1950		1951		1952		1953	3
(and I.S.C. No.))	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Railway	∫M	331	16	301	14	390	18	342	16
(E800-E802)	\F	38 *	2	33	1	59	3	25	1
Motor vehicle	SM	3,187	151%	3,396	161	13,147	149	3,342	158
(E810-E835)) F	1,043	46	1,114 2	49	970	42	1,033	45
Other road vehicle	SM	294	14	238	11	229	11	181	9
(E840-E845)) F	95	4	68	3	76	3	66	3
Water transport	M	186	9	145	7	137	6	147	7
E850-E858)	1F	3	0	8	0	7	0	6	0
Aircraft	M	230	11	273	13	291	14	190	9
E860-E866)	1F	10	0	23	1-1	20	1	2	0

Railway accidents caused 367 deaths in 1953, compared with 449 in 1952. The reduction was almost entirely in deaths of passengers—48 as compared with 141—deaths of employees numbering 187 and 193 in 1952 and 1953 respectively.

Motor and other vehicle accidents

Motor vehicle accidents on public highways caused the deaths of 3,225 males and 1,021 females in 1953, increases of 7 per cent for both sexes on the numbers in 1952. In addition, 117 males and 12 females were killed in accidents involving motor vehicles but not on public highways, and 181 males and 66 females died of accidents in which other road vehicles were concerned. The crude death rates per million living are shown in the table above.

Table XCIX (page 210) shows the death rates from motor vehicle accidents at different ages. Rates for boys under 15 were lower than in 1952, but those for girls increased. Male rates increased in each age-group from 15 onwards except at ages 35-44 and the C.M.I. rose from 0.71 to 0.75. Among women the only decreases from the 1952 rates were in the age-groups 25-34 and 65-74; the C.M.I. increased from 0.62 to 0.65.

Death rates of residents in the standard regions and urban/rural aggregates are shown in Table C (page 211). Of the latter, Greater London had the lowest rates for males under 65 but highest for those aged 65 and over. Death rates of girls under 15 were also lowest in Greater London and those of elderly women were highest. For men aged 45 to 64, the rate of 196 in rural districts was more than double that of 93 in Greater London. Comparing regional rates for 1953 with 1951, female rates at all ages had either decreased or remained unchanged in the Northern and Midland regions and in the East and West Ridings, but had increased at all ages in the North Western region; the rise in the rate for girls under 15 from 48 to 66 being especially noteworthy.

Table CI (page 212) shows the numbers of deaths from motor and road vehicle accidents according to the type of road-user killed. There were 1,262 male and 710 female deaths of pedestrians in 1953, 44 more than in 1952. Deaths of motor cyclists increased from 1,012 to 1,050 for males and from 79 to 96 for females.

Water transport accidents

There were 147 male and 6 female deaths in water transport accidents during 1953. During the four years 1950 to 1953, a total of 615 male and 24 female deaths occurred. The male deaths were distributed as follows:—

CONT.	Number	Percentage
Submersion, occupant of small boat (E850)	206 167	34 27
Falls from one level to another, not on stairs (E853)	89 35 24	6 4
Other specified accidents (E857) Accidents of unspecified cause (E858)	93	15 0
Total	615	100

There was an average of 154 male and 6 female deaths a year, of whom 54 persons annually were drowned from small boats. Only 4 per cent of the deaths were attributed to machinery accidents and of the remaining fatal accidents it is impossible to say how many occurred during work. The age distribution of the male deaths was as follows:—

rompared and 1953	as (Under 15	15-	20-	25-	35–	45-	55-	65 and over	Total
Number Per cent		38	72 12	104 17	119 19	107 18	91 15	63 10	21 3	615 100

Aircraft accidents

There were 190 male and 2 female deaths in 1953 due to aircraft accidents, compared with 291 male and 20 female deaths in 1952. Accidents to personnel in military aircraft declined from 222 to 175. The death rates per million living by sex and age, which are mostly based on very small numbers, are shown in Table CII (page 213). The high male rate of 61.69 for the age-group 20-24 was due to the fact that 84 deaths of personnel in military aircraft occurred among these young men.

Accidental poisoning

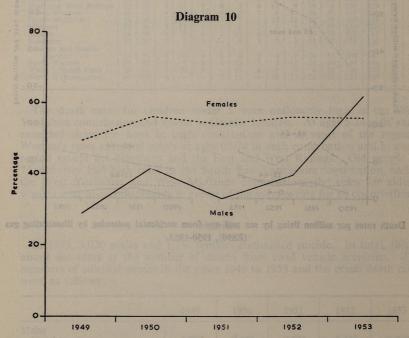
During 1953, 136 males and 152 females died of accidental poisoning by solids and liquids and a further 322 males and 322 females of accidental poisoning by gases and vapours. As will be seen from the following table, most of the cases of gas or vapour poisoning were due to illuminating gas.

d regions and urban/rural aggregates	19	49	19	50	19	51	19	52	19	53
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
All solids and liquids (E870-E888) Number	93 5	101	113	142 6	121	143 6	154 7	141 6	136 6	152 7
Barbituric acid (E871) Number Per cent of all solids and liquids	27 29	50 50	47 42	80 56	40 33	77 54	61 40	79 56	84 62	85 56
All gases and vapours (E890-E895) Number	229 11	235 10	208 10	255 11		304 13		302 13		322 14
Illuminating gas (E890) Number Per cent of all gases and vapours	195 85	226 96	158 76	248 97	215 85	300 99	203 83	295 98	279 87	312 97

The proportion of deaths from all poisonous solids and liquids due to barbituric acid poisoning has remained fairly stationary since 1950 in the case of females whereas for males it has been increasing. (See Diagram 10). The death rates per million living at different ages from poisoning by illuminating gas were as follows during 1950 to 1953:—

			Ma	ales	44	44 8	Fem	ales	
		1950	1951	1952	1953	1950	1951	1952	1953
0 5 15 45	 	 1.6	4.2	3.3	6.3		2.8	2.3	1.2
5	 	 .7	1.3	.6	1.8	-7	1.7	1.3	.6
15	 	 3.7	3.4	4.6	5.7	3.1	3.4	3.6	3.5
45		 9.5	15.5	9.2	12.8	8.0	9.2	11.3	12.6
65 and over	 	 36.2	48.6	53.6	72.3	61.1	71.9	64.3	68.0
All ages	 	 7.5	10.2	9.6	13.2	10.9	13.2	12.9	13.6

The rates are particularly high among those aged 65 and over, and in the case of elderly men have almost doubled (36·2 compared with 72·3) during the four years. (See Diagram 11, page 202).

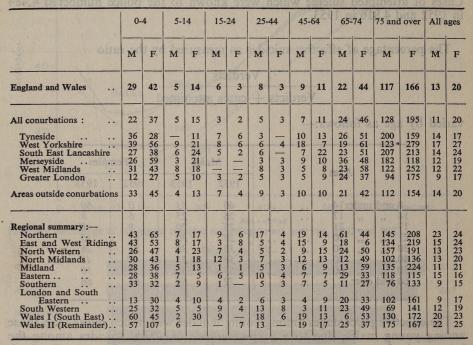


Deaths from accidental barbituric acid poisoning (E871) per cent of all accidental poisoning by solids and liquids (E870–E888), 1949 to 1953.

201



During the three years, 1951 to 1953, 2,209 people (M. 839; F. 1,370) were burned to death in England and Wales. Of these, 374 were children under 5 years of age and 720 old people of 75 and over. The average annual regional death rates per million during the three years were as follows:—

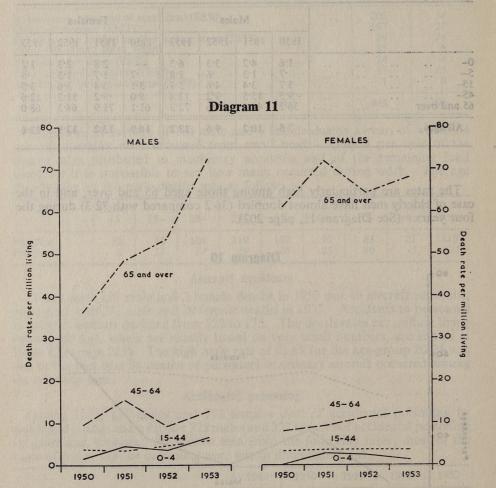


The death rates for children under 5 were noticeably high in the West Yorkshire conurbation and lowest in Greater London. At ages 5-14 girls' rates exceeded those for boys in each conurbation and in most of the regions. Women's rates exceeded men's at ages 65-74 in each conurbation and in every region except the Northern and the East and West Ridings. Old people of 75 and over had high rates in the South East Lancashire conurbation, and in the West Yorkshire and West Midlands conurbations the rates for elderly women were also considerably in excess of the average rate for all conurbations.

Suicides

In 1953, 3,020 males and 1,734 females committed suicide. In total, this is about the same as the number of deaths from road vehicle accidents. The numbers of suicidal deaths in the years 1949 to 1953 and the crude death rates were as follows:—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Males Numbers	3,053	2,885	2,831	2,788	3,020
Rates per million Females	144	136	135	132	142
Numbers Rates per million	1,697	1,586 70	1,638 72	1,550 68	1,734



Death rates per million living by sex and age from accidental poisoning by illuminating gas (E890), 1950-1953.

The crude death rate in 1953 was the highest for both males and females since 1949.

The Criminal Statistics* for 1953 showed that according to returns of coroners' verdicts, 4,290 persons committed suicide in 1952 and 4,658 in 1953†. Cases of attempted suicide which were known to the police numbered 4,484 in 1952 and 4,816 in 1953.

The percentage of effective suicides as measured by the ratio

Verdicts

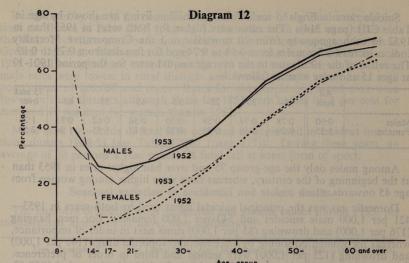
Verdicts + cases attempted

varied by age as follows:-

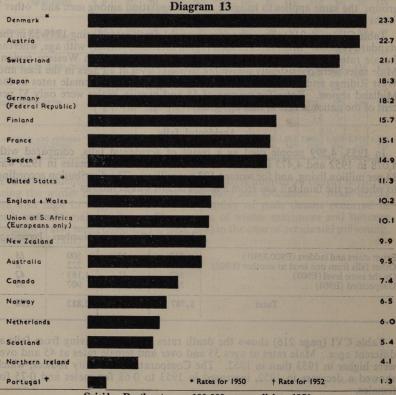
是一部一部一部一部一年(日本	Ma	les	Females		
Ages	1952	1953	1952	1953	
8 and under14	40	33	0	60	
14 ,, ,, 17	26	25	6	8	
17 ,, ,, 21	25	20	8	8	
17 " " 21 · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	28	20 30	12	15	
30 ,, ,, 40	38	38	25	26	
40 ,, ,, 50	56	38 55	43	42	
50 60	67	66	43 57	56	
60 and over	72	69	64	66	

The effective percentages among young females were much lower than those among young males, due to a preponderance of actual suicides among the latter and of attempts reported to the police among the former. For both sexes the percentages increased with age, the difference between them gradually dwindling. At ages 60 and over, males had not only an excess of verdicts over females, but also an excess in the number of attempts reported. (See Diagram 12, page 205).

Suicide rates‡ per 100,000 inhabitants for nineteen countries are compared in Diagram 13 (page 205); the rates are for 1951 unless otherwise stated. Some countries do not publish separate suicide rates, the statistics of others are based on very small numbers and not all countries have a reliable standard of death reporting. The countries selected are probably fairly free from these defects. The rates ranged from 23·3 per 100,000 in Denmark to 1·3 in Portugal. Northern Ireland and Scotland had the second lowest rates. The United States and England and Wales occupied the ninth and tenth places with rates of 11·3 and 10·2 respectively.



Effective percentage of attempted suicides according to sex and age, 1952 and 1953.



Suicide: Death rates per 100,000 persons living, 1951.

^{*} Criminal Statistics. England and Wales, 1953. London, H.M.S.O. (Price 5s. 6d.)

[†] The numbers of suicides given annually in the Criminal Statistics are always a little less than those given by the Registrar General, owing to differences in reporting.

[‡] Data from Demographic Year Book of the United Nations, 1953.

Suicide rates in England and Wales per million living are shown by age in Table CIII (page 214). The rates were higher for both sexes in 1953 than in 1952 in each age-group from 20 onwards, and the Comparative Mortality Indices increased for males from 0.69 to 0.74 and for females from 0.79 to 0.89. The ratios of the 1953 rates to the average annual rates for the period 1901-10 at ages 15 and over were as follows:—

	All ages	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Males	 0·90	0·78	0·74	0·59	0·50	0·56	0·62	0·81	1·26
Females	1·55	0·29	0·49	0·70	0·98	1·17	1·55	1·94	2·59

Among males only the age-group 75 and over had higher rates in 1953 than at the beginning of the century, whereas rates were higher among women from age 45 onwards.

Domestic gas was the principal suicidal agent used by both sexes in 1953—421 per 1,000 male suicides and 543 per 1,000 females. For men hanging (176 per 1,000) and drowning (85 per 1,000) came next in order of importance, whereas for women poisoning by analgesic and soporific drugs (146 per 1,000) and drowning (125 per 1,000) were second and third in order of preference. Table CIV (page 214), based on the numbers of suicides in the period 1950-53, shows that the predilection for coal-gas poisoning was common to each sex-age group; the same applies to hanging and strangulation among men and 'other' forms of poisoning among women.

Table CV (page 215) shows the mean annual death rates during 1949-53 in the standard regions. Male rates in each region increased steadily with age, whereas female rates were highest at ages 55-64, except in the North Western region. Male rates were consistently above the national level at all ages in the East and West Ridings and the North Western region, and so were female rates in the Midland region. Rates for women of 65 and over in Wales were only 57 per cent of the national rate in that age-group.

Accidental falls

In 1953, 4,599 people died as a result of accidental falls, compared with 4,078 in 1952 and 4,473 in 1951. The crude death rate for males in 1953 was 84 per million living, and for women 123 per million. The distribution according to whether the fatal fall was from a height or not was as follows:—

1.60% The blism record from 32 2 mg	Ma	ales	Females			
CA CARLO SERVICE AND ADDRESS OF THE SERVICE SE	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage		
From stairs and ladders (E900,E901) Other falls from one level to another (E902) On the same level (E903) Unspecified (E904)	413 512 562 300	23 29 31 17	500 222 1,183 907	18 8 42 32		
Total	1,787	100	2,812	100		

Table CVI (page 216) shows the death rates per million living from falls at different ages. Male rates at ages 35 and over and female rates at 45 and over were higher in 1953 than in 1952. The Comparative Mortality Indices, which showed a decrease in 1952, increased in 1953 to 0.68 for males and 0.75 for females.

Death rates by age in the conurbations and in areas of various sized populations are shown in Table CVII (page 217). Rates for both sexes were highest in the West Yorkshire conurbation, especially at ages 75 and over, and lowest in Greater London. Male rates at ages 75 and over were lower in 1953 than in 1951 in all conurbations except Tyneside. In areas outside the conurbations, male rates were lowest in rural districts and female rates in urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over. Rates for old people of 75 and over were lowest in rural districts although those for 1953 were higher by 8 per cent for men and 10 per cent for women than in 1951.

More than two-thirds of fatal falls occurred at home and in resident institutions during 1949-53 (see Table CVIII (page 217)). During these years, an average of 20 persons a year suffered a fatal fall at some form of sport.

Seasonal variation in accidental and violent deaths

The numbers of deaths from accidental and violent causes during 1953, per standardised month of 31 days, were as follows:—

Type of accident		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Motor vehicle traffic (E810-E825)	{ M F	233 97	239 95	240 58	240 67	299 74	256 80	294 81	284 111	293 91	286 81	292 96	375 138
Accidental poisoning (E870-E895)	{ M F	57 50	58 66	45 41	29 36	23 24	31 30	26 29	31 25	38 32	40 52	43 40	39 64
Accidental falls (E900-E904)	{M F	171 275	169 280	175 215	133 215	115 195	137 192	148 233	158 203	146 240	156 269	156 250	
Suicides (E970-E979)	{ M F	262 139	249 166	265 155	270 166	280 162	257 151	226 127	259 141	228 123	245 140	239 157	297 154
All accidents and violence (E800-E999)	{M F	1,080 737		1,036 596	979 621	1,042 574		1,028 574		1,000 578	1,008		

For all accidental and violent causes the greatest number of deaths occurred during the winter months of January, February and December. Male deaths were also high in August. The lowest number of male deaths occurred in April, and of females in June. The pattern of winter maximum and summer minimum is also seen (Diagram 14, page 208) in the case of accidental poisoning, suicides and falls.

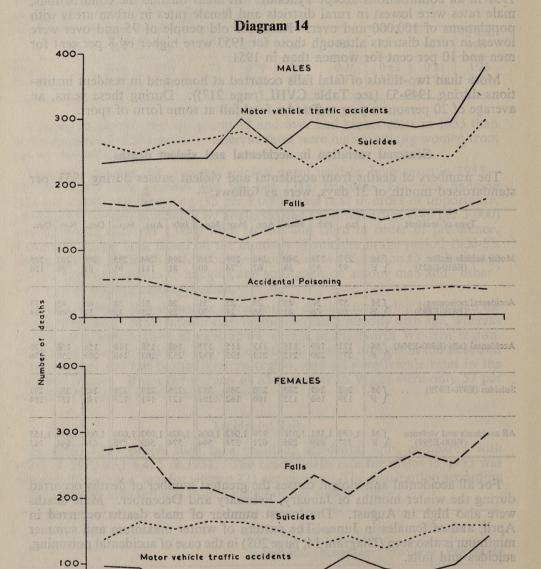


Table XCVII.—Accidents and violence: Proportion of deaths attributed to violent causes per 100 deaths from all causes, by sex and age, 1901 to 1953

			Males			Females							
Table C M	0-	15-	35-	65 and over	All	0-	15-	35-	65 and over	All			
1901–10 1911–20 1921–30 1931–35 1936–40 1941–45 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	3·22 3·74 4·43 5·60 7·30 10·34 7·86 7·65 8·91 9·47 9·20 10·22 10·28 9·63	12:88 15:69 15:49 20:29 29:58 46:29 25:39 24:86 24:61 27:04 30:36 30:36 33:74 37:65 38:86	7·22 7·16 7·06 7·37 8·67 9·46 6·09 6·04 5·87 5·68 5·97 6·18	2·31 2·29 2·37 2·55 2·89 2·85 2·22 2·14 2·13 1·96 1·94 1·85 1·91 2·13	5·05 5·69 5·48 6·05 7·30 9·13 5·08 4·89 4·62 4·56 4·42 4·65 4·75	2·85 2·95 3·06 4·11 5·73 8·25 5·91 5·86 7·06 7·02 7·24 7·36 7·67 7·43	3·06 2·97 4·02 5·54 9·52 12·26 5·84 5·53 5·56 6·59 8·21 9·46 10·10	2:18 2:26 2:74 3:31 4:82 5:58 3:45 3:55 3:70 3:34 3:44 3:58 4:01	1·54 1·63 1·79 2·25 2·83 2·74 2·27 2·22 2·18 2·01 2·13 2·06 2·11 2·35	2·31 2·31 2·49 3·04 4·10 4·56 3·00 2·97 3·02 2·72 2·80 2·73 2·84 3·09			

Table XCVII.—Accidents and violence: Death rates per million living by sex and age, 1901 to 1953

Table IEA OF	All	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Males 1901–10 1911–20 1921–30 1931–35 1936–40 1941–45 1947 1948 1949	827 857 709 770 968 1,167 622 628 562 569	1,231 934 683 697 775 897 688 664 585 547	329 395 375 370 420 612 328 381 318 299	262 304 243 228 297 435 251 228 179 194	447 596 449 533 651 935 414 398 350 386	555 902 584 739 1,121 2,192 565 528 458 509	677 828 536 602 826 1,263 453 465 398 387	914 894 658 640 825 870 478 465 406 433	1,257 1,082 917 921 1,046 1,008 582 633 574 583	1,623 1,395 1,259 1,271 1,475 1,323 864 850 844 805	1,818 1,715 1,616 1,599 1,835 1,691 1,213 1,210 1,136 1,084	2,621 2,757 2,842 3,358 3,183 2,612 2,786 2,320 2,554
1949* 1950* 1951* 1952*	567 562 591 568 582	541 461 487 473 418	298 252 259 217 215	193 153 190 167 151	386 376 362 415 373	508 555 608 643 603	387 423 474 445 446	431 418 429 436 429	579 579 591 546 583	797 807 814 796 822	1,137	2,556 2,451 2,745 2,450 2,811
Females 1901–10 1911–20 1921–30 1931–35 1936–40 1941–45 1947 1948 1949	329 300 283 346 477 499 326 334 306 306	1,059 767 487 505 570 687 494 503 434 387	226 234 182 201 230 322 149 162 153 128	81 98 71 81 137 206 70 63 63 63	103 117 117 142 222 256 83 82 72 81	111 120 127 155 233 274 86 81 76 92	135 127 126 161 235 276 116 109 99 85	198 179 168 194 281 307 152 145 137 128	307 272 268 297 412 404 225 237 231 212	423 382 397 443 595 552 351 356 347 336	752 728 716 878 1,116 959 661 703 614 617	2,287 2,364 2,516 3,044 3,707 3,064 2,725 2,707 2,341 2,513
1949* 1950* 1951* 1952* 1953*	302 308 321 298 329	378 338 350 330 319	128 127 96 100 94	63 47 45 50 62	79 80 88 77 73	92 81 87 86 86	81 79 85 85 88	126 125 126 120 139	212 223 228 213 232	330 323 327 322 349	612 606 648 604 670	2,492 2,698 2,803 2,406 2,727

^{*} According to the 6th Revision of the International Classification. Other years according to the classification in use at the time.

Monthly variation in certain accidental and violent deaths, 1953.

Table XCIX.—Motor vehicle accidents: Death rates per million living by sex and age, and Comparative Mortality Indices by sex, 1931 to 1953

	A telephone in the second	All	0-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over	C.M.I. (1938 =1.00)
Males		ALC:	12.6		1 38 3			0.5	34.74	05 0 55 0 95 0			1950
1931–35 1936–40 1941–45 1946 1947 1948 1949	 	208 216 199 153 146 126 140	184 159 198 144 134 135 123	93 86 113 109 75 63 80	204 176 152 161 127 122 147	368 363 227 205 209 173 226	210 209 193 139 139 112 117	133 152 149 109 106 79 103	153 171 160 102 111 97 101	206 257 228 160 147 142 137	363 411 353 241 246 194 229	678 749 556 498 460 400 451	1·12 1·01 0·92 0·73 0·70 0·60 0·67
1949* 1950* 1951* 1952* 1953*		142 151 161 149 158	126 104 112 105 98	83 60 88 73 61	150 177 178 165 170	232 279 308 301 307	118 164 174 150 164	105 106 112 123 110	101 102 117 105 126	138 153 160 144 160	232 242 231 219 245	454 439 505 403 518	0.68 0.72 0.77 0.71 0.75
Females		1 80G				12 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1 5 1		1 2 3 3	983	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0			340 340 1947
1931–35 1936–40 1941–45 1946 1947 1948 1949		68 64 56 47 47 43 41	106 84 106 72 71 79 65	34 30 42 30 26 31 32	49 49 42 36 37 25 32	50 48 40 27 23 16 30	31 29 29 21 17 14 10	29 27 26 20 22 19 16	49 45 37 27 33 21 22	95 85 61 56 54 49 44	181 173 107 100 100 101 95	267 279 172 185 177 157 151	1·17 1·02 0·86 0·70 0·69 0·64 0·60
1949* 1950* 1951* 1952* 1953*		41 46 49 42 45	66 64 58 52 56	32 25 22 21 25	32 40 47 34 36	30 30 37 31 37	10 17 19 19 19	16 19 23 18 18	22 35 35 28 33	44 48 54 43 49	95 84 101 94 87	151 200 198 168 181	0·61 0·67 0·71 0·62 0·65

^{*} According to the 6th Revision of the International Classification (Nos. E810-E835). Other years according to the classification in use at the time.

Table C.—Motor vehicle accidents (E810-E835): Death rates per million living by sex and age in standard regions and urban/rural aggregates, 1953

(based on deaths assigned according to area of normal residence).

The second secon			to a service done							
	00		Male	S		101		Femal	es	
Eng 18	0-	15-	45-	65 and over	All	0-	15-	45-	65 and over	All
ENGLAND AND WALES	88	168	140	331	158	47	23	40	120	45
Conurbations (excluding Greater London)	104	138	135	335	146	55	24	37	150	49
Greater London	57	118	93	371	120	30	21	42	148	44
Areas outside conurbations: Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over Urban areas with popula-	86	149	120	362	146	45	20	35	120	42
tions of 50,000 and under 100,000	89	149	145	297	148	66	15	47	107	46
Urban areas with populations under 50,000	82	166	143	267	150	43	21	26	97	37
Rural Districts	104	260	196	361	220	55	33	59	103	54
Regional summary: Northern	138	152	147	383	168	54	15	28	82	35
East and West Ridings	95	171	159	346	166	51	19	40	96	41
North Western	120	146	137	284	150	66	24	41	159	55
North Midland	114	192	160	234	169	57	18	44	123	46
Midland	77	177	154	400	166	50	28	41	142	49
Eastern	65	209	172	335	179	23	28	59	82	42
South East (excluding Greater London)	65	160	152	359	159	55	23	30	116	46
Southern	71	222	168	361	189	48	34	26	85	42
South Western	82	192	145	245	161	28	28	42	101	43
Wales (including Monmouthshire	82	220	114	315	170	66	22	36	113	46

Table CI.—Deaths of pedestrians, pedal cyclists, motor cyclists, motor vehicle occupants and others in motor vehicle traffic accidents, motor vehicle non-traffic accidents and other road vehicle accidents, by sex, 1936-40, 1941-45 and 1946 to 1953

a a se free	(An	5–40 nual rage)	1941- (Anni avera	ual	1946 (Annavera	ual	194	9	195	0	1951		195	2	19:	53
	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	М.	F.
Pedestrians: Motor vehicle traffic accidents Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents Other road vehicle accidents	2,148	1,010	2,073 166	898 70	1,295 79	706 { 47	1,214 13 67	674 2 51	1,140 32 76	726 6 51	1,302 43 59	725 10 43	1,099 54 73	663 8 31	1,182 32 48	674 10 26
Pedal cyclists: Motor vehicles traffic accidents Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents Other road vehicle accidents	} 777 249	131 44	557	140 51	464 159	86 { 29	496 — 157	78 - 30	475 1 168	80 31	473 — 160	80 - 18	443	$\frac{74}{31}$	461 — 113	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
Motor cyclists: Motor vehicle traffic accidents Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents	} 1,018	77	651	27	659	48 {	733	56	979 7	79 —	1,019	94	1,002	78 1	1,040	95 1
Motor vehicle occupants and others: Motor vehicle traffic accidents Motor vehicle non-traffic accidents Other road vehicle accidents	} 631 36	191	762 47	167 11	549	155 {	498 50 32	118 1 7	505 48 50	150 2 13	499 57 19	200 5 7	469 70 31	143 3 14	542 75 20	179 1 10

Table CIII. Seicide: Death rates per million living by sex and age, and

Table CII.—Air transport accidents: Death rates per million living by sex and age 1931 to 1953

	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	n 1 /000	2 22		1.6	Land H		201	***	and the same	
411 480 0-74 411 480 0-74	All	0-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65–	75 and over
Males	01 0 M		64 O		STATE OF THE PARTY	141	28				-1001
1931–35 1936–40 1941–45 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	8:47 0:95 0:73 6:96 9:91 8:99 10:86	0·07 0·21 — 0·31 0·30 0·59 — 0·28 —	0·23 0·26 — — 0·71 — 3·50 —	1·88 10·92 1·02 1·32 3·40 6·17 6·27 12·63 8·25 29·30 9·71	12·59 45·47 2·15 0·62 37·01 38·12 34·02 37·01 50·11 67·00 61·69	7·42 15·95 2·78 2·14 19·30 29·88 26·09 31·05 47·65 38·00 22·18	1·88 5·73 1·06 1·20 3·59 6·82 8·55 8·87 7·91 8·36 4·47	0·17 1·52 0·49 0·39 1·15 4·85 3·64 7·09 2·78 1·36 1·99	0·22 0·51 0·10 1·49 1·48 1·48 3·43 1·97 0·98 	0·40 0·17 0·16 0·73 1·45 1·46 	1·02 — — — — — 1·61 —
Females											inclus
1931–35	0·15 0·05 0·40 0·85 0·84 0·44 1·01	0·21 		0·13 0·59 0·13 — 0·69 1·41 2·13 — 3·65 —	0·34 0·37 0·70 0·64 2·61 0·66 1·33 3·36 4·08	0·47 0·51 0·30 0·30 0·30 1·21 1·55 2·17 1·24 0·31	0·33 0·51 0·18 0·29 1·46 0·88 0·29 0·89	0·08 — 1·01 1·97 0·65 0·64 0·95 0·31	0·09 0·08 - - 0·40 - 1·18 0·39	0·16 0·57 0·53	

Table CIII.—Suicide: Death rates per million living by sex and age, and Comparative Mortality Indices by sex, 1901 to 1953

	All	0-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35–	45-	55-	65–	75 and over	C.M.I.* (1938 =1·00)
Males 1901–10 1911–20 1921–30 1931–35 1936–40 1941–45 1946 1948 1949 1950 1950 1951	157 130 166 196 172 126 138 136 144 144 135 135 132		4 3 2 2 2 2 3 5 3 2 1 1 6 1	36 32 31 40 32 43 31 35 29 32 30 24 34 28	91 69 78 96 89 72 49 59 73 60 60 53 55 67	152 122 111 140 118 100 94 94 86 80 70 78 78 89	252 196 211 210 177 128 154 123 134 122 120 120 126	397 278 346 379 284 185 200 209 219 236 222 213 198 222	523 389 487 542 462 271 300 314 338 334 323 303 320 325	508 405 513 533 477 347 391 382 469 422 416 410 389 411	382 350 438 483 466 382 465 480 388 490 421 477 413 480	1·17 0·90 1·04 1·14 0·95 0·66 0·72 0·71 0·76 0·76 0·71 0·69 0·74
Females 1901–10 1911–20 1921–30 1931–35 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952	49 47 63 80 79 62 74 76 78 75 70 72 68 76		3 2 1 0 1 1 1 1 - 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	34 30 25 23 14 9 15 10 11 15 10 9 11	45 41 43 49 38 22 26 28 20 26 23 20 12 22	56 50 57 77 65 52 53 51 50 45 34 38 35 39	81 74 87 108 99 77 87 80 80 77 75 66 66 79	109 100 135 154 155 108 135 134 141 127 124 135 118 127	108 102 143 166 169 128 157 160 183 165 157 160	88 81 108 134 142 117 146 166 173 165 153 167 164 171	49 52 63 84 89 73 92 114 98 138 115 105 97 127	0·75 0·69 0·84 1·01 0·98 0·74 0·89 0·90 0·93 0·89 0·82 0·84 0·79 0·89

^{*} C.M.I's, are based on civilian deaths and civilian populations for the years 1940-1949 inclusive

Table CIV.—Suicide: Proportions per 1,000 deaths according to external agent, by sex and age in the period, 1950-53

_ 12.0 _ 100 p lot	100.0	100	Males		CEO	0.05		Female	es Th	
Agent	15-	35-	55-	75 and over	All	15-	35-	55-	75 and over	All
Coal gas poisoning	361	409	376	399	388	486	518	517	541	515
Other poisoning	135	138	101	62	115	234	218	190	163	203
Hanging or strangulation	217	171	195	180	188	59	77	83	72	78
Drowning	45	81	130	142	103	91	117	148	140	130
Firearms or explosives	99	75	53	52	66	22	7	1	-	6
Cutting and piercing instruments	26	45	80	93	62	16	15	20	29	18
Jumping from high place	26	22	25	46	26	33	26	25	41	27
Other agents	91	59	40	26	52	59	22	16	14	23
Total	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Table CV.—Suicide: Mean annual death rates per million living in Standard Regions, and regional rates expressed as percentages of England and Wales, 1949-53

The late			Males				I	Female	S		
Regional summary: Northern 67 164 361 412 182 27 85 131 105 73		15-	35-	55-	and	ages	15-	35-	55-	and	ages
Regional summary: Northern 67 164 361 412 182 27 85 131 105 73	CON 1 STATE THAT I THE	Elit.				annual	death :	rates		47.18	
Northern	England and Wales	63	168	321	424	181	28	98	160	148	91
Northern	Regional summary:	80	02.5		P. P.	1.85	18 3	70			1000
East and West Ridings North Western		67	164	361	112	100	27	05	121	105	72
North Western Color											
North Midland	NT41 XXZ				The second second						
Midland 58 167 314 499 179 31 100 196 174 98 Eastern 68 176 305 389 182 32 97 166 136 92 London and South Eastern 68 169 294 424 180 32 104 160 149 95 Southern 61 188 308 368 182 23 106 143 136 90 Wales (including Monmouthshire) 56 127 274 311 145 26 77 132 85 68 England and Wales 100 </td <td>Month Midland</td> <td></td>	Month Midland										
Eastern	Midland										
London and South Eastern 68 169 294 424 180 32 104 160 149 95 Southern 54 163 304 418 171 27 106 157 150 95 South Western 61 188 308 368 182 23 106 143 136 90 Wales (including Monmouthshire) 56 127 274 311 145 26 77 132 85 68	Fostorn										
Eastern 68 169 294 424 180 32 104 160 149 95 Southern 54 163 304 418 171 27 106 157 150 95 South Western 61 188 308 368 182 23 106 143 136 90 Wales (including Monmouthshire) 56 127 274 311 145 26 77 132 85 68 England and Wales 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100		00	170	303	309	102	32	91	100	130	92
Southern	Eastorn	60	160	204	121	100	22	104	100	140	0.5
South Western Color Colo	Courthous										
Wales (including Monmouthshire) 56 127 274 311 145 26 77 132 85 68 England and Wales 100 10	Couth Wastern										
The late of the		01	100	308	308	182	23	106	143	136	90
England and Wales 100 10		56	127	274	211	145	00		100	0.5	
England and Wales 100	mounisme)	30	12/	214	311	143	26	11	132	85	68
England and Wales 100	多数数 · 基本公司 · 小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小小	10	30.7	03.3.3		100	THE S	20 1			
England and Wales 100		100	34.			Perce	ntages	100	100		
Northern	England and Wales	100	100	100	100			100	100	100	100
Northern	Regional summary:	35	21 1	9 13	12	18	81.1	DEL	4.2	121	-066
East and West Ridings 103 102 103 103 103 82 102 101 104 100 North Western 110 101 107 110 107 86 98 104 124 105 North Midland 92 98 120 108 104 96 99 106 98 99 Midland 92 99 98 118 99 111 102 123 118 108 Eastern 108 105 95 92 101 114 99 104 92 101 London and South Eastern 108 101 92 100 99 114 106 100 101 104 South Western 86 97 95 99 94 96 108 98 101 104 South Western 97 112 96 87 101 82 108 89 92 99 Wales (including Mon-		106	98	112	97	101	96	87	82	71	80
North Western 110 101 107 110 107 86 98 104 124 105 North Midland 92 98 120 108 104 96 99 106 98 99 Midland 92 99 98 118 99 111 102 123 118 108 Eastern 108 105 95 92 101 114 99 104 92 101 London and South Eastern 108 101 92 100 99 114 106 100 101 104 Southern 86 97 95 99 94 96 108 98 101 104 South Western 97 112 96 87 101 82 108 89 92 99 Wales (including Mon- 102 103 104 82 108 89 92 99	East and West Ridings										
North Midland 92 98 120 108 104 96 99 106 98 99 Midland 92 99 98 118 99 111 102 123 118 108 Eastern 108 105 95 92 101 114 99 104 92 101 London and South Eastern 108 101 92 100 99 114 106 100 101 104 Southern 86 97 95 99 94 96 108 98 101 104 South Western 97 112 96 87 101 82 108 89 92 99 Wales (including Mon- 98 7 112 96 87 101 82 108 89 92 99	Month Wastern										
Midland 92 99 98 118 99 111 102 123 118 108 Eastern 108 105 95 92 101 114 99 104 92 101 London and South Eastern 108 101 92 100 99 114 106 100 101 104 Southern 86 97 95 99 94 96 108 98 101 104 South Western 97 112 96 87 101 82 108 89 92 99 Wales (including Mon- 97 112 96 87 101 82 108 89 92 99	NT- 41 NC 11 1										
Eastern	Midland										
London and South Eastern 108 101 92 100 99 114 106 100 101 104 Southern 86 97 95 99 94 96 108 98 101 104 South Western 97 112 96 87 101 82 108 89 92 99 Wales (including Mon-	Factorn										
Eastern		100	103	,,,	12	101	117	"	104	12	101
Southern 86 97 95 99 94 96 108 98 101 104 South Western 97 112 96 87 101 82 108 89 92 99 Wales (including Mon-	Fostern	108	101	92	100	99	114	106	100	101	104
South Western 97 112 96 87 101 82 108 89 92 99 Wales (including Mon-	Courthorn										
Wales (including Mon-	South Weston										
		100	117		0,	101	02	100	0)	12	1
	mouthshire)	89	76	85	73	80	93	79	83	57	75

Table CVI.—Accidental falls: Death rates per million living by sex and age, and Comparative Mortality Indices by sex, 1901 to 1953

	bnat	All	0-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65–	75 and over	C.M.I. (1938 =1.00)
Males 1901–10 1911–20 1921–30 1931–35 1936–40 1941–45 1946 1947 1948 1949	Orbit	84 107 85 93 120 109 86 97 80 78	45 38 25 25 31 35 27 31 27 20	25 30 18 18 24 26 21 26 22 18	23 39 31 31 34 40 25 33 22 28	24 36 31 33 40 30 26 42 27 31	39 56 37 37 51 41 30 36 37 33	69 93 56 47 58 58 43 50 41 38	119 155 93 79 95 87 57 68 49 57	209 254 161 146 177 157 107 108 85 68	420 454 352 338 414 337 245 254 211 185	1,253 1,373 1,306 1,609 1,910 1,448 1,203 1,352 1,122 1,162	1·06 1·29 0·92 0·92 1·05 0·93 0·73 0·80 0·66 0·63
1949* 1950* 1951* 1952* 1953*	007	79 74 86 79 84	25 14 17 16 14	18 18 17 17 17	27 19 17 23 22	28 25 34 30 29	32 29 35 30 30	35 34 40 30 33	55 50 51 47 52	71 71 85 78 80	191 183 241 221 246	1,174 1,139 1,275 1,169 1,254	0.66 0.61 0.71 0.64 0.68
Females 1901–10 1911–20 1921–30 1931–35 1936–40 1941–45 1946 1947 1948 1949	SET	68 69 73 100 136 118 110 111 100 105	27 20 13 14 18 17 15 11 11 10	6 6 4 5 6 8 4 7 4 6	4 5 4 3 4 5 3 9 4 3	4 5 4 3 5 6 5 4 4 2	10 8 5 6 6 6 6 6 4 3 2	26 20 10 8 12 11 6 5 4	64 50 31 30 34 26 11 15 18	132 108 85 92 123 81 59 58 51 50	389 356 318 388 476 346 260 286 231 232	1,657 1,752 1,845 2,283 2,714 2,135 2,037 1,947 1,726 1,840	0.88 0.83 0.75 0.90 1.11 0.85 0.76 0.75 0.66 0.69
1949* 1950* 1951* 1952* 1953*	3 3	105 113 117 105 123	12 8 9 9 7	6 2 - 2 4	4 2 2 2 2 2	1 1 5 5 5 2	2 3 3 2 4	5 5 3 5 5	15 14 12 11 15	51 45 46 44 50	230 230 240 218 241	1,822 1,994 2,034 1,743 2,018	0·69 0·73 0·75 0·66 0·75

^{*} According to the 6th Revision of the International Classification (Nos. E900–904). Other years according to the classification in use at the time.

Table CVII.—Accidental falls (E900-E904): Death rates per million living by sex and age in conurbations and urban/rural aggregates, 1953

Age Sex PINO	Allages	0-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
ENGLAND AND WALES \ M		18 13	10	26	30	33	52 15	80 50	246 241	1,254 2,018
Conurbations: Tyneside $\dots \dots M_F$. 102	28	31	40	48	53	53	75 21	269 212	1,700 2,133
West Yorkshire $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} M \\ F \end{array} \right.$		31	<u>-</u> 9	36	61	59 8	65 44	107 64	<i>333</i> 280	1,818 2,947
South East Lancashire $\dots \begin{cases} M \\ F \end{cases}$	100	11 33	29	65	35	51 16	82 11	119 52	411 196	929 2,083
Merseyside $\left\{ egin{array}{ll} M \\ F \end{array} \right.$		32 17	9	37 10	31 9	64	92 31	136 51	351 250	1,400 2,346
West Midlands $\begin{cases} M \\ F \end{cases}$	77 109	11 11	5	47	39 6	6 12	53 6	41 67	339 378	1,440 2,024
Greater London $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} M \\ F \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$	74 91	26 24	10 4	30	25 3	26 6	57 13	76 44	197 216	1,163 1,439
Areas outside conurbations: Urban areas with populations of 100,000 and over { F		21 13	12 7	23 5	21 2	34 2	59 12	79 57	271 236	1,468 2,054
Urban areas with populations { M of 50,000 and under 100,000 { F		8 8	<u>-</u>	25 —	38 8	<u>26</u>	44 20	88 45	283 295	1,408 2,432
Urban areas with populations { M under 50,000 { F		19 11	8 1	9 5	31	37 4	46 16	81 56	256 270	1,248 2,231
Rural Districts $\left\{ \begin{smallmatrix} N \\ F \end{smallmatrix} \right\}$		12 3	12 3	24	28 4	30 5	33 12	59 38	155 189	1,081 2,020

Table CVIII.—Accidental falls (E900-E904): Annual average of deaths and percentage distribution according to place of occurrence, 1949-53*

	Home and resident institution	Farm, mine or industrial premises	Place for recreation or sport	Other	Total
From one level to another	1,217	298 .	16	234	1,765
of total	69	17	1	13	100
On the same level	1,253	22	8	330	1,613
On the same level { Per cent of total	78	1	0	21	100
Deaths	614	9	1	260	884
Unspecified { Per cent of total	70	1	0	29	100

^{*} Excluding non-civilians for 1949 only.

[†] C.M.I's. are based on civilian deaths and civilian populations for the years 1940–1949 inclusive.

MISCELLANEOUS

Infectious Diseases—deaths occurring a long period after onset

The rules for classification, embodied in the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948, state that "when an acute infective disease classified in categories 040-043, 050, 055, 056, 058, 084-087, 100-108 is certified as the underlying cause of some other condition and the interval between its onset and death is stated to be one year or more, it is recommended that such deaths should be appropriately identified in tabulation." This practice has been followed in England and Wales, and the deaths in question in 1953 are separately tabulated below. Four infectious diseases were involved: Paratyphoid fever (1 death), Scarlet fever (23 deaths), Diphtheria (3 deaths) and Measles (3 deaths).

	Interva	l between or	iset of infect	ious disease	and death (years)
Age at death	1–4	5–9	10–19	20–29	30–39	40 and over
65 and over	1	Paratypi	hoid Fever (041)	o diw das	es madali Tomas
15-44	1	Scarle	5	1 2	5	3 6
45–64	1	Diphth	eria (055) 1	_	1	-
5–14 65 and over	2 1	Meas —	les (085) —	n minon	100 - 100 -	

Details of age, sex, other conditions on death certificate, and interval (in years) since onset of the infectious disease, are:—

Age	Sex	Associated conditions	Interval (in years) since onset of infec- tious disease
85	F	Paratyphoid fever Cerebral degeneration; cerebral thrombosis	2
16 16 18 20 28 37 38 45 45 46 49 50 51 52 55 57 61	FFFFF FMMFFFFFMMF	Scarlet fever Uræmia; chronic nephritis with hypertension Hypertension; chronic nephritis Cardiac failure; chronic nephritis Cardiac failure; mitral stenosis and pulmonary infarcts Congestive cardiac failure; auricular fibrillation; mitral disease Hæmoptysis; mitral stenosis; pulmonary fibrosis Mitral stenosis; aortic regurgitation Congestive cardiac failure; valvular heart disease Coronary occlusion; mitral stenosis Mitral regurgitation Myocardial failure; mitral stenosis and regurgitation Myocardial degeneration; mitral incompetence Auricular fibrillation Coronary thrombosis; chronic myocarditis Chronic nephritis Aortic and mitral stenosis; chronic nephritis Coronary embolism; auricular fibrillation	4 10 12 15 15 19 21 19 (in childhood (in childhood) 41 20 20 30 30 40
66 67 76 77	F F M	Uræmia; nephritis, myocarditis; mitral stenosis Myocardial degeneration; valvular disease of heart; acute endocarditis Myocardial failure; mitral stenosis Congestive cardiac failure; mitral incompetence	(when a girl) 49 (in childhood 50
79	F M	Endocarditis	(in childhood (in childhood
55 55 62	M F F	Diphtheria Congestive cardiac failure; myocarditis Myocardial failure; heart block	2 18 30
6 8 71	M F M	Measles Encephalitis	2½ 3 2

Menical Certification of Cause of Death

dortumy analysis by Type of Certifier

the many factors influencing comparability of mortality statistic of diagnosis of cause of death. It is desirable to know for exam-

hat proportions of deales from enforced causes are certified by doctors and yeorogers; what proportions in hospital, where diagnostic facilities exist which lay not be available elsewhere; and what proportions are confirmed by post

eation of Diseases, in collaboration with the General Register Office, has repaired the present analysis of one quarter's deaths in England and Wales.

Deaths following vaccination or other prophylactic inoculation

This section includes deaths classified to E940-E942, vaccinia, post-vaccinal encephalitis and other complications of smallpox vaccination, and to E943, E944, post-immunization jaundice and hepatitis and other complications of prophylactic inoculation. Deaths classified to some other condition as the underlying cause, but with vaccination either mentioned on the certificate or ascertained by enquiry to have been associated with the death, are also mentioned here.

In 1953, five deaths were assigned to complications of vaccination against smallpox, viz:—

- Male aged 2 months, certified as encephalitis. Further enquiry gave vaccinia as the probable cause of encephalitis.
- 2. Male aged 5 months, certified as post-vaccinal encephalitis.
- 3. Male aged 42 years, certified as encephalitis, which later enquiry showed to be post-vaccinal.
- Female aged 5 months, certified as bronchopneumonia following generalised vaccinia and eczema.
- 5. Female aged 11 months, certified as encephalitis following vaccination.

There were three deaths assigned to other complications of prophylactic inoculation:—

- 1. Male aged 18 years, certified as extensive thrombosis of cerebral veins and dural venous sinuses following multiple inoculations.
- Male aged 54 years, certified as acute ventricular failure due to acute allergic reaction following upon an inoculation with a vaccine properly administered.
- 3. Female aged 2 years, certified as anaphylactic shock following an injection of globulin preparation as a diphtheria antitoxin with right peritonsillar abscess as an associated condition.

There were two deaths in connection with which vaccination was mentioned but which were assigned to other causes:—

- 1. Male aged 3 months, certified as unexplained convulsions and œdema of the brain following but almost certainly not due to vaccination.
- 2. Female aged 7 months, certified as thrombosis of superior longitudinal sinus and cerebral veins. Later enquiry showed that vaccination might have been a factor.

Medical Certification of Cause of Death

Mortality Analysis by Type of Certifier

One of the many factors influencing comparability of mortality statistics is the basis of diagnosis of cause of death. It is desirable to know, for example, what proportions of deaths from different causes are certified by doctors and by coroners; what proportions in hospital, where diagnostic facilities exist which may not be available elsewhere; and what proportions are confirmed by post mortem examination. The World Health Organization Centre for the Classification of Diseases, in collaboration with the General Register Office, has prepared the present analysis of one quarter's deaths in England and Wales.

The analysis is of 114,642 deaths registered during the June quarter of 1953. Table CIX (page 222) shows 60 groups of causes of death for all ages analysed by sex, and whether the death was certified by a doctor or by a coroner; if by a doctor, whether it occurred in hospital or elsewhere; and if by a coroner, whether or not an inquest was held. For each of these divisions, it also shows whether or not a post mortem examination was made. It shows that there was a very great variation between causes in the proportions confirmed by post mortem; from 1 per cent for senility (I.S.C. No. 794: 1,590 deaths), 5 per cent for non-rheumatic heart diseases (421, 422, 430-434: 18,074 deaths), 6 per cent for malignant neoplasm of breast (170: 1,964) and 9 per cent for cerebral vascular lesions (330-334: 16,111) to 70 per cent for pneumonia of newborn (763: 207), 73 per cent for meningococcal infections (057: 66) and 74 per cent for otitis media and mastoiditis (391-393: 84). The average for all causes was 20 per cent and for all non-violent causes (001-795) 18 per cent. For all malignant neoplasms (140-205: 21,442) it was 15 per cent.

Of the deaths certified by doctors, the proportions occurring in hospital varied from 19 per cent for influenza (I.S.C. Nos. 480-483: 428 deaths certified by doctors), 26 per cent for bronchitis (500-502: 4,355) and 28 per cent for senility (794: 1,572) to 95 per cent for pneumonia of newborn (763: 180) and acute poliomyelitis (080: 43), 98 per cent for appendicitis (550-553: 181), and 100 per cent for tuberculosis of the meninges and central nervous system (010: 97). The average for all non-violent causes (001-795: 98,992) was 43 per cent.

Confirmation by post mortem was rare in deaths certified by doctors outside hospital—0.3 per cent compared with 32 per cent for deaths certified by doctors in hospital.

Table CIX.—Percentage distribution according to method of certification.

Deaths registered in the June quarter, 1953, England and Wales

s. and the manner	oc a va so records a vel bedst	の作品	Do	ctor			Cor	oner	v bn	Total
International Classification	a box caredworle to lating	Hos	pital		se- iere	Inqu	iest		No	deaths (= 100
No.	Cause of death	P.M.	NO P.M.	P.M.	NO P.M.	P.M.	NO P.M.	P.M.	NO P.M.	per cent)
Trails to stoppe	12.02.005 SOFT A STATE OF STAT	U-By-	15.3	New York	PE	RSO	NS	NO E	SPAN.	- INTERP
001-008	Tuberculosis, respiratory	9	32	eit	46	4	A ALL	8	7-13	1,828
010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	30 28	67		22	1	1	10	三	100 164
020-029	Syphilitic disease	19 21	23 58		25 19	2	10 E	30 2	GE.	373 57
057	Meningococcal infections Acute poliomyelitis	42 16	21 65	3	5 4	2 2		26 14	2	66 51
085 092 Rem. 001–138	Measles Infectious hepatitis Other infective and parasitic diseases	11 44 24	49 27 35	=	30 14 20	5 8	<u>-</u>	10 11 9	025	80 66 222
140-148	Malignant neoplasm, mouth & pharynx csophagus	7	37 34	力的	53 48	1	1000	3 3	1	496 532
150 151 152–154	stomach	8 9	29 36		60 52	10-10 15-10		3	010	3,478 3 902
161	", larynx	10	29	20	55	1		6	023	222
162, 163 170 171	" " lung, bronchus breast	15 4 8	29		66 53	-		2 2 4		3,584 1,964 637
171 172–174 200	,, ,, uterus unspecified Lymphosarcoma, reticulosarcoma	8 31	27 30	1	61 35	1		4 3	1	376 176
201 204	Hodgkin's disease	20 23	32 41	=	42 30	1 1	二	4 4	1	204 495
Rem. 140–205	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms Thyrotoxicosis	15 13 14	33 23 36		48 53 42	1 2 2	1 1	3 8 5	-	5,385 92 767
330–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous			BETTA	10,55	00	100	La Con	1.50	mi di
391-393	System Otitis media and mastoiditis	50 40	32 25 30	=	58 1 20	1 1	=	5 23 9		16,111 84 82
400–402 410-416 420	Rheumatic fever	13 6	26 15		50 52	1 2		9 23	2	2,069 14,477
421, 422, 430–434 440–443	Other heart disease	2 5	26 34	=	67 55	_	1	3 5	=	18,076 2,646
444-447 450-456, 460-468 480-483	Hypertension without mention of heart Other circulatory disease Influenza	8 10 5	32 34 13	-	46 45 73	1 1 1 1	1 1 -	12 10 8	1	1,920 3,504 470
490–493	Pneumonia	15	43	-	27	2	-	13	-	3,791
500–502	Other diseases of respiratory system Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	15 35	20 22 37	1	68 35 11	1 10 3	1	6 16 14	1	4,702 964 1,182
540, 541 550–553	Appendicitis	33	51	-	1	5	=	9	neil	211
560, 561, 570 543, 571, 572, 764	Intestinal obstruction and hernia Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhæa Cirrhosis of liver	28 28 31	43 32 32	三	8 29 30	2 2 2 2	1	18 10 5		721 556 273
581 584, 585 590–594	Cirrhosis of liver Cholelithiasis, cholecystisis Nephritis and nephrosis	30 15	35 32		26 48	1	=	8 4	-	394 1,330
610 643–649, 660,	Hyperplasia of prostate	12	64	-	19	1	-	4	-	952
670–678, 680, 683, 687–689 }	Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium	19	19	-	5	12	-	46	-	58
750–759 760, 761 762	Congenital malformations Birth injury	34 51 45	37 32 39	1 1 -	16 9 6	1 1 1		11 6 7	$\left \frac{-}{1} \right $	1,051 486 629
763 770	Pneumonia of newborn	57 51	26 32	<u>-</u>	4 6	1	<u>_</u>	12	-	207 110
774, 776	Immaturity (without other disease peculiar to early infancy)	9	77		12	-	100.00	1	1	936
794 780-789,790-793,795 Rem. 210-795	Senility without psychosis Ill-defined and unknown cause Other defined and ill-defined diseases	4 20	27 23 35	1	71 9 34	30 3	1 1	1 13 7	19	1,590 66 5,094
001–795	All non-violent causes	9	29	-	51	1	070	8	1	110,059
E810-835 E800-802, 840-962	Motor vehicle accidents All other accidents	=	$-\frac{1}{1}$	_	<u>-</u> 1	55 53	44 42	$-\frac{1}{1}$	=	995 2,278
E963, 970–979 E964, 965, 980–999	Suicide	_	2	_	4	61 65	38 24	6		1,259
E800–999	All accidental and violent causes	-	1	-	1	56	41	1	-	4,583
	All causes	9	28	,_	49	3	2	8	1	144,642

Table CIX.—continued.

Parish to the last	PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE PERSO		Doc	tor		MAN.	Coro	ner		
International Classification		Hos	pital	Els		Inqu	uest		No uest	Total deaths (= 100
No.	Cause of death		NO	214	No		No		NO	per cent)
(ST2 T S	T Shirt was the first the same of the same	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	DAY OF STREET	P.M.		P.M.	Р.М.	STREET SHOP
001–008	Tuberculosis, respiratory	8	32	30	44	5	1 10	10	1 11	1 250
010	Tuberculosis of meninges and central nervous system	_	_	100	inolu	7201		10		1,258
011–019 020–029	Tuberculosis, other	31 18	33 25	n e o	20 27	2 2	2	11 27	=	100
056	Syphilitic disease	-	-	Harris	Pitor		-	-		243
057	Meningococcal infections	=	=		_		二		_	38 35
085	Measles Infectious hepatitis		-	-	-	=	=	=		41
Rem. of 001–138	Other infective and parasitic diseases	20	33	1	18	10	5	13	-	12
140–148 150	Malignant neoplasm, mouth & pharynx ,, csophagus	6 14	39 34	_	52 47	=	_	2 4	1	363 325
151 152–154	,, ,, stomach	10	30 38		56 49	1		3 4		1,983
161	" " larynx	10	29	1	53	-	1	7	-	18
162–163 170	,, ,, lung, bronchus breast	14	27	=	53	1		5	_	3,065
200	Lymphosarcoma, reticulosarcoma Hodgkin's disease	32 19	28 34		34 39	1 2	1	5 6	-	10:
204	Leukæmia, aleukæmia	21	40	Second	32	ĩ	-	6	_	247
Rem. 140–205	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms Thyrotoxicosis	16	32	200	47	1	-	4		2,955
260	Diabetes Vascular lesions affecting central nervous	12	41	-	39	2		5	1	25
391–393	system	4 48	33 28	200	57	1 2		5 21	_	6,840
400–402	Rheumatic fever			Tuesday.						20
410–416	Chronic rheumatic heart disease Coronary disease, angina	13	24	A SUPPLY OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	48 49	1 2		12 26	3	9,189
421, 422, 430–434 140–443	Other heart disease	3 6	26 36		65 51	1	=	4 5		7,628
144-447 150-456, 460-468	Hypertension without mention of heart	9	34		42	1		12	1	950
480-483	Other circulatory disease	10 5	35		45 74	1 1	二	9 10	_	1,648
190–493 500–502	Pneumonia	17	40 22	=	67	2 2	=	16 5	二	1,98° 3,16°
170–475, 510–527 540–541	Other diseases of respiratory system Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	15	20	1	31	13	1	19	1	66
550-553	Appendicitis	37 32	37 50		9 2	6	1	13 9	=	87 12
560, 561, 570 543, 571, 572, 764	Intestinal obstruction and hernia Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	32	39 32		7 21	3	I	19 10	<u></u>	339
581	Cirrhosis of liver	29	31	_	33	2	1	4		14
90-594	Cholelithiasis, cholecystitis Nephritis and nephrosis	36 15	33 34		21 44	2 2 1	1	8 5	=	12 70
50–759	Hyperplasia of prostate	12 39	64 37	<u>-</u>	19 10	1 1	=	12		95:
760,761	Birth injury	55	31	1	8	1	_	4 7	_	30
63	Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis Pneumonia of newborn	49 58	37 24	<u>-</u>	5 4	1 1	1 1	7	1	37:
774,776	Hæmolytic disease of newborn Immaturity (without other disease	59	27	2	4	Table 1		8	_	5
" 政事 工作學 排	peculiar to early infancy)	8	76	-	13	-	-	1	2	520
794 780-789,790-793,795	Senility without psychosis	(VOD)	29	1550	70		_	1	1	576
Rem. 210-795	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	20	36		33	3	1	7	1000	2,228
01–795	All non-violent causes	10	29	0 <u>0</u> 0	48	2	-	10	1	56,220
E810-835 E800-802, 840-962	Motor vehicle accidents	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u> 1	220	<u></u>	56 55	44 41	<u></u>	_	782 1,282
2963, 970–979	Suicide	-	Ť			58	41			791
8800–999	All accidental and violent causes		1	10.60	N No.	56	41	1		2,890
200.1 Late 41	All causes	10	28	12 10	46	4	2	9	1	59,116

^{*} Percentages based on less than 50 deaths are not shown.

Andrew Company of the Party of		and the same of	Doc	tor			Coro	ner	SCHOOL STATE	Tota
International Classification	Dactor C	Hos	pital	Els		Inqu	iest		lo uest	death (= 10 per
No.	Cause of death	PM	NO P.M.	P.M.	NO P.M.	PM	NO P.M.	PM	NO P.M	cent)
350 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000 000	Marian Control of the	P.M.	P.M.	F.M.		EMA	No.	F.M.	F.M.	
	8 1 30 Q1 45 Q 1 45 Q 1 42 Q 1 42 Q 1	1 10	22						.	
001–008	Tuberculosis, respiratory Tuberculosis of meninges and central	12	33		49	2		4	1	570
011-019	nervous system Tuberculosis, other	27 23	69 42	=	25	O TOTAL S		4 9	=	5 6
)20-029	Syphilitic disease Whooping cough	21	19	() To ()	23	2	1	34	_	123
056	1 18 25 1 25 1 25 1 27 1 27 1 27 1 27 1 27 1			98218)	15 08					2
057	Meningococcal infections	_				- Indiana			=	1
185	Measles Infectious hepatitis	_		Non-CO		-	-		-	3
Rem. 001–138	Other infective and parasitic diseases	29	37	tiones.	23	5		5	-	9
40–148	Malignant neoplasm, mouth & pharynx	8 14	31 32		57 51		_	3 2 2 2	1	13 20
51	" stomach	6 8	26 34	al ys ia	66 55	R ail s.	-	2	-	1,49
52–154	,, larynx	-	_		-	41		-	-	4
62, 163	,, lung, bronchus	18	31	24	46	11		4	-	51
70 71	breast	8	29 37	_	65 53		_	4 2 2 4 1	_	1,93
72–174	y, uterus unspecified Lymphosarcoma, reticulosarcoma	8 29	27 32	1	61 37	=	=	4	=	37
		21	30	13505	47	Rule				8
201	Hodgkin's disease Leukæmia, aleukæmia	26	41		29			2 3 3 7 5		24
Rem. 140–205	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms Thyrotoxicosis	9	34 23	1 - 2	49 58	3 2		7	1	2,43
260	Diabetes	15	33	- 200	43	2	1	5	1	51
30–334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	4	31		59			. 5		9,27
91-393	Otitis media and mastoiditis	38	32	-	21	-	-		-	2 5
100-402 110-416	Rheumatic fever	13	27	1000 C	51	1		9 7	-	1,25
120	Coronary disease, angina	6	16	O Emple	57	1	511	17	2	5,28
421, 422, 430–434 140–443	Other heart disease Hypertension with heart disease	2 4	26	-	68 59	1	1 1	3 5 12	=	10,44
144–447 150–456, 460–468	Hypertension without mention of heart	7 10	29 32	G- 0	50 45	1 1	1	12	1	97
180–483	Other circulatory disease	4	16	1	72	î	1	6	-	25
490–493	Pneumonia	13	46	-	29	1	-	11	-	1,80
500–502	Bronchitis	15	18 28		71 42	4	-	10	012	1,53
540, 541 550–553	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum Appendicitis	30	37 54	distance of	17	5	=	15	=	30
DEFENDED TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	24	47	00318	9	2	1	17	1	38
560, 561, 570 543, 571, 572, 764	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa	23	32	-	35 26	1 2	-		-	30
581 584, 585	Cirrhosis of liver	27	36	A Day of	29	1		9 7 7	1	27
590–594 543–649, 660,	Nephritis and nephrosis Diseases of pregnancy, childbirth and	15	30	the last	52	1		3		62
643–649, 660, 670–678, 680, 683, 687–689	puerperium	19	19	o tine	5	12	-	46	1	er.
750–759	Congenital malformations	28	37		22	1	1	11	_	50
760, 761	Birth injury Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	45 41	37 35 43	-	10	1 2	-	9 7	=	18
762 763	Pneumonia of newborn	53	30	-	7 3 8	1	- 2	12 10	-	776
	Hæmolytic disease of newborn	44	36	1000	0		2	10		
74,776	Immaturity (without other disease peculiar to early infancy)	11	78	tue.	10	Odio	1	1	1	4
794 780-789,790-793,795	Senility without psychosis	1	26	=	72	1		1	=	1,01
Rem. 210–795	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	19	-35	1000	34	3	1	7	7	2,80
001–795	All non-violent causes	8	30	1000	55	1	-	6	1	53,83
E810-835	Motor vehicle accidents	-	-	- Delay	-	54	46	-	-	2
E800-802, 840-962 E963, 970-979	All other accidents		2	100	1	51 66	34	2	1	99
E964, 965, 980–999	Homicide and operations of war	9 70	loi v	100 3	logi	September 1	1	1	-	12-05
E800–999	All accidental and violent causes	-	1	-	1	56	41	1	-	1,6
	All causes	8	29	1-	53	2	2	6	1	55,5

^{*} Percentages based on less than 50 deaths are not shown.

When a certificate of cause of death contains more than one condition, it is necessary for the coder to select one of them as the cause for primary mortality classification. The certificate consists of two parts: I, in which should be entered the direct cause of death and, below it, the antecedent causes which gave rise to the direct cause, with the underlying condition, the one which initiated the sequence of events leading to death, stated last; and II, in which should be entered any other significant conditions which contributed to the death but were not related to the conditions entered in I.

If the certificate has been completed correctly, the cause stated last in part I will be the one selected for classification unless one of a number of exceptions to this general rule applies. These exceptions deal with cases where it is considered that a departure from the general rule will give a more precise picture of the cause of death. They are in effect coding conventions and the enquiry described here is not concerned with them. Where the certificate has not been completed correctly, however, certain other exceptions and supplementary rules must be applied which involve assumptions about the intention of the certifier or are purely arbitrary. A special enquiry was designed to test the results of the application of these exceptions and supplementary rules, to see whether they did, by and large, lead to the assignment intended by the certifier.

The instructions for selecting the underlying cause of death appear on pages 347-352 of Volume 1 of the Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death. The three exceptions concerned in the enquiry are stated as follows:—

- 1(d) Where the condition entered in I is clearly a direct sequel of a condition entered in II, the latter is to be preferred.
- 2(b) Where two or more conditions are entered in I in a highly improbable order of sequence, an error in the order of entry is to be assumed and the presumptive underlying condition selected.
- 2(c) Where it is highly improbable that the last stated condition entered in I could have been either the cause or a complication of the conditions entered above it, its entry in Part I is to be assumed to be an error and the selection made as though it had been entered in Part II as a significant contributory condition.

The supplementary rules are for use where it is impossible to select the underlying cause by applying the general rule or its exceptions, usually when two conditions are entered on the same line of Part I. They are intended to be applied in the order stated, i.e. each can be used only if those above it in the list do not apply. They can be summarised as follows:—

- 3(a) If one condition is frequently an immediate complication of the other, prefer the primary condition.
- 3(b) If one condition is an accident, poisoning, or other violence, prefer it.
- 3(c) If one is a surgical emergency or other very grave condition, prefer it.
- 3(d) If one is an infective or parasitic disease, prefer it.
- 3(e) If both are chronic conditions and the durations from onset to death are stated, prefer the one of longer duration.
- 3(f) Prefer the first mentioned.

The investigation covered deaths registered during two periods, September-November 1953 and March-June 1954; an enquiry form was sent to those doctors who certified deaths which required application of one of these exceptions or supplementary rules. It explained the reasons for the coder's assignment and asked him whether he agreed with it, preferred his original certification or had a third arrangement of the causes to propose.

The certifying doctors co-operated very well and out of a total of 516 enquiries, 482 were returned. Of these 394 represented agreement between doctor and coder and the remaining 88 represented disagreement; they were distributed over the various exceptions and rules as follows:—

		Agreed	Disagreed	Total
Exception 1(d)		20	F sallogs slur la	25
,, 2(b)		61	a departure from L	72
, $2(c)$		106	an your 31 drash	137
Supplementary rule	3(a)	nodi 7 live l	sansonoo 3on ei en	10
astronio, gove bus suc	3(b)	entain_othe	acrecily, powever, i	io botol qi noi
trab out to animass, a	3(c)	nondounse	ed which involves	loga sd u un
reif to test tile results	3(d)	r viu3mo l	mosque A logatid	4
the restrict, week of aging	3(e)	old 6 bas	shortese exceptions	6
,, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	3(f)	191	ingized 5/37 il bool	228
	Total	394	88 444	482
		t is lumbel	M salt 75 1 Store 6	A NO. SEL THE

Of the disagreements, 13 were cases where the doctor proposed an arrangement of the causes different from his original certificate and from that suggested by the coder, and 8 where he inserted or mentioned additional information. All these would have been assigned correctly if the rearrangement or additional information had been stated on the original certificate. In 9 other cases, the reply reiterated a sequence which was considered "highly improbable"—5 cases of cancer stated as "due to" a non-malignant condition, 1 of influenza "due to" pernicious anæmia, 1 of strangulated umbilical hernia "due to" hypertensive cardiac failure, 1 of tuberculosis "due to" chronic bronchitis, and 1 of perforated gastric ulcer "due to" bilateral bronchopneumonia.

Even including these cases, however, the enquiry shows that exceptions 1(d), 2(b) and 2(c) and the supplementary rules led to the correct assignment in over 80 per cent. of cases. A large number of the disagreements arose from the application of supplementary rule 3(f), which is acknowledged to be purely arbitrary and must inevitably lead to some errors with certificates completed in this manner. On the whole, it can be said that the procedures for dealing with incorrectly completed certificates operate with a satisfactory degree of accuracy.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Vital Statistics

Table A1 shows the census populations, by sex, of the several countries of Great Britain and Ireland for each census since 1821, and mid-year estimates for each of the last 36 years. Population estimates, marriages, births, deaths and infant deaths for the current year are shown in Table W and repeated, with comparative rates for earlier years, in Table CX.

Table CX.—Great Britain and Ireland. Vital Statistics. 1938, 1946 to 1953

	Louis Sales	Great Britain and Ireland	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic	Wales
	Е	stimated Mi	id-Year Hon	ne Populatio	on (in thousa	ands)	ESCHOLO AND
1953	Males Females Persons	25,823 27,732 53,555	21,206 22,903 44,109	2,444 2,673 5,117	675 709 1,384	1,498 1,447 2,945	1,275 1,321 2,596
1100	Alle China	Sar All Sa	Ma	rriages	A CONTRACTOR	1 9 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	STEPP I
1953 Persons ma 1,000 liv	arried per	410,944	344,998	40,927	9,416	15,603	19,967
1938 1946 1947		16·8 17·6 18·0	17·6 18·0 18·6	15·5 17·7 17·2	13·4 14·5 14·1	10·1 11·8 11·0	16:2
1948 1949 1950		17·6 16·6 15·8	18·2 17·1 16·3	16·8 16·0 15·5	13·7 13·4 13·2	10·8 10·9 10·9	bost-la
1951 1952 1953	bis sie	16·0 15·6 15·3	16·5 15·9 15·6	16·2 16·1 16·0	13·7 13·5 13·6	10·7 10·7 10·6	16·0 15·9 15·4
o per cent	s about s	Wales wa	Live	Births*	rom amba	organistics s	11 RES
1953 Per 1,000 li	 ving	866,281	684,372	90,913	28,794	62,202	41,528
1938 1946 1947	Une mile	15·7 19·6 20·8	15·1 19·2 20·5	17·7 20·2 21·9	20·0 22·3 23·2	19·4 22·9 23·2	15.3
1948 1949 1950	own law	18·3 17·2 16·5	17·8 16·7 15·8	19·3 18·4 17·7	21·7 21·2 20·9	22·0 21·5 21·3	bristini isvovos
1951 1952 1953	ing bel	16·1 16·1 16·2	15·5 15·3 15·5	17·7 17·7 17·8	20·7 20·9 20·9	21·2 21·8 21·1	16·0 16·0

^{*} England and Wales: occurrences; remainder: registrations.

Table CX.—continued

company who of contract such that contract such that that is recover		Great Britain and Ireland	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	Irish Republic	Wales
A TO THE DESTRUCT			De	aths†			
1953		611,805	503,529	58,878	14,813	34,585	31,392
Per 1,000 living 1931–1938‡ 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953	000	12·4 12·3 12·3 11·0 11·8 11·7 12·7 11·4 11·4	12:0 12:0 12:0 10:8 11:7 11:6 12:5 11:3 11:4	13:3 13:1 12:9 11:8 12:3 12:4 12:9 12:0 11:5	14·4 12·5 12·6 11·2 11·4 11·6 12·8 10·8 10·7	14·2 14·0 14·8 12·1 12·7 12·7 14·3 11·9 11·7	12·9 ————————————————————————————————————
					[booleo]	2,448	1,299
1953 Per 1,000 live birt	hs	24,662	18,324	2,800	1,090		
1938 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952		55 44 45 37 35 32 32 30 28	53 43 41 34 32 30 30 28 27	70 54 56 45 41 39 37 35 31	75 54 53 46 45 40 41 39 38	67 65 68 50 51 45 45 41 39	57 47 49 39 39 35 36 33 31

- † Deaths include those of non-civilians registered in the country. Death rates, except for the Irish Republic, are based on civilian deaths and populations for 1946. From 1947 to 1949 inclusive, the death rates for England and Wales and for Northern Ireland are based on total deaths and populations, and those for Scotland on total deaths and populations excluding armed forces overseas in 1939. The death rates from 1950 are based on total deaths and home populations.
- † Crude death rates in 1938 were rather lower than in adjacent years.
- § England and Wales: deaths per 1,000 related live births; remainder: deaths per 1,000 live births registered in the year.

Population.—The combined home population of Great Britain and Ireland at mid-1953 was estimated at 53,555,000, an increase of 5.6 per cent above that of 1939. The corresponding increase for England and Wales was about 6 per cent, for Scotland 2 per cent, for Northern Ireland 7 per cent and for the Irish Republic $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Marriage Rates.—The crude marriage rate declined a little in 1953 compared with 1952 in all the countries except Northern Ireland where the rate increased slightly. It was above the pre-war level in Scotland and Ireland, but in England and Wales the crude rate was below that of 1938. The crude rates, however, are somewhat misleading, as they are based on the total population of which only the non-married component is at risk and this component has been reduced by high marriage rates for over a decade. The detailed analysis in the Marriage chapter of this volume shows that in fact, in relation to the non-married population, marriage incidence in England and Wales is still very much higher than before the war.

Birth Rates.—Crude birth rates, which had been declining from their post-war peak in 1947, remained fairly steady after 1951. In England and Scotland there was even a very small increase in 1953.

Death Rates.—Crude death rates in 1953 were about the same as in the previous year except in Scotland where a fall of 0.5 brought the rate to within 0.1 of that for England and Wales.

Infant Mortality Rates.—The death rates of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births were lower in 1953 than ever before. The combined rate per 1,000 for the whole of Great Britain and Ireland was 28, and the individual rates were 27 in England and Wales, 31 in Scotland, 38 in Northern Ireland and 39 in the Irish Republic.

Causes of Death in the United Kingdom.—Numbers of deaths and crude death rates in 1953 for a short list of causes are given in Table CXI for the United Kingdom as a whole and for the constituent countries.

In relation to rates for the United Kingdom as a whole, mortality from respiratory tuberculosis was high among men in Wales and among women in Scotland and Northern Ireland. The mortality from cancer of the stomach was higher for each sex in Wales, whereas mortality from cancer of the lung (each sex) and from cancer of the breast (female) were notably lower in Northern Ireland. The latter area had the highest rate for acute rheumatic fever but, together with Scotland, the lowest for chronic rheumatic heart disease. Deaths ascribed to intracranial vascular disorders, coronary and myocardial disease, tended to be higher in Scotland, but fewer deaths were assigned to hypertension.

In Wales a lower mortality from pneumonia was recorded for females whereas death rates from bronchitis were much higher in Wales and in England than in Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Large differences were recorded in the proportions of deaths assigned to senility, arising from differences in certification and classification between the countries.

Mortality from motor vehicle accidents showed no large variations, but the rates for fatal accidents of other kinds were notably higher in Scotland (each sex) and in Wales (males). The high figures in Northern Ireland, especially for males, are largely due to the fact that most of the bodies recovered from the M.V. *Princess Victoria*, which foundered in the North Channel on 31st January, 1953, were brought to Northern Ireland ports. The suicide rates for each sex were highest in England, lower in Wales and Scotland, and lowest in Northern Ireland.

Table CXI.—Deaths and Death Rates by Cause and Sex, 1953. United Kingdom and its Divisions

Cause of Death				Deaths	9 E				Death	Rates per m	nillion living	0 7	
(and International Classification numbers)	Sex	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
All causes	M. F.	297,486 279,734	289,816 272,591	242,373 229,764	17,117 14,275	30,326 28,552	7,670 7,143	12,226 10,653	12,251 10,669	12,161 10,646	13,425 10,806	12,408 10,682	11,363 10,075
Tuberculosis of respiratory system (001-008)	M. F.	6,315 3,014	6,171 2,901	5,000 2,281	447 185	724 435	144 113	260 115	261 114	251 106	351 140	296 163	213 159
Tuberculosis, other forms (010-019)	M. F.	632 598	604 567	481 420	36 52	87 95	28 31	26 23	26 22	24 19	28 39	36 36	41 44
Syphilis and its sequelæ (020-029)	M. F.	1,088 479	1,073 468	941 432	60 12	72 24	15 11	45 18	45 18	47 20	47 9	29 9	22 16
Typhoid fever (040)	(M. F.	3 3	2 3	1 2		1 1	_1	0	0 0	0 0		0 0	1
Cholera (043)	(M. F.	=	=	_						=		4	
Dysentery, all forms (045-048)	(M. F.	27 24	27 22	19 17		8 5		1 1	1 1	1 1		3 2	- 3
Scarlet fever and streptococcal sore throat (050-051)	(M. F.	26 40	25 40	21 34	2 4	2 2	_1	1 2	1 2	1 2	2 3	1 1	
Diphtheria (055)	(M. F.	12 14	12 13	11 12	10. 三	1 1	1	0 1	1 1	1 1		0 0	
Whooping cough (056)	(M. F.	124 173	119 165	96 130	8 9	15 26	5 8	5 7	5 6	5 6	6 7	6 10	7 11
Meningococcal infections (057)	€ M. F.	189 147	186 142	155 112	11 13	20 17	3 5	8 6	8 6	8 5	9 10	8 6	4 7
Plague (058)	{ M. F.			=			A ST	まる三	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		7.8-4		
Acute poliomyelitis (080)	{ M. F.	214 134	205 128	190 115	9 6	6 7	9 6	9 5	9 5	10 5	7 5	2 3	13 8
Smallpox (084)	{ M. F.	6 2	6 2	6 2			1000	0 0	0 0	0 0	是言	1	
Measles (085)	{ M. F.	154 123	153 121	128 94	14 9	11 18	1 2	6 5	6 5	6 4	11 7	5 7	1 3
Typhus and other rickettsial diseases (100-108)	M. F.	1	1	1	E								

Table CXI.—continued.

Combonic of Bures (SA1)	. 是	1 10	374	191 91)	36	167	17	*	- T	al Date		91	18
Cause of Death (and International Classification numbers)	Sex	United Kingdom	Great Britain	Deaths	Wales	Scotland ,	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Malaria (110-117) {	M F.	5	5	3	1	1	-	0	0	0	1	0	Promise of the contract of the
All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	M F.	661 619	632 609	520 528	43 27	69 54	29 10	27 24	27 24	26 24	34 20	28 20	43 14
Malignant neoplasms (140-205) {	M F.	52,335 47,904	51,245 46,804	43,113 39,609	2,822 2,380	5,310 4,815	1,090 1,100	2,151 1,824	2,166 1,832	2,163 1,835	2,213 1,802	2,173 1,801	1,615 1,551
Malignant neoplasm of stomach (151)	M F.	9,153 7,242	8,935 7,033	7,407 5,765	637 444	891 824	218 209	376 276	378 275	372 267	500 336	365 308	323 295
Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung (162-163)	M F.	. 14,536 2,595	14,353 2,552	12,205 2,163	676 88	1,472 301	183 43	597 99	607 100	612 100	530 67	602 113	271 61
Malignant neoplasm of breast {	M F.	. 89 9,144	87 8,980	74 7,723	7 435	6 822	2 164	4 348	4 351	4 358	5 329	308	231
Malignant neoplasm of uterus	F.	4,536	4,421	3,707	238	476	115	173	173	172	180	178	162
(171-174) Leukæmia and aleukæmia (204) {	M F.	. 1,270 1,105	1,234 1,083	1,046 964	70 41	118 78	36 22	52 42	52 42	52 45	55 31	48 29	53 31
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms (remainder of 140-205) {	M F.	. 27,287 23,282	26,636 22,735	22,381 19,287	1,432 1,134	2,823 2,314	651 547	1,121 887	1,126 890	1,123 894	1,123 858	1,155 866	964 772
Benign and unspecified neoplasms (210-239)	M F.	900	876 986	781 858	57 60	38 68	24 19	37 38	37 39	39 40	45 45	16 25	36 27
Diabetes mellitus (260) {	M F.	. 1,225 2,489	1,195 2,438	1,003 1,983	63 145	129 310	30 51	50 95	51 95	50 92	49 110	53 116	44 72
Anæmias (290-293) {	M F.		654 1,170	547 939	33 85	74 146	27 46	28 46	28 46	27 44	26 64	30 55	40 65
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system (330-334)	M F.	33,358 45,532	32,543 44,421	26,788 36,838	1,974 2,469	3,781 5,114	815 1,111	1,371 1,734	1,376 1,739	1,344 1,707	1,548 1,869	1,547 1,913	1,207 1,567
Non-meningococcal meningitis (340)	M F.	. 268 210	260 203	212 172	18 12	30 19	8 7	11 8	11 8	11 8	14 9	12 7	12 10
Rheumatic fever (400-402) {	M F.	. 182 214	166 189	127 155	16 12	23 22	16 25	7 8	7 7	6 7	13 9	9 8	24 35
Chronic rheumatic heart disease (410-416)	M F.	3,685 6,166	3,608 6,036	3,135 5,132	199 371	274 533	77 130	151 235	153 236	157 238	156 281	112 199	114 183

Table CXI.—continued.

Cause of Death	1 37	1014	199	Deaths	1	20			Death	Rates per m	nillion living		
(and International Classification numbers)	Sex	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Arteriosclerotic heart diseases, including coronary disease (420)	{ M. F.	M. 78,945	43,885 25,580	36,386 21,544	2,580 1,241	4,919 2,795	M. 2,030	M. 3,244	1,855	1,826	2,024 939	2,013 1,046	M. 3,007
Degenerative heart disease (421, 422)	{ M. F.	F. 72,597	33,030 45,303	27,401 38,053	1,884 2,347	3,745 4,903	F. 1,714	F. 2,765	1,396	1,375 1,763	1,478 1,777	1,532 1,834	F. 2,417
Other diseases of heart (430-434)	{ M. F.	4,398 4,778	4,173 4,552	3,382 3,732	206 210	585 610	225 226	181 182	176 178	170 173	162 159	239 228	333 319
Hypertension with heart disease (440-443)	{ M. F.	5,831 6,868	5,638 6,652	4,904 5,759	312 325	422 568	193 216	240 262	238 260	246 267	245 246	173 212	286 305
Hypertension without mention of heart (444-447)	{ M. F.	4,472 4,579	4,374 4,502	3,736 3,846	285 256	353 400	98 77	184 174	185 176	187 178	224 194	144 150	145 109
Other circulatory diseases (450-	{ M. F.	7,733 8,626	7,630 8,512	6,451 7,335	452 444	727 733	103 114	318 328	323 333	324 340	355 336	297 274	153 161
1 Influenza (480-483)	{ M. F.	3,094 3,760	3,039 3,698	2,768 3,434	137 126	134 138	55 62	127 143	128 145	139 159	107 95	55 52	81 87
Pneumonia (490-493)	{ M. F.	11,869 11,158	11,572 10,881	10,236 9,712	462 349	874 820	297 277	488 425	489 426	514 450	362 264	358 307	440 391
Bronchitis (500-502)	{ M. F.	20,874 11,690	20,610 11,534	18,303 10,390	1,199 500	1,108 644	264 156	858 445	871 451	918 481	940 379	453 241	391 220
Other diseases of respiratory system (470-475, 510-527)	{ M. F.	3,761 1,703	3,686 1,632	2,810 1,355	473 93	403 184	75 71	155 65	156 64	141 63	371 70	165 69	111 100
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum (540-541)	{ M. F.	4,298 1,491	4,219 1,468	3,599 1,273	196 58	424 137	79 23	177 57	178 57	181 59	154 44	173 51	117 32
Appendicitis (550-553)	{ M. F.	624 414	612 408	524 330	26 26	62 52	12 6	26 16	26 16	26 15	20 20	25 19	18
Intestinal obstruction and hernia (560-561, 570)	{ M. F.	1,711 1,760	1,672 1,715	1,390 1,422	94 84	188 209	39 45	70 67	71 67	70 66	74 64	77 78	58 63
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa except diarrhœa of newborn (543, 571-572)	{ M. F.	1,302 1,534	1,206 1,483	971 1,244	86 83	149 156	96 51	54 58	51 58	49 58	67 63	61 58	142 72
Cirrhosis of liver (581)	{ M. F.	761 589	751 574	611 467	39 38	101	10 15	31 22	32 22	31 22	31 29	41 26	15 21

Table CXI.—continued.

Cause of Death				Deaths			THE COLUMN		Dea	th Rates per	million livi	ng	
(and International Classification numbers)	Sex	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom	Great Britain	England	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
Nephritis and nephrosis (590-594) {	M. F.	3,161 3,024	3,072 2,937	2,565 2,409	237 218	270 310	89 87	130 115	130 115	129 112	186 165	110 116	132 123
Hyperplasia of prostate (610)	M.	4,730	4,568	3,815	358	395	162	194	193	191	281	162	240
Complications of pregnancy, child- birth and puerperium (640-689)	F.	630	613	487	40	86	17	24	24	23	30	32	24
Congenital malformations (750-759) {	M. F.	2,653 2,440	2,537 2,342	2,069 1,918	147 127	321 297	116 98	109 93	107 92	104 89	115 96	131 111	172 138
Birth injuries, postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis (760-762)	M. F.	3,169 2,026	3,043 1,939	2,475 1,590	165 97	403 252	126 87	130 77	129 76	124 74	129 73	165 94	187 123
Diarrhœa of newborn (764) {	M. F.	M. 729	44 32	28 20	8 4	8 8	M. 34	M. 30	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	1 1	6 3	3 3	M. 50
Other infections of newborn (763, { 765-768)	M. F.	F. 463	651 419	545 349	41 29	65 41	F. 12	F. 18	28 16	27 16	32 22	27 15	∫F. 17
Other diseases of early infancy, and immaturity unqualified (770-776)	M. F.	3,135 2,331	2,984 2,230	2,357 1,827	214 134	413 269	151 101	129 89	126 87	118 85	168 101	169 101	224 142
Senility without mention of psychosis, ill-defined and unknown	M.	3,929	3,602	2,498	306	798	327	161	152	125	240	327	484
causes (790-795)	F.	6,080	5,653	4,381	453	819	427	232	221	203	343	306	602
All other diseases (remainder 001-795) {	M. F.	9,726 12,316	9,371 11,953	7,756 9,886	579 746	1,036 1,321	355 363	400 469	396 468	389 458	454 565	424 494	526 512
Motor vehicle accidents (E810- E835) {	M. F.	3,870 1,203	3,763 1,175	3,125 972	217 61	421 142	107 28	159 46	159 46	157 45	170 46	172 53	159
All other accidents (E800-E802, E840-E962)	M. F.	7,174 5,606	6,906 5,433	5,323 4,398	470 267	1,113 768	268 173	295 213	292 213	267 204	369 202	455 287	39° 24
Suicide and self-inflicted injury (E963, E970-E979)	M. F.	3,240 1,841	3,208 1,827	2,893 1,666	127 68	188 93	32 14	133 70	136 72	145 77	100 51	77 35	4' 20
Homicide and operations of war (E964, E965, E980-E999)	M. F.	207 120	203 115	174 99	4	25 16	4 5	9 5	9 5	9 5	3	10 6	

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN POPULATION AND HEALTH STATISTICS

United Nations

Population Commission

The seventh session of the Population Commission was held in New York from the 19th to the 30th of January, 1953. The United Kingdom was represented by Mr. N. H. Carrier of the General Register Office.

The session was attended by representatives of all the fifteen States entitled to nominate members. Mr. D. Vogelnik (Yugoslavia) was elected Chairman; Mr. G. Jardim (Brazil) Vice-Chairman; the United Kingdom representative was elected *Rapporteur* and Mr. J. Mertens de Wilmars (Belgium) *Assistant Rapporteur*.

In its Report, the Commission recommended three resolutions for adoption by the Economic and Social Council. The first of these aimed at drawing the attention of Member governments to a report, originally prepared by the Secretariat for the consideration of the Commission, and since published under the title Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends. This report summarises the state of contemporary knowledge of the effects of social and economic changes on population trends (i.e. on birth and death rates, fertility, migration, population structure, etc.) and is particularly valuable as a reference work to the literature on the relations between population and developments in other fields. The second resolution was designed to encourage the Secretary-General of United Nations to give, within the limits of available resources and with due regard to the priorities indicated by the Commission, appropriate technical assistance to governments requesting help in making analytical studies of the results of their censuses. The third resolution, on the subject of internal migration, was included in the Report at the instance of the representatives of the less developed countries; the aim of the sponsors being to emphasise the social and economic implications of internal migration, with particular reference to the process of economic development, and to get the subject recognised as suitable for attracting technical assistance.

It was at this session of the Commission that plans for the *World Population Conference* reached a more definite stage. The Commission considered an invitation from the Italian Government to hold the Conference in Rome and, as its recommendation to the Economic and Social Council showed, the members were much in favour of accepting this offer of hospitality. In addition to discussing the venue of the Conference, the Commission emphasised the desirability of focusing the agenda on the more important population problems and pointed to the danger that the Conference might be less effective if discussion became too diffuse through the inclusion of too many topics. Apart from this general statement, however, the Commission did not specify what the scope of the Conference should be. The Economic and Social Council had already decided that the Conference should be devoted solely to the exchange of ideas and experience on population matters among experts in the field concerned.

Another of the more substantial matters discussed by the Commission was a series of draft recommendations designed to improve and standardise vital statistics. The Commission's views on the recommendations, subsequently published under the title of Principles for a Vital Statistics System,2 were set out in detail in an appendix to its Report. The draft recommendations had previously been submitted to governments for comment and one of the more important observations made by the United Kingdom, namely, that the "principles" would be more useful and generally acceptable if an indication were given of the extent to which they were applicable in varying local conditions, was incorporated in the body of the Commission's Report.³ For this purpose countries were regarded as belonging to one of three groups: those at a stage of development in which a general registration system is impracticable; those engaged in setting up a registration system, but not yet in a position to give more than a limited attention to vital statistics; and those with a well-established registration system who would be better able to give attention to improving the scope and quality of statistical information derived from it. It was the Commission's opinion that the "principles" were mainly applicable to countries in this last mentioned group. It was not intended that the principles should be regarded in any way as mandatory, but that they should serve as guides, representing a "goal" towards which countries might work.

The Commission also modified—in the light of comments made by governments and others—recommendations made for the improvement of *international migration statistics*.

Other matters considered by the Commission were the extent to which there were gaps in knowledge of the interaction of demographic, economic, and social factors; the demographic aspects of the programmes of regional economic commissions; national and local studies of population in relation to economic and social development of under-developed countries; analysis of the results of population censuses taken around 1950; recent trends in the birth rate; methods of measuring infant mortality; and a proposal that a study should be made of demographic aspects of problems of the aged.

Statistical Commission

The Statistical Commission held its seventh session from the 2nd to the 13th of February, 1953, in New York. The United Kingdom was represented by Mr. H. Campion, Director of the Central Statistical Office.

The Commission considered in detail the principles for a vital statistics system and drafted a resolution in which the Economic and Social Council was invited to draw the attention of countries to the importance of developing vital statistics and to request the Secretary-General to consult with countries and assist them in applying the principles. A statement of the "principles" was reproduced in the third Annex to the Commission's Report.⁴

The fourth Annex to the Report sets out in detail recommendations adopted by both the Population Commission and the Statistical Commission for improving *international migration statistics*.

Economic and Social Council

The Reports of the Population and Statistical Commissions were presented to the Economic and Social Council at its fifteenth session, held in New York from the 31st of March to the 28th of April.

The Report on the seventh session of the Population Commission was well received by the Social Committee of the Council when it was discussed at two meetings held on April the 7th. Two additional draft resolutions were added by the Social Committee to the three proposed by the Commission. Of these, one suggested that priority should be given to three subjects: (a) studies of the interrelationships of demographic, economic and social factors; (b) analyses of future population trends; and (c) studies of migration, both international and internal. The other proposed that the Secretary-General be authorised to convene the World Population Conference at a place which would involve the least cost to the United Nations, but at Geneva or Rome if in Europe. The draft resolutions were adopted at the plenary session of the Council held on the 14th of April.⁵

The Economic Committee of the Council considered the Report on the seventh session of the Statistical Commission at two meetings, held on the 7th and 17th of April. The Commission's draft resolutions on principles for a vital statistics system and on recommendations for migration statistics were accepted by the Committee and adopted by the Council on the 27th of April.⁶

General Assembly

When the Report of the Economic and Social Council was discussed by the Third Committee at the Eighth General Assembly, the delegations of Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico and Peru together tabled a draft resolution (dated 26th October, 1953), based on one of the resolutions adopted by the Council, inviting the Council, in co-operation with ILO and other interested agencies, to encourage—within available resources—studies on internal migration. This resolution was adopted by the Third Committee and, subsequently, by the General Assembly⁷ in plenary session on the 28th of November.

World Health Organization

Executive Board

Two sessions of the Executive Board were held during the year, the eleventh from the 12th of January to the 4th of February and the twelfth from the 28th to the 30th of May. The second report of the Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health⁸ was among those from expert committees approved for publication by the Board at its earlier meeting. There was further discussion of the subject at the later session, when the Board emphasised the growing importance of questions of occupational health because of rapid industrialization in many parts of the world and requested the Director-General to study the matter with the ILO in order to report at the thirteenth session on "measures for strengthening activities in this field".9

Sixth World Health Assembly

Mr. A. E. Joll and Dr. W. P. D. Logan (both of the General Register Office) were members of the United Kingdom delegation that attended the Assembly. The Assembly was held in Geneva from the 5th to the 22nd of May.

Changes made at the beginning of the year in the organization of the WHO Secretariat included the abolition of the former Division of Health Statistics, which was merged with the Division of Epidemiological Services to form the Division of Epidemiological and Health Statistical Services, and the creation of a post of Director-Consultant in Health Statistics with no divisional responsibilities but in direct relationship with the Assistant Director-General, Central Technical Services. In commenting on these changes at the fourth meeting of the Assembly's Committee on Programme and Budget, the United Kingdom

delegation, while taking the view that functional changes of that kind must be judged by their practical results rather than by any theoretical appearance of logic or system, sounded a warning note lest the superficially more dramatic impact of statistics of infectious disease might overshadow the steady evolution of the perhaps more prosaic subjects of mortality statistics and morbidity statistics in general.¹⁰

First International Conference of National Committees, etc., on Vital and Health Statistics

A proposal made by the WHO Expert Committee on Health Statistics in the Reports of their second¹¹ and third¹² sessions that an international conference should be convened primarily for the purpose of reviewing the "objectives, organisational patterns, programmes and working relationships of national committees with each other and with international agencies" was drawn to the attention of Member governments of the World Health Organization in a resolution adopted by the Fifth World Health Assembly in May, 1952.¹³

Following preliminary consultations with governments a Preparatory Committee, of which Mr. A. E. Joll and Dr. W. P. D. Logan of the General Register Office were members, met in Paris in January, 1953, to consider the scope of the proposed conference and to prepare an outline of the arrangements which it would be necessary to make.¹⁴

The World Health Organization accepted an invitation from Her Majesty's Government to hold the conference in London and it took place at the General Register Office in Somerset House from the 12th to the 17th of October, 1953. The Conference was attended by delegations from the following twenty-eight Member States and Associated Members of WHO: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, France, India, Iraq, Irish Republic, Israel, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Venezuela and Yugoslavia. Representatives of the International Labour Office, the International Statistical Institute and the Statistical Office of the United Nations were also present.

The Conference was opened by Dr. H. S. Gear, Assistant Director-General in charge of the Department of Central Technical Services of the World Health Organization, representing the Director-General, and was addressed at the opening meeting by the Right Honourable Ian MacLeod, Minister of Health, and by Sir Russell Brain, President of the Royal College of Physicians, who was elected Honorary President of the Conference.

The United Kingdom delegation, led by Sir Russell Brain, had as its Members Sir Ernest Rock Carling, Chairman of the Registrar General's Advisory Committee on Medical Nomenclature and Statistics; Professor A. Bradford Hill, a member of that Committee; Mr. A. E. Joll and Dr. W. P. D. Logan of the General Register Office; Dr. G. E. Godber, Ministry of Health; and Dr. P. L. McKinlay, Department of Health for Scotland and General Registry Office, Scotland. Dr. A. H. T. Robb-Smith, a member of the Advisory Committee on Medical Nomenclature and Statistics, Dr. Percy Stocks, late Chief Medical Statistician, General Register Office, Dr. N. M. Goodman, Ministry of Health, Dr. Wilson Rae, Colonial Office and Dr. E. A. Cheeseman, Northern Ireland, were Advisers to the delegation, of which Mr. R. M. Blaikley, General Register Office, was Secretary. Mr. L. C. Mulligan, Registrar General of Northern Ireland, and Mr. O. Nankivell, Colonial Office, attended as observers.

Professor A. Bradford Hill was unanimously elected Chairman of the Conference. Professor S. Somogyi (Italy) and Dr. N. Vejjavisit (Thailand) were elected Vice-Chairmen. The Conference appointed two Committees: one, with Dr. P. F. Denoix (France) as Chairman, Mr. J. Ros-Jimeno (Spain) as Vice-Chairman and Dr. H. L. Dunn (U.S.A.) as *Rapporteur*, to deal with the general subject of national committees or equivalent bodies and with the types of health statistics and relevant vital statistics suitable to countries at different stages of development; the other, with Dr. M. G. Neurdenburg (Netherlands) as Chairman, Mr. H. Geschwind (Sweden) as Vice-Chairman and Mr. Fraser Harris (Canada) as *Rapporteur*, to consider methods for improving the quality of health statistics and related vital statistics and for securing wider appreciation of their value, as well as to review the question of ways and means of giving effect to international regulations or recommendations.

The subjects discussed by the Conference and the recommendations made by it are set out in the Report¹⁵ under four main, with subsidiary, headings:

- I National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics.
 - Objectives; functions and constitution; relations with other bodies; the role of the World Health Organization.
- II Health Statistics and related vital statistics required by various countries according to the degree of development of their health and administrative services.

Areas in which health and statistical services are highly developed, under-developed or in an intermediate stage of development.

III Methods of improving the quality of health statistics.

Use of sampling methods; problems of confidentiality; instructions to medical practitioners and students, with particular reference to certification of cause of death; training of statistical personnel; co-operation of persons concerned with supplying data; the role of the WHO Centre for the Classification of Diseases; methods of securing appreciation of the value of health statistics.

IV Implementation of international recommendations or regulations.

WHO Regulations No. 1 (concerning the compilation and publication of cause of death and morbidity statistics); application of WHO definitions of "live birth" and "fœtal death"; principles for a vital statistics system.

The Minister of Health received the delegates at a reception given by Her Majesty's Government at Lancaster House in the evening of the 12th of October. On the following evening delegates attended a reception given by the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians of London. Dr. M. Pascua, WHO Director-Consultant on Health Statistics and Secretary of the Conference, gave a reception at B.M.A. House on the 14th of October on behalf of the Director-General of the World Health Organization; and on the 15th of October the Dean of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine gave a reception at the School.

WHO Centre for Classification of Diseases

Dr. P. Stocks, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P. retired from the direction of the Centre, which is located in the General Register Office, at the end of 1952 and was succeeded by Dr. W. P. D. Logan, M.D., Ph.D., D.P.H.

Manpower Committee

Among other commitments, the O.E.E.C. Convention pledges the contracting parties to "make the fullest and most effective use of their available manpower" and a Manpower Committee was set up by the Organization in 1948. This Committee has given a good deal of attention to the question of surplus manpower in some European countries and, in order to improve the factual bases on which planning must depend, a Group of Experts was appointed to examine future population trends.

The Group, which has been mainly concerned to get from different countries forecasts of population size which are reasonably comparable one with another, met for the third time in Paris on the 26th of May of the year under review. Mr. G. Price-Jones attended as the United Kingdom representative. At this meeting the Group compared various bases on which forecasts might be made and agreed the draft of a questionnaire which was sent, later in the year, to member Governments for completion.

Second Conference of Colonial Government Statisticians

The Second Conference of Colonial Government Statisticians, held at the Colonial Office from the 22nd of April to the 7th of May, 1953, reviewed progress made since the First Conference, 17 held in 1950, and laid plans for the future.

Members of the General Register Office Staff—Mr. A. E. Joll, Mr. H. M. Fletcher, Mr. B. Benjamin and Miss M. P. Newton—attended as advisers on vital statistics and registration. The outcome of discussions on these topics is recorded in the second chapter of the report on the Conference.¹⁸

International Statistical Institute

The twenty-eighth session of the International Statistical Institute was held in Rome from the 6th to the 12th of September, 1953. Mr. B. Benjamin, General Register Office, took part in the meeting and read a paper on vital statistics and productivity¹⁹ in that part of the programme concerned with the application of statistics to the study of problems of industrial productivity. Demographic statistics formed one of the other sectional items on the agenda and the papers submitted for discussion under this head covered a wide range.²⁰

Visitors from Overseas

During the year under review, thirty visitors came to the General Register Office from seventeen countries overseas, either as students to study the work of the Office or as officials to discuss matters related to registration, census or vital statistics. The countries to which they belonged were:—Canada, Ceylon, El Salvador, Finland, Germany, the Gold Coast, India, Iraq, Israel, Malta, Pakistan, Puerto Rico, the Sudan, Syria, Thailand, the United States and Yugoslavia.

REFERENCES

- 1. Population Commission: Report of the Seventh Session. Economic and Social Council Official Records: Fifteenth Session. Supplement No. 3. United Nations, New York, 1953.
- 2. Principles for a Vital Statistics System. Statistical Papers, Series M, No. 19. United Nations, New York, 1953.
- 3. Population Commission: Report of the Seventh Session, (see above), paragraph 72.
- 4. Statistical Commission: Report of the Seventh Session. Economic and Social Council Official Records: Fifteenth Session. Supplement No. 5. United Nations, New York, 1953.
- 5. Resolution 471 (XV): Report of the Population Commission (seventh session). ibid. Supplement No. 1. Resolutions. United Nations, New York, 1953.
- 6. Resolution 469 (XV): Report of the Statistical Commission (seventh session), ibid.
- 7. Resolution 733 (VIII): Studies on Internal Migration. General Assembly Official Records: Eighth Session. Supplement No. 17 (A/2630). United Nations, New York.
- 8. Joint ILO/WHO Committee on Occupational Health: Second Report. WHO Technical Report Series. No. 66. Geneva, 1953.
- 9. Resolution EB12.23: Activities in Occupational Health. Official Records of the WHO No. 49.
- 10. Official Records of the WHO No. 48, p. 178.
- Expert Committee on Health Statistics: Report on the Second Session. WHO Technical Report Series No. 25. Geneva, 1950.
- 12. Expert Committee on Health Statistics: Report on the Third Session. WHO Technical Report Series No. 53. Geneva, 1952.
- 13. Resolution WHA5.26: Vital and Health Statistics. Official Records of WHO No. 42. Geneva, 1952.
- 14. Report of the Preparatory Programme Committee for the first Conference of National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics. *Document WHO| HS/Nat. Com.*/27 dated 16th March, 1953.
- 15. First International Conference of National Committees on Vital and Health Statistics: Report. WHO Technical Report Series No. 85. Geneva, 1954.
- 16. OEEC Convention, Article 8.
- First Conference of Colonial Government Statisticians: Report (Colonial No. 267). H.M.S.O., London, 1951.
- 18. Second Conference of Colonial Government Statisticians: Report (Colonial No. 301). H.M.S.O., London, 1954.
- 19. Benjamin, B. Vital Statistics and productivity. Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique, Tome XXXIV, 4ème livraison. Rome, 1955.
- 20. Section de statistique démographique: Communications. ibid. 3ème livraison.

THE REGISTRATION SERVICE

Searches and Certificates

Table CXII shows the extent to which the records in the General Register Office have been used since 1866.

Table CXII

Year*	Total searches	Searches for Govt. Depts.	Searches paid for by the public	Certificates issued	Amount received
1866 1875 1885 1895	12,135 26,356 36,450 53,289	=	12,135 26,356 36,450 53,289	10,017 20,282 27,682 35,727	£ s. d. 1,860 15 6 3,879 15 6 5,317 13 6 7,200 12 6
1905 1915 1925† 1935	65,142 202,939 488,781 591,056	118,788 339,790 443,783	65,142 84,151 148,991 147,273	50,310 69,746 115,378 119,351	9,611 9 0 13,007 10 0 25,610 2 6 26,221 9 6
1945 1946 1947 1948† 1949	569,266 826,380 1,180,519 943,705 793,386	380,730 544,843 873,868 658,251 527,814	188,536 281,537 306,651 285,454 265,572	187,077 271,208 299,525 350,626 310,723	39,474 14 3 56,676 8 9 61,900 15 6 56,954 15 9 52,728 3 6
1950 1951 1952 1953†	732,511 809,702 778,139 613,343	486,386 555,067 545,390 402,767	246,125 254,635 232,749 210,576	285,487 312,595 293,384 278,757	51,215 17 8 52,966 8 0 ‡57,569 7 6 62,437 3 4

^{*} These periods relate to 52 weeks except those marked † which relate to 53 weeks. ‡ On 1st July, 1952, fees were increased by 50 per cent.

Table CXIII analyses the searches undertaken on behalf of Government Departments since 1946.

Table CXIII

Year*	1946	1947	1948†	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953†
Contributory Pensions and National Insurance				We write				
Benefits	301,937	415,294	411,897	264,344	300,050	354,952	355,655	313,364
Family Allowances	78,987	362,846	170,204	182,308	127,013	147,743	138,115	45,946
Non-Contributory Pen-	,0,50,	202,010	1,0,20.	102,000	127,010	211,110	100,110	10,510
sions	58,321	46.863	38,250	23,917	22,430	13,210	10,825	7,346
Ministry of Pensions	94,350	39,010	27,028	25,456	20,593	19,748	18,574	17,981
Navy, Army and Air	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,							
Force	11,248	9,855	8,872	10,932	7,612	12,339	13.817	8,559
Others	_		2,000	20,857	8,688	7,075	8,404	9,571
Total	544,843	873,868	658,251	527,814	486,386	555,067	545,390	402,767

^{*} These periods relate to 52 weeks except those marked † which relate to 53 weeks.

Table CXIV shows the numbers of Birth and Adoption certificates issued from the General Register Office since 1946 including short certificates introduced in 1947.

Table CXIV

	Bir	th Certifica	tes	Ador	otion Certifi	cates	Adoptions	
Year*	Standard	Short	Total	Standard	Short	Total	registered	
1946 1947 1948† 1949	195,163 211,000 176,631 158,510	1,060 62,662 59,167	195,163 212,060 239,293 217,677	22,000 18,600 13,112 13,464	1,150 32,331 20,370	22,000 19,750 45,443 33,834	21,280 18,269 18,550 17,331	
1950 1951 1952 1953†	143,135 153,935 132,431 111,325	55,307 67,697 73,505 84,063	198,442 221,632 205,936 195,388	10,102 10,080 9,940 9,417	15,824 15,688 14,666 14,048	25,926 25,768 24,606 23,465	12,748 13,854 13,900 13,001	

^{*} These periods relate to 52 weeks except those marked † which relate to 53 weeks.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE CENTRAL REGISTER

During the year 1953, the National Health Service Central Register received notifications of 1,422,589 persons who were reported as having registered with doctors for the first time. It was found from the register that 114,082 of these were already on doctors' lists.

The Central Register also notified Executive Councils of the names of 1,017,204 persons for removal from doctors' lists by reason of death (499,407), enlistment (247,287), embarkation (252,896) or becoming long-term patients in mental hospitals (17,614). In addition, 1,309,826 persons were notified as having changed their doctor on removal from the area of one Executive Council to another.

PARLIAMENTARY AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT ELECTORS

Electoral Registers

As required by the Electoral Registers Act and the Representation of the People Act, 1949, a local register based on a canvass is prepared in the autumn of each year, distinguishing between (a) those who are parliamentary and local government electors by virtue of residence on the qualifying date and (b) local government electors who on the qualifying date had a non-resident qualification by occupying as owner or tenant any rateable land or premises of not less than £10 rateable value per occupier. There is also a service register for any members of the forces and other persons employed in the service of the Crown in a post outside the United Kingdom (and for their wives if with them). The qualifying date is 20th November in England and Wales and the registers must be published not later than 15th March of the following year.

Total Electorate

The particulars recorded in Tables U and V for 1953 have been taken from statements furnished to the Registrar General by the Electoral Registration Officers of the several areas, and relate to the register which came into force on 16th March, 1953.

Table U refers to Parliamentary and Table V to Local Government electors and elections. From these tables has been extracted the summary in Table CXV showing the total electorate at various dates, selected to demonstrate the changing franchise. Comparison of the registers of 1928 and 1929 shows the effect of the commencement of the Act of 1928, the first to give to women the same franchise as to men, and comparison of the registers of 1939 and 1945 indicates the effect of the Act of 1945, which increased the local government electorate by the addition of those qualified for the parliamentary electorate but previously not entitled to vote at local government elections.

The total parliamentary electorate included before 1949 plural representation in the case of those persons registered in more than one constituency by reason of their possessing the necessary residence or business qualification or being entitled to be registered in respect of a University constituency.

Table CXV.—Parliamentary and Local Government Electors, 1918 to 1953, England and Wales.

serepancies due to	(including	sanded simos solded simos sclading alies		
Register	Total	Business Premises qualifications (included in Total)	Persons on Absent Voters' List (included in Total)	Local Government Register
1918 (Autumn) 1928 (Autumn) 1929 (Spring) 1939 (Autumn)	17,222,983 19,866,649 25,095,793 28,348,555	159,013 205,793 371,594 354,831	3,362,028 154,432 174,731 168,480	13,930,130 17,179,487 18,620,395 21,685,772

	(including	Parliamentary Regis University Constituer		
Register (Qualifying date in brackets)	Total at qualifying date	Business Premises Register (included in Total)	Service Register (included in Total)	Local Government Register at qualifying date
1945 (30th June) 1948 (30th June) 1949 (10th June) 1952 (20th Nov. 1951) 1953 (20th Nov. 1952)	29,368,684 31,629,861 30,173,966 30,472,288 30,491,691	55,164 49,575 — —	2,749,531 284,004 127,334 272,264 274,646	29,216,823 31,455,419 30,258,862 30,584,434 30,606,472

A person not of full age on the qualifying date but of full age on the following 15th June is to be included on the register though there is no entitlement to vote in any election before 2nd October of the following year. Such persons have been excluded from the table; the 1951 register was the first to be affected in this way.

The percentages which the total parliamentary electorate represented of the estimated total population in selected years from 1939 to 1953 were:—

1939	1945	1946	1948	1949	1952	1953
68.1	68.9	72:0	72.7	68.9	69.0	68.8

The changes made in Parliamentary franchise between 1939 and 1945-48 did not affect sufficiently large numbers of persons to exert a significant influence on the percentages, though the varying methods of compiling the registers had some effect. In the years 1944 to 1948 the electoral registers were maintained by the machinery of National Registration, while those up to 1939 and from 1949 onwards were based on a canvass. The former procedure must have secured a somewhat speedier and more complete addition to the registers than the latter of persons who had moved into a new area or otherwise acquired new voting qualifications, but it may have made less difference in securing the removal from electoral registers of persons no longer qualified. This would account for the fall in the proportion in 1949 when the first post-war register based on a canvass was prepared.* (The relatively low proportion in 1945 is probably due in part to incompleteness in the service register of that year.) The number of parliamentary electors registered in England and Wales since 1939 has corresponded almost exactly with the estimated total population aged 21 and over excluding aliens resident here. This indicates that the gross discrepancies due to time lags in adding names to the registers or removing them and to various errors, and the net discrepancies in different constituencies, largely cancel out when aggregated for the country as a whole.

In contrast the Local Government franchise was made larger after the war. Reference should be made to the Acts concerned, in particular to those of 1928, 1943, 1944 and 1945, for a precise record of the changes made, but in brief the parliamentary qualification had previously been based on residence and the

* A minor influence in the same direction was the abolition (by the Representation of the People Act, 1948) of the business premises qualification and the university franchise.

Central Index of Service Voters

During 1953 the Central Index of Service Voters received from Electoral Registration Officers 97,931 declarations by persons qualified to be included in the electoral registers as service voters. A further 49,150 declarations were received in respect of persons under the age of 21 years. The Central Index notified Electoral Registration Officers of 21,164 persons who had made declarations before reaching the age of 21 years, but who, during 1953, attained that age. Altogether 119,095 new service voters were added to the electoral registers.

In the same period Electoral Registration Officers were notified of 89,409 names of persons whose declarations ceased to be in force because of death, release from the forces, return from abroad of wives, Government servants, etc., and 19,489 declarations by persons under full age were cancelled because they ceased to have a service qualification before attaining full age.

APPENDIX A

(a) Population in thousands at ages 15-49(b) Annual Marriages at ages under 50

England and Wales, 1953

Note.—In section (e), not stated ages have been rateably distributed.

		Population in thousands						Proportion married [(b) ÷ (a)] (d)		Number of marriages		Marriages per 1,000 non-married at each age $[(e) \div (c)]$	
Age		All marital conditions		Married (b)		Non-married (Single, widowed and divorced) (c)							
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
246	15–19	1,409	1,381	7	59	1,402	1,322	.0050	.0427	8,735	56,095	6.2	42.4
	20–24	1,468	1,447	351	727	1,117	720	·2391	.5024	145,570	166,830	130.3	231.7
	25–29	1,560	1,553	1,016	1,219	544	334	.6513	.7849	93,675	53,954	172.2	161.5
	30–34	1,670	1,692	1,351	1,425	319	267	.8090	.8422	37,628	24,320	118.0	91.1
	35–39	1,501	1,548	1,282	1,305	219	243	.8541	·8430	17,467	13,027	79.8	53.6
	40-44	1,650	1,689	1,444	1,395	206	294	·8752	.8259	12,266	9,981	59.5	33.9
	45–49	1,606	1,661	1,413	1,310	193	351	-8798	.7887	8,689	7,552	45.0	21.5
	15–49	10,864	10,971	6,864	7,440	4,000	3,531	·6318	-6782	324,030	331,759	81.0	94.0
	20–39	6,199	6,240	4,000	4,676	2,199	1,564	·6453	.7494	294,340	258,131	133.9	165:0

APPENDIX B

List of Rural Districts selected by criteria set out on page 175

Norfolk: Berkshire: Startforth Farringdon Docking Thirsk Wayland Wath Hungerford Wantage Northamptonshire: Yorkshire, West Riding: Cheshire: Brackley Bowland Northumberland: Selby Tarvin Cornwall: Bellingham Oxfordshire: Chipping Norton Anglesey: Launceston Wadebridge Twrcelyn Devon: Shropshire: Valley Brecknockshire: Axminster Drayton Wem Builth Bideford Broadwoodwidger Somerset: Hay Dulverton Cardiganshire: Holsworthy Aberayron Honiton Langport Williton Aberystwyth Kingsbridge Okehampton Southampton: Tregaron South Molton Basingstoke Carmarthenshire: Suffolk, East: Newcastle Emlyn Dorset: Blyth Denbighshire: Sherborne Ely, Isle of: North Witchford Suffolk, West: Hiraethog Flintshire: Clare Gloucestershire: Cosford Maelor Merionethshire: Warwickshire: Northleach Tetbury Shipston on Stour Dolgelley Herefordshire: Wiltshire: Penllyn Monmouthshire: Bromyard Devizes Marlborough and Ramsbury Dore and Bredwardine Monmouth Montgomeryshire: Leominster and Wigmore Mere and Tisbury Ross and Whitchurch Worcestershire: Llanfyllin Tenbury Machynlleth Weobley Newtown and Llanidloes Yorkshire, East Riding: Huntingdonshire: Huntingdon Driffield Pembrokeshire: Norton Cemaes Kent: Haverfordwest Romney Marsh Pocklington Yorkshire, North Riding: Aysgarth Narberth Tenterden Pembroke Lincolnshire, parts of Kesteven: Easingwold Radnorshire: East Kesteven Helmsley Lincolnshire, parts of Lindsey: Knighton Gainsborough Masham Painscastle Pickering Rhayader Spilsby

APPENDIX C

Reeth

MEMBERSHIP OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON MEDICAL NOMENCLATURE AND STATISTICS AND ITS SUB-COMMITTEES, 1953

Sir Ernest Rock Carling, LL.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., F.F.R., (Chairman).
E. W. Bedford-Turner, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
J. Boyd, Esq., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.I.
S. Cieman, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Sir Allen Daley, M.D., F.R.C.P.
Sir Ernest Finch, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.
F. H. K. Green, Esq., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Professor F. Grundy, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
C. F. Harris, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Professor A. Bradford Hill, C.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc., Ph.D.
A. E. Joll, Esq.
Professor A. J. Lewis, M.D., F.R.C.P.
W. P. D. Logan, Esq., M.D., Ph.D., D.P.H.

E. K. Macdonald, Esq., O.B.E., M.D., D.P.H. A. Massey, Esq., C.B.E., M.D., Q.H.P. P. L. McKinlay, Esq., M.D., F.R.S. (Ed.). Professor W. C. W. Nixon, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. W. N. Pickles, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P. Professor R. Platt, M.D., F.R.C.P. A. H. T. Robb-Smith, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P. Percy Stocks, Esq., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P. Professor R. E. Tunbridge, O.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P. Miss A. L. Winner, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P. Joint Secretaries: R. M. Blaikley, Esq. (General Register Office).

G. Price-Jones, Esq. Sub-Committee on the Reporting and Indexing of Hospital Diagnoses

A. H. T. Robb-Smith, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., (Chairman). B. Benjamin, Esq., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.A.

T. E. Cowan, Esq., F.C.I.S., F.S.S.

D. G. Davies, Esq. W. B. Fletcher, Esq.

E. Lewis-Faning, Esq., Ph.D. D.Sc., F.S.S. D. MacKay, Esq., M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

P. L. McKinlay, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.(Ed.).

J. D. N. Nabarro, Esq., M.D.

Miss E. Royle.

Miss A. L. Winner, O.B.E., M.D., M.R.C.P.

Joint Secretaries: Miss E. M. Brooke, M.Sc. (General Register Office). F. A. Rooke-Matthews, Esq. 1

Sub-Committee on Cancer Registration

A. H. T. Robb-Smith, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.S., F.R.C.P., (Chairman).

J. W. Boag, Esq., B.Sc.

A. Cruickshank, Esq., O.B.E., M.D. W. R. S. Doll, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P. Sir Ernest Finch, M.D., M.S., F.R.C.S.

D. MacKay, Esq., M.A., M.B., Ch.B. Professor R. McWhirter, F.R.S.(Ed.), F.R.C.S. (Ed.), F.F.R.

Professor R. Milnes Walker, M.S., F.R.C.S.

R. Paterson, Esq., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.F.R. (from 23rd September,

Percy Stocks, Esq., C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P.

Miss Margaret Tod, M.B., D.R., F.R.C.S., F.F.R., (until September, 1953). R. M. Vick, Esq., O.B.E., M.Chir., F.R.C.S.

Professor B. W. Windeyer, F.R.C.S., F.F.R., D.M.R.E.

G. Rhodes, Esq. Secretary: (General Register Office). Asst. Secretary: Miss R. M. Lov

Sub-Committee on Statistics

Professor A. Bradford Hill, C.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc., Ph.D., (Chairman).

N. T. J. Bailey, Esq., M.A.

E. A. Cheeseman, Esq., B.Sc., Ph.D. J. Knowelden, Esq., M.D., D.P.H.

W. P. D. Logan, Esq., M.D., Ph.D., D.P.H.

P. L. McKinlay, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.(Ed.).

Miss Vera Norris, M.B., Ch.B., Ph.D.

Mrs. Lilli Stein, Ph.D.

Secretary: R. M. Blaikley, Esq. (General Register Office).

APPENDIX D

STATISTICS DIVISION OF THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE, 1st JULY, 1955

Administrative: A. E. Joll, Assistant Secretary and Deputy Registrar

General

R. M. Blaikley W. J. Littlewood F. A. Rooke-Matthews

Professional:

B. Benjamin, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.I.A. W. P. D. Logan, M.D., Ph.D., D.P.H.

Chief Statisticians

A. J. Boreham, B.A.

Miss E. M. Brooke, M.Sc. D. MacKay, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

A. McKenzie, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H.

Miss M. P. Newton, M.A. J. R. L. Schneider, B.Sc.(Econ.)

APPENDIX E

COMMITTEES ON WHICH OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE SERVED DURING 1953

Accidents in the Home,

Standing Inter-Departmental Committee.

Boundary Commission for England.

Boundary Commission for Wales.

Central Health Services Council,

Standing Cancer and Radiotherapy Advisory Committee, Expert Panel on Cancer of the Lung and Smoking Habits.

Medical Nomenclature and Statistics Committee,

Sub-Committee on the Reporting and Indexing of Hospital Diagnoses.

Sub-Committee on Cancer Registration.

Sub-Committee on Statistics.

Medical Research Council,

Committee for Research on Social and Environmental Health.

Sub-Committee on Mass Miniature Radiography.

National Coal Board.

Advisory Panel on Epidemiology.

National Health Service.

Remuneration of General Medical Practitioners,

International Distribution Committee.

Medical Distribution Committee (England and Wales).

Records Committee.

Organisation for European Economic Co-operation,

Manpower Committee: Group of Demographic Experts.

Population Investigation Committee.

Social and Economic Research.

Inter-Departmental Committee.

Sub-Committee on Local Government Statistics.

World Health Organization—United Nations,

Preparatory Committee for the First International Conference of National Committees, etc., on Vital and Health Statistics.

APPENDIX F

ARTICLES BY OFFICERS OF THE GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE PUBLISHED DURING 1953

PUBLISHED	DURING 1953
Benjamin (B.)	Detection of Tuberculosis in General Practice by Photofluorography—
	with Nash, F.A. and Lee, T. J. British Medical Journal, Vol. I,
Benjamin (B.)	No. 4805, 304 ff., 1953. Tuberculosis and Social Conditions
	in the Metropolitan Boroughs of London. British Journal of Tuber-
	culosis, Vol. 47, 4 ff., 1953.
Benjamin (B.)	Sleep and Tuberculosis—with Nash, F. A. Tubercle, Vol. XXXIV,
100	50 ff., 1953.
Benjamin (B.)	The Aged in their Own Homes—with Chalke, H. D. The Lancet,
Benjamin (B.)	Vol. I, No. 6760, 588 ff., 1953. Vital Statistics and Productivity.
	Bulletin of the International Statistical Institute, 28th Session. Vol.
	XXXIV, 152 ff., 1953.
Benjamin (B.) and Logan (W. P. D.)	Geographical and Social Variations in the Incidence of Notified Polio-
	myelitis. British J. prev. soc. Med. Vol. 7, 131 ff., 1953.
Benjamin (B.) and Logan (W. P. D.)	Loss of Expected Years of Life—A
Benjamin (B.) and Logar (11.2.2.2)	Perspective View of Changes between 1848-72 and 1952. Monthly Bulletin
	of the Ministry of Health and the
	Public Health Laboratory Service,
Procks (F M)	Vol. 12, December, 244 ff., 1953 Incidence of Rheumatic Diseases.
Brooke (E. M.)	Monthly Bulletin of the Ministry of
	Health and the Public Health Labora-
	tory Service, Vol. 12, June, 114 ff., 1953.
Logan (W. P. D.)	Mortality in the London Fog Incident 1952. The Lancet, Vol. I,
	dent 1952. The Lancet, Vol. I, No. 6755, 336 ff., 1953.
Logan (W. P. D.)	Refresher Course for General Practi-
Contract to the Contract Ref.	tioners—Death Certification. British
	Medical Journal, Vol. I, No. 4822, 1272 ff., 1953.
Logan (W. P. D.)	Work and Age: Statistical Consider-
	ations. British Medical Journal,
Logan (W. P. D.)	Vol. II, No. 4847, 1190 ff., 1953. Marriage and Childbearing in Rela-
Logan (W. I. D.)	tion to Cancer of the Breast and
	Uterus. The Lancet, Vol. II, No.
I (W.D.D.)	6797, 1199 ff., 1953: The Measurement of Infant Mortal-
Logan (W. P. D.)	ity. Population Bulletin of the United
	Nations, No. 3, October, 30 ff., 1953.

250

Printed in Great Britain under the authority of Her Majesty's Stationery Office by M. Harland and Son Ltd., Hull.

(14.6.55) (SO. 30) Wt. 2537-456. 1125. M. H. & S. Ltd. G316.

THE REGISTRAR GENERAL'S STATISTICAL REVIEW

of

ENGLAND AND WALES FOR THE TWO YEARS 1950-1951

Supplement on General Morbidity, Cancer and Mental Health

This volume contains statistics and commentary for the Survey of Sickness, Cancer Registration and Mental Hospitals. The Survey of Sickness data relate to sickness in 1950 and 1951 reported by a sample of the population, and include the frequencies with which different illnesses were reported, whether they required consultation with a doctor and the duration of incapacity caused. The Cancer data relate mainly to the survival after five years of nearly 40,000 cases registered in 1945 and 1946; the figures for four important sites of cancer are fully discussed. The data for Mental and Mental Deficiency Hospitals relate to admissions and discharges in 1950 and 1951; the figures are discussed in relation to diagnosis, region, sex, age, marital status,

Price 8s. 6d. net

By Post 9s.

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on cover page iv or through any bookseller

PAPERS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON POPULATION

Volume VI

TREND AND PATTERN OF FERTILITY IN GREAT BRITAIN

A Report on the Family Census of 1946

B

D. V. GLASS AND E. GREBENIK

Based on an analysis of fertility experience of a 10 per cent sample of the women of Great Britain who, in 1946, were or had been married, this report contains the most comprehensive analysis of fertility that has yet been made.

PART I: REPORT PART II: TABLES

Price £3 10s. the set. By Post £3 11s. 6d.

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on cover page iv or through any bookseller

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

STUDIES ON MEDICAL AND POPULATION SUBJECTS

No. 9

(in continuation of Study No. 7)

General Practitioners' Records

AN ANALYSIS OF THE CLINICAL RECORDS OF SOME GENERAL PRACTICES DURING THE PERIOD APRIL 1952 TO MARCH 1954

This study presents the results of the last two years of the experimental enquiry into the practicability of using clinical records kept by doctors in general practice as a source of morbidity statistics. The tables in this report illustrate the value of general practitioners' records in measuring ill health and provide perhaps the best information yet available of the incidence of many diseases treated by the family doctor.

Price 6s. 6d. net.

By post 6s. 9d.

Obtainable from

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

at the addresses shown on cover page iv or through any bookseller

Crown copyright reserved

Published by
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

To be purchased from
York House, Kingsway, London w.c.2
423 Oxford Street, London w.1
P.O. Box 569, London s.E.1
13A Castle Street, Edinburgh 2
109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff
39 King Street, Manchester 2
Tower Lane, Bristol 1
2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3
80 Chichester Street, Belfast
or through any bookseller

